

**Kupec, Kerri (OPA)**

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 2:39 PM  
**To:** Farah, Alyssa A. EOP/WHO  
**Cc:** Gilmartin, Kayleigh M. EOP/WHO; Gilmartin, Chad P. EOP/WHO; Hahn, Julia A. EOP/WHO  
**Subject:** Re: Pushing law & order narrative

Over (approximately) 700 fed, state, local law enforcement officers sustained injuries from violence related to protests, riots, civil unrest (May 26-through today)

At least 150 fed buildings damaged nationwide (May 29-June 5) according to DHS Fed Protective Services.

> On Jun 7, 2020, at 11:57 AM, Farah, Alyssa A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) > wrote:

>  
> Kerri - a thought after our convo just now, if we can compile a few stats on the number of officers injured last weekend and an estimate of property damage or something else to characterize how bad things were, we can compile it and push it to TV hosts. Any hard numbers you guys are able to share would be really helpful. I noticed Margaret was relying on anecdotal evidence of what cbs reporters saw in the park - was strong when the AG was able to say he was there too and not true.

>  
> But anytime we can point to actual data it's even stronger

>  
> Thanks!

>  
> Sent from my iPhone

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 3:19 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Subject:** RE: DOD transcript

Start at 3:20:

<https://www.cnn.com/videos/politics/2020/06/03/defense-secretary-mark-esper-insurrection-act-response-george-floyd-sot-vpx.cnn>

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 3:12 PM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** RE: DOD transcript

Thanks I have that too but the AG thinks he said it in the video and was cut off in the middle.

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 3:09 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** DOD transcript

<https://www.defense.gov/Newsroom/Transcripts/Transcript/Article/2206685/secretary-of-defense-esper-addresses-reporters-regarding-civil-unrest/>

*The option to use active duty forces in a law enforcement role should only be used as a matter of last resort, and only in the most urgent and dire of situations. We are not in one of those situations now. I do not support invoking the Insurrection Act.*

*Last night, a story came out based on a background interview I did earlier in the day. It focused on the events last Monday evening in Lafayette Park, and I found it to be inaccurate in parts. So I want to state very clearly, for all to hear, my account of what happened that Monday afternoon.*

**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)

**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 3:45 PM  
**To:** Moosy, Robert (CRT)  
**Cc:** Kjergaard, Alison (OPA); Clark, Melissa D. (PAO)  
**Subject:** Re: New Video

Thanks. I'm sure it goes without saying I hate hearing this from across the street first.

On Jun 7, 2020, at 3:36 PM, Moosy, Robert (CRT) (b) (6) > wrote:

?

Robert Moosy  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division  
US Department of Justice

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Moosy, Robert (CRT)" (b) (6) >  
**Date:** June 7, 2020 at 2:55:35 PM EDT  
**To:** "Fitzgerald, Paige (CRT)" (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** "Kjergaard, Alison (OPA)" (b) (6) >, "Clark, Melissa D. (PAO)" (b) (6) >, "Felte, James (CRT)" (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: New Video

? Ok with me. Thanks.

Robert Moosy  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division  
US Department of Justice

On Jun 7, 2020, at 2:33 PM, Fitzgerald, Paige (CRT)

(b) (6) > wrote:

?

Hi, all

Please see this link to a disturbing video that is getting heavy coverage in the St. Louis area: [https://www.instagram.com/p/CBEEhbnj98 /?igshid\\_1nk2xau9kq8m8](https://www.instagram.com/p/CBEEhbnj98/?igshid=1nk2xau9kq8m8) Fyi, Florissant is a neighboring town to Ferguson, MO. Numerous protests are planned there for tonight, and the USAO would like to use the below statement, which seems appropriate in this case.

The US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri, the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice and the FBI are aware of the situation regarding a Florissant police detective who hit a man with his unmarked vehicle and will review all available evidence to determine what federal response is warranted. Experienced prosecutors and agents will be assigned to review the matter for potential federal civil rights violations.

**Kupec, Kerri (OPA)**

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 5:14 PM  
**To:** Gilmartin, Kayleigh M. EOP/WHO  
**Cc:** Henning, Alexa A. EOP/WHO; Gidley, Hogan H. EOP/WHO; Farah, Alyssa A. EOP/WHO  
**Subject:** Re: Esper and Barr

Thank you!!

On Jun 7, 2020, at 5:10 PM, Gilmartin, Kayleigh M. EOP/WHO (b) (6) > wrote:

Hey Kerri!

We are on it in full force on all fronts.

Kayleigh

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 4:43 PM, Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) > wrote:

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I think th (b) (5)  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted].

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**From:** Henning, Alexa A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 4:35 PM  
**To:** Gidley, Hogan H. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >; Farah, Alyssa A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >; Gilmartin, Kayleigh M. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: Esper and Barr

Defer to the team here but could als (b) (5)  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 4:31 PM, Gidley, Hogan H. EOP/WHO

(b) (6) > wrote:

? Thanks for all this. I'm going to reach out to Margaret and we can  
potential (b) (5)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 4:23 PM, Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
wrote:

The last thing I would add is that I do thin (b) (5)

[Redacted]

So I don't know maybe w (b) (5)

[Redacted]

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 4:15 PM  
**To:** Gidley, Hogan H. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >;  
Farah, Alyssa A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >;  
Henning, Alexa A. EOP/WHO  
(b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Gilmartin, Kayleigh M. EOP/WHO  
(b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Esper and Barr

Hey, all (b) (5)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

Is there anything we can do about this (b) (5)

(b) (5)  
[REDACTED]

Let me know what you think, and thanks

Kerri

**Secretary Esper –Press Conference – June 3, 2020**

[>>https://www.defense.gov/Newsroom/Transcripts/Transcript/Article/2206685/secretary\\_of\\_defense\\_esper\\_addresses\\_reporters\\_regarding\\_civil\\_unrest/<<;](https://www.defense.gov/Newsroom/Transcripts/Transcript/Article/2206685/secretary_of_defense_esper_addresses_reporters_regarding_civil_unrest/)

“The option to use active duty forces in a law enforcement role should only be used as a matter of last resort, and only in the most urgent and dire of situations. We are not in one of those situations now. I do not support invoking the Insurrection Act.”

**AG Barr on Face the Nation: June 7, 2020 –**  
[>>https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/<<;](https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/)

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along

Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what

BARR: There was never the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,

BARR: So the

MARGARET BRENNAN: but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of



actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The under the anti Insurrection Act, the the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. (00:04:34) And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The the reporting is completely false on this.

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 6:47 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA); DuCharme, Seth (ODAG); Hovakimian, Patrick (ODAG); Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE); Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)  
**Cc:** Jensen, Jeff (USAMOE)  
**Subject:** Situation in Missouri

Sending this as FYSA. Please see below story about situation in Florissant, MO **(Note: community is just north of Ferguson)**. Below link to story is statement Jensen office will be issuing. CRT crim section as well as FBI NPO/local are all on same page. Copying Jeff here in case we all need to be on same loop as he said there is a protest scheduled for tonight.

[https://www.kmov.com/news/florissant-police-officer-suspended-after-video-shows-him-hitting-man-with-unmarked-patrol-car/article\\_342c6f6c-a861-11ea-a14c-63a8d37b2db9.html](https://www.kmov.com/news/florissant-police-officer-suspended-after-video-shows-him-hitting-man-with-unmarked-patrol-car/article_342c6f6c-a861-11ea-a14c-63a8d37b2db9.html)

“The US Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Missouri, the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice and the FBI are aware of the situation regarding a Florissant police detective who hit a man with his unmarked vehicle and will review all available evidence to determine what federal response is warranted. Experienced prosecutors and agents will be assigned to review the matter for potential federal civil rights violations.”

Matt Lloyd  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 8:32 PM  
**To:** Philip Wegmann  
**Subject:** transcript

Here is full transcript.

**Yellow** highlights what was left out of on air interview this morning

**Green** highlights really interesting quotes

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

### ***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What is the last resort?

BARR: To restore law and order in- in a situation that is out of control and where life and property is endangered. And that's been done since the earliest days of the republic. General Washington, the president who led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration. So it's been done periodically. When I was AG last time, we did it twice. We did it in the Virgin Islands. The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were in danger, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents, and then subsequently we did it in California. I would also point out it was done during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. They denied equal rights to African-Americans--

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MARGARET BRENNAN: Where are they now?

BARR: --first under slavery, then under Jim Crow. I think since the- the abolition of Jim Crow laws, which really didn't get struck down completely until the 1960s, I think since that time- and- and so as a result of that, you know, the civil rights movement was largely going, you know, battling these institutions that were imposing racism. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of- of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process. And while it's a difficult process and while law enforcement is not monolithic in this country, we have 50 states on a lot of local jurisdictions. There's undeniable that progress is being made. We have a generation of police- police leaders in this country, many of whom are now African-American in our major cities, who are firmly committed to equal justice and to fair policing. And we've been working hard on this. And I would say, you know, the president, before any of this happened, was out in front on this issue. Not only did he enact the First Step Act to bring greater justice to the African-American community within the criminal justice system, but he set up the first commission on policing and the administration of the Justice since Lyndon Johnson to look at precisely these issues. And they have been working on these issues. And in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to be expanding those efforts and coming forward with concrete proposals.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I take your point that it- it's not a monolithic system, but the Justice Department is the backstop for a lot of these local governments. When it comes to the issue of biased policing, the Trump administration's Justice Department has only opened one pattern-or-practice investigation into law enforcement agencies. The past three administrations combined had almost 70. Why hasn't this issue been a bigger priority?

BARR: Well, people- if you're skeptical that progress has been made and you have to wonder what was the results of those 70 consent decrees and pattern and practice investigations. Either progress is being made or it isn't. And from our experience and greater academic research is showing this to be true, that- that you can actually get more focused change and more real change by working in more collaboration with the police. I saw that Mayor Emanuel, Rahm Emanuel, said, you know, recently that investigations should be done with police, not to police to have any real effect. And we've been doing that. We- we- we are working with police departments to address use of force policies, personnel policies, standards and practices. And we- and we feel that we can make good progress that way without the collateral effects that some of these consent decrees have. There's been a recent study that's been talked about from Harvard that indicates that some of these- the collateral consequences of these have been to- to make the police pull back and actually lead to more death, more murders, more crime. So we have to be prudent in how we approach this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you're saying you don't use this tool that you have because you don't think it's an effective one--



BARR: No, no it's--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --or because you think the problem is being solved on its own?

BARR: I'm just saying that just because we don't use that particular tool in every instance doesn't mean that we're not doing something about it. Actually, I think what's happened in the past is that politicians can check the box by slapping a consent decree on the department. We're not interested in gestures. We're interested in getting real results and working with police chiefs and- and- and public safety directors and mayors who really do want to change the system. But we've never taken this off the table. We- we- we have that power. We will use that power. We just say that, you know, you have to be selective in how you apply it.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?

BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to- to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs,



tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--

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MARGARET BRENNAN: So if all- if all of that's true, why didn't this happen at another time of day? Why did it have to happen in the middle of the day, just moments before the president gives a press conference and then walks to the area where the protesters had been standing?

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BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

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BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

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BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short

distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Matt Lloyd**  
**Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs**  
**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**(b) (6) (cell)**

**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 8:34 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Subject:** FTN transcript

KK in case you need it here is transcript.

Yellow highlights what was left out of on air interview this morning

Green highlights really interesting quotes

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.



MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What is the last resort?

BARR: To restore law and order in- in a situation that is out of control and where life and property is endangered. And that's been done since the earliest days of the republic. General Washington, the president who led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration. So it's been done periodically. When I was AG last time, we did it twice. We did it in the Virgin Islands. The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were in danger, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents, and then subsequently we did it in California. I would also point out it was done during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. They denied equal rights to African-Americans--

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MARGARET BRENNAN: Where are they now?

BARR: --first under slavery, then under Jim Crow. I think since the- the abolition of Jim Crow laws, which really didn't get struck down completely until the 1960s, I think since that time- and- and so as a result of that, you know, the civil rights movement was largely going, you know, battling these institutions that were imposing racism. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of- of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process. And while it's a difficult process and while law enforcement is not monolithic in this country, we have 50 states on a lot of local jurisdictions. There's undeniable that progress is being made. We have a generation of police- police leaders in this country, many of whom are now African-American in our major cities, who are firmly committed to equal justice and to fair policing. And we've been working hard on this. And I would say, you know, the president, before any of this happened, was out in front on this issue. Not only did he enact the First Step Act to bring greater justice to the African-American community within the criminal justice system, but he set up the first commission on policing and the administration of the Justice since Lyndon Johnson to look at precisely these issues. And they have been working on these issues. And in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to be expanding those efforts and coming forward with concrete proposals.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I take your point that it- it's not a monolithic system, but the Justice Department is the backstop for a lot of these local governments. When it comes to the issue of biased policing, the Trump administration's Justice Department has only opened one pattern-or-practice investigation into law enforcement agencies. The past three administrations combined had almost 70. Why hasn't this issue been a bigger priority?

BARR: Well, people- if you're skeptical that progress has been made and you have to wonder what was the results of those 70 consent decrees and pattern and practice investigations. Either progress is being made or it isn't. And from our experience and greater academic research is showing this to be true, that- that you can actually get more focused change and more real change by working in more collaboration with the police. I saw that Mayor Emanuel, Rahm Emanuel, said, you know, recently that investigations should be done with police, not to police to have any real effect. And we've been doing that. We- we- we are working with police departments to address use of force policies, personnel policies, standards and practices. And we- and we feel that we can make good progress that way without the collateral effects that some of these consent decrees have. There's been a recent study that's been talked about from Harvard that indicates that some of these- the collateral consequences of these have been to- to make the police pull back and actually lead to more death, more murders, more crime. So we have to be prudent in how we approach this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you're saying you don't use this tool that you have because you don't think it's an effective one--

BARR: No, no it's--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --or because you think the problem is being solved on its own?

BARR: I'm just saying that just because we don't use that particular tool in every instance doesn't mean that we're not doing something about it. Actually, I think what's happened in the past is that politicians can check the box by slapping a consent decree on the department. We're not interested in gestures. We're interested in getting real results and working with police chiefs and- and- and public safety directors and mayors who really do want to change the system. But we've never taken this off the table. We- we- we have that power. We will use that power. We just say that, you know, you have to be selective in how you apply it.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?

BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to- to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs,

tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

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BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short

distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 8:43 PM  
**To:** andrew mccarthy  
**Subject:** a few ideas....

Andy, I'm sure you saw the AG was on Face the Nation this morning wanted to flag that there were very significant portions of the interview that were left out of what actually aired on TV in favor of question after question of events that happened a week ago. I highlighted them below as CBS finally posted the full transcript.

Seems to me that if the country is to move forward it needs to address these issues and a great way to do so would be to have an intellectual conversation and therefore it would have been more useful for CBS to air the parts of the interview that were unfortunately left out.

Hope you are well.

Matt

**Yellow** highlights what was left out of on air interview this morning

**Green** highlights really interesting quotes

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

### ***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I



would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What is the last resort?

BARR: To restore law and order in- in a situation that is out of control and where life and property is endangered. And that's been done since the earliest days of the republic. General Washington, the president who led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration. So it's been done periodically. When I was AG last time, we did it twice. We did it in the Virgin Islands. The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were in danger, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents, and then subsequently we did it in California. I would also point out it was done during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a

last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. They denied equal rights to African-Americans--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Where are they now?

BARR: --first under slavery, then under Jim Crow. I think since the- the abolition of Jim Crow laws, which really didn't get struck down completely until the 1960s, I think since that time- and- and so as a result of that, you know, the civil rights movement was largely going, you know, battling these institutions that were imposing racism. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of- of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process. And while it's a difficult process and while law enforcement is not monolithic in this country, we have 50 states on a lot of local jurisdictions. There's undeniable that progress is being made. We have a generation of police- police leaders in this country, many of whom are now African-American in our major cities, who are firmly committed to equal justice and to fair policing. And we've been working hard on this. And I would say, you know, the president, before any of this happened, was out in front on this issue. Not only did he enact the First Step Act to bring greater justice to the African-American community within the criminal justice system, but he set up the first commission on policing and the administration of the Justice since Lyndon Johnson to look at precisely these issues. And they have been working on these issues. And in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to be expanding those efforts and coming forward with concrete proposals.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I take your point that it- it's not a monolithic system, but the Justice Department is the backstop for a lot of these local governments. When it comes to the issue of biased policing, the Trump administration's Justice Department has only opened one pattern-or-practice investigation into law enforcement agencies. The past three administrations combined had almost 70. Why hasn't this issue been a bigger priority?

BARR: Well, people- if you're skeptical that progress has been made and you have to wonder what was the results of those 70 consent decrees and pattern and practice investigations. Either progress is being made or it isn't. And from our experience and greater academic research is showing this to be true, that- that you can actually get more focused change and more real change by working in more collaboration with the police. I saw that Mayor

Emanuel, Rahm Emanuel, said, you know, recently that investigations should be done with police, not to police to have any real effect. And we've been doing that. We- we- we are working with police departments to address use of force policies, personnel policies, standards and practices. And we- and we feel that we can make good progress that way without the collateral effects that some of these consent decrees have. There's been a recent study that's been talked about from Harvard that indicates that some of these- the collateral consequences of these have been to- to make the police pull back and actually lead to more death, more murders, more crime. So we have to be prudent in how we approach this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you're saying you don't use this tool that you have because you don't think it's an effective one--

BARR: No, no it's--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --or because you think the problem is being solved on its own?

BARR: I'm just saying that just because we don't use that particular tool in every instance doesn't mean that we're not doing something about it. Actually, I think what's happened in the past is that politicians can check the box by slapping a consent decree on the department. We're not interested in gestures. We're interested in getting real results and working with police chiefs and- and- and public safety directors and mayors who really do want to change the system. But we've never taken this off the table. We- we- we have that power. We will use that power. We just say that, you know, you have to be selective in how you apply it.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?

BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to- to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The

attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs, tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--



MARGARET BRENNAN: Sunday night?

BARR: Sunday night, the park police prepared a plan to clear H Street and put a- a larger perimeter around the White House so they could build a more permanent fence on Lafayette.

MARGARET BRENNAN: This is something you approved on Sunday night?

BARR: No. The park police on their own on- on Sunday night determined this was the proper approach. When I came in Monday, it was clear to me that we did have to increase the perimeter on that side of Lafayette Park and push it out one block. That decision was made by me in the morning. It was communicated to all the police agencies, including the Metropolitan Police at 2:00 p.m. that day. The effort was to move the perimeter one block, and it had to be done when we had enough people in place to achieve that. And that decision, as I say, was communicated to the police at 2:00 p.m.. The operation was run by the park police. The park police was facing what they considered to be a very rowdy and non-compliant crowd. And there were projectiles being hurled at the police. And at that point, it was not to respond--

MARGARET BRENNAN: On Monday, you're saying there were projectiles--

BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And the methods they used you think were appropriate, is that what you're saying?

BARR: When they met resistance, yes. They announced three times. They didn't move. By the way, there was no tear gas used. The tear gas was used Sunday when they had to clear H Street to allow the fire department to come in to save St. John's Church. That's when tear gas was used.

MARGARET BRENNAN: There were chemical irritants the park police has said--

BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. I just I want to play this--

BARR: Well, first the- the attorney- yeah, well, I- I think as I understand it, the Park Police and the Secret Service, they were the ones who carried out the movement of the crowd back one block. And I think they used their standard crowd control protocols.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So if all- if all of that's true, why didn't this happen at another time of day? Why did it have to happen in the middle of the day, just moments before the president gives a press conference and then walks to the area where the protesters had been standing?

BARR: Well--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Why not do it in the middle of the night when the crowd thins? Move the perimeter?

BARR: Well, in the middle- in the middle of the night, the night before, which was Sunday, the law enforcement contingent was spent. They had lost 60 officers. In fact, in order to make the movement the next day, they had to bring in Virginia police departments to supplement units that were there, we had to build up enough people to control the situation and move it out. We were trying to do it as quickly as possible. After two o'clock, I heard that there was a point at which there were 300 protesters and- and the line could be more easily moved. But we didn't have the- the trained crowd control people in place to do it. And officers have to sleep. So on Sunday, it was a period where we were bringing in the required elements to do this and to back it up and to make sure if things got out of hand, we had adequate people there to deal with it. So as soon as the elements were in place, it was done. It was- it was handled by the park police officers, the tactical commander, and as soon as they felt they could.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what you're describing is just a confluence of events and coincidental timing. I wanted- what I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So if I can just- guys, I want to play a video here. I want you to see what the public at home saw.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: As you can see, this is around exactly the same time. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to

people at home.

BARR: Well,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: It is- in an environment--

BARR: Am I going to have to talk over--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Cut the audio, please.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

MARGARET BRENNAN: But- but this confluence of events--

BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--

BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.



MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
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## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 8:51 PM  
**To:** Gigot, Paul; Henninger, Dan; William McGurn  
**Subject:** a few ideas....

Gentlemen, I'm sure you saw the AG was on Face the Nation this morning. I wanted to flag that there were very significant portions of the interview that were left out of what actually aired on TV in favor of question after question of events that happened a week ago. Not to minimize the importance of the government's response last Sat-Mon, but it seems to me that if the country is to move forward it needs to address these issues and a great way to do so would be to have an intellectual conversation and respectful dialogue.

To that end, it would have been more useful for CBS to air the parts of the interview that were unfortunately left out. Those parts are the AG's answers on the civil rights aspect of how we hold police departments accountable etc. I wanted to make sure you saw as this was his first Sunday morning interview and to my knowledge the first time he has addressed many of these topics publically and I believe his answers could help inform a constructive conversation to help move our country forward.

Hope you are well.

Matt

**Yellow** highlights what was left out of on air interview this morning

**Green** highlights really interesting quotes

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

### ***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the

most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed

the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

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BARR: As a last resort.

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BARR: To restore law and order in- in a situation that is out of control and where life and property is endangered. And that's been done since the earliest days of the republic. General Washington, the president who led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration. So it's been done periodically. When I was AG last time, we did it twice. We did it in the Virgin Islands. The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were in danger, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents, and then subsequently we did it in California. I would also point out it was done during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said

what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

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BARR: --first under slavery, then under Jim Crow. I think since the- the abolition of Jim Crow laws, which really didn't get struck down completely until the 1960s, I think since that time- and- and so as a result of that, you know, the civil rights movement was largely going, you know, **battling these institutions that were imposing racism.** Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

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MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in



the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs, tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.



BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Sunday night?

BARR: Sunday night, the park police prepared a plan to clear H Street and put a- a larger perimeter around the White House so they could build a more permanent fence on Lafayette.

MARGARET BRENNAN: This is something you approved on Sunday night?

BARR: No. The park police on their own on- on Sunday night determined this was the proper approach. When I came in Monday, it was clear to me that we did have to increase the perimeter on that side of Lafayette Park and push it out one block. That decision was made by me in the morning. It was communicated to all the police agencies, including the Metropolitan Police at 2:00 p.m. that day. The effort was to move the perimeter one block, and it had to be done when we had enough people in place to achieve that. And that decision, as I say, was communicated to the police at 2:00 p.m.. The operation was run by the park police. The park police was facing what they considered to be a very rowdy and non-compliant crowd. And there were projectiles being hurled at the police. And at that point, it was not to respond--

MARGARET BRENNAN: On Monday, you're saying there were projectiles--

BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And the methods they used you think were appropriate, is that what you're saying?

BARR: When they met resistance, yes. They announced three times. They didn't move. By the way, there was no tear gas used. The tear gas was used Sunday when they had to clear H Street to allow the fire department to come in to save St. John's Church. That's when tear gas was used.

MARGARET BRENNAN: There were chemical irritants the park police has said--

BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. I just I want to play this--

BARR: Well, first the- the attorney- yeah, well, I- I think as I understand it, the Park Police and the Secret Service, they were the ones who carried out the movement of the crowd back one block. And I think they used their standard crowd control protocols.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So if all- if all of that's true, why didn't this happen at another time of day? Why did it have to happen in the middle of the day, just moments before the president gives a press conference and then walks to the area where the protesters had been standing?

BARR: Well--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Why not do it in the middle of the night when the crowd thins? Move the perimeter?

BARR: Well, in the middle- in the middle of the night, the night before, which was Sunday, the law enforcement contingent was spent. They had lost 60 officers. In fact, in order to make the movement the next day, they had to bring in Virginia police departments to supplement units that were there, we had to build up enough people to control the situation and move it out. We were trying to do it as quickly as possible. After two o'clock, I heard that there was a point at which there were 300 protesters and- and the line could be more easily moved. But we didn't have the- the trained crowd control people in place to do it. And officers have to sleep. So on Sunday, it was a period where we were bringing in the required elements to do this and to back it up and to make sure if things got out of hand, we had adequate people there to deal with it. So as soon as the elements were in place, it was done. It was- it was handled by the park police officers, the tactical commander, and as soon as they felt they could.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what you're describing is just a confluence of events and coincidental timing. I wanted- what I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So if I can just- guys, I want to play a video here. I want you to see what the public at home saw.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: As you can see, this is around exactly the same time. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks

out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to people at home.

BARR: Well,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: It is- in an environment--

BARR: Am I going to have to talk over--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Cut the audio, please.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

MARGARET BRENNAN: But- but this confluence of events--

BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--

BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 9:05 PM  
**To:** Clark, Melissa D. (PAO); Cardwell, Jeff (PAO)  
**Cc:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO); Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO)  
**Subject:** FW: FTN transcript

Melissa/Jeff,

Below is full transcript from AG's interview from this a.m.

Highlighted in yellow are what they left out from on air.

Full interview should be on their website. Can you check to make sure they included everything in transcript?

I can explain more tomorrow over phone. Don't need this done until tomorrow

**Yellow** highlights what was left out of on air interview this morning

**Green** highlights really interesting quotes

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

### ***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity

some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.



BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

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BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the

evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs, tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Sunday night?

BARR: Sunday night, the park police prepared a plan to clear H Street and put a- a larger perimeter around the White House so they could build a more permanent fence on Lafayette.

MARGARET BRENNAN: This is something you approved on Sunday night?

BARR: No. The park police on their own on- on Sunday night determined this was the proper approach. When I came in Monday, it was clear to me that we did have to increase the perimeter on that side of Lafayette Park and push it out one block. That decision was made by me in the morning. It was communicated to all the police agencies, including the Metropolitan Police at 2:00 p.m. that day. The effort was to move the perimeter one block, and it had to be done when we had enough people in place to achieve that. And that decision, as I say, was communicated to the police at 2:00 p.m.. The operation was run by the park police. The park police was facing what they considered to be a very rowdy and non-compliant crowd. And there were projectiles being hurled at the police. And at that point, it was not to respond--

MARGARET BRENNAN: On Monday, you're saying there were projectiles--

BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And the methods they used you think were appropriate, is that what you're saying?

BARR: When they met resistance, yes. They announced three times. They didn't move. By the way, there was no tear gas used. The tear gas was used Sunday when they had to clear H Street to allow the fire department to come in to save St. John's Church. That's when tear gas was used.

MARGARET BRENNAN: There were chemical irritants the park police has said--

BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. I just I want to play this--

BARR: Well, first the- the attorney- yeah, well, I- I think as I understand it, the Park Police and the Secret Service, they were the ones who carried out the movement of the crowd back one block. And I think they used their standard crowd control protocols.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So if all- if all of that's true, why didn't this happen at another time of day? Why did it have to happen in the middle of the day, just moments before the president gives a press conference and then walks to the area where the protesters had been standing?

BARR: Well--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Why not do it in the middle of the night when the crowd thins? Move the perimeter?

BARR: Well, in the middle- in the middle of the night, the night before, which was Sunday, the law enforcement contingent was spent. They had lost 60 officers. In fact, in order to make the movement the next day, they had to bring in Virginia police departments to supplement units that were there, we had to build up enough people to control the situation and move it out. We were trying to do it as quickly as possible. After two o'clock, I heard that there was a point at which there were 300 protesters and- and the line could be more easily moved. But we didn't have the- the trained crowd control people in place to do it. And officers have to sleep. So on Sunday, it was a period where we were bringing in the required elements to do this and to back it up and to make sure if things got out of hand, we had adequate people there to deal with it. So as soon as the elements were in place, it was done. It was- it was handled by the park police officers, the tactical commander, and as soon as they felt they could.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what you're describing is just a confluence of events and coincidental timing. I wanted- what I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So if I can just- guys, I want to play a video here. I want you to see what the public at home saw.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: As you can see, this is around exactly the same time. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to people at home.

BARR: Well,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: It is- in an environment--

BARR: Am I going to have to talk over--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Cut the audio, please.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

MARGARET BRENNAN: But- but this confluence of events--

BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--

BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law



enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)



**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 9:32 PM  
**To:** Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO)  
**Cc:** Clark, Melissa D. (PAO); Cardwell, Jeff (PAO)  
**Subject:** Re: FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

Thx. Needs to be double checked against what he said

On Jun 7, 2020, at 9:10 PM, Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO) (b) (6) > wrote:

?

Hi guys,

This should be full transcript.

On Jun 7, 2020, at 11:06 AM, Hymes, Clare E. (b) (6) > wrote:

Just kidding I am told this is the full interview! Let me know if you have any questions.  
Thanks so much!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 11:03 AM, Hymes, Clare E. (b) (6) > wrote:

? Hi! Here is the link to the air cut on FTN. The full will be posted soon and will send along when I have.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Escobedo, Richard" (b) (6) >  
**Date:** June 7, 2020 at 11:00:04 AM EDT  
**To:** "Hymes, Clare E." (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** FW: FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

?

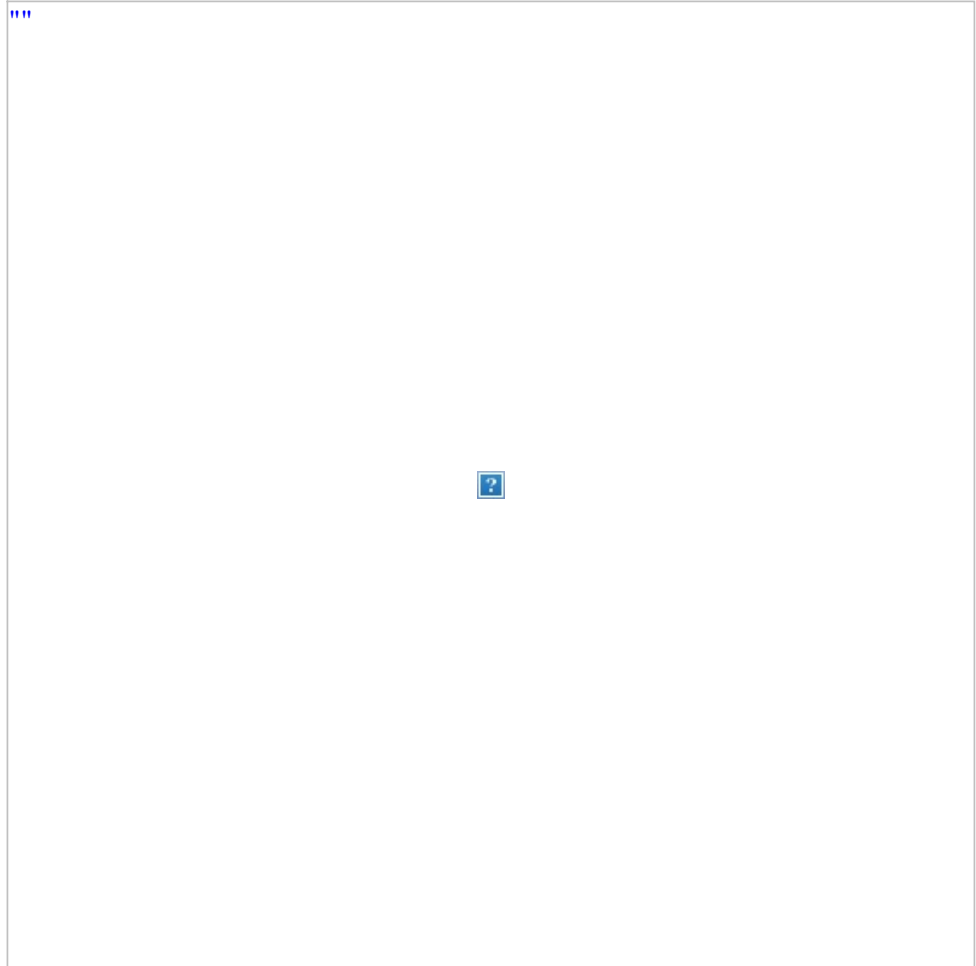
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**From:** Hugo Rojo (b) (6)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 10:38 AM  
**To:** Escobedo, Richard (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

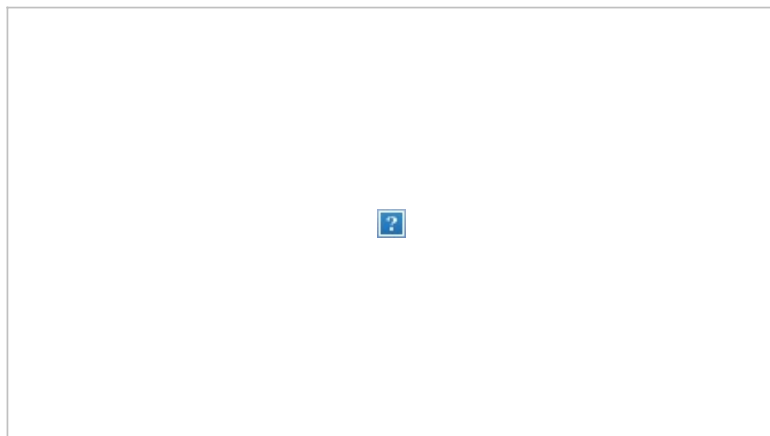
External Email

FACE THE NATION

[View this email in your browser](#)



**Attorney General William Barr on Face the Nation  
June 7, 2020**



**\*\*INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT BELOW AND [ONLINE HERE](#)\*\***

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American

community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?

BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

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MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

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BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

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BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. What I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to people at home. In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

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BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--



BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

###

**Press contact**

Hugo Rojo, CBS News Communications  
[rojoh@cbsnews.com](mailto:rojoh@cbsnews.com)

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## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 10:05 PM  
**To:** Seth Lipsky  
**Subject:** Seth—

I'm sure you saw the AG was on Face the Nation this morning I wanted to flag that there were very significant portions of the interview that were left out of what actually aired on TV in favor of question after question of events that happened a week ago. Not to minimize the importance of the government's response last Sat-Mon, but it seems to me that if the country is to move forward it needs to address these issues and a great way to do so would be to have an intellectual conversation and respectful dialogue.

To that end, it would have been more useful for CBS to air the parts of the interview that were unfortunately left out. Those parts are the AG's answers on the civil rights aspect of how we hold police departments accountable etc. I wanted to make sure you saw as this was his first Sunday morning interview and to my knowledge the first time he has addressed many of these topics publically and I believe his answers could help inform a constructive conversation to help move our country forward.

Hope you are well.

Matt

**Yellow** highlights what was left out of on air interview this morning

**Green** highlights really interesting quotes

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

### ***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the

most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed

the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What is the last resort?

BARR: To restore law and order in- in a situation that is out of control and where life and property is endangered. And that's been done since the earliest days of the republic. General Washington, the president who led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration. So it's been done periodically. When I was AG last time, we did it twice. We did it in the Virgin Islands. The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were in danger, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents, and then subsequently we did it in California. I would also point out it was done during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said

what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. **They denied equal rights to African-Americans--**

**MARGARET BRENNAN: Where are they now?**

**BARR: --first under slavery, then under Jim Crow. I think since the- the abolition of Jim Crow laws, which really didn't get struck down completely until the 1960s, I think since that time- and- and so as a result of that, you know, the civil rights movement was largely going, you know, battling these institutions that were imposing racism. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.**

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of- of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process. **And while it's a difficult process and while law enforcement is not monolithic in this country, we have 50 states on a lot of local jurisdictions. There's undeniable that progress is being made. We have a generation of police- police leaders in this country, many of whom are now African-American in our major cities, who are firmly committed to equal justice and to fair policing. And we've been working hard on this. And I would say, you know, the president, before any of this happened, was out in front on this issue. Not only did he enact the First Step Act to bring greater justice to the African-American community within the criminal justice system, but he set up the first commission on policing and the administration of the Justice since Lyndon Johnson to look at precisely these issues. And they have been working on these issues. And in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to be expanding those efforts and coming forward with concrete proposals.**

**MARGARET BRENNAN: I take your point that it- it's not a monolithic system, but the Justice Department is the backstop for a lot of these local governments. When it comes to the issue of biased policing, the Trump administration's Justice Department has only opened one pattern-or-practice investigation into law enforcement agencies. The past three administrations combined had almost 70. Why hasn't this issue been a bigger priority?**

**BARR: Well, people- if you're skeptical that progress has been made and you have to wonder what was the results of those 70 consent decrees and pattern and practice investigations. Either progress is being made or it isn't. And from our experience and greater academic**

research is showing this to be true, that- that you can actually get more focused change and more real change by working in more collaboration with the police. I saw that Mayor Emanuel, Rahm Emanuel, said, you know, recently that investigations should be done with police, not to police to have any real effect. And we've been doing that. We- we- we are working with police departments to address use of force policies, personnel policies, standards and practices. And we- and we feel that we can make good progress that way without the collateral effects that some of these consent decrees have. There's been a recent study that's been talked about from Harvard that indicates that some of these- the collateral consequences of these have been to- to make the police pull back and actually lead to more death, more murders, more crime. So we have to be prudent in how we approach this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you're saying you don't use this tool that you have because you don't think it's an effective one--

BARR: No, no it's--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --or because you think the problem is being solved on its own?

BARR: I'm just saying that just because we don't use that particular tool in every instance doesn't mean that we're not doing something about it. Actually, I think what's happened in the past is that politicians can check the box by slapping a consent decree on the department. We're not interested in gestures. We're interested in getting real results and working with police chiefs and- and- and public safety directors and mayors who really do want to change the system. But we've never taken this off the table. We- we- we have that power. We will use that power. We just say that, you know, you have to be selective in how you apply it.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?

BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to- to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in



the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs, tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Sunday night?

BARR: Sunday night, the park police prepared a plan to clear H Street and put a- a larger perimeter around the White House so they could build a more permanent fence on Lafayette.

MARGARET BRENNAN: This is something you approved on Sunday night?

BARR: No. The park police on their own on- on Sunday night determined this was the proper approach. When I came in Monday, it was clear to me that we did have to increase the perimeter on that side of Lafayette Park and push it out one block. That decision was made by me in the morning. It was communicated to all the police agencies, including the Metropolitan Police at 2:00 p.m. that day. The effort was to move the perimeter one block, and it had to be done when we had enough people in place to achieve that. And that decision, as I say, was communicated to the police at 2:00 p.m.. The operation was run by the park police. The park police was facing what they considered to be a very rowdy and non-compliant crowd. And there were projectiles being hurled at the police. And at that point, it was not to respond--

MARGARET BRENNAN: On Monday, you're saying there were projectiles--

BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And the methods they used you think were appropriate, is that what you're saying?

BARR: When they met resistance, yes. They announced three times. They didn't move. By the way, there was no tear gas used. The tear gas was used Sunday when they had to clear H Street to allow the fire department to come in to save St. John's Church. That's when tear gas was used.

MARGARET BRENNAN: There were chemical irritants the park police has said--

BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. I just I want to play this--

BARR: Well, first the- the attorney- yeah, well, I- I think as I understand it, the Park Police and the Secret Service, they were the ones who carried out the movement of the crowd back one block. And I think they used their standard crowd control protocols.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So if all- if all of that's true, why didn't this happen at another time of day? Why did it have to happen in the middle of the day, just moments before the president gives a press conference and then walks to the area where the protesters had been standing?

BARR: Well--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Why not do it in the middle of the night when the crowd thins? Move the perimeter?

BARR: Well, in the middle- in the middle of the night, the night before, which was Sunday, the law enforcement contingent was spent. They had lost 60 officers. In fact, in order to make the movement the next day, they had to bring in Virginia police departments to supplement units that were there, we had to build up enough people to control the situation and move it out. We were trying to do it as quickly as possible. After two o'clock, I heard that there was a point at which there were 300 protesters and- and the line could be more easily moved. But we didn't have the- the trained crowd control people in place to do it. And officers have to sleep. So on Sunday, it was a period where we were bringing in the required elements to do this and to back it up and to make sure if things got out of hand, we had adequate people there to deal with it. So as soon as the elements were in place, it was done. It was- it was handled by the park police officers, the tactical commander, and as soon as they felt they could.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what you're describing is just a confluence of events and coincidental timing. I wanted- what I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So if I can just- guys, I want to play a video here. I want you to see what the public at home saw.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: As you can see, this is around exactly the same time. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks

out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to people at home.

BARR: Well,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: It is- in an environment--

BARR: Am I going to have to talk over--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Cut the audio, please.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

MARGARET BRENNAN: But- but this confluence of events--

BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--

BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)

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**From:** (b)(6) Wyn Hornbuckle  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 8:27 AM  
**To:** Mastropasqua, Kristina (OPA)  
**Cc:** (b)(6) per EOUSA (USAEO); Morales, Arlen (USAEO); Ausiello, David (USAEO)  
**Subject:** Re: Defund the Police Movement

Yes I'm hearing from USAs as well and some like Trent Shores are already responding. We'll discuss later this am. I have the call w PAOs at 3:30 and will provide an update

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 11:37 PM, Mastropasqua, Kristina (OPA) (b) (6) > wrote:

Hi Brandy, great point. I'm sure many USAs will feel compelled to respond even if not prompted by inquiry, especially given today's recent developments:

**RIGHT NOW**

A veto-proof majority of the Minneapolis City Council pledged on Sunday to dismantle the city's Police Department.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/07/us/protests-today-george-floyd-video.html?action=click&module=Top%20Stories&pgtype=Homepage>

Kristina Mastropasqua  
Office of Public Affairs  
Department of Justice

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 10:39 PM, Donini-Melanson, Brandy (USAEO) (b) (6) > wrote:

Evening all. I'm hoping you can help me. What is OPA's position going to be on the AG/USAS issuing a public statement related to the defund the police movement? I wouldn't be surprised if USAOs get requests (or have already received requests) for a statement either from media or LE.

Thanks.

## Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)

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**From:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 9:17 AM  
**To:** (b)(6) per EOUSA (USAVT)  
**Cc:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Subject:** RE: OPA review?

(b)(6) per  
EOUSA

We have cleared all of them as far as I know. Yes, please send it to us for review. We'll turn it around quickly.

---

**From:** (b)(6) per EOUSA (USAVT) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2020 8:55 AM  
**To:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** OPA review?

Good morning Wyn,

I know there are plenty of releases, OP-Eds and statements being issued by USAs regarding the George Floyd case. I do not want to overwhelm you but to what extent does OPA want eyes on any of these?

(b)(6) per EOUSA

Law Enforcement Coordinator  
U.S. Attorney's Office  
District of Vermont

(b) (6)



## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 10:44 AM  
**To:** Adler, Jeremy  
**Subject:** RE: Hey Matt - Harvard Study reference this morning by the AG  
**Attachments:** FTN6-7-20FullscriptHill.docx

Here is the study: <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27324.pdf>

It's fantastic.

Attached is full transcript of AG's interview yesterday with parts CBS left out of on air version highlighted. They of course left out a lot of key information that would help defend our positions and move our narrative forward. LMK if you need anything else.

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**From:** Adler, Jeremy (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 9:41 PM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: Hey Matt - Harvard Study reference this morning by the AG

No rush at all. Thanks!

On Jun 7, 2020, at 9:33 PM, Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) > wrote:

?

Should have answer on this in the am

Thx for your patience and wanting to get it out there.

On Jun 7, 2020, at 6:19 PM, Adler, Jeremy (b) (6) > wrote:

?

Hey Matt Jeremy Adler from the House GOP reaching out. This morning, the AG mentioned a study from Harvard during his interview w/ Margaret Brennan that showed consent decrees against the police actually led to negative results when it came to combatting crime. Do you have a link to that study? It [may be this one](#), but I wanted to double-check.

We want to send the study out to our members, along w/ the AG's interview, but I want to confirm this is what he is referencing. If you could let me know, that'd be great. Hope you had a good weekend and thanks again.

--

**Jeremy Adler** | Director of Communications  
House Republican Conference  
Chairwoman Liz Cheney (WY-AL)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/bill-barr-george-floyd-protests-blm-face-the-nation-transcript/>

***Below is a complete transcript of Margaret Brennan's conversation with Attorney General William Barr***

MARGARET BRENNAN: Mr. Attorney General, if you're ready, we'll dive in. Thank you for making time for us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM BARR: Good to be here. Thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our

history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,--

BARR: So the--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here, what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

**MARGARET BRENNAN: What is the last resort?**

**BARR: To restore law and order in- in a situation that is out of control and where life and property is endangered. And that's been done since the earliest days of the republic. General Washington, the president who led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration. So it's been done periodically. When I was AG last time, we did it twice. We did it in the Virgin Islands. The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were in danger, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents, and then subsequently we did it in California. I would also point out it was done during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South.**

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. They denied equal rights to African-Americans--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Where are they now?

BARR: --first under slavery, then under Jim Crow. I think since the- the abolition of Jim Crow laws, which really didn't get struck down completely until the 1960s, I think since that time- and- and so as a result of that, you know, the civil rights movement was largely going, you know, battling these institutions that were imposing racism. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of- of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process. And while it's a difficult process and while law enforcement is not monolithic in this country, we have 50 states on a lot of local jurisdictions. There's undeniable that progress is being made. We have a generation of police- police leaders in this country, many of whom are now African-American in our major cities, who are firmly committed to equal justice and to fair policing. And we've been working hard on this. And I would say, you know, the president, before any of this happened, was out in front on this issue. Not only did he enact the First Step Act to bring greater justice to the African-American community within the criminal justice system, but he set up the first commission on policing and the administration of the Justice since Lyndon Johnson to look at precisely these issues. And they have

been working on these issues. And in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to be expanding those efforts and coming forward with concrete proposals.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I take your point that it- it's not a monolithic system,

When it comes to the issue of biased policing, the Trump administration's Justice Department has only opened one pattern-or-practice investigation into law enforcement agencies. The past three administrations combined had almost 70. Why hasn't this issue been a bigger priority?

BARR: Well, people- if you're skeptical that progress has been made and you have to wonder what was the results of those 70 consent decrees and pattern and practice investigations. Either progress is being made or it isn't. And from our

said, you know, recently that investigations should be done with police, not to police to have any real effect. And we've been doing that. We- we- we are working with police departments to address use of force policies, personnel policies, standards and practices. And we- and we feel that we can make good progress that way without the collateral effects that some of these consent decrees have. There's been a recent study that's been talked about from Harvard that indicates that some of these- the collateral consequences of these have been to- to make the police pull back and actually lead to more death, more murders, more crime. So we have to be prudent in how we approach this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you're saying you don't use this tool that you have because you don't think it's an effective one--

BARR: No, no it's--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --or because you think the problem is being solved on its own?

BARR: I'm just saying that just because we don't use that particular tool in every instance doesn't mean that we're not doing something about it. Actually, I think what's happened in the past is that politicians can check the box by slapping a consent decree on the department. We're not interested in gestures. We're interested in getting real results and working with police chiefs and- and- and public safety directors and mayors who really do want to change the system. But we've never taken this off the table. We- we- we have that power. We will use that power. We just say that, you know, you have to be selective in how you apply it.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?



BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to- to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs, tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. They were battling over the fences. They were trying to get entry. They were throwing bricks and inflammable liquid at the police. One fifth of the- there have been 750 officers hurt in the last week. One fifth of those have been in Washington, D.C.. Most of those have been federal officers at Lafayette Park. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Sunday night?

BARR: Sunday night, the park police prepared a plan to clear H Street and put a- a larger perimeter around the White House so they could build a more permanent fence on Lafayette.

MARGARET BRENNAN: This is something you approved on Sunday night?

BARR: No. The park police on their own on- on Sunday night determined this was the proper approach. When I came in Monday, it was clear to me that we did have to increase the perimeter on that side of Lafayette Park and push it out one block. That decision was made by me in the morning. It was communicated to all the police agencies, including the Metropolitan Police at 2:00 p.m. that day. The effort was to move the perimeter one block, and it had to be done when we had enough people in place to achieve that. And that decision, as I say, was communicated to the police at 2:00 p.m.. The operation was run by the park police. The park police was facing what they considered to be a very rowdy and non-compliant crowd. And there were projectiles being hurled at the police. And at that point, it was not to respond--

MARGARET BRENNAN: On Monday, you're saying there were projectiles--

BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And the methods they used you think were appropriate, is that what you're saying?

BARR: When they met resistance, yes. They announced three times. They didn't move. By the way, there was no tear gas used. The tear gas was used Sunday when they had to clear H Street to allow the fire department to come in to save St. John's Church. That's when tear gas was used.

MARGARET BRENNAN: There were chemical irritants the park police has said--

BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. I just I want to play this--

BARR: Well, first the- the attorney- yeah, well, I- I think as I understand it, the Park Police and the Secret Service, they were the ones who carried out the movement of the crowd back one block. And I think they used their standard crowd control protocols.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So if all- if all of that's true, why didn't this happen at another time of day? Why did it have to happen in the middle of the day, just moments before the president gives a press conference and then walks to the area where the protesters had been standing?

BARR: Well--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Why not do it in the middle of the night when the crowd thins? Move the perimeter?

BARR: Well, in the middle- in the middle of the night, the night before, which was Sunday, the law enforcement contingent was spent. They had lost 60 officers. In fact, in order to make the movement the next day, they had to bring in Virginia police departments to supplement units that were there, we had to build up enough people to control the situation and move it out. We were trying to do it as quickly as possible. After two o'clock, I heard that there was a point at which there were 300 protesters and- and the line could be more easily moved. But we didn't have the- the trained crowd control people in place to do it. And officers have to sleep. So on Sunday, it was a period where we were bringing in the required elements to do this and to back it up and to make sure if things got out of hand, we had adequate people there to deal with it. So as soon as the elements were in place, it was done. It was- it was handled by the park police officers, the tactical commander, and as soon as they felt they could.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what you're describing is just a confluence of events and coincidental timing. I wanted- what I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So if I can just- guys, I want to play a video here. I want you to see what the public at home saw.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: As you can see, this is around exactly the same time. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to people at home.

BARR: Well,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: It is- in an environment--

BARR: Am I going to have to talk over--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Cut the audio, please.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MARGARET BRENNAN: In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

MARGARET BRENNAN: But- but this confluence of events--

BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--

BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied. There was a small group that hung back and wrestled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them. In one case, struggling to get one of the police officers guns and those people were subdued.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

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**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 10:53 AM  
**To:** (b)(6) James Wegmann  
**Subject:** FW: info  
**Attachments:** FTN6-7-20FullscriptHill.docx

FYI in case this doesn't get sent around for some reason. Think your boss would find much of this interesting as it cuts through the stupid political grandstanding and actually addresses some of the real issues at play here. Hope you are well my friend.

---

**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 10:51 AM  
**To:** 'Popp, David (McConnell)' (b)(6) >; Reidy, Taylor (Judiciary-Rep)  
(b)(6) >  
**Subject:** info

Popp/Taylor,

You probably saw yesterday AG was on Face the Nation. He references this study that is fantastic for our narrative and has a lot of good background members may benefit from: <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27324.pdf>  
Attached is full transcript of the interview with parts CBS left out of on air version highlighted (including the study). They of course left out a lot of key information that would help defend our positions and move our narrative forward.

Also sent this to House GOP Conference and House Jud Comm this a.m.

LMK if you need anything else.

Matt

Matt Lloyd  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b)(6) (cell)

**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 10:56 AM  
**To:** Smith, Kevin (Portman)  
**Subject:** FW: info  
**Attachments:** FTN6-7-20FullscriptHill.docx

FYI wanted to get this to you asap since your boss would be interested and find useful as it addresses some of the real issues at play here and cuts through the political grandstanding. Hope you are well.

---

**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 10:51 AM  
**To:** 'Popp, David (McConnell)' (b) (6) >; Reidy, Taylor (Judiciary-Rep)  
(b) (6) >  
**Subject:** info

Duplicative Information - See Document ID 0.7.4848.16442

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 11:17 AM  
**To:** Castor, Stephen  
**Cc:** Dye, Russell  
**Subject:** RE: info  
**Attachments:** FTN6-7-20FullscriptHill.docx

Thanks reattaching script

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**From:** Castor, Stephen (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 11:09 AM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Dye, Russell (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: info

Thank you.

Russell's email address needs a slight tweak. Fixed that here.

On Jun 8, 2020, at 10:50 AM, Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) > wrote:

Gents,

You probably saw yesterday AG was on Face the Nation. He references this study that is fantastic for our narrative and has a lot of good background members may benefit from:

<https://www.nber.org/papers/w27324.pdf>

Attached is full transcript of the interview with parts CBS left out of on air version highlighted (including the study). They of course left out a lot of key information that would help defend our positions and move our narrative forward.

Also sent this to Adler at Conference this a.m.

LMK if you need anything else.

Matt

**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)

<FTN6- -20FullscriptHill.docx> 7

**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 12:39 PM  
**To:** Escalona, Prim F. (OLA)  
**Cc:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA)  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements  
**Attachments:** 20200604-Virtual Conference - Final.docx

Attached is script from press conference Thur. Carvajal addresses that at the end in response to Balsalmo question. Copying Wyn since it is basically a BOP issue and we've had the joy of working the BOP stuff together. I don't think we've gone past what he said at presser in our responses but Wyn would know for sure. Let me know if there's anything else you need pulled. He's on Special Report tonight and I'm sure will address defund police then. I've got a good amount of background on all the CRT stuff if you need it.

---

**From:** Escalona, Prim F. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 11:55 AM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** AG/Dept Statements

Matt,  
Do you have someone in your shop keeping a running list of our statements on all topics related to the civil unrest/police excessive force/protests/etc? We are having to draft responses to Congress and I'm pretty sure there is a ton of overlap, so I want to be consistent.

Right now, I need the latest on what we said about federal LEAs not wearing identification/being told to remove identification.

Thank you!  
Prim

Prim Escalona  
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legislative Affairs  
(b) (6)

## June 4, 2020 - Virtual press conference at the Department of Justice

**AG William Barr:** Thank you for joining us- at this- remote press conference. Over the Constitution Avenue entrance to this building is a Latin inscription that translates: Everything is created by law and order.” That ancient principle still holds true. Our free society depends on the rule of law. The assurance that ordinary citizens can go about their lives without being subject to arbitrary violence or fear. When the rule of law breaks down, the promise of America does also. Our nation is now confronting to serious challenges to the rule of law. The first is a long standing one, but was recently crystallized and driven home by the killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis. The video of the police conduct in this episode as I said before, is harrowing. When you watch it and imagine that one of your own love ones was being treated this way and begging for their lives, it is impossible for any normal human being not to be struck to the heart. This matter is being pursued by both the state and the federal government – the state has filed already second degree murder charges against one of the officers, and aiding and abetting charges against the other three officers, as we typically do in cases such as this at the Department of Justice and the FBI is conducting a parallel an independent investigation into possible violations of federal civil rights laws. The president has directed me to spare no effort. We are coordinating our work with the Attorney General of Minnesota, and as a matter of comedy the part of the Department of Justice typically lets the state go forward with its proceedings first. This afternoon our United States Attorney in Minnesota and the FBI special agent in charge of our Minneapolis field office will attend a memorial service for Mr. Floyd. Today is a day of mourning. And the day is coming soon, I am confident, when justice will be served. George Floyd's death was not the first of its kind, and it exposes concerns that reach far beyond this particular case. While the vast majority of police officers do their job bravely and righteously, it is undeniable that many African-Americans lacked confidence in our American criminal justice system. This must change. Our Constitution mandates equal protection of the laws and nothing less is acceptable. As the nation's leading federal law enforcement agency, the Department of Justice will do its part. I believe the police chiefs and law enforcement officials and leaders around the country are committed to ensuring. That racism plays no part in law enforcement and that everyone receives equal protection of the laws. In October 2019, the president established the first commission on law enforcement since the 1960s, and I am meeting with them later this month. And I have been talking to law enforcement leaders around the country, and in the weeks and months ahead we will be working with community leaders to find constructive solutions so that Mr. Floyd’s death will not have been in vain. We will work hard to bring good out of bad. Unfortunately, the aftermath of George Floyd staff has produced a second challenge to the rule of law. While many have peacefully express their anger and grief, others have protests to engage in lawlessness violent rioting, arson, and looting of businesses and public property, assaults on law

enforcement officers and innocent people and even the murder of a federal agent. Such senseless acts of anarchy are not exercises of First Amendment rights, they are crimes designed to terrify fellow citizens and intimidate communities. As I told the governors on Monday, we understand the distinction between three different sets of actors here. The large preponderance of those who are protesting are peaceful demonstrators who are exercising their First Amendment rights. At some demonstrations however, there are groups that exploit the opportunity to engage in such crimes as looting. And finally, at some demonstrations there are extremist agitators who are hijacking the protests to pursue their own separate and violent agenda. We have evidence that Antifa and other similar extremist groups as well as actors of a variety of different political persuasions have been involved in instigating and participating in the violent activity, and we are also seeing foreign actors playing all sides to exacerbate the violence. The Department of Justice is working to restore order in the District of Columbia and around the nation. Here in Washington we are working with the local police, the citizen soldiers of the National Guard, and other federal agencies to provide safety and justice. We have deployed all the major law enforcement components of the department on this mission including the FBI, the ATF, the DEA, the Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Marshals Service. Their leaders are with me today and will be talking shortly. I thank all of these leaders and their components for working bravely and professionally to protect the District. I'm pleased to say that actually over the last two nights, the demonstrations while large have been peaceful. The Justice Department is also working closely with our state and local partners to address violent riots around the country. Our federal law enforcement efforts are focused on the violent instigate. Through the FBI, U. S. Attorney's Offices, component field offices, and state and local enforcement, we are receiving real time intelligence and we have deployed resources to quell outbreaks of violence in several places. I urge governors and mayors and other state and local leaders to work closely with the National Guard and with us. The federal government has thus far made 51 arrests for federal crimes in connection with violent rioting. We will continue to investigate to make arrests and to prosecute where warranted. When I was attorney general 1995 and 1992, riots broke out in Los Angeles following the acquittal by the state of police officers accused of beating Rodney king. Ultimately, the Department of Justice, at my direction filed federal civil rights charges against those officers. As President Bush assured the nation at that time, Quote, "The violence will end justice will be served hope will return." The same is true today the rule of law will prevail thank you. Now I'd like to introduce my colleague Chris Wray, the Director of the FBI. And I have to say, this is the FBI that I've had the pleasure of working with over the last few days, the FBI that I know and love, that have really stood up here and performed magnificently only here in DC, but around the country and all their field offices. And their enforcement functions, their intelligent functions are now in full gear- and I'm confident that with the FBI's leadership. We are going to deal effectively with the criminals who are involved in extremist violence.

**FBI Director Christopher Wray:** Thank you, General, for your leadership. Good morning, this is needless to say this is an incredibly challenging time for our country and for all the citizens we serve. I want to begin by expressing my deepest sympathies for George Floyd and his family. Like most of you, I was appalled and profoundly troubled by the video images of the incident that ended with Mr. Floyd's tragic death. Within hours of his death on May 25<sup>th</sup>, the FBI had opened a criminal investigation to determine whether the actions by the former Minneapolis Police Department officers involved violated federal law. We're moving quickly in that investigation, and we're going to follow the facts wherever they may lead, in our pursuit of justice. Mr. Floyd's family, like a lot of families who have lost loved ones in recent weeks, are suffering right now, and trying to find a way forward. In fact, our entire country is trying to find a way forward. That's because this isn't just about George Floyd. This is about all of those, over the years, who have been unjustifiably killed or had their rights violated by people entrusted with their protection. When law enforcement fails to fulfill its most basic duty to protect and serve its citizens, particularly members of a minority community, it not only tarnishes the badge we all wear, but erodes the trust that so many of us in law enforcement have worked so hard to build. And when people feel that we haven't lived up to the trust that they place in us, it is understandable that they want to speak out and protest and the FBI holds sacred the rights of individuals to peacefully exercise their First Amendment freedoms. Non-violent protests are signs of a healthy democracy, not an ailing one. The FBI's mission is to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution. That mission is both dual and simultaneous – it is not contradictory. In engaging with our communities during these protests, we in law enforcement must balance the safety and security of our communities with our citizens' constitutional rights and civil liberties. One need not – and must not – come at the expense of the other. In recent days, the violence, threat to life, and destruction of property that we've seen in some parts of the country jeopardizes the rights and safety of all citizens, including peaceful demonstrators and it has to stop. We're seeing people who are exploiting this situation to pursue violent, extremist agendas – anarchists like ANTIFA, and other agitators. These individuals have set out to sow discord and upheaval, rather than join in the righteous pursuit of equality and justice. And by driving us apart, they are undermining the urgent work and constructive engagement of all those who are trying to bring us together – our community and religious leaders, our elected officials, law enforcement, and citizens alike. Many have suffered from the violence instigated through these radicals and extremists, including members of our own law enforcement family – officers killed or gravely injured while just doing their jobs, fulfilling their duty to the public by trying to keep everyone safe. To be clear, we're not in any way trying to discourage peaceful protestors. And to



those citizens who are out there, making your voices heard through peaceful, lawful protests, let me say this – we in law enforcement hear you. We have to make sure that our policing and our investigations are conducted with the professionalism and commitment to equal justice that you all deserve. But we are also committed to identifying, investigating, and stopping individuals who are inciting violence and engaging in criminal activity. So at the FBI, we’re focusing our efforts on supporting our law enforcement partners with maintaining public safety in the communities we all are sworn to protect. We’re making sure that we’re tightly lashed up with our state, local, and federal law enforcement partners across the country, by standing up 24-hour command posts in all of our 56 field offices. We have directed our 200 Joint Terrorism Task Forces across the country to assist local law enforcement with apprehending and charging violent agitators who are hijacking peaceful protests. On a national level, we’re soliciting tips, leads, and video evidence of criminal activities through our National Threat Operations Center (NTOC). And over the past few days, like the Attorney General, I have been speaking with law enforcement leaders in various parts of the country to ensure that we are providing the support they need, and to let them know that in every community, the FBI stands ready to assist wherever we can. The relationships we’ve built with our law enforcement and community partners are more important now than ever. Because the reality is we can’t do our jobs without the trust of the American people. I want to close by reiterating that the FBI will remain steadfast in its mission to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution. Protecting civil liberties and civil rights has been part of our mission since the days of the Civil Rights Movement. Those investigations are at the heart of what we do, for the simple reason that civil liberties and civil rights are at the very heart of who we are as Americans. Before the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the federal government largely left protection of civil rights to state and local governments. It took the Mississippi Burning case and the Civil Rights Act for the federal government, and the FBI, to get off the sidelines and to begin to fully protect civil rights for all people of color. Since then, we’ve been working hard to identify and prevent hate crimes and to investigate abuses of power and authority. Our civil rights cases are among the most important work we do, and that will never change. Now, I’ll repeat today what I’ve long believed about the men and women of law enforcement: It takes an incredibly special person to willingly put his or her life on the line for a complete stranger. And to get up, day after day after day, and do that is extraordinary. In these turbulent times, we won’t forget the bravery of our law enforcement members who have risked life and safety to protect the public and keep the peace. But the difficulty of that job doesn’t diminish the role we play in society, which is to protect and serve all citizens – no matter their race, creed, orientation, or station in life. And when we lose sight of those solemn obligations to the citizens we serve, the protectors can quickly become the oppressors, particularly for communities of color. As law enforcement, we’re bound by an oath to serve all members of our

community with equal compassion, professionalism, dignity, and respect. The American people should expect nothing less from us.

**Director of the United States Marshals Service, Donald Washington:** Good Morning. I am Donald Washington, Director of the United States Marshals Service. First of all, thank you Attorney General Barr. Let me begin by specially noting that today marks the first of three days in which the family, friends, and loved ones will host memorials to honor the life of George Floyd in Minnesota, North Carolina, and in Texas. On behalf of the men and women of the United States Marshals Service, and personally, I extend my deepest sympathy and my heartfelt condolences to the family of George Floyd. What started as past peaceful protests in Minnesota after the death of Mr. Floyd has morphed into a national emergency, resulting in many injuries to many people, thousands of arrests, along with arson, theft, and vandalism to property in many cities. As of last night, U.S. Marshals report damage and vandalism to twenty one federal courthouses, located in fifteen states and the District of Columbia. There has been damage and vandalism to many other federal properties. The U.S. Marshals Service is assisting other agencies in efforts to address violent disturbances that have occurred in the District of Columbia and in other cities around the United States. Peaceful protests are good for our country. This right should be respected by all persons, and this right absolutely deserves the full protection of officers of the law. Among our basic functions is the absolute duty to protect people who are exercising constitutional rights. However, rioters, arsonists, thieves, looters, and their protagonists are criminals. They have undermined peaceful and lawful demonstrations and protests. These criminals threaten our basic constitutional rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and they must be brought to justice. Since the earliest days just after our nation's birth, U.S. Marshals have worked to ensure the rule of law by making sure that the federal judiciary and the federal judicial process operate unfettered and unintimidated. We have also worked tirelessly over the years to bring thousands and thousands of fugitives to justice, and today one of our primary missions is defined to protect endangered children. In the last week, U.S. Marshals have coordinated with U.S. Attorneys and state, local, and federal partners to protect protesters and to address the criminal acts of others. Deputy U.S. Marshals are assisting with and conducting criminal investigations required by the criminal acts of persons who are instigating and causing violence against persons and property – for such acts violate federal laws. Working with our local law enforcement partners, we're also securing federal properties threatened by criminal acts in protecting persons from the violent acts of others. I believe strongly that this special mission is important to our democracy. We will protect those who are engaged in lawful pride protests but we will arrest those who commit felonies in our presence. We are working violent crime warrants and investigating gang activities that incite riots or terrorism. We are assisting and partnering with federal, state, and local authorities consistent with our

broad federal jurisdiction. To our local governments and private sector leaders, we know that we are stronger, much stronger, when we work together. We will achieve our collective goals of protecting lawful protesters and lawful protests, while also enforcing the law. I do not pretend even for a moment to speak for the other leaders here, but I am certain that we all want local leaders to have the confidence and the conviction to request and utilize all available resources to fight violence and to protect our communities. The U.S. Marshals Service is your partner, too. In summary, the U.S. Marshals Service will continue to perform our many day-to-day missions, and we will also assist our federal, state, and local partners during this emergency. We will work urgently to keep citizens and law enforcers safe. I thank our concerned citizens for their patience and for their continuing support, and I look forward to any questions you might have. Thank you.

**ATF Acting Director Regina Lombardo:** Good afternoon. My name is Regina Lombardo, the acting director of ATF. For many special agents, one of the proudest moments is when you raise your right hand to take the oath of office to support and defend the United States constitution. And we take that oath seriously. However, in the moment we don't know exactly what we will be faced with—what challenges we will have to overcome in order to uphold that oath that we took. In this moment, today, we express our warmest sympathies to the family of George Floyd and acknowledge the pain and suffering for his family. We also have sympathy for those that are suffering across the country. Unfortunately, where our constitutionally protected right to peacefully assemble has sometimes turned to riots and criminal acts. The resulting violence involved crimes of ATF's core mission. Shootings responding to shootings, burglaries, arsons, bombings—especially destructive devices such as the Molotov cocktail. At the request of the Attorney General, ATF has provided every available resource. We have deployed a large number of special agents. Our special response team, here in our nation's capital. We have supported the Washington Metropolitan Police department, the United States Secret Service, and United States park police to protect the public, property, and the national landmarks that belongs to each and every one of you. Our national response teams are here in Washington, D.C. in order to quickly respond the emerging arson incidents. We are working with the DC fire to access and investigate the 7 incendiary fires in the D.C. area caused by criminals including the arson at Saint John's church, the AFL, CIO, the National Park Service building, and the D.C. fire district 4 police department. The individual we believe responsible for that fire at the metro PT's 4<sup>th</sup> district has been arrested and charged. Our certified fire investigators, chemist, fire engineers, and explosive specialist are working around the clock to support the ongoing safety of operations. Across the country, ATF special agents—industry operations investigators from all 25 of our

field divisions—are responding to shootings, arsons, bombings, and thefts of federal firearms license dealers. We are providing investigative support and assistance to all of our local and state partners. ATF has responded to numerous shooting scenes at the disturbances of cities that is actively working with local law enforcement and we are entering those shell casings into our national integrated ballistic information network (NIBI). Our national tracing center is running traces on the recovered firearms and we are collecting from shell casings and ballistic evidence. Our crime gun intelligence centers are collecting valuable intelligence and sharing all of that information in a joint environment. ATSJTF representatives are working with the FBI in multiple cities as well as our Department of Justice partners: the U.S. marshal service the D.E.A., and the Bureau of Prisons—all state and local federal law enforcement working in partnership. Our special agents and certified fire investigators are tracking and assisting more than 847 arsons, over 76 explosive incidents, and providing valuable technical expertise and intelligence support. Two of our national response teams, our NRT, have been activated and responding to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. We have developed efficient and effective strategies to triage and quickly assess the scenes even in an unstable environment. ATF has also responded to 73 federal firearms license dealers. We have identified many suspects and made arrests and recovered many firearms already. We have responded to assaults and murders of our law enforcement partners. Our team of ATF professionals at our national correlation center in our laboratories and our tracing center are all working day and night to make those arrests. We are on the streets, making cases, and protecting the American public from violent criminals. You do not have to be in law enforcement to know that this is dangerous work. ATF has answered the call. As the Attorney General stated, “the most basic function of government is to provide security for the people who live their lives and exercise their rights,” and we will meet that responsibility. This is our mission and we deeply are committed to that mission: to protect and serve. Thank you.

**BOP Director Michael Carvajal:** Good morning, my name is Michael Carvajal, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Bureau of Prisons’ (BOP) staff are federal law enforcement officers, who are often called upon to assist during crisis situations within our communities. The Attorney General asked the BOP to request and assist other law enforcement agencies in maintaining order and peace in the District of Columbia. BOP Crisis Management Teams are highly trained to deal with various types of emergency situations, including crowd control and civil disturbances. They are experienced in confrontation avoidance and conflict resolution. In the aftermath of the tragic death of George Floyd, it is unfortunate these services are necessary. On behalf of the BOP and its 36,000 staff, I extend our greatest sympathies to the family for his loss. We also respect the rights of the public to express their frustration and grief. We appreciate those who seek to ensure the events surrounding Mr. Floyd's death are never repeated again. It is shameful those voices are being drowned out by those seeking to incite violence and

destroy property. I'm proud of the work our staff do every day to keep our institutions safe, and honored they were called upon to assist our communities. Thank you.

**Acting Administrator of DEA Tim Shea:** Thank you. My name is Tim Shea, I'm the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and I'm honored to represent the brave men and women of the DEA and to share with you the important work our special agents have been performing these last few days. But first I'd like to join the Attorney General and take a moment to express my sincere condolences on behalf of myself and the young men and women of the DEA to the family and friends of George Floyd, as well as to all those who mourn his passing. It was a tragedy for us to law enforcement. The DEA's mission, like all law enforcement partners is to protect the American people. Before they receive their badge or credentials, every one of our special agents takes an oath to uphold the Constitution and the rule of law. And that's exactly what they're doing this week. As is the case with other significant events, our agents have been authorized to respond as needed to violations of federal law. And I'm proud of what our agency has done to assist our state and local partners to ensure that those who wish to peacefully protest may do so in safety and without fear of violence. While these events have been largely peaceful, agitators continue to attempt to sow chaos. We've recovered weapons. We've had rocks thrown in our vehicles. Our agents along with other law enforcement partners have endured the continual verbal assaults. And during that time our agents acted professionally and admirably under these very difficult conditions. DEA special agents are providing security, conducting threat assessments and sharing that information on potential violations of federal law in real time. In addition, the DEA continues to investigate drug related crimes, including the theft of controlled substances from looted pharmacies, which is happening here in the District of Columbia and across the country. In the national capital region, approximately or over 150 DEA special agents have partnered with the Metropolitan Police Department at their request, and the National Guard to enforce security posts and maintain a secure perimeter in designated areas. DEA has also provided over 11 mobile response teams SRT teams who are prepared to respond to high-risk situations and other requests for assistance including medical services. DEA owes much of this success in enforcing our nation's drug laws to the assistance provided by the very federal state and local partners that need our help now. Every DEA agent out on the street helps free up one of our local law enforcement counterparts. In the case of Washington the MPD to carry out their policing functions and protect the public. DEA is committed to providing that support as long as it's needed, requested, and authorized. Our country was founded upon basic principles and rights, and the chief among them is the right of free speech and the right to assemble peacefully. We're supporting those rights and the peaceful demonstrators by enduring, by ensuring their voices can be heard. And that those seeking to exploit this situation are held to account for.

**AG Barr:** Thank you and with that I'll open it up to questions.

### **Questions and Answers Segment**

**Operator:** Thank you to ask a question please press star then one. Again that's star then one to ask a question. The first question comes from Pete Williams with NBC News.

**Pete Williams NBC News:** Thank you Mr. Attorney General. Washington DC has a lot of experience in dealing with large complex events that include protests, like the inauguration or meetings of the World Bank. Why did you think it was necessary for you to take command of this? And where does that authority come from?

**AG:** Well I think the rioting got going I think on Friday, May 29<sup>th</sup>, and got worse and worse over the weekend. It culminated, or came to a crescendo over the weekend on Sunday evening right around the White House on H Street, on the northern side of Lafayette Park. And it was very serious rioting. The Treasury Annex, Treasury Department Annex, there was broken into. A historical building on top of Lafayette Park which is federal property was burned down. There was a fire at the historical Saint John's church right there across from the White House. And the old church that goes back to the eighteenth century and is referred to as the "Church of Presidents." The rioters used crowbars to dig out the pavers at Lafayette Park and use them as projectiles thrown at secret service and other federal agents. There were numerous head injuries among other federal personnel whose responsibility- is to protect the White House. Just to give you an indication, but from Saturday until today and virtually, well the lion's share of these injuries came over the weekend, there are 114 injuries to law enforcement. Most of those to federal-agents, most of those inflicted right around the White House. There were 22 hospitalizations and most of those were serious head injuries or concussions that required monitoring and treatment. On Monday, the president asked me to coordinate the various federal law enforcement agencies not only the multiple Department of Justice agencies but also other agencies such as those in the Department of Homeland Security, so we had a coordinated response and with the National Guard and also with the DC police. That morning we decided that we needed more of a buffer to protect the White House and to protect our agents and secret service personnel, who would be reached by projectiles from H Street. I made the decision that we would try to move our perimeter northward by a block to provide this additional protection. And later at two o'clock on Monday I met with all the various law enforcement agencies and we said our tactical plan and that plan- involved moving our perimeter block north to I street. It was our

hope to be able to do that relatively quickly before many demonstrators appeared that day. Unfortunately, because of the difficulty in getting appropriate forces, and units into place by the time they were able to move our perimeter up to I Street had been a number, a large number, of protesters that had assembled on H Street. There were projectiles being thrown and the group was becoming increasingly unruly. And the operation to, they were asked three times if they would move back one block and they refused and we proceeded to move our perimeter out to I street. The, it is true that the Metropolitan Police have a lot of experience in dealing with demonstrations but we have a lot of federal property. This is the federal city, it's the seat of the federal government. Many of the buildings as you know and facilities here, and the monuments are the responsibility of the federal government and the proceedings in process of the federal government take place here. And when you have a large scale civil disturbance that is damaging federal property, threatening federal property, threatening federal law enforcement officers, threatening the officials in government and their offices, and our great monuments, it is the responsibility of the federal government to render that protection. And we do so in close coordination with the Metropolitan Police Department. Fortunately, later that evening on Monday, after we did establish a buffer zone, we were able to finish that day without further significant violence from the demonstrators. And then the following two days were peaceful. The assemblies and the protests were peaceful. So how we're pleased with that we are working closely with the Metropolitan Police to plan out the remainder of the week. Next question.

**Operator:** Our next question comes from Pierre Thomas with ABC news

**Pierre Thomas, ABC News:** Good afternoon Attorney General Barr. Couple very good questions for you if I may. Yesterday, the department charged three members of the group or associated with the Boogaloo a far right extremist group known as far right extremists. Is it important in your remarks and thoughts to point out all the different groups that are involved in this type of violent activity? And then the second question is, do you have any concerns that law enforcement could have perhaps been more surgical in how they operate on Mondays? And on many of the people who were moved forcibly were peaceful process protesters.

**AG:** Well I do think it's important to point out the witches brew that we have of extremists' individuals and groups that are involved. And that's why in my prepared statement I specifically said in addition to Antifa and other extremist groups like Antifa, there were variety of groups and a handful of people for a variety of ideological persuasions. I did make that point. The, you know I'm not going to get too specific, but the intelligence being collected by the U. S. Attorney's office is particularly integrated by the FBI from multiple different sources is building up. There are some specific cases against individuals, some Antifa related. A lot of the extremists are involved in egging on violence and participating in violence providing the means of violence and you know we are pursuing those cases. At the same time, there's a lot



of, also there's a lot of disinformation out there, people posing as members of the different groups. So you sometimes have to dig a little deeper to determine exactly what's going on. And there are some groups that don't have a particular ideology, other than anarchy. There are some groups that want to bring about a civil war, the Boogaloo group that has been on the margin of this as well trying to exacerbate the violence. So we are dealing with as I say a witch's brew of a lot of different extremist organizations. Oh maybe, Chris would have something to add to that.

**FBI Director Christopher Wray:** Sure, I mean, let me say first as I've said for quite some time including even my first few months in the job we the FBI have quite a number of on-going investigations of violent anarchist extremists, including those motivated by an Antifa or Anitfa like ideology. And we categorize and treat those as domestic terrorism investigations and are actively pursuing them through our joint terrorism task forces. In the course of the current unrest, while the majority the protesters are peaceful, there are certainly instigators, agitators and opportunists seeking to exploit these demonstrations to commit violence or rioting. And exactly who these people are who's driving them what's driving them what tactics they use varies widely sometimes from city to city, sometimes even from night to night and we're working with all of our law enforcement partners to gather as much information as we can about that topic and to bring federal charges where appropriate and possible. So we're about the violence. We're not about ideology. Doesn't matter what your ideology are, it is if you commit violence or rioting, or acts we would consider terrorism we are going to pursue it.

**AG:** The second part of your question Pierre. One of the difficulties is that while there are peaceful demonstrators and participants in these protests, it is the instigators, those committed to violence basically shield themselves by going among them and carrying out acts of violence. Those projectiles, I saw the projectiles on Monday, when I was I went to Lafayette Park to look at the situation. And as one of the officials said that there are, he pointed out there are various knots of people where the projectiles coming from and we could see and it was a lot of the demonstrators. And it's hard to know exactly where they're coming from. Frequently these things are thrown from the rear of the, of the demonstration. But we could not continue to protect the federal property involved and protect the safety of our agents with such a tight perimeter and so our object was to move it out by one block. The next question please.

**Operator:** Our next question comes from David Spock with Fox News please go ahead.

**David Spock, Fox News:** Hello Mr. Attorney General. Yesterday your colleague over at the Department of Defense, Secretary Esper, expressed some regret in the way that things were handled at the Lafayette park, Lafayette square, the posing in a picture with President Trump. Said he wanted to stay apolitical stay out of things. As you mentioned, you had this job in 1992, you saw this during the Rodney king riots,

what do you think about politics and you believe that you're being too political in this fight by standing in a picture with the president in front of the church? What is your take on this compared to what you know Secretary Esper said?

**AG:** I don't know what he was conveying there. Obviously, my interest was to carry out the law for law enforcement functions of the federal government, to protect federal facilities and federal personnel and also to address the rioting that was interfering with the government's function. And that was what we were doing. I think the president is the head of the executive branch and the chief executive of the nation and should be able to walk outside the White House and walk across the street to the church of presidents. I don't necessarily view that as a political act I think it was entirely appropriate for him to do. I did not know that he was going to do that until later in the day after our plans are well under way to move the perimeter. So there was no correlation between our tactical plan of moving the perimeter out by one block and the president going over to the church. The president asked members of his cabinet to go over there with them the two that were present and I think was appropriate for us to go over with. Next question.

**Operator:** Thank you sir. Our next question comes from Mike Balsamo with the Associated Press. Please go ahead.

**Mike Balsamo Associated Press:** Thank you Mr. Attorney General, can you expand a little bit on your comment that foreign actors are responsible or working to exploit all sides here and do you believe that this organized information efforts from a foreign government and have you identified you know which country are responsible for that? And I have a separate question to Director Carvajal if I could right after that.

**AG:** Okay I may I just ask Chris if he cares to provide a little more detail, I'm on not sure how much detail you want to get into. But people shouldn't think that countries that are hostile to the United States, that their efforts to influence the US or weaken the US, of sew discord in the U. S. is something that goes comes and goes with the election cycle. It is constant. And they are constantly trying to sew discord among our people and there's a lot of disinformation that circulates that way, and I believe that we have evidence that some of the foreign hackers and groups that are associated with foreign governments are focusing in on this particular situation we have here and trying to exacerbated in every way they can. Unless Chris has something to add I can turn it over to you.

**FBI Director Christopher Wray:** Not not a whole lot I can say here- other than to say that it is unfortunately not unusual for foreign actors to choose to try to amplify events in this country to sow divisiveness and discord and in particular through the use of state associated media from some of those countries but also social media provides a bullhorn or an amplifier to gin up more controversy where

controversy may already exist. And to try to generate upheaval in that regard and those foreign actors should know that we're watching it extremely closely and are prepared to act if necessary.

**AG:** And what and what's your question for Mr. Carajval.

**Associated Press:** Director can you address some concerns that integrates last few days but the BOP, specifically that some officer stationed around DC have said that they've been specifically told not to tell people that they work for the federal government. And last night we learned an inmate at the MDC in Brooklyn had died after officers used pepper spray on him after he barricaded himself you don't think they're that nonlethal force resulted in someone's death.

**BOP Director:** Thank you Mike for the question let me clarify this. First of all I'm not aware of any specific- Bureau of Prisons personnel being told not to identify themselves. What I attribute that to is probably the fact that we normally operate within the confines of our institution and we need to identify ourselves. Most of our identification is institution specific and probably wouldn't mean a whole lot to people in DC. I probably should have done a better job of marking them National as the agency. The point is well taken, but I assure you that no one was specifically told to my knowledge not to identify themselves. As for your question regarding the incident at MDC Brooklyn, what I can tell you we did do a press release with the information in there. It was as you stated an incident involving a disruptive individual down in a in a cell. The officers did utilize pepper sprays you say, OC. And afterwards the individual unfortunately died. What I will tell you is that we immediately referred to in, referred the case to the FBI Office of Inspector General. I was actually told notified this morning that the Office of the Inspector General is going to take that case and that's about all I can comment on because the matter is under investigation.

**AG:** Let me just add that the Bureau of Prison sort teams are used frequently for emergency response and in emergency situations and either civil disturbances or hurricanes or other things like that. They're highly trained, they're highly trained units. And in fact, in the Department of Justice we do not really have large numbers of units they're trained to deal with civil disturbances how a lot of people may be looking back on history think we can call on hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of U. S. Marshals and that's simply not the case. Our Marshals response forces approximately 100 US Marshals. And so historically, when there have been emergencies where we have to respond with people who do have experience in these kinds of emergencies, they're highly trained people. We use what are called sort teams, response teams from the Bureau of Prisons and I could see a number now. In the old system we don't wear badges with our name, the agents don't wear badges and their names and stuff like that which many civilian police agents, I mean non-federal police agencies do. And I could, and I could understand why some of these

individuals simply wouldn't want to talk to people about who they are. If that were the case what I'll take the next question.

**Operator:** Our next question comes from Sadie Gurman with Wall Street Journal.

**Sadie Gurman Wall Street Journal:** Can you hear me?

**AG:** Yep.

**Sadie Gurman Wall Street Journal:** Hi there. Can you explain how exactly you coordinate the National Guard deployment and movement in and around Washington with various federal law enforcement agencies? Is it you who communicates orders to them and how does that work?

**AG:** Well it largely depends who they're, who they're supporting at that time. Some of the National Guard were supporting the Metropolitan Police department and some of them would be out beyond the White House perimeter working the streets with MPD. So they would be tactically attached there. Others we asked the National Guard to protect federal monuments and so number the units maybe even, but I won't speculate about a majority, a lot of the units were dispersed around the city to protect federal monuments or particular federal facility. Those that were within the White House area and were part of protecting the White House and Lafayette park area, were right that were under the direction of the tactical commanders in that area. But in terms of requesting the resources and asking for their assistance that was ultimately my responsibility of ensuring that the National Guard that we needed to support law enforcement support the district were brought to bear. Next question.

**Operator:** Yes sir, our next question comes from Katie Benner with New York Times please go ahead.

**Katie Benner New York Times:** Hi Mr. Attorney General thank you so much for doing us press conference. I have two questions, but the most important probably I'd like to ask you about your thoughts on police abuse of power. Last year at a law enforcement conference he said that such abuse reflected dot apples more than systemic breakdowns. But today you said George for the death is not the first of its kind, while the vast majority of officers do their jobs briefly and righteously it's undeniable that many African Americans lack confidence in the criminal justice system. Has your thinking on whether we're looking at a systemic issue or not shifted over time.

**AG:** No, my views haven't shifted recently, and what I see what you quoted eyes I think is consistent and you were addressing the use of excessive force, is that not right Katie? Is that what you were addressing are you were you talking?

**New York Times:** Yes excessive force

**AG:** I do think that those who engage in the car in an excessive force that involves you know, if you remember federal civil rights laws address willful use of excessive force and those that engage in that kind of activity I think are a distinct minority. And I think the overwhelming number of police officers try conscientiously to use appropriate and reasonable force.

**Katie Benner New York Times:** And then my second question, it seems that we're ratcheting up in the District the tools and the power of the federal response. Giving DEA, BOP for example the power to make arrests and wondering why that's happening now because it seems that the street have been relatively calm. There's no curfew tonight I think that decision was made by the mayor because she had confidence that we've sort of returned to order.

**AG:** Well actually, after assessing the situation last night toward the end of the evening that is late in there maybe early in the morning I felt that we could afford to collapse up our perimeter and eliminate some of the check points and so forth. And take a little bit of more low profile footprint for a couple of reasons. Number one I think that we have seen the a sharp reduction in violent episodes and peaceful demonstrations and our hope and expectation is that those will continue. And also because we now have it on hand sufficient resources we feel to deal with that contingency if that if violence increases. So I do think that over the weekend and certainly at the beginning of this week we had a phenomenon around the country the number of cities getting extremely violent. A lot of officers have been heard around the country a lot of victims a lot of property damage. As I said on Sunday, it was probably the peak of violence and DC and on Monday, we were still facing very large demonstrations that were belligerent and throwing projectiles well into the evening ultimately- ended- more peaceably. So idea as I said because I told the governors on Monday, it's very important and to use sufficient forces law enforcement to establish law and order in the city when you have riots running. If you use insufficient resources it's dangerous for everybody. It's dangerous for the officers. It's dangerous for the protesters. It's dangerous for the population because things can easily get out of control and you lose control of events that's what riots are. And the way to address it is to make sure the resources are there and the people understand the resources are there to deal with that kind of violence. And I think it's that occurred it provided environment where things could. Down and they did quiet down.

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 12:49 PM  
**To:** (b)(6) Ryan Streeter  
**Subject:** interesting info  
**Attachments:** FTN6-7-20FullscriptHill.docx

Ryan,

Hope you are well, healthy and safe.

You probably saw the AG was on Face the Nation yesterday. Unfortunately, CBS cut out the parts of the interview that could have helped advance an intellectual dialogue about civil rights/policing etc.

Attached is full transcript they finally posted last night. I highlighted the parts they left out of yesterday's broadcast. That includes a reference to a Harvard study by Roland Fryer that I think you would find very interesting:  
<https://www.nber.org/papers/w27324.pdf>

Feel free to pass on to anyone at AEI who might be interested.

Warmly,  
Matt

**Matt Lloyd**  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b)(6) (cell)

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 1:16 PM  
**To:** Teller, Paul S. EOP/OVP; Stafford, Steven J. EOP/OVP  
**Subject:** interesting info  
**Attachments:** FTN6-7-20FullscriptHill.docx

Hey guys,

You probably saw the AG was on Face the Nation yesterday. Unfortunately, CBS cut out the parts of the interview that could have helped advance an intellectual dialogue about civil rights/policing etc.

Attached is full transcript they finally posted last night. I highlighted the parts they left out of yesterday's broadcast. That includes a reference to a Harvard study by Roland Fryer that I think you would find very interesting:  
<https://www.nber.org/papers/w27324.pdf>

Feel free to pass on.

Warmly,  
Matt

Matt Lloyd  
Principal Deputy Director, Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
(b) (6) (cell)



## Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)

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**From:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 1:34 PM  
**To:** Mastropasqua, Kristina (OPA); Dudgeon, Gabrielle (USAKYE); Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Subject:** RE: USA Duncan's Statement on Protests

Can you send the attachment?

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**From:** Mastropasqua, Kristina (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2020 12:40 PM  
**To:** Dudgeon, Gabrielle (USAKYE) (b) (6) >; Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: USA Duncan's Statement on Protests

+ Matt and Wyn

Hi Gabrielle,

Thanks for sending our way for review. It looks good to me, but adding Matt and Wyn in case they have have guidance or comments. My only rec would b (b) (5)

Kristina Mastropasqua  
Office of Public Affairs  
Department of Justice

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 8, 2020, at 11:55 AM, Dudgeon, Gabrielle (USAKYE) (b) (6) > wrote:

Kristina,

I'm not sure if you're the point of contact for statements regarding current events, but I wanted to make sure OPA looked over USA Duncan's statement about the protests before I publish it and distribute to media.

Let me know if I need to send to someone else, and let me know of any edits or changes.

All the best,

**Gabrielle Dudgeon**  
Public Affairs Specialist

U.S. Attorney's Office  
Eastern District of Kentucky

260 W. Vine Street, Suite 300  
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

(b) (6) (office)

(b) (6) (cell)

(b) (6)

Website: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-edky>  
<image001.gif><image002.gif>

<image003.png>

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<USA Duncan's Public Statement on Protests.docx>

## Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)

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**From:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:01 PM  
**To:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA); Lloyd, Matt (PAO); Escalona, Prim F. (OLA)  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements

I do not know if BOP were the only ones wearing tactical gear without agency insignias, but they have been the focus of the media's attention. Here's some boiler plate language BOP has used in responses about their deployment:

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has specialized Crisis Management Teams (CMTs), including Special Operations Response Teams, which are highly trained tactical units capable of responding to prison disturbances, and providing assistance to other law enforcement agencies during emergencies. The BOP's CMTs also include Disturbance Control Teams that specialize in crowd control scenarios.

Per the request of the Attorney General, the BOP has dispatched teams as needed.

In this context, the BOP staff are deputized under the authority granted the United States Marshals Service to enforce federal criminal statutes and protect federal property and personnel. (See 28 C.F.R. 0.112).

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**From:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2020 12:44 PM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >; Escalona, Prim F. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements

Implicit in the answer from the presser is that all unmarked federal law enforcement on the streets were BOP. Do we know (and I realize that the people on this email are not the ones to answer but perhaps the question has already been asked) if that is actually the case? I have seen photos of multiple uniforms that were unmarked which would seem to suggest different agencies (and also conversely I saw firsthand the SORT guys in marked uniforms).

On the CRT side, do you have the # of excessive force cases CRT has brought? DAG was seeking that.

**SB**

AAG/OLA2

(b) (6)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 12:39 PM  
**To:** Escalona, Prim F. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements

Duplicative Information - See Document ID 0.7.4848.16631

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:19 PM  
**To:** Raimondi, Marc (OPA); Lloyd, Matt (PAO); Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA)  
**Subject:** RE: MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

Thanks for flagging this

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**From:** Raimondi, Marc (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 1:15 PM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >; Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >; Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** FW: MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

I'm pretty sure y'all are on this mail list but if case you are not please see the WH message of the day.

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**From:** Mitchell, Austin A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2020 11:23 AM  
**Subject:** MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

## **MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets**

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### **SURGING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES**

- Following the breakout of violence, rioting, and looting in communities across the country, President Trump took action to deploy Federal resources on the ground.
  - Approximately 700 federal, state, and local law enforcement officers sustained injuries from violence related to protests, riots, and civil unrest.
  - At least 150 federal buildings were damaged nationwide according to DHS Fed Protective Services.
- At President Trump's direction, the National Guard and every major Federal law enforcement component was mobilized to restore order around the nation.
  - ATTORNEY GENERAL BARR: "The Department of Justice is working to restore order in the District of Columbia and around the nation. Here in Washington, we are working around the clock with local police, the citizen soldiers of the National Guard, and other federal agencies to provide safety and justice. We have deployed all the major law-enforcement components of the department in this mission, including the FBI, ATF, DEA, Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Marshals Service. I thank them and all those working bravely and professionally to protect the District."

### **RESTORING PEACE TO OUR STREETS**

- The President worked to bring peace back to our communities after days of senseless violence by Antifa and others.
- Thanks to President Trump's efforts to restore order, our streets are safer and many national guard troops have been able to begin withdrawing.
  - PRESIDENT TRUMP: "I have just given an order for our National Guard to start the process of withdrawing from Washington, D.C., now that everything is under perfect control. They will be going home, but can quickly return, if needed."

###

**Kupec, Kerri (OPA)**

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:33 PM  
**To:** Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO)  
**Subject:** FW: Statements and Press Conference Transcription  
**Attachments:** Transcription\_PressConference\_June5\_Floyd\_Riots.docx; June 4 Press Conf Opening Stmt v.3 (003).docx; Statements\_Floyd\_Riots.docx

This should make it easy for you I put all the statements in that one doc at end

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Friday, June 5, 2020 6:51 PM  
**To:** Ahern, Bill (OAG) (b) (6) >; William Barr (b) (6) (b)(6) William Barr  
**Cc:** Watson, Theresa (OAG) (b) (6) >; Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Statements and Press Conference Transcription

Please find attached the following:

- Transcription of June 5 Press Conference (includes remarks from all component heads)
- Your June 5 Press Conference Remarks with handwritten edits incorporated
- All of the statements the Department has put out on Floyd and riots

The White House has informed me there is no transcription of your call. They sent me an audio link at 6 pm. (<https://protect2.fireeye.com/v1/url?k=801728b5-dc7bc9b7-80100c50-ac1f6b01767e-e1549db050ae4952&q=1&e=382d71eb-8898-4cf1-9494-38ad13e6eb1b&u=https%3A%2F%2Ff.io%2FpSZD6wEB>.) I've assigned an OPA staffer to transcribe it tonight and will send to you as soon as it is finished (tonight).

**Kerri Kupec**  
Director of Communications & Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

## **Press Conference Opening Statement: June 4, 2020**

Over the Constitution Avenue entrance to this building is a Latin inscription that translates as “Everything is created by Law and Order.”<sup>1</sup> That ancient principle still holds true. Our free society depends on the rule of law—the assurance that ordinary citizens can go about their lives without being subject to arbitrary violence or fear. When the rule of law breaks down, the promise of America does too.

Our Nation is now confronting two serious threats to the rule of law. The first is a long-standing one but was recently crystalized and driven home by the killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis.

The video of police conduct in this episode is harrowing. When you watch it, and imagine that one of your own loved ones was being treated like that, and begging for their lives, it is impossible for any normal human being not to be struck in the heart with horror.

This matter is being pursued by both the State and the Federal government. The State has filed second degree murder charges against one officer, and aiding and abetting charges against three other officers.

As we typically do in cases such as this, the Department of Justice is conducting a parallel and independent investigation into possible violations of federal civil rights laws.

The President has directed me to spare no effort. We are coordinating our work with that of Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison. As a matter of comity, the Department of Justice typically lets the State go forward with its proceedings first.

This afternoon, our United States Attorney in Minnesota and FBI Special Agent in Charge of the Minneapolis Field Office will attend a memorial service for Mr. Floyd. Today is a day for mourning, and the day is coming soon when justice will be served.

George Floyd’s death was not the first of its kind, and it exposes concerns that reach far beyond this case.

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<sup>1</sup> “Lege atque ordine omnia fiunt.”

While the vast majority of police officers do their job bravely and righteously, it is undeniable that many African Americans lack confidence in the American criminal justice system. That must change. Our Constitution mandates equal protection of the laws, and nothing less is acceptable. As the Nation's leading federal law-enforcement agency, the Department of Justice will do its part. I believe that police chiefs and law enforcement leaders around the country are committed to ensuring that racism plays no part in law enforcement, and that everyone receives equal protection of the laws.

In October 2019 the President established the first Commission on Law Enforcement since the 1960's. I am meeting later this month with the Commission and have been talking with law enforcement leaders around the country.

In the weeks and months ahead we will be working with community leaders to find constructive solutions so that Mr. Floyd's death will not have been in vain. We will work hard to help bring good out of bad.

Unfortunately, the aftermath of George Floyd's death has produced a second challenge to the rule of law.

While many have peacefully expressed their anger and grief, others have hijacked protests to engage in lawlessness—violent rioting and arson, looting of businesses and public property, assaults on law enforcement officers and innocent people, and even the murder of a federal agent.

Such senseless acts of anarchy are not exercises of First Amendment rights; they are crimes designed to terrify fellow citizens and intimidate communities.

As I told the Governors on Monday, we understand the distinction among three different sets of actors. The large preponderance of those who are protesting are peaceful demonstrators who are exercising their First Amendment rights.

At some demonstrations, there are groups that exploit the opportunity to engage in looting. And finally, at some demonstration, there are extremist agitators who are hijacking the protests to pursue their own separate and violent agenda.

We have evidence that Antifa and other similar extremist groups, as well as actors of a variety of different political persuasions, have been involved in instigating and participating in the violent activity. We are also seeing foreign actors playing all sides to exacerbate the violence.



The Department of Justice is working to restore order in the District of Columbia and around the Nation. Here in Washington, we are working around the clock with local police, the citizen soldiers of the National Guard, and other federal agencies to provide safety and justice. We have deployed all the major law-enforcement components of the Department in this mission, including the FBI, ATF, DEA, Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Marshals Service. I thank them and all those working bravely and professionally to protect the District.

The Justice Department is also working closely with our State and local partners to address violent riots around the country. Our Federal law enforcement efforts are focused on the violent instigators.

Through the FBI, U.S. Attorney's Offices, component field offices and state and local law enforcement, we are receiving real-time intelligence, and we have deployed resources to quell outbreaks of violence in several places. I urge governors, mayors, and other state and local leaders to work closely with their National Guards and with us. The federal government has thus far made [51] arrests for federal crimes in connection with violent rioting. We will continue to investigate, make arrests, and prosecute where warranted.

When I was Attorney General in 1992, violent riots broke out in Los Angeles following the acquittal of the police officers accused of beating Rodney King. Ultimately, the Department at my direction filed federal civil rights charges against the officers. As President Bush assured the Nation at that time, "The violence will end. Justice will be served. Hope will return." The same is true today. The rule of law will prevail. Thank you.

**Joint Statement of United States Attorney Erica MacDonald FBI SAC Rainer Drolshagen  
Thursday, May 28, 2020**

“The U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Minnesota, the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and the FBI’s Minneapolis Field Office are conducting a robust criminal investigation into the circumstances surrounding the May 25, 2020, death of George Floyd. The Department of Justice has made the investigation a top priority and has assigned experienced prosecutors and FBI criminal investigators to the matter.

The federal investigation will determine whether the actions by the involved former Minneapolis Police Department officers violated federal law. It is a violation of federal law for an individual acting under color of law to willfully deprive another person of any right protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

The Department of Justice asks for cooperation from all witnesses who believe they have relevant information and urges calm as investigators methodically continue to gather facts.

The Department of Justice and FBI’s comprehensive investigation will compile all available information and thoroughly evaluate evidence and information obtained from witnesses. Upon conclusion of the FBI’s investigation, the U.S. Attorney’s Office will determine whether federal criminal charges are supported by the evidence. If it is determined that there has been a violation of federal law, criminal charges will be sought.”

**Attorney General William P. Barr's Statement on the Death of Mr. George Floyd  
Friday, May 29, 2020**

“The video images of the incident that ended with the death of Mr. Floyd, while in custody of Minneapolis police officers, were harrowing to watch and deeply disturbing. The state prosecutor has been in the process of determining whether any criminal charges are appropriate under state law. On a separate and parallel track, the Department of Justice, including the FBI, are conducting an independent investigation to determine whether any federal civil rights laws were violated. Both state and federal officers are working diligently and collaboratively to ensure that any available evidence relevant to these decisions is obtained as quickly as possible. Under our system, charging decisions must be, and will be, based on the law and facts. This process is proceeding quickly. As is the typical practice, the state’s charging decisions will be made first. I am confident justice will be served.”

**Attorney General William P. Barr's Statement on Death of George Floyd and Civil Unrest Saturday, May 30, 2020 [Video Statement]**

“The greatness of our nation comes from our commitment to the rule of law.

The outrage of our national community about what happened to George Floyd in Minneapolis is real and legitimate. Accountability for his death must be addressed, and is being addressed, through the regular process of our criminal justice system, both at the state and at the federal level. That system is working and moving at exceptional speed. Already initial charges have been filed. That process continues to move forward. Justice will be served.

Unfortunately, with the rioting that is occurring in many of our cities around the country, the voices of peaceful protest are being hijacked by violent radical elements.

Groups of outside radicals and agitators are exploiting the situation to pursue their own separate and violent agenda.

In many places, it appears the violence is planned, organized, and driven by anarchistic and far left extremists, using Antifa-like tactics, many of whom travel from out of state to promote the violence.

We must have law and order on our streets and in our communities, and it is the responsibility of the local and state leadership, in the first instance, to halt this violence. The Department of Justice (including the FBI, Marshals, ATF, and DEA), and all of our 93 U.S. Attorneys across the country, will support these local efforts and take all action necessary to enforce federal law.

In that regard, it is a federal crime to cross state lines or to use interstate facilities to incite or participate in violent rioting. We will enforce these laws.”

**Attorney General William P. Barr's Statement on Domestic Terrorism  
Sunday, May 31, 2020**

“With the rioting that is occurring in many of our cities around the country, the voices of peaceful and legitimate protests have been hijacked by violent radical elements. Groups of outside radicals and agitators are exploiting the situation to pursue their own separate, violent, and extremist agenda.

It is time to stop watching the violence and to confront and stop it. The continued violence and destruction of property endangers the lives and livelihoods of others, and interferes with the rights of peaceful protestors, as well as all other citizens.

It also undercuts the urgent work that needs to be done through constructive engagement between affected communities and law enforcement leaders to address legitimate grievances. Preventing reconciliation and driving us apart is the goal of these radical groups, and we cannot let them succeed.

It is the responsibility of state and local leaders to ensure that adequate law enforcement resources, including the National Guard where necessary, are deployed on the streets to reestablish law and order. We saw this finally happen in Minneapolis last night, and it worked.

Federal law enforcement actions will be directed at apprehending and charging the violent radical agitators who have hijacked peaceful protest and are engaged in violations of federal law.

To identify criminal organizers and instigators, and to coordinate federal resources with our state and local partners, federal law enforcement is using our existing network of 56 regional FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF).

The violence instigated and carried out by Antifa and other similar groups in connection with the rioting is domestic terrorism and will be treated accordingly.”

**Department of Justice Spokesperson Kerri Kupec on Federal Law Enforcement Efforts  
Monday, June 1, 2020**

“Today, President Trump directed Attorney General Barr to lead federal law enforcement efforts to assist in the restoration of order to the District of Columbia. Beginning tonight, the Department of Justice has deployed all of its law enforcement components FBI, ATF, DEA, U.S. Marshals, and BOP and is closely coordinating with the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security to maximize federal security presence throughout the District. The Department is working hand-in-hand with the Metropolitan Police Department, the Capitol Police, the Federal Protective Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the D.C. National Guard.”  
Attributable to Department of Justice Spokesperson Kerri Kupec

**Attorney General William P. Barr's Statement on Protests in Washington, D.C.**

**Tuesday, June 2, 2020**

“Last night was a more peaceful night in the District of Columbia. Working together, federal and local law enforcement made significant progress in restoring order to the nation’s capital.

I am grateful to Chief Peter Newsham and the Metropolitan Police Department for their outstanding work and professionalism. The District is well served by this exceptional police force.

I also thank Secretary of Defense Mark Esper, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Mark Milley, and the men and women of the Department of Defense for their support. I am particularly impressed by the citizen-soldiers of the D.C. National Guard, who are committed to serving their community, and did so with great effectiveness last night.

Not least, I am grateful to the many federal law enforcement agencies and personnel who helped protect the District, including the FBI, Secret Service, Park Police, ATF, DEA, Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Marshals Service, Capitol Police, Department of Homeland Security’s CBP and Border Patrol units, and others.

There will be even greater law enforcement resources and support in the region tonight. The most basic function of government is to provide security for people to live their lives and exercise their rights, and we will meet that responsibility here in the nation’s capital.”

## June 4, 2020 - Virtual press conference at the Department of Justice

**AG William Barr:** Thank you for joining us- at this- remote press conference. Over the Constitution Avenue entrance to this building is a Latin inscription that translates: Everything is created by law and order.” That ancient principle still holds true. Our free society depends on the rule of law. The assurance that ordinary citizens can go about their lives without being subject to arbitrary violence or fear. When the rule of law breaks down, the promise of America does also. Our nation is now confronting to serious challenges to the rule of law. The first is a long standing one, but was recently crystallized and driven home by the killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis. The video of the police conduct in this episode as I said before, is harrowing. When you watch it and imagine that one of your own love ones was being treated this way and begging for their lives, it is impossible for any normal human being not to be struck to the heart. This matter is being pursued by both the state and the federal government – the state has filed already second degree murder charges against one of the officers, and aiding and abetting charges against the other three officers, as we typically do in cases such as this at the Department of Justice and the FBI is conducting a parallel an independent investigation into possible violations of federal civil rights laws. The president has directed me to spare no effort. We are coordinating our work with the Attorney General of Minnesota, and as a matter of comedy the part of the Department of Justice typically lets the state go forward with its proceedings first. This afternoon our United States Attorney in Minnesota and the FBI special agent in charge of our Minneapolis field office will attend a memorial service for Mr. Floyd. Today is a day of mourning. And the day is coming soon, I am confident, when justice will be served. George Floyd's death was not the first of its kind, and it exposes concerns that reach far beyond this particular case. While the vast majority of police officers do their job bravely and righteously, it is undeniable that many African-Americans lacked confidence in our American criminal justice system. This must change. Our Constitution mandates equal protection of the laws and nothing less is acceptable. As the nation's leading federal law enforcement agency, the Department of Justice will do its part. I believe the police chiefs and law enforcement officials and leaders around the country are committed to ensuring. That racism plays no part in law enforcement and that everyone receives equal protection of the laws. In October 2019, the president established the first commission on law enforcement since the 1960s, and I am meeting with them later this month. And I have been talking to law enforcement leaders around the country, and in the weeks and months ahead we will be working with community leaders to find constructive solutions so that Mr. Floyd’s death will not have been in vain. We will work hard to bring good out of bad. Unfortunately, the aftermath of George Floyd staff has produced a second challenge to the rule of law. While many have peacefully express their anger and grief, others have protests to engage in lawlessness violent rioting, arson, and looting of businesses and public property, assaults on law

enforcement officers and innocent people and even the murder of a federal agent. Such senseless acts of anarchy are not exercises of First Amendment rights, they are crimes designed to terrify fellow citizens and intimidate communities. As I told the governors on Monday, we understand the distinction between three different sets of actors here. The large preponderance of those who are protesting are peaceful demonstrators who are exercising their First Amendment rights. At some demonstrations however, there are groups that exploit the opportunity to engage in such crimes as looting. And finally, at some demonstrations there are extremist agitators who are hijacking the protests to pursue their own separate and violent agenda. We have evidence that Antifa and other similar extremist groups as well as actors of a variety of different political persuasions have been involved in instigating and participating in the violent activity, and we are also seeing foreign actors playing all sides to exacerbate the violence. The Department of Justice is working to restore order in the District of Columbia and around the nation. Here in Washington we are working with the local police, the citizen soldiers of the National Guard, and other federal agencies to provide safety and justice. We have deployed all the major law enforcement components of the department on this mission including the FBI, the ATF, the DEA, the Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Marshals Service. Their leaders are with me today and will be talking shortly. I thank all of these leaders and their components for working bravely and professionally to protect the District. I'm pleased to say that actually over the last two nights, the demonstrations while large have been peaceful. The Justice Department is also working closely with our state and local partners to address violent riots around the country. Our federal law enforcement efforts are focused on the violent instigate. Through the FBI, U. S. Attorney's Offices, component field offices, and state and local enforcement, we are receiving real time intelligence and we have deployed resources to quell outbreaks of violence in several places. I urge governors and mayors and other state and local leaders to work closely with the National Guard and with us. The federal government has thus far made 51 arrests for federal crimes in connection with violent rioting. We will continue to investigate to make arrests and to prosecute where warranted. When I was attorney general 1995 and 1992, riots broke out in Los Angeles following the acquittal by the state of police officers accused of beating Rodney king. Ultimately, the Department of Justice, at my direction filed federal civil rights charges against those officers. As President Bush assured the nation at that time, Quote, "The violence will end justice will be served hope will return." The same is true today the rule of law will prevail thank you. Now I'd like to introduce my colleague Chris Wray, the Director of the FBI. And I have to say, this is the FBI that I've had the pleasure of working with over the last few days, the FBI that I know and love, that have really stood up here and performed magnificently only here in DC, but around the country and all their field offices. And their enforcement functions, their intelligent functions are now in full gear- and I'm confident that with the FBI's leadership. We are going to deal effectively with the criminals who are involved in extremist violence.

**FBI Director Christopher Wray:** Thank you, General, for your leadership. Good morning, this is needless to say this is an incredibly challenging time for our country and for all the citizens we serve. I want to begin by expressing my deepest sympathies for George Floyd and his family. Like most of you, I was appalled and profoundly troubled by the video images of the incident that ended with Mr. Floyd's tragic death. Within hours of his death on May 25<sup>th</sup>, the FBI had opened a criminal investigation to determine whether the actions by the former Minneapolis Police Department officers involved violated federal law. We're moving quickly in that investigation, and we're going to follow the facts wherever they may lead, in our pursuit of justice. Mr. Floyd's family, like a lot of families who have lost loved ones in recent weeks, are suffering right now, and trying to find a way forward. In fact, our entire country is trying to find a way forward. That's because this isn't just about George Floyd. This is about all of those, over the years, who have been unjustifiably killed or had their rights violated by people entrusted with their protection. When law enforcement fails to fulfill its most basic duty to protect and serve its citizens, particularly members of a minority community, it not only tarnishes the badge we all wear, but erodes the trust that so many of us in law enforcement have worked so hard to build. And when people feel that we haven't lived up to the trust that they place in us, it is understandable that they want to speak out and protest and the FBI holds sacred the rights of individuals to peacefully exercise their First Amendment freedoms. Non-violent protests are signs of a healthy democracy, not an ailing one. The FBI's mission is to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution. That mission is both dual and simultaneous – it is not contradictory. In engaging with our communities during these protests, we in law enforcement must balance the safety and security of our communities with our citizens' constitutional rights and civil liberties. One need not – and must not – come at the expense of the other. In recent days, the violence, threat to life, and destruction of property that we've seen in some parts of the country jeopardizes the rights and safety of all citizens, including peaceful demonstrators and it has to stop. We're seeing people who are exploiting this situation to pursue violent, extremist agendas – anarchists like ANTIFA, and other agitators. These individuals have set out to sow discord and upheaval, rather than join in the righteous pursuit of equality and justice. And by driving us apart, they are undermining the urgent work and constructive engagement of all those who are trying to bring us together – our community and religious leaders, our elected officials, law enforcement, and citizens alike. Many have suffered from the violence instigated through these radicals and extremists, including members of our own law enforcement family – officers killed or gravely injured while just doing their jobs, fulfilling their duty to the public by trying to keep everyone safe. To be clear, we're not in any way trying to discourage peaceful protestors. And to



those citizens who are out there, making your voices heard through peaceful, lawful protests, let me say this – we in law enforcement hear you. We have to make sure that our policing and our investigations are conducted with the professionalism and commitment to equal justice that you all deserve. But we are also committed to identifying, investigating, and stopping individuals who are inciting violence and engaging in criminal activity. So at the FBI, we’re focusing our efforts on supporting our law enforcement partners with maintaining public safety in the communities we all are sworn to protect. We’re making sure that we’re tightly lashed up with our state, local, and federal law enforcement partners across the country, by standing up 24-hour command posts in all of our 56 field offices. We have directed our 200 Joint Terrorism Task Forces across the country to assist local law enforcement with apprehending and charging violent agitators who are hijacking peaceful protests. On a national level, we’re soliciting tips, leads, and video evidence of criminal activities through our National Threat Operations Center (NTOC). And over the past few days, like the Attorney General, I have been speaking with law enforcement leaders in various parts of the country to ensure that we are providing the support they need, and to let them know that in every community, the FBI stands ready to assist wherever we can. The relationships we’ve built with our law enforcement and community partners are more important now than ever. Because the reality is we can’t do our jobs without the trust of the American people. I want to close by reiterating that the FBI will remain steadfast in its mission to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution. Protecting civil liberties and civil rights has been part of our mission since the days of the Civil Rights Movement. Those investigations are at the heart of what we do, for the simple reason that civil liberties and civil rights are at the very heart of who we are as Americans. Before the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the federal government largely left protection of civil rights to state and local governments. It took the Mississippi Burning case and the Civil Rights Act for the federal government, and the FBI, to get off the sidelines and to begin to fully protect civil rights for all people of color. Since then, we’ve been working hard to identify and prevent hate crimes and to investigate abuses of power and authority. Our civil rights cases are among the most important work we do, and that will never change. Now, I’ll repeat today what I’ve long believed about the men and women of law enforcement: It takes an incredibly special person to willingly put his or her life on the line for a complete stranger. And to get up, day after day after day, and do that is extraordinary. In these turbulent times, we won’t forget the bravery of our law enforcement members who have risked life and safety to protect the public and keep the peace. But the difficulty of that job doesn’t diminish the role we play in society, which is to protect and serve all citizens – no matter their race, creed, orientation, or station in life. And when we lose sight of those solemn obligations to the citizens we serve, the protectors can quickly become the oppressors, particularly for communities of color. As law enforcement, we’re bound by an oath to serve all members of our

community with equal compassion, professionalism, dignity, and respect. The American people should expect nothing less from us.

**Director of the United States Marshals Service, Donald Washington:** Good Morning. I am Donald Washington, Director of the United States Marshals Service. First of all, thank you Attorney General Barr. Let me begin by specially noting that today marks the first of three days in which the family, friends, and loved ones will host memorials to honor the life of George Floyd in Minnesota, North Carolina, and in Texas. On behalf of the men and women of the United States Marshals Service, and personally, I extend my deepest sympathy and my heartfelt condolences to the family of George Floyd. What started as past peaceful protests in Minnesota after the death of Mr. Floyd has morphed into a national emergency, resulting in many injuries to many people, thousands of arrests, along with arson, theft, and vandalism to property in many cities. As of last night, U.S. Marshals report damage and vandalism to twenty one federal courthouses, located in fifteen states and the District of Columbia. There has been damage and vandalism to many other federal properties. The U.S. Marshals Service is assisting other agencies in efforts to address violent disturbances that have occurred in the District of Columbia and in other cities around the United States. Peaceful protests are good for our country. This right should be respected by all persons, and this right absolutely deserves the full protection of officers of the law. Among our basic functions is the absolute duty to protect people who are exercising constitutional rights. However, rioters, arsonists, thieves, looters, and their protagonists are criminals. They have undermined peaceful and lawful demonstrations and protests. These criminals threaten our basic constitutional rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and they must be brought to justice. Since the earliest days just after our nation's birth, U.S. Marshals have worked to ensure the rule of law by making sure that the federal judiciary and the federal judicial process operate unfettered and unintimidated. We have also worked tirelessly over the years to bring thousands and thousands of fugitives to justice, and today one of our primary missions is defined to protect endangered children. In the last week, U.S. Marshals have coordinated with U.S. Attorneys and state, local, and federal partners to protect protesters and to address the criminal acts of others. Deputy U.S. Marshals are assisting with and conducting criminal investigations required by the criminal acts of persons who are instigating and causing violence against persons and property – for such acts violate federal laws. Working with our local law enforcement partners, we're also securing federal properties threatened by criminal acts in protecting persons from the violent acts of others. I believe strongly that this special mission is important to our democracy. We will protect those who are engaged in lawful pride protests but we will arrest those who commit felonies in our presence. We are working violent crime warrants and investigating gang activities that incite riots or terrorism. We are assisting and partnering with federal, state, and local authorities consistent with our

broad federal jurisdiction. To our local governments and private sector leaders, we know that we are stronger, much stronger, when we work together. We will achieve our collective goals of protecting lawful protesters and lawful protests, while also enforcing the law. I do not pretend even for a moment to speak for the other leaders here, but I am certain that we all want local leaders to have the confidence and the conviction to request and utilize all available resources to fight violence and to protect our communities. The U.S. Marshals Service is your partner, too. In summary, the U.S. Marshals Service will continue to perform our many day-to-day missions, and we will also assist our federal, state, and local partners during this emergency. We will work urgently to keep citizens and law enforcers safe. I thank our concerned citizens for their patience and for their continuing support, and I look forward to any questions you might have. Thank you.

**ATF Acting Director Regina Lombardo:** Good afternoon. My name is Regina Lombardo, the acting director of ATF. For many special agents, one of the proudest moments is when you raise your right hand to take the oath of office to support and defend the United States constitution. And we take that oath seriously. However, in the moment we don't know exactly what we will be faced with—what challenges we will have to overcome in order to uphold that oath that we took. In this moment, today, we express our warmest sympathies to the family of George Floyd and acknowledge the pain and suffering for his family. We also have sympathy for those that are suffering across the country. Unfortunately, where our constitutionally protected right to peacefully assemble has sometimes turned to riots and criminal acts. The resulting violence involved crimes of ATF's core mission. Shootings responding to shootings, burglaries, arsons, bombings—especially destructive devices such as the Molotov cocktail. At the request of the Attorney General, ATF has provided every available resource. We have deployed a large number of special agents. Our special response team, here in our nation's capital. We have supported the Washington Metropolitan Police department, the United States Secret Service, and United States park police to protect the public, property, and the national landmarks that belongs to each and every one of you. Our national response teams are here in Washington, D.C. in order to quickly respond the emerging arson incidents. We are working with the DC fire to access and investigate the 7 incendiary fires in the D.C. area caused by criminals including the arson at Saint John's church, the AFL, CIO, the National Park Service building, and the D.C. fire district 4 police department. The individual we believe responsible for that fire at the metro PT's 4<sup>th</sup> district has been arrested and charged. Our certified fire investigators, chemist, fire engineers, and explosive specialist are working around the clock to support the ongoing safety of operations. Across the country, ATF special agents—industry operations investigators from all 25 of our

field divisions—are responding to shootings, arsons, bombings, and thefts of federal firearms license dealers. We are providing investigative support and assistance to all of our local and state partners. ATF has responded to numerous shooting scenes at the disturbances of cities that is actively working with local law enforcement and we are entering those shell casings into our national integrated ballistic information network (NIBI). Our national tracing center is running traces on the recovered firearms and we are collecting from shell casings and ballistic evidence. Our crime gun intelligence centers are collecting valuable intelligence and sharing all of that information in a joint environment. ATSJTF representatives are working with the FBI in multiple cities as well as our Department of Justice partners: the U.S. marshal service the D.E.A., and the Bureau of Prisons—all state and local federal law enforcement working in partnership. Our special agents and certified fire investigators are tracking and assisting more than 847 arsons, over 76 explosive incidents, and providing valuable technical expertise and intelligence support. Two of our national response teams, our NRT, have been activated and responding to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. We have developed efficient and effective strategies to triage and quickly assess the scenes even in an unstable environment. ATF has also responded to 73 federal firearms license dealers. We have identified many suspects and made arrests and recovered many firearms already. We have responded to assaults and murders of our law enforcement partners. Our team of ATF professionals at our national correlation center in our laboratories and our tracing center are all working day and night to make those arrests. We are on the streets, making cases, and protecting the American public from violent criminals. You do not have to be in law enforcement to know that this is dangerous work. ATF has answered the call. As the Attorney General stated, “the most basic function of government is to provide security for the people who live their lives and exercise their rights,” and we will meet that responsibility. This is our mission and we deeply are committed to that mission: to protect and serve. Thank you.

**BOP Director Michael Carvajal:** Good morning, my name is Michael Carvajal, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Bureau of Prisons’ (BOP) staff are federal law enforcement officers, who are often called upon to assist during crisis situations within our communities. The Attorney General asked the BOP to request and assist other law enforcement agencies in maintaining order and peace in the District of Columbia. BOP Crisis Management Teams are highly trained to deal with various types of emergency situations, including crowd control and civil disturbances. They are experienced in confrontation avoidance and conflict resolution. In the aftermath of the tragic death of George Floyd, it is unfortunate these services are necessary. On behalf of the BOP and its 36,000 staff, I extend our greatest sympathies to the family for his loss. We also respect the rights of the public to express their frustration and grief. We appreciate those who seek to ensure the events surrounding Mr. Floyd's death are never repeated again. It is shameful those voices are being drowned out by those seeking to incite violence and

destroy property. I'm proud of the work our staff do every day to keep our institutions safe, and honored they were called upon to assist our communities. Thank you.

**Acting Administrator of DEA Tim Shea:** Thank you. My name is Tim Shea, I'm the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and I'm honored to represent the brave men and women of the DEA and to share with you the important work our special agents have been performing these last few days. But first I'd like to join the Attorney General and take a moment to express my sincere condolences on behalf of myself and the young men and women of the DEA to the family and friends of George Floyd, as well as to all those who mourn his passing. It was a tragedy for us to law enforcement. The DEA's mission, like all law enforcement partners is to protect the American people. Before they receive their badge or credentials, every one of our special agents takes an oath to uphold the Constitution and the rule of law. And that's exactly what they're doing this week. As is the case with other significant events, our agents have been authorized to respond as needed to violations of federal law. And I'm proud of what our agency has done to assist our state and local partners to ensure that those who wish to peacefully protest may do so in safety and without fear of violence. While these events have been largely peaceful, agitators continue to attempt to sow chaos. We've recovered weapons. We've had rocks thrown in our vehicles. Our agents along with other law enforcement partners have endured the continual verbal assaults. And during that time our agents acted professionally and admirably under these very difficult conditions. DEA special agents are providing security, conducting threat assessments and sharing that information on potential violations of federal law in real time. In addition, the DEA continues to investigate drug related crimes, including the theft of controlled substances from looted pharmacies, which is happening here in the District of Columbia and across the country. In the national capital region, approximately or over 150 DEA special agents have partnered with the Metropolitan Police Department at their request, and the National Guard to enforce security posts and maintain a secure perimeter in designated areas. DEA has also provided over 11 mobile response teams SRT teams who are prepared to respond to high-risk situations and other requests for assistance including medical services. DEA owes much of this success in enforcing our nation's drug laws to the assistance provided by the very federal state and local partners that need our help now. Every DEA agent out on the street helps free up one of our local law enforcement counterparts. In the case of Washington the MPD to carry out their policing functions and protect the public. DEA is committed to providing that support as long as it's needed, requested, and authorized. Our country was founded upon basic principles and rights, and the chief among them is the right of free speech and the right to assemble peacefully. We're supporting those rights and the peaceful demonstrators by enduring, by ensuring their voices can be heard. And that those seeking to exploit this situation are held to account for.

**AG Barr:** Thank you and with that I'll open it up to questions.

### **Questions and Answers Segment**

**Operator:** Thank you to ask a question please press star then one. Again that's star then one to ask a question. The first question comes from Pete Williams with NBC News.

**Pete Williams NBC News:** Thank you Mr. Attorney General. Washington DC has a lot of experience in dealing with large complex events that include protests, like the inauguration or meetings of the World Bank. Why did you think it was necessary for you to take command of this? And where does that authority come from?

**AG:** Well I think the rioting got going I think on Friday, May 29<sup>th</sup>, and got worse and worse over the weekend. It culminated, or came to a crescendo over the weekend on Sunday evening right around the White House on H Street, on the northern side of Lafayette Park. And it was very serious rioting. The Treasury Annex, Treasury Department Annex, there was broken into. A historical building on top of Lafayette Park which is federal property was burned down. There was a fire at the historical Saint John's church right there across from the White House. And the old church that goes back to the eighteenth century and is referred to as the "Church of Presidents." The rioters used crowbars to dig out the pavers at Lafayette Park and use them as projectiles thrown at secret service and other federal agents. There were numerous head injuries among other federal personnel whose responsibility- is to protect the White House. Just to give you an indication, but from Saturday until today and virtually, well the lion's share of these injuries came over the weekend, there are 114 injuries to law enforcement. Most of those to federal-agents, most of those inflicted right around the White House. There were 22 hospitalizations and most of those were serious head injuries or concussions that required monitoring and treatment. On Monday, the president asked me to coordinate the various federal law enforcement agencies not only the multiple Department of Justice agencies but also other agencies such as those in the Department of Homeland Security, so we had a coordinated response and with the National Guard and also with the DC police. That morning we decided that we needed more of a buffer to protect the White House and to protect our agents and secret service personnel, who would be reached by projectiles from H Street. I made the decision that we would try to move our perimeter northward by a block to provide this additional protection. And later at two o'clock on Monday I met with all the various law enforcement agencies and we said our tactical plan and that plan- involved moving our perimeter block north to I street. It was our

hope to be able to do that relatively quickly before many demonstrators appeared that day. Unfortunately, because of the difficulty in getting appropriate forces, and units into place by the time they were able to move our perimeter up to I Street had been a number, a large number, of protesters that had assembled on H Street. There were projectiles being thrown and the group was becoming increasingly unruly. And the operation to, they were asked three times if they would move back one block and they refused and we proceeded to move our perimeter out to I street. The, it is true that the Metropolitan Police have a lot of experience in dealing with demonstrations but we have a lot of federal property. This is the federal city, it's the seat of the federal government. Many of the buildings as you know and facilities here, and the monuments are the responsibility of the federal government and the proceedings in process of the federal government take place here. And when you have a large scale civil disturbance that is damaging federal property, threatening federal property, threatening federal law enforcement officers, threatening the officials in government and their offices, and our great monuments, it is the responsibility of the federal government to render that protection. And we do so in close coordination with the Metropolitan Police Department. Fortunately, later that evening on Monday, after we did establish a buffer zone, we were able to finish that day without further significant violence from the demonstrators. And then the following two days were peaceful. The assemblies and the protests were peaceful. So how we're pleased with that we are working closely with the Metropolitan Police to plan out the remainder of the week. Next question.

**Operator:** Our next question comes from Pierre Thomas with ABC news

**Pierre Thomas, ABC News:** Good afternoon Attorney General Barr. Couple very good questions for you if I may. Yesterday, the department charged three members of the group or associated with the Boogaloo a far right extremist group known as far right extremists. Is it important in your remarks and thoughts to point out all the different groups that are involved in this type of violent activity? And then the second question is, do you have any concerns that law enforcement could have perhaps been more surgical in how they operate on Mondays? And on many of the people who were moved forcibly were peaceful process protesters.

**AG:** Well I do think it's important to point out the witches brew that we have of extremists' individuals and groups that are involved. And that's why in my prepared statement I specifically said in addition to Antifa and other extremist groups like Antifa, there were variety of groups and a handful of people for a variety of ideological persuasions. I did make that point. The, you know I'm not going to get too specific, but the intelligence being collected by the U. S. Attorney's office is particularly integrated by the FBI from multiple different sources is building up. There are some specific cases against individuals, some Antifa related. A lot of the extremists are involved in egging on violence and participating in violence providing the means of violence and you know we are pursuing those cases. At the same time, there's a lot

of, also there's a lot of disinformation out there, people posing as members of the different groups. So you sometimes have to dig a little deeper to determine exactly what's going on. And there are some groups that don't have a particular ideology, other than anarchy. There are some groups that want to bring about a civil war, the Boogaloo group that has been on the margin of this as well trying to exacerbate the violence. So we are dealing with as I say a witch's brew of a lot of different extremist organizations. Oh maybe, Chris would have something to add to that.

**FBI Director Christopher Wray:** Sure, I mean, let me say first as I've said for quite some time including even my first few months in the job we the FBI have quite a number of on-going investigations of violent anarchist extremists, including those motivated by an Antifa or Anitfa like ideology. And we categorize and treat those as domestic terrorism investigations and are actively pursuing them through our joint terrorism task forces. In the course of the current unrest, while the majority the protesters are peaceful, there are certainly instigators, agitators and opportunists seeking to exploit these demonstrations to commit violence or rioting. And exactly who these people are who's driving them what's driving them what tactics they use varies widely sometimes from city to city, sometimes even from night to night and we're working with all of our law enforcement partners to gather as much information as we can about that topic and to bring federal charges where appropriate and possible. So we're about the violence. We're not about ideology. Doesn't matter what your ideology are, it is if you commit violence or rioting, or acts we would consider terrorism we are going to pursue it.

**AG:** The second part of your question Pierre. One of the difficulties is that while there are peaceful demonstrators and participants in these protests, it is the instigators, those committed to violence basically shield themselves by going among them and carrying out acts of violence. Those projectiles, I saw the projectiles on Monday, when I was I went to Lafayette Park to look at the situation. And as one of the officials said that there are, he pointed out there are various knots of people where the projectiles coming from and we could see and it was a lot of the demonstrators. And it's hard to know exactly where they're coming from. Frequently these things are thrown from the rear of the, of the demonstration. But we could not continue to protect the federal property involved and protect the safety of our agents with such a tight perimeter and so our object was to move it out by one block. The next question please.

**Operator:** Our next question comes from David Spock with Fox News please go ahead.

**David Spock, Fox News:** Hello Mr. Attorney General. Yesterday your colleague over at the Department of Defense, Secretary Esper, expressed some regret in the way that things were handled at the Lafayette park, Lafayette square, the posing in a picture with President Trump. Said he wanted to stay apolitical stay out of things. As you mentioned, you had this job in 1992, you saw this during the Rodney king riots,



what do you think about politics and you believe that you're being too political in this fight by standing in a picture with the president in front of the church? What is your take on this compared to what you know Secretary Esper said?

**AG:** I don't know what he was conveying there. Obviously, my interest was to carry out the law for law enforcement functions of the federal government, to protect federal facilities and federal personnel and also to address the rioting that was interfering with the government's function. And that was what we were doing. I think the president is the head of the executive branch and the chief executive of the nation and should be able to walk outside the White House and walk across the street to the church of presidents. I don't necessarily view that as a political act I think it was entirely appropriate for him to do. I did not know that he was going to do that until later in the day after our plans are well under way to move the perimeter. So there was no correlation between our tactical plan of moving the perimeter out by one block and the president going over to the church. The president asked members of his cabinet to go over there with them the two that were present and I think was appropriate for us to go over with. Next question.

**Operator:** Thank you sir. Our next question comes from Mike Balsamo with the Associated Press. Please go ahead.

**Mike Balsamo Associated Press:** Thank you Mr. Attorney General, can you expand a little bit on your comment that foreign actors are responsible or working to exploit all sides here and do you believe that this organized information efforts from a foreign government and have you identified you know which country are responsible for that? And I have a separate question to Director Carvajal if I could right after that.

**AG:** Okay I may I just ask Chris if he cares to provide a little more detail, I'm on not sure how much detail you want to get into. But people shouldn't think that countries that are hostile to the United States, that their efforts to influence the US or weaken the US, of sew discord in the U. S. is something that goes comes and goes with the election cycle. It is constant. And they are constantly trying to sew discord among our people and there's a lot of disinformation that circulates that way, and I believe that we have evidence that some of the foreign hackers and groups that are associated with foreign governments are focusing in on this particular situation we have here and trying to exacerbated in every way they can. Unless Chris has something to add I can turn it over to you.

**FBI Director Christopher Wray:** Not not a whole lot I can say here- other than to say that it is unfortunately not unusual for foreign actors to choose to try to amplify events in this country to sow divisiveness and discord and in particular through the use of state associated media from some of those countries but also social media provides a bullhorn or an amplifier to gin up more controversy where

controversy may already exist. And to try to generate upheaval in that regard and those foreign actors should know that we're watching it extremely closely and are prepared to act if necessary.

**AG:** And what and what's your question for Mr. Carajval.

**Associated Press:** Director can you address some concerns that integrates last few days but the BOP, specifically that some officer stationed around DC have said that they've been specifically told not to tell people that they work for the federal government. And last night we learned an inmate at the MDC in Brooklyn had died after officers used pepper spray on him after he barricaded himself you don't think they're that nonlethal force resulted in someone's death.

**BOP Director:** Thank you Mike for the question let me clarify this. First of all I'm not aware of any specific- Bureau of Prisons personnel being told not to identify themselves. What I attribute that to is probably the fact that we normally operate within the confines of our institution and we need to identify ourselves. Most of our identification is institution specific and probably wouldn't mean a whole lot to people in DC. I probably should have done a better job of marking them National as the agency. The point is well taken, but I assure you that no one was specifically told to my knowledge not to identify themselves. As for your question regarding the incident at MDC Brooklyn, what I can tell you we did do a press release with the information in there. It was as you stated an incident involving a disruptive individual down in a in a cell. The officers did utilize pepper sprays you say, OC. And afterwards the individual unfortunately died. What I will tell you is that we immediately referred to in, referred the case to the FBI Office of Inspector General. I was actually told notified this morning that the Office of the Inspector General is going to take that case and that's about all I can comment on because the matter is under investigation.

**AG:** Let me just add that the Bureau of Prison sort teams are used frequently for emergency response and in emergency situations and either civil disturbances or hurricanes or other things like that. They're highly trained, they're highly trained units. And in fact, in the Department of Justice we do not really have large numbers of units they're trained to deal with civil disturbances how a lot of people may be looking back on history think we can call on hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of U. S. Marshals and that's simply not the case. Our Marshals response forces approximately 100 US Marshals. And so historically, when there have been emergencies where we have to respond with people who do have experience in these kinds of emergencies, they're highly trained people. We use what are called sort teams, response teams from the Bureau of Prisons and I could see a number now. In the old system we don't wear badges with our name, the agents don't wear badges and their names and stuff like that which many civilian police agents, I mean non-federal police agencies do. And I could, and I could understand why some of these

individuals simply wouldn't want to talk to people about who they are. If that were the case what I'll take the next question.

**Operator:** Our next question comes from Sadie Gurman with Wall Street Journal.

**Sadie Gurman Wall Street Journal:** Can you hear me?

**AG:** Yep.

**Sadie Gurman Wall Street Journal:** Hi there. Can you explain how exactly you coordinate the National Guard deployment and movement in and around Washington with various federal law enforcement agencies? Is it you who communicates orders to them and how does that work?

**AG:** Well it largely depends who they're, who they're supporting at that time. Some of the National Guard were supporting the Metropolitan Police department and some of them would be out beyond the White House perimeter working the streets with MPD. So they would be tactically attached there. Others we asked the National Guard to protect federal monuments and so number the units maybe even, but I won't speculate about a majority, a lot of the units were dispersed around the city to protect federal monuments or particular federal facility. Those that were within the White House area and were part of protecting the White House and Lafayette park area, were right that were under the direction of the tactical commanders in that area. But in terms of requesting the resources and asking for their assistance that was ultimately my responsibility of ensuring that the National Guard that we needed to support law enforcement support the district were brought to bear. Next question.

**Operator:** Yes sir, our next question comes from Katie Benner with New York Times please go ahead.

**Katie Benner New York Times:** Hi Mr. Attorney General thank you so much for doing us press conference. I have two questions, but the most important probably I'd like to ask you about your thoughts on police abuse of power. Last year at a law enforcement conference he said that such abuse reflected dot apples more than systemic breakdowns. But today you said George for the death is not the first of its kind, while the vast majority of officers do their jobs briefly and righteously it's undeniable that many African Americans lack confidence in the criminal justice system. Has your thinking on whether we're looking at a systemic issue or not shifted over time.

**AG:** No, my views haven't shifted recently, and what I see what you quoted eyes I think is consistent and you were addressing the use of excessive force, is that not right Katie? Is that what you were addressing are you were you talking?

**New York Times:** Yes excessive force

**AG:** I do think that those who engage in the car in an excessive force that involves you know, if you remember federal civil rights laws address willful use of excessive force and those that engage in that kind of activity I think are a distinct minority. And I think the overwhelming number of police officers try conscientiously to use appropriate and reasonable force.

**Katie Benner New York Times:** And then my second question, it seems that we're ratcheting up in the District the tools and the power of the federal response. Giving DEA, BOP for example the power to make arrests and wondering why that's happening now because it seems that the street have been relatively calm. There's no curfew tonight I think that decision was made by the mayor because she had confidence that we've sort of returned to order.

**AG:** Well actually, after assessing the situation last night toward the end of the evening that is late in there maybe early in the morning I felt that we could afford to collapse up our perimeter and eliminate some of the check points and so forth. And take a little bit of more low profile footprint for a couple of reasons. Number one I think that we have seen the a sharp reduction in violent episodes and peaceful demonstrations and our hope and expectation is that those will continue. And also because we now have it on hand sufficient resources we feel to deal with that contingency if that if violence increases. So I do think that over the weekend and certainly at the beginning of this week we had a phenomenon around the country the number of cities getting extremely violent. A lot of officers have been heard around the country a lot of victims a lot of property damage. As I said on Sunday, it was probably the peak of violence and DC and on Monday, we were still facing very large demonstrations that were belligerent and throwing projectiles well into the evening ultimately- ended- more peaceably. So idea as I said because I told the governors on Monday, it's very important and to use sufficient forces law enforcement to establish law and order in the city when you have riots running. If you use insufficient resources it's dangerous for everybody. It's dangerous for the officers. It's dangerous for the protesters. It's dangerous for the population because things can easily get out of control and you lose control of events that's what riots are. And the way to address it is to make sure the resources are there and the people understand the resources are there to deal with that kind of violence. And I think it's that occurred it provided environment where things could. Down and they did quiet down.

**Kupec, Kerri (OPA)**

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:43 PM  
**To:** Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
**Subject:** RE (b) (5)

Thanks

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**From:** Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:41 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** R (b) (5)

No- not animal after all, in public document for arrest warrant it states 'He self identifies as far left' and had rocks etc in his backpack. Amazing because it is all documented and in public record.

---

**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:40 PM  
**To:** Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** R (b) (5)

Thanks this is that animal activist, right?

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**From:** Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:38 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** (b) (5)

Based on this briefing I would think an intern or someone over there should look at this.

The Whole point is:

- Peaceful turned violent in an instant;
- African Americans asking not to go violent;
- Self-identified far left inciting violence just as protest ending.

I know the AG is likely moving on from this, but here we have the example of how we went from peaceful to bedlum.

(b)(5) per EOUSA  
[REDACTED]

Zach

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**From:** Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 2:03 AM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >; Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6) >

**Subject:** ( Package)Far Left Activist Turns Normal Protest Violent in a flash- Charged Federally and is not sealed, have PICS

(Recommend consideration for FTN interview, link below links to unbelievable pictures of far left subject inciting violence at normal protest and good vehicle for showing how peaceable protest, like we have had in front of the white house, could turn violent on a dime).

BLUF

Western District of Pennsylvania (As of 6/7/20 at 1:45 a.m.)

- Self-identified “FAR LEFT” member (Brian Jordan Bartles) goes to March on downtown Pittsburg. Things were relatively calm until Bartles provides the catalyst for violence (walks to police cruiser, opens backpack and uses spray paint on cruiser, throws object at vehicle and breaks window, jumps on vehicle and breaks windshield, and then riot ensues. This one act then created massive property damage. Bartles went to the protest with backpack with rocks and spray paint. Charged with 18 U.S.C. 231 (Obstruction of Law Enforcement During Civil Disorder)
- KEY POINTS
  - Outside agitators are hijacking the process and this is exactly what we are trying to prevent through federal prosecution;
  - Shows how quickly a peaceable protest can turn violent in an instant;

This link has the following all packaged

- 1) the press release,
- 2) the complaint + exhibits (a number of really good photos),
- 3) a video of Bartels destroying the police cruiser which then started the riot on Sat., and
- 4) USA Scott Brady video statement about him/the charges, where I talk about his actions being “the inflection point” of the protest.

Let me know what else you need; happy to send it to you and/or discuss further!

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdpa/pr/suburban-pittsburgh-man-charged-civil-disorder-destruction-city-pittsburgh-police>

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 3:21 PM  
**To:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA); Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA); Escalona, Prim F. (OLA)  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements  
**Attachments:** overallbrief6-3-20 FINAL.docx

The attached went to AG and DAG from CRT and include (b) (5) [REDACTED]. You all should be able to use as well. I'm not sure how many of these relate t (b) (5) [REDACTED] but if we need that I can certainly ask CRT.

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**From:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) [REDACTED] >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:01 PM  
**To:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA) (b) (6) [REDACTED] >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) [REDACTED] >; Escalona, Prim F. (OLA) (b) (6) [REDACTED] >  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements

Duplicative Information - See Document ID 0.7.4848.16650

**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 3:31 PM  
**To:** McGowan, Ashley L. (OPA)  
**Subject:** FW: today's remarks to 3500 state/local officials  
**Attachments:** 2020.06.03 Remarks to State and Local Officials.docx

Ashley, can you take care of this?

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**From:** Rosen, Jeffrey A. (ODAG) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 9:02 AM  
**To:** Douglas, Danielle E. (OLA) (b) (6) >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Plack, Laura (ODAG) (b) (6) >; Hovakimian, Patrick (ODAG) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** RE: today's remarks to 3500 state/local officials

Danielle, thanks. We've updated that in the attached text.

Matt, could you have this attached text of the remarks posted to the DAG speeches section of the DOJ website?  
Thanks.

Jeff

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**From:** Douglas, Danielle E. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 8:45 AM  
**To:** Rosen, Jeffrey A. (ODAG) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Plack, Laura (ODAG) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: today's remarks to 3500 state/local officials

Between 2500-3000. I would either say "over 2500" or "nearly 3000."

Danielle Douglas  
Office of Legislative Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice

On 6 Jun 2020, at 1:29 PM, Rosen, Jeffrey A. (ODAG) (b) (6) > wrote:

? Danielle, do you know how many listeners were actually on the call, or could IGA tell us? Thanks.

Jeff

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 4, 2020, at 6:53 PM, Douglas, Danielle E. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
wrote:

Duplicative Information - See Document ID 0.7.4848.16175



**Remarks to More Than 2500 State, Local, and Tribal Officials Nationwide on  
“Keeping America’s Communities Safe”**

*June 3, 2020*

The past week has been challenging for our country, and I am sure for everyone on this call. Let’s start with what happened in Minneapolis a week ago. I want to say that the video images of the incident that ended with the death of George Floyd were harrowing to watch and deeply, deeply disturbing. Attorney General Barr had the same reaction, and so has the President. And for a moment, it seemed as though the reaction to the videos was widely and maybe even uniformly shared throughout our country.

The Department of Justice has been involved in the investigation of what happened in Minneapolis since the beginning and remains fully committed to it. As you know, the state prosecutors in Minneapolis have already filed initial charges, and we have heard that additional announcements are being made today. But in addition to the local investigation and prosecution, our U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota, our DOJ Civil Rights Division, and the FBI’s Minneapolis Field Office are conducting a robust criminal investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of George Floyd. The Department of Justice has made this investigation a top priority and has assigned experienced prosecutors and FBI criminal investigators to the matter, who are working diligently and collaboratively to ensure that the available evidence is obtained as quickly as possible. Our judicial system has a process for situations like this. It is being followed, and quickly. I am confident that justice will be served as a result.

Turning to the protests that have occurred in various cities around the country, Attorney General Barr has said that the “outrage of our national community about what happened to George Floyd is real and legitimate.” Peaceful expressions of protest are one of our rights as citizens. In some places, we have seen marches that were peaceful; I wish I could say that about more of them.

Instead, with respect to the rioting that is occurring in many of our cities around the country, the voices of peaceful and legitimate protests have been hijacked by violent elements. In many places around the country, we have seen violence, looting, arson, and assaults. We have seen looting of stores both large and small, whether Target, Macy’s, or local independent small businesses. We have witnessed

DRAFT

Molotov cocktails and arson against buildings, cars, and even people. I even heard of the shameful example of two young lawyers in New York, now indicted by the Eastern District of New York, who threw a Molotov cocktail into a police car. There has been vandalism and arson against federal and city buildings. In Washington, D.C., there has been vandalism against national monuments such as the Lincoln Memorial and the World War II Memorial, and as many probably know, a historic church was set on fire. And this week, there were multiple shootings of police officers, including four in one city.

Violence and destruction of property endangers the lives and livelihood of others, and it interferes with the rights of peaceful protestors, as well as other citizens. It is also important to note that it undercuts the urgent work that needs to be done through constructive engagement between affected communities and law enforcement leaders to address legitimate grievances. We are concerned that groups of outside radicals and agitators are exploiting the situation to pursue their own separate, violent, and extremist agenda. As a society, we cannot tolerate the continued violence and destruction of property or the endangerment of lives.

While police protection during protest gatherings is mostly a local task, the Department of Justice is not hesitating to take federal action where appropriate to help ensure the security of our communities. DOJ is taking a number of appropriate actions to help. I will briefly mention three.

First, let me say with regard to the violence that we are focused on possible federal prosecutions where that is warranted and feasible, especially as to out-of-state agitators. On Monday, the President and Attorney General Barr had a conference with state Governors, and one of the points that the Attorney General made was that there are sometimes federal offenses involved with rioting, particularly with regard to outsiders who travel to the site of the riot. For example, federal charges can be brought for conduct such as arson, the possession or use of destructive devices, certain threatening communications, and interstate conspiracies and rioting. There are many instances of individuals being arrested who are not from the location where the looting, arson, and violence has occurred. We have already made arrests in multiple locations and are considering federal charges for numerous individuals arrested by state/local police. For example, our U.S. Attorney in Minnesota announced charges against an Illinois man who had traveled to Minneapolis with explosive devices to riot, and who had posted social media videos of himself passing out explosives, and assisting others to light a building on fire and

loot businesses. The Attorney General and I have repeatedly said that DOJ and all of our 93 US Attorneys across the country will support local efforts and take all action necessary to enforce federal law.

A second thing the Attorney General referenced in the discussion with the Governors was our using a pre-existing structure of the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). DOJ has activated our existing network of 56 regional FBI JTTFs to identify criminal organizers and instigators, and to coordinate federal resources with our state and local partners. JTTFs are well-suited to this task, because they are already existing coordination organizations that combine intelligence and operational resources and combine both federal and local law enforcement. It is a convenient and effective mechanism that has already proven effective in other contexts. All JTTF command centers are operating on a 24/7 basis. As the Attorney General said, we will be coordinating and sharing intelligence about violent groups or individuals with all of our state and local partners through these JTTFs.

Third, DOJ has assisted by surging federal law enforcement resources to specific locations to aid state and local law enforcement with quelling unrest and maintaining order. In some locations, including Washington DC, we have deputized members of the federal law enforcement agencies to allow them to provide peacekeeping functions in support of state and local authorities. We have deployed United States Marshals, FBI agents, Bureau of Prisons (BOP) officers, as well as Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents, and agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). We are drawing on all available resources and supplies to help cities protect lives and prevent violence. We are also in constant communication with our U.S. Attorneys around the country, who are working with their state and local counterparts and their local elected officials, keeping DOJ plugged into what is happening on the ground in our Nation's cities.

Where state and local jurisdictions are concerned, it is of course the responsibility of state and local leaders to ensure that adequate law enforcement resources, including the National Guard where necessary, are deployed on the streets to preserve order. One of the points that Attorney General Barr made about this in the President's call with Governors was that, in order to both provide protection of facilities and people during a protest and still have police officers available to pursue those who commit criminal acts, it can be very important to have a large enough presence of law enforcement personnel. I understand that approximately 28 states have called upon their local National Guard for additional support, and so far it

DRAFT

seems that having a large enough presence along with law enforcement has proven very beneficial to preserving order in places like Minneapolis, Atlanta, and Washington DC. This is obviously an important issue for Mayors and Governors to consider.

I also want to note something I have not seen reported widely: at this juncture at least 300 law enforcement personnel have been injured during the riots, several have been shot, and at least one has been killed. I know that there are multiple tragic circumstances that are concerning to people, but this really needs to be one of them.

One final thought I would like to leave with you. As a country, we take a lot of justifiable pride in that we are a nation that adheres to the rule of law. Even when our system of government is stressed the need to respect the rule of law should continue to be honored. It is my hope that all of us as Americans can advance the cause of the rule of law and the cause of justice in the days ahead. Thanks to all of you.

**Kupec, Kerri (OPA)**

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 3:42 PM  
**To:** Miroff, Nick  
**Subject:** RE: Washington Post inquiry

Hi, Nick yes, approximately over 700 law enforcement officers (federal, state, local) nationwide were injured (May 26-through June 6)

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**From:** Miroff, Nick (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 3:10 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Washington Post inquiry

Hi Kerri,

I'm Nick Miroff, I cover DHS for The Post.

I'm looking for latest statistics on the number of police officers assaulted and injured during the protests.

During his CBS interview, AG Barr cited 150 in DC, and said many were hospitalized with concussions.

Does DOJ have statistics on the number of assaults and injuries nationwide?

Thank you

Nick

## Kupec, Kerri (OPA)

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 3:42 PM  
**To:** Mitchell, Austin A. EOP/WHO  
**Subject:** RE: MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

Ah, pulled from the remarks. Thank you!

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**From:** Mitchell, Austin A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:51 PM  
**To:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) <kkupec@jmd.usdoj.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

Yes, its from his remarks below.

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-william-p-barr-s-remarks-mr-george-floyd-and-civil-unrest>

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 2:38 PM  
**To:** Mitchell, Austin A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** RE: MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

Hey, Austin thanks for this. Quick question: this is the first time I or our Chief of Staff have seen this quote from the AG. Did it come from DOJ?

KK

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**From:** Mitchell, Austin A. EOP/WHO (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 11:23 AM  
**Subject:** MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

## MESSAGE OF THE DAY | President Trump Took Decisive Action to Restore Peace to Our Streets

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### SURGING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES

- Following the breakout of violence, rioting, and looting in communities across the country, President Trump took action to deploy Federal resources on the ground.
  - Approximately 700 federal, state, and local law enforcement officers sustained injuries from

- violence related to protests, riots, and civil unrest.
- At least 150 federal buildings were damaged nationwide according to DHS Fed Protective Services.
- At President Trump's direction, the National Guard and every major Federal law enforcement component was mobilized to restore order around the nation.
  - ATTORNEY GENERAL BARR: "The Department of Justice is working to restore order in the District of Columbia and around the nation. Here in Washington, we are working around the clock with local police, the citizen soldiers of the National Guard, and other federal agencies to provide safety and justice. We have deployed all the major law-enforcement components of the department in this mission, including the FBI, ATF, DEA, Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Marshals Service. I thank them and all those working bravely and professionally to protect the District."

### **RESTORING PEACE TO OUR STREETS**

- The President worked to bring peace back to our communities after days of senseless violence by Antifa and others.
- Thanks to President Trump's efforts to restore order, our streets are safer and many national guard troops have been able to begin withdrawing.
  - PRESIDENT TRUMP: "I have just given an order for our National Guard to start the process of withdrawing from Washington, D.C., now that everything is under perfect control. They will be going home, but can quickly return, if needed."

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Kupec, Kerri (OPA)

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 4:40 PM  
**To:** Ahern, Bill (OAG); Levi, William (OAG)  
**Subject:** Great piece by Mollie

<https://thefederalist.com/2020/06/08/cbs-deceptively-edits-barr-interview-leaving-out-key-details-on-violent-riots-police-oversight/>

## **CBS Deceptively Edits Barr Interview, Leaving Out Key Details On Violent Riots, Police Oversight**

*Some of the most colorful descriptions of the violence facing police officers at Lafayette Square were clumsily spliced out of the middle of Barr's answers to questions.*



By [Mollie Hemingway](#)  
JUNE 8, 2020

Key details on violent riots near the White House were removed from the [broader staff](#) [interview](#) of Attorney General William Barr on CBS News' "Face the Nation" Sunday. Anchor Morgan Brennan repeatedly described protests as "peaceful" and the clearing of protesters to set up a stronger perimeter as a "successful" operation. Barr strongly denied that.

Left out of the interview that aired on CBS on Sunday morning was Barr's detailed accounting of much of the violent context of the perimeter expansion, including that a "bricks and inflammable liquid" were being thrown at police in Lafayette Square near the White House. Rioters "were trying to get entry" over the fences, the five dozen officers guarding Lafayette Square who were "last" the night prior in the violence, and the individual who at the time of their forced dispersal was "stalled with the police officers trying to tear their shields from them, in one case, struggling to get one of the police officer's guns." a

Some of the most colorful descriptions of the violence facing police officers at Lafayette Square were clumsily spliced out of the middle of Barr's answers to questions. The result is a



import and details about a protester trying to get a police officer's guns was simply removed from the end of the interview. These remarks were edited out of an interview in which Barr said media reports about Police firing peaceful protesters were lies.

"They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the media seems to be perpetuating at this point," Barr said.

Also left out of the broadcast interview were Barr's detailed comments on how to improve policing, ostensibly the biggest news issue in the country. Barr said that his experience and a research showed that "you can actually get more focused change and more real change by working in more collaboration with the police," and that approaches taken in previous years "made the police pull back and actually led to more deaths, more murders, more crime."

"What's happened in the past is that politicians can check the box by signing a decree on the department. We're not interested in gestures. We're interested in getting real results and working with police chiefs and public safety directors and mayors who really do want to change the system," Barr said.

## Off To A Rough Start

The interview began with Brennan asking Barr about CBS' claim that President Donald Trump ordered 10,000 active-duty military troops into the streets, based on a single, anonymous source.

"No, that's completely false. That's completely false," Barr noted, repeatedly and explicitly. White House Director of Strategic Communications Alyssa Farah-Fook took to Twitter to [further deny the report](#). "This is FALSE. I was in the mag. @realDonaldTrump very clearly directed DOD to surge the National Guard - not active duty - after nights of vandalism & arson in a DC," she wrote.

[Strong majorities of Americans](#) support using the National Guard and the military to quell violent riots, but the media are strongly opposed to the use of the military in such circumstances or [even the discussion of their use](#).

## More Faulty Reporting

Brennan reported that Defense Secretary Mark Esper "publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act." Barr said, "I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I am

think he said that it was a hasty resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we have agreed that it's a hasty resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The reporting is completely false on this." a

Brennan had the interview earlier on Sunday morning before it aired. When it aired, she went to the commercial break with a brief announcement that it would still more false reporting: a

*BRENNAN: I want to make sure that the CBS News stands by our David Martin's reporting. And we want to clarify here that the Secretary of Defense Esper does oppose the Insurrection Act. You can hear for yourself. t*

*MARK ESPER: I do not support invoking the Insurrection Act. t*

First off, CBS did not explain why it stood by reporting from a single anonymous source that was rebutted by the two eyewitness accounts on the record. a

Secondly, Brennan's characterization of the Insurrection Act debate is completely muddled and left out Esper's actual words. The debate was not over whether the senior advisors support or oppose the law of the land but whether they thought it should be invoked at the particular moment. Barack Obama fully noted that he and Esper didn't think it should be used except "as a hasty resort." a

The full quote from Esper said just that: "The option to use coercive duty forces in a law enforcement role should only be used as a matter of last resort..." a

Esper's unedited quote didn't rebut Brennan's characterization of the debate, but confirmed it. a

## History Of Military Use In States

About one quarter of Brennan's full interview of Barack hit the cutting room floor. Editing for length is a routine practice in journalism. Later, CBS posted the full interview, revealing the editorial choices made by the media outlet. They are significant, particularly since so much of what aired was repetitive and built around anonymous reporting. a

Edited out of the broadcast was Barack's explanation of what constitutes "a hasty resort" and the history of using the military in the states, beginning with the country's first president a George Washington who "led the army into the field to suppress rebellion and insurrection in Pennsylvania in the very first term of his administration." He noted he brought the military in late in his time as Attorney General, during the George H. W. Bush administration, a

once in the Virgin Islands. "The governor opposed us at that point, but there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Lives were endangered, and we sent in 82nd Airborne military police, along with U.S. marshals and FBI agents." The military was used to quell riots in Los Angeles as well.

"I would also point out it was alone during the civil rights era in places like Selma, Alabama, and other places to integrate schools. The governors stood in the doorway. The governors did not approve the use of federal troops to enforce civil rights in the South," Barr noted in the unredacted portion of the interview.

## Removal Of Important Updates On Policing

The most significant portion of the interview wasn't about disputing anonymous sources or talking yet again about the expansion of the White House perimeter but instead the discussion of whether law enforcement is systematically racist. Much of that was left out of what aired.

Asked if he thought reforms were working, Barr said it's difficult but improvements are being made.

*BARR: And while it's a difficult process and while law enforcement is not only hit in this country, we have 50 states on a lot of local jurisdictions. There's undeniable that progress is being made. We have a generation of police- police leaders in this country, many of whom are now African-American in our major cities, who are firmly committed to equal justice and of fair policing. And we've been working hard on this. And I would say, you know, before any of this happened, was our front on this issue. Not only did he enact the First Step Act to bring greater justice to the African-American community within the criminal justice system, but he set up the first commission on policing and the administration of the Justice since Lyndon Johnson to look at precisely these issues. And they have been working on these issues. And in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to be expanding those efforts and coming forward with concrete proposals.*

It is unclear why detailed reports of violent riots and police reforms were deliberately edited out of the interview that was broadcasted while so much time was spent on CBS' single anonymous source and his disputed report.

**Kerri Kupec**

Director of Communications & Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice

(b) (6) [Redacted]

(b) (6) [Redacted]

**Kupec, Kerri (OPA)**

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 4:59 PM  
**To:** Miller, Darin B. EOP/WHO  
**Subject:** AG quote

“As President Trump has made clear, the American people including peaceful protesters deserve law and order, not chaos and fear. At the President’s direction, federal law enforcement agencies have worked closely with local police and the National Guard here in Washington, D.C., to restore the rule of law. The difference between last Monday and this Monday is night and day. We will continue working to keep the Nation’s capital safe, and we will continue to actively pursue the forces of disorder trying to hijack this moment to sow anarchy and violence elsewhere in the country. American society depends on the rule of law, and the rule of law will prevail. “

**Kerri Kupec**

Director of Communications & Public Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

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**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 6:53 PM  
**To:** Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA); Navas, Nicole (OPA)  
**Subject:** RE: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests

Yep AG addressed it on Fox

-----Original Message-----

From: Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 8, 2020 5:03 PM  
To: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
Subject: RE: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests

I'm flagging the FOX piece for the PAOs

-----Original Message-----

From: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 08, 2020 4:55 PM  
To: Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >; Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Subject: RE: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests

After FOX interview airs, I think we should (b) (5)

-----Original Message-----

From: Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 08, 2020 2:23 PM  
To: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >; Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Subject: RE: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests

Believe KK is checking on this so just hold

-----Original Message-----

From: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 8, 2020 2:21 PM  
To: Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
Subject: RE: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests

Ok, should I tell Julia that we have nothing new to report at this time and to stay tuned?

-----Original Message-----

From: Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 08, 2020 2:18 PM  
To: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >; Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
Subject: RE: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests

We're in a holding pattern on this, and paying attention to what the AG signals today in his interview. We'll circle back when we have more clarity.

-----Original Message-----

From: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 08, 2020 1:43 PM  
To: Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >; Hornbuckle, Wyn (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Subject: FW: NBC News Checking in on federal agents in protests  
Importance: High

Hi,  
Please advise on below. thanks

Nicole Navas Oxman  
Senior Communications Advisor for International Law Enforcement/Spokesperson U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)  
(b) (6) (office)  
(b) (6) (cell)  
(b) (6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Ainsley, Julia (NBCUniversal) (b) (6) >  
Sent: Monday, June 08, 2020 1:35 PM  
To: Navas, Nicole (OPA) (b) (6) >  
Subject: Checking in on federal agents in protests

Hi Nicole,  
I have learned that DHS has pulled back most of its agents from nationwide protests. Do the DOJ components have plans to do the same? Or has there been a change in the level of agents?  
I'm a (b) (6) if you'd like to discuss by phone.  
Thanks,  
Julia

Sent from my iPhone

**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

---

**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 6:58 PM  
**To:** Clark, Melissa D. (PAO)  
**Cc:** Cardwell, Jeff (PAO); Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO)  
**Subject:** RE: FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

You're the best thanks!

---

**From:** Clark, Melissa D. (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 1:46 PM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Cardwell, Jeff (PAO) (b) (6) >; Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** RE: FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

Attached is the transcript from the Face the Nation interview on Sunday. I verified that it matched the video.

-Melissa

---

**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 9:32 PM  
**To:** Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Clark, Melissa D. (PAO) (b) (6) >; Cardwell, Jeff (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

Thx. Needs to be double checked against what he said

On Jun 7, 2020, at 9:10 PM, Timmons, Mollie R. (PAO) (b) (6) > wrote:

?  
Hi guys,

This should be full transcript.

On Jun 7, 2020, at 11:06 AM, Hymes, Clare E. (b) (6) > wrote:

Just kidding I am told this is the full interview! Let me know if you have any questions.  
Thanks so much!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2020, at 11:03 AM, Hymes, Clare E. (b) (6) > wrote:

? Hi! Here is the link to the air cut on FTN. The full will be posted soon and will send along when I have.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Escobedo, Richard" (b) (6) >



**Date:** June 7, 2020 at 11:00:04 AM EDT  
**To:** "Hymes, Clare E." (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** FW: FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

?

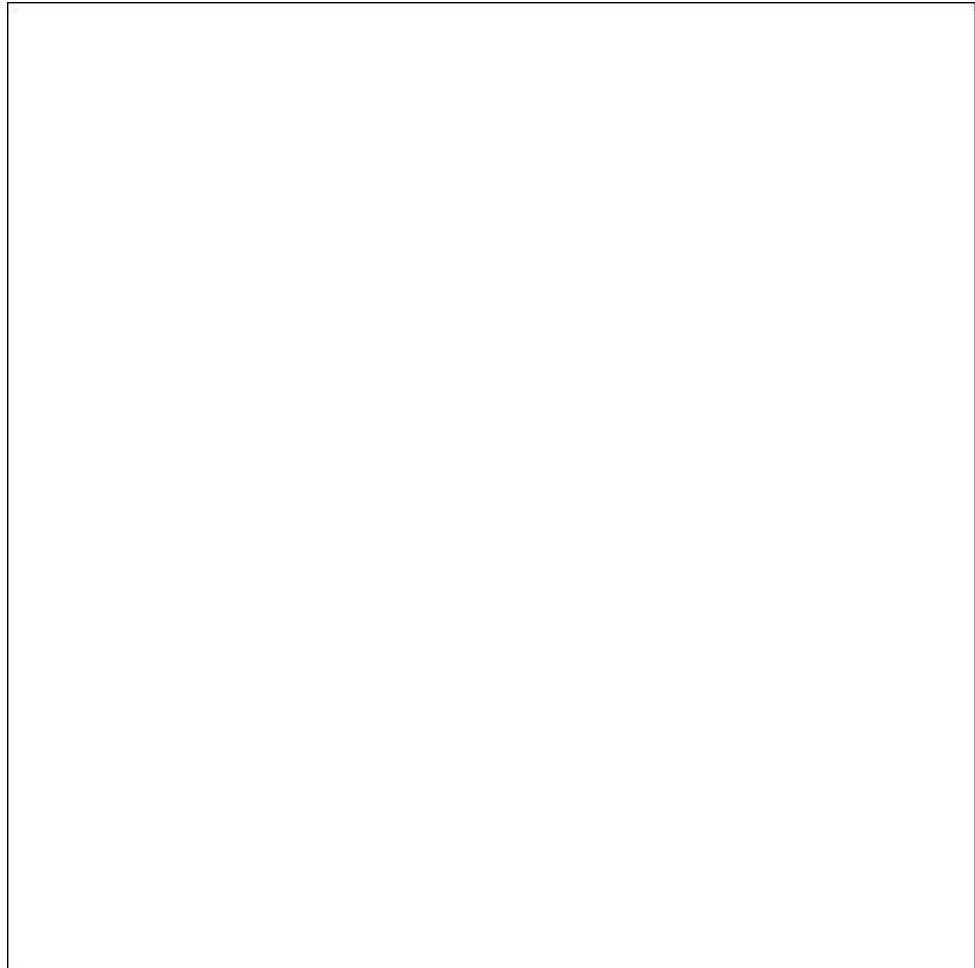
---

**From:** Hugo Rojo (b) (6)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2020 10:38 AM  
**To:** Escobedo, Richard (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** FTN Transcript: William Barr - June 7, 2020

**External Email**

FACE THE NATION

[View this email in your browser](#)



**Attorney General William Barr on Face the Nation  
June 7, 2020**

**\*\*INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT BELOW AND [ONLINE HERE](#)\*\***

MARGARET BRENNAN: A senior administration official told our CBS' David Martin, that in a meeting at the White House on Monday morning, the president demanded that 10,000 active duty troops be ordered into American streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: No, that's completely false. That's completely false. Sunday night,—

MARGARET BRENNAN: The president did not demand that?

BARR: No, he did not demand that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: What happened?

BARR: I came over on- on Monday morning for a meeting. The night before had been the most violent, as one of the police officials told us, the D.C. police, it was the most violent day in Washington in 30 years, something that the media has not done a very good job of covering. And there had been a riot right along Lafayette Park. I was called over and asked if I would coordinate federal civil agencies and that the Defense Department would provide whatever support I needed or we needed to protect federal property at the White House, federal personnel. The decision was made to have at the ready and on hand in the vicinity some regular troops. But everyone agreed that the use of regular troops was a last resort and that as long as matters can be controlled with other resources, they should be. I felt, and the Secretary of Defense felt, we had adequate resources and wouldn't need to use federal troops. But in case we did, we wanted them nearby.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So what--

BARR: There was never- the president never asked or suggested that we needed to deploy regular troops at that point. It's been done from time to time in our history. We try to avoid it. And I'm happy that we were able to avoid it on this occasion.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there were active duty troops put on standby. They were not deployed. The 82nd Airborne was put on standby,—

BARR: So the—

MARGARET BRENNAN: —but not sent into the streets.

BARR: Some 82nd Airborne military police were brought into the area. But they were not brought into D.C.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. So what part- I just want to make sure that we're precise here,

what part of that conversation, as it's been relayed to CBS and to other news organizations, is false? Did the president not demand active duty troops? Did--

BARR: Well, your question to me just a moment ago was did he demand them on the streets, did he demand them in D.C.. No, we had them on standby in case they were needed.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right. Which they were put on standby. They were not deployed.

BARR: Right.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in our reporting, we were also told that you, the Defense Secretary Mark Esper, and General Milley, all opposed the idea of actually deploying these active duty troops onto the streets. Is that accurate?

BARR: I think our position was common, which was that they should only be deployed if- as a last resort and that we didn't think we would need them. Every- I think everyone was on the same page.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think that the president has the authority to unilaterally send in active duty troops if the governors oppose it?

BARR: Oh, absolutely. The- under the anti- Insurrection Act, the- the president can use regular troops to suppress rioting. The Confederate- the Confederacy in our country opposed the use of federal troops to restore order and suppress an insurrection. So the federal government sometimes doesn't listen to governors in certain circumstances.

MARGARET BRENNAN: The last time that this has happened was the L.A. riots in 1992 when the governor of California asked for active duty troops.

BARR: That's correct.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You're saying your understanding and the law, as you interpret it and would support is that the president has the ability to put active duty troops on American streets, even if governors object?

BARR: It's happened numerous times. And the answer to that is yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You would support that?

BARR: Well, it depends on the circumstances. I was involved in the L.A. riots and the Rodney King matter. We tried to use non-military forces. I sent 2,000 federal law enforcement officers out there in one day, but it was overwhelming. And the National Guard couldn't handle it. And Governor Pete Wilson asked for federal troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And he asked for them.

BARR: Yes.

MARGARET BRENNAN: That's a key distinction.

BARR: Or he approved the use of federal troops, but those troops were on standby as well.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Because I think a number of people would be surprised to hear and it's been reported that you opposed sending in active duty troops on principle. You're saying you would support it?

BARR: As a last resort.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So in this Monday meeting with the president, when the Defense Secretary, who has now publicly said that he opposed using the Insurrection Act, you said what to the president?

BARR: I don't think the Secretary of Defense said he opposed it. I think he said that it was a last resort and he didn't think it was necessary. I think we all agree that it's a last resort, but it's ultimately the president's decision. The- the reporting is completely false on this.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you believe there is systemic racism in law enforcement?

BARR: I think there's racism in the United States still but I don't think that the law enforcement system is systemically racist. I understand the- the distrust, however, of the African-American community given the history in this country. I think we have to recognize that for most of our history, our institutions were explicitly racist. Since the 1960s, I think we've been in a phase of reforming our institutions and making sure that they're in sync with our laws and aren't fighting a rearguard action to impose inequities.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you think that's working?

BARR: I think- I think the reform is a difficult task, but I think it is working and progress has been made. I think one of the best examples is the military. The military used to be explicitly racist institution. And now I think it's in the vanguard of bringing the races together and providing equal opportunity. I think law enforcement has been going through the same process.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you think there should be some tweaking of the rules, reduced immunity to go after some of the bad cops?

BARR: I don't think you need to reduce immunity to- to go after the bad cops, because that would result certainly in police pulling back. It's, you know, policing is the toughest job in the country. And I- and I frankly think that we have generally the vast, overwhelming majority of police are good people. They're civic minded people who believe in serving the public. They do so bravely. They do so righteously.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But the bad cops.

BARR: I- I think that there are instances of bad cops. And I think we have to be careful about automatically assuming that the actions of an individual necessarily mean that their organization is rotten. All organizations have people who engage in misconduct, and you sometimes have to be careful as for when you ascribe that to the whole organization and when it really is some errant member who isn't following the rules.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But doesn't the opening the pattern-or-practice investigation into a place like Minneapolis where there are questions about the broader issues with policing, it wasn't just the one officer, wouldn't that answer that question?

BARR: Well, that's exactly the reaction that I think has been a problem in the past, which is it just, again, just reacting to this incident by immediately putting the department under investigation doesn't necessarily result in- in improving the situation. But I would say that in the first instance, the governor has announced an investigation of the police department. The governor, Governor Walz, a Democratic governor, is investigating the police department. The attorney general of- of Minnesota is looking into the police department. We stand ready to act if we think it's necessary. But I don't think necessarily starting a- a pattern-or-practice investigation at this stage is warranted. Another thing is we have to look at some of the evidence. I mean, people, you know, the fact is that the criminal justice system at both the state and the federal level moved

instantaneously on this. And we moved quickly with our investigation. But we still have to look into what kinds of use of force policies are used in that department, what the training has been and things like that. That's not something we can do overnight.

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about some of the events of the week. On Monday, Lafayette Park was cleared of protesters. You've spoken about this. The federal agents who were there report up to you. Did you think it was appropriate for them to use smoke bombs, tear gas, pepper balls, projectiles at what appeared to be peaceful protesters?

BARR: They were not peaceful protesters. And that's one of the big lies that the- the media is- seems to be perpetuating at this point.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Three of my CBS colleagues were there. We talked to them.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not hear warnings. They did not see protesters--

BARR: There were three warnings.

MARGARET BRENNAN:--throwing anything.

BARR: There were three warnings given. But let's get back to why we took that action. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, OK, there were violent riots in- at Lafayette Park where the park police were under constant attack at the- behind their bike rack fences. On Sunday, things reached a crescendo. The officers were pummeled with bricks. Crowbars were used to pry up the pavers at the park and they were hurled at police. There were fires set in not only St. John's Church, but a historic building at Lafayette was burned down.

MARGARET BRENNAN: These were things that looters did.

BARR: Not looters, these were- these were the- the violent rioters who were- dominated Lafayette Park.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But what I'm asking about--

BARR: They broke into the Treasury Department,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: --on Monday when it was a peaceful protest.

BARR: I'm going to- let me get to this, because this has been totally obscured by the media. They broke into the Treasury Department, and they were injuring police. That night,--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Sunday night?

BARR: Sunday night, the park police prepared a plan to clear H Street and put a- a larger perimeter around the White House so they could build a more permanent fence on Lafayette.

MARGARET BRENNAN: This is something you approved on Sunday night?

BARR: No. The park police on their own on- on Sunday night determined this was the proper approach. When I came in Monday, it was clear to me that we did have to increase the perimeter on that side of Lafayette Park and push it out one block. That decision was made by me in the morning. It was communicated to all the police agencies, including the Metropolitan Police at 2:00 p.m. that day. The effort was to move the perimeter one block, and it had to be done when we had enough people in place to achieve that. And that decision, as I say, was communicated to the

police at 2:00 p.m.. The operation was run by the park police. The park police was facing what they considered to be a very rowdy and non-compliant crowd. And there were projectiles being hurled at the police. And at that point, it was not to respond--

MARGARET BRENNAN: On Monday, you're saying there were projectiles--

BARR: On Monday, yes there were.

MARGARET BRENNAN: As I'm saying, three of my colleagues were there.

BARR: Yeah.

MARGARET BRENNAN: They did not see projectiles being thrown--

BARR: I was there.

MARGARET BRENNAN: --when that happened.

BARR: I was there. They were thrown. I saw them thrown.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And you believe that what the police did using tear gas and projectiles was appropriate?

BARR: Here's- here's what the media is missing. This was not an operation to respond to that particular crowd. It was an operation to move the perimeter one block.

MARGARET BRENNAN: And the methods they used you think were appropriate, is that what you're saying?

BARR: When they met resistance, yes. They announced three times. They didn't move. By the way, there was no tear gas used. The tear gas was used Sunday when they had to clear H Street to allow the fire department to come in to save St. John's Church. That's when tear gas was used.

MARGARET BRENNAN: There were chemical irritants the park police has said--

BARR: No, there were not chemical irritants. Pepper spray is not a chemical irritant.

It's not chemical.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Pepper spray, you're saying is what was used--

BARR: Pepper balls. Pepper balls.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, and you believe that was appropriate. What I want to show you is what a lot of people at home who were watching this on television saw and their perception of events. So while the president says that he appreciates peaceful protest, around the same time, this crowd--

BARR: Well, six minutes- six minutes difference--

MARGARET BRENNAN: Right, around same time the area is being cleared of what appear to be peaceful protesters using some force. And after the speech is finished, the president walks out of the White House to the same area where the protesters had been and stands for photo op in front of the church where the protesters had been. These events look very connected to people at home. In an environment where the broader debate is about heavy handed use of force in law

enforcement, was that the right message for Americans to be receiving?

BARR: Well, the message is sometimes communicated by the media. I didn't see any video being played on the media of what was happening Friday, Saturday and Sunday--

MARGARET BRENNAN: But- but this confluence of events--

BARR: All I heard- all I heard was comments about how peaceful protesters were. I didn't hear about the fact that there were 150 law enforcement officers injured and many taken to the hospital with concussions. So it wasn't a peaceful protest. We had to get control over Lafayette Park, and we had to do it as soon as we were able to do that.

MARGARET BRENNAN: But you understand how these events appear connected? The timing of this--

BARR: Well, it's the job of the media to tell the truth. They were not connected.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Well this is what I'm asking you. Did you know when you gave the green light for these actions to be taken that the president was going to be going to that very same area for a photo op?

BARR: I gave the green light at two o'clock. Obviously, I didn't know that the president was going to be speaking later that day.

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had no idea?

BARR: No. No, I did not.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Do you see--

BARR: The go ahead was given at two o'clock. And to do it as soon as we were able to do it, to move the perimeter from- from H Street to I Street.

MARGARET BRENNAN: We're both Catholic. I know you're observant. You're a devout Catholic. Archbishop Gregory of Washington condemned what happened by gassing peaceful protesters.

BARR: There- there was no gas.

MARGARET BRENNAN: Is- is doing- is what we saw there doing what you meant when you were on that call with governors and you said to dominate the streets? Is that what law enforcement is supposed to be taking away from this?

BARR: No, on the contrary. My point to the governors and what I was saying was that it's important when you're dealing with civil disturbances to have adequate forces at hand and out and about so you can control events and not be controlled by events. And that it's more dangerous for everybody if you have these wild melees with thinly-manned police lines running after protesters with batons and that and that it's important that adequate forces on the street. And so we're encouraging them where they were stretched thin to call out National Guard, if necessary, to restore order. That's what I was talking about. I would say that- that this particular- police have to move protesters, sometimes peaceful demonstrators, for a short distance in order to accomplish public safety. And that's what was done here.

MARGARET BRENNAN: So there was nothing that you think should have been done differently in hindsight?

BARR: Well, you know, I- I haven't studied the- the events retrospectively in detail, but I think in

general, you had the qualified law enforcement officials with shields warning and moving a line slowly. They had mounted officers moving slowly, directing people to move. And most people complied.

MARGARET BRENNAN: All right, Mr. Attorney General, we have more questions for you, but I'm told we're out of time.

BARR: Thank you.

###

**Press contact**

Hugo Rojo, CBS News Communications

[rojoh@cbsnews.com](mailto:rojoh@cbsnews.com)

[Add us to your address book](#)

---

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||



**Lloyd, Matt (PAO)**

---

**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 7:21 PM  
**To:** Ryan Lucas  
**Subject:** RE: Floyd Civil Rights Investigation

No update

Off the record: AG made clear that state goes first. Federal CRT investigation always takes longer.

LMK if you want to talk

---

**From:** Ryan Lucas (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 11:14 AM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Floyd Civil Rights Investigation

Hey Matt,

Any update on the status of the civil rights investigation into Floyd's death? Any guidance?

Thanks,

Ryan

Ryan Lucas  
NPR Justice Correspondent

(b) (6)

## Lloyd, Matt (PAO)

---

**From:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO)  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 7:53 PM  
**To:** Escalona, Prim F. (OLA)  
**Subject:** RE: AG/Dept Statements

Did you get what you needed on this?

---

**From:** Escalona, Prim F. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Monday, June 8, 2020 11:55 AM  
**To:** Lloyd, Matt (PAO) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Boyd, Stephen E. (OLA) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** AG/Dept Statements

Matt,

Do you have someone in your shop keeping a running list of our statements on all topics related to the civil unrest/police excessive force/protests/etc? We are having to draft responses to Congress and I'm pretty sure there is a ton of overlap, so I want to be consistent.

Right now, I need the latest on what we said about federal LEAs not wearing identification/being told to remove identification.

Thank you!  
Prim

Prim Escalona  
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legislative Affairs  
(b) (6)

## Kupec, Kerri (OPA)

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 5:30 PM  
**To:** Watson, Theresa (OAG)  
**Subject:** Cases

- Samantha Shader (EDNY) (criminal complaint, May 30, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce).
  - Video evidence of Shader throwing a Molotov cocktail at an NYPD vehicle
  - Shader's younger sister Darian, 21, faces Brooklyn Criminal Court charges of resisting arrest and obstruction of governmental administration.
- Colinford Mattis and Urooj Rahman (EDNY) (criminal complaint, May 30, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce).
  - Video evidence and physical police surveillance observed Rahman throw a Molotov cocktail an NYPD vehicle, and then jump into a van driven by Mattis. When pulled over, police found evidence of ingredients for the explosive device.
- Matt Rupert: (DMN) (criminal complaint, June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 2101 (traveling in interstate commerce or using a facility of interstate commerce to incite a riot, organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot...); 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) (interfering with any law enforcement officer lawfully engaged in the lawful performance of his official duties incident to and during the commission of a civil disorder which in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or adversely affects commerce); and 26 U.S.C. §§ 5845(f), 5861(d), and 5871 (possession of an unregistered destructive device).
  - On May 28, 2020, Rupert posted messages on his Facebook account referencing the public protests occurring in the Twin Cities following the death of George Floyd, including one that stated, "I'm going to Minneapolis tomorrow who coming only goons I'm renting hotel rooms." On May 29, 2020, Rupert posted a self-recorded cell phone video to his Facebook account indicating that he was in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In the video, Rupert can be seen passing out explosive devices he possessed, encouraging others to throw his explosives at law enforcement officers, actively damaging property, appearing to light a building on fire and looting businesses in Minneapolis. In the video, Rupert stated, "They got SWAT trucks up there . . . I've got some bombs if some of you all want to throw them back . . . bomb them back . . . here I got some more . . . light it and throw it." Rupert made these statements as he handed out an item with brown casing and a green wick to other individuals. The video also depicted Rupert asking for lighter fluid before entering a Sprint store, followed by his statement, "I lit it on fire." Rupert then traveled to a nearby Office Depot and stated, "I'm going in to get [expletive]." Rupert can be seen taking items from the store.
  - On May 30, 2020, Rupert posted messages on his Facebook account stating that he was headed to Chicago, Illinois. Specifically, Rupert stated, "comr [sic] with bro Chicago let's go" and "We will be back bro we can loot til 2:30." In the early morning hours of May 31, 2020, Rupert posted multiple videos to his Facebook account showing him in and around the Chicago area. Rupert can be heard saying "let's start a riot" and "I'm going to start doing some damage." At approximately 2:21 a.m., Chicago police officers arrested Rupert and his associates for violating the City of Chicago's emergency curfew order. Law enforcement officers searched Rupert's vehicle and recovered several destructive devices, a hammer, a heavy-duty flashlight, and cash.
- Garrett Ziegler and Fornandous Henderson: (DMN) (criminal complaint, June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use

of explosive or fire to damage or destroy property in interstate commerce); 26 U.S.C. § 5681 (unregistered firearms).

- The targeted building was the Dakota County Western Service Center. It houses a courthouse, several county judges' chambers, a Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) clinic and resource center (USDA funded), and many state and local agency offices. The defendants broke out several windows in the early morning hours of May 29 and lobbed in Molotov cocktails. Respondents almost immediately extinguished the fires and apprehended the defendants.
  - Defendants were caught on numerous surveillance cameras committing the crime. Ziegler's car was found near the scene with two baseball bats, assembled but unused Molotov cocktails, empty accelerant containers, and receipts for the Molotov ingredients. Ziegler works at a Target in Minnetonka, which confirmed he bought many of the Molotov ingredients there in the two days before the arson. Target provided surveillance video of Ziegler purchasing the Molotov ingredients and provided financial records from Ziegler's Target debit card. On Ziegler's phone, agents discovered numerous videos of Ziegler and Henderson at the Minneapolis protests and later the riots. Both make numerous statements like, "Kill the cops! Kill the feds! Cops are pigs! They kill one of ours, we kill three of theirs!" They appear to have posted videos to social media, advocating burning police stations, government buildings, and courthouses. The final set of videos show them purchasing the Molotov ingredients, assembling the Molotovs, driving to the WSC, and then holding the Molotovs and approaching the building.
  - The investigation is ongoing. Henderson's phone is being dumped tomorrow. Search warrants are being executed on their homes tomorrow as well. We are also serving warrants on their social media accounts.
- Courtland Renford: (WDNY) (criminal complaint, June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy property in interstate commerce).
    - The defendant threw a burning laundry basket into the window of the Buffalo City Hall, causing a fire. The Buffalo Fire Department responded and extinguished the fire. The fire caused damage to the building and to other property in the building. The incident was captured on video. The defendant was apprehended, waived his rights, and admitted the conduct.
  - Dominik Maley Maxey: (DC) (criminal complaint June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) (bank robbery).
    - On May 31, 2020, at 2:03 a.m. multiple suspects were seen burglarizing a SunTrust Bank on K Street. The suspects broke a front window, entered the bank, and were seen attempting to break open an ATM. One of the two suspects was arrested. Video evidence also shows Maxey entering the bank through the broken window and rummaging through counters around the ATM area.
    - This bank burglary was directly related to the civil disorder/rioting that was taking place during the burglary.
  - Emmanuel Quinones (NDTX): (criminal complaint, June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 875(c) (transmitting threatening communications in interstate commerce (e.g. the Internet))(the USAO anticipates filing criminal complaint on June 2, 2020).
    - Quinones posted a picture of a lower receiver for a .223/5.56 AR-15-style rifle and wrote: "Gonna get some more of these to off racists and MAGA people." On May 30, 2020, Quinones appeared across the street from a peaceful protest at 19th Street and University Avenue, Lubbock, Texas, over the recent death of George Floyd. Quinones was holding an assault rifle. Quinones was holding the rifle at the "low ready" position, which is where the shooter holds the rifle in a firing position with the muzzle pointed towards the ground.
  - Andrew Lyman, Stephen Parshall, and William Loomis (new defendant) (NV): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(f) (i) and (n) (conspiracy to destroy by fire and explosive), 26 U.S.C. 5681 (possession of unregistered firearms).

- Defendants had terroristic plans that initially focused, in April and early May 2020, on the disruption of economic activity, primarily the destruction of property at sub-stations, power plants, and/or a location at the border between Arizona and Nevada. After the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Parshall and Loomis articulated new plans to cause chaos and possibly start a riot by firebombing a power substation located in Las Vegas, Nevada.
  - Evidence shows both Lyman and Parshall have identified as part of a “Boogaloo” movement and actively recruited new members to their cause.
  - The defendants are currently in state custody. USAO is coordinating with state authorities to facilitate federal prosecution.
- Timothy O’Donnell (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (destroying by fire a vehicle used in interstate commerce).
    - According to a federal criminal complaint filed on June 2, 2020, a video and photographs that were provided to law enforcement documented a man wearing a “Joker” mask with a distinctive tattoo on his neck placing a flaming object into the gas tank of a Chicago Police vehicle. The vehicle caught fire and was completely destroyed. Using the evidence provided, federal agents obtained a search warrant for O’Donnell’s residence and recovered the “Joker” mask. The same tattoo was visible on O’Donnell’s neck at the time of his arrest. In a Mirandized interview subsequent to his arrest, O’Donnell admitted that he was the individual shown in the photos and video setting fire to the police vehicle.
  - Justin Spry (DNJ): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce)
    - According to a federal criminal complaint filed on June 2, 2020, violence erupted on May 31, 2020 following an earlier, peaceful protest. A group of individuals proceeded down East State Street in Trenton smashing store fronts, looting, and attacking marked police vehicles. Justin Spry was captured on video as he attempted to light a cloth that was stuffed into the gas tank of a Trenton Police Department vehicle. Spry was unsuccessful, and he attempted to flee, but he was apprehended by officers. He was originally held on state charges, but the federal complaint followed.
  - Brandon Pegues (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm)
    - On 5/30/20 at 12:38 am (9pm curfew was in place), while responding to mass crowds and reports of multiple crimes, officers observed Pegues adjust his waistband and flee. While running he was observed reaching into his waistband and then a firearm was seen falling. Pegues then pushed it under a car. Officers retrieved a loaded Glock model 19, 9mm semi-automatic pistol. Pegues is a convicted felon.
    - AUSA: Matthew J. McCrobie
  - Amber Peltzer (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm)
    - On 5/30/20 at 12:35 am (9 pm curfew was in place) in response to reports of looting and damaged property, officers observed Peltzer alone in the car, reach towards the front passenger seat of the car. As the officer continued to approach, he observed a handgun on that seat. Officers subsequently recovered a loaded two-toned Smith & Wesson, Model 659, 9mm firearm bearing serial number TAK8102 from the passenger seat of the car in which PELTZER was seated. Peltzer is a convicted felon.
    - AUSA: Albert Berry, III
  - Kevin Tunstall (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
    - According to the complaint, on 30 May at 1:26 am, while police were located at the State St. and

W. Harrison St. where protestors were gathering, they heard gun shots from a nearby parking lot. Officers saw groups of people in the parking lot where the shot came from gathering around a black Jeep. Several people fled the scene. Tunstall entered the back seat of the Jeep. Police told Tunstall to exit the vehicle. As he got out a metallic object fell to the ground and police retrieved a .40 caliber Smith & Wesson semi-automatic pistol. FZK0972. Officers also retrieved two fired cartridge cases marked with S&W 40.

- Johnnie Lee (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - Arrest was in connection with civil disturbance.
- Antonio Wooden (INSO): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - Arrest was in connection with civil disturbance.
- Tevin Patton (KYWE): (criminal complaint June 3, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - During the course of a demonstration, Patton was observed brandishing a firearm. Law enforcement deployed tear gas and flashbangs and then pursued Patton, until he was apprehended and found to be in possession of a firearm.
  - Patton is a convicted felon.

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**From:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG)

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 3:13 PM

**To:** Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6); Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6); Sherwin, Michael R. (ODAG) (b) (6)

**Cc:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6)

**Subject:** RE: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Please standby want to ensure that the details listed below for the charged cases don't involve information under seal. I'll revert shortly (and Kerri, thanks for checking).

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**From:** Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6)

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 3:07 PM

**To:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6); Sherwin, Michael R. (ODAG) (b) (6)

**Cc:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6); Raman, Sujit (ODAG) (b) (6)

**Subject:** Re: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Sherwin

On Jun 3, 2020, at 3:04 PM, Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6) wrote:

?

+ Will

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**From:** Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6)

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 3:03 PM

**To:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG)

**Cc:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG)

(b) (6)

**Subject:** FW: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Sujit, Will can I share some of these **charged** cases w/ reporters? Would be really helpful if I could.

Thanks,  
Kerri

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**From:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG (b) (6))  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 12:26 PM  
**To:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG (b) (6)); Blue, Matthew (ODAG (b) (6))  
Sherwin, Michael (USAD (b) (6)); Sofer, Gregg (OAG (b) (6))  
**Cc:** Delaplaine, Camellia Assefi (OAG (b) (6)); Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
(b) (6) Levi, William (OAG (b) (6)) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
(b) (6) Kunasek, Hannah (OAG (b) (6)) Michel,  
Christopher (OAG (b) (6)); Michel, Christopher (OSG (b) (6))  
**Subject:** RE: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Not to overwhelm the team, but below is a good up-to-date summary of federally charged cases and those under investigation. **Obviously, we should not discuss cases currently under investigation.**

#### **CHARGED CASES:**

- Samantha Shader (EDNY) (criminal complaint, May 30, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce).
  - Video evidence of Shader throwing a Molotov cocktail at an NYPD vehicle
  - Shader's younger sister Darian, 21, faces Brooklyn Criminal Court charges of resisting arrest and obstruction of governmental administration.
- Colinford Mattis and Urooj Rahman (EDNY) (criminal complaint, May 30, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce).
  - Video evidence and physical police surveillance observed Rahman throw a Molotov cocktail at an NYPD vehicle, and then jump into a van driven by Mattis. When pulled over, police found evidence of ingredients for the explosive device.
- Michael Avery (EDMO) (criminal complaint May 31, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 2101 (traveling in interstate commerce or using a facility of interstate commerce to incite a riot, organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot).
  - Avery protested in MN and then traveled to Ferguson, MO participating in a protest that turned violent, using Facebook to post instructions on how to loot, encouraging folks to loot, soliciting "shooters" and others to travel to the police department in Ferguson, MO to commit violent acts. Avery also solicited the name of any police officer "who was involved in some shit an got away with it." A protest occurred at the Ferguson PD which started peacefully, but devolved into violence and property damage.
- Marcus Hunt (EDMO) (criminal complaint May 31, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 842(p)(2)(A) (distribution of information relating to explosives, destructive devices, and weapon of mass destruction).
  - Hunt used Facebook to encourage folks to travel to St. Louis to commit violent acts and provided instructions on mixing gasoline, Styrofoam, and engine oil to make a sticky flammable weapon that would ignite and stick to its target.
- Matt Rupert: (DMN) (criminal complaint, June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 2101 (traveling in interstate commerce or using a facility of interstate commerce to incite a riot, organize, promote,

encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot...); 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) (interfering with any law enforcement officer lawfully engaged in the lawful performance of his official duties incident to and during the commission of a civil disorder which in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or adversely affects commerce); and 26 U.S.C. §§ 5845(f), 5861(d), and 5871 (possession of an unregistered destructive device).

- On May 28, 2020, Rupert posted messages on his Facebook account referencing the public protests occurring in the Twin Cities following the death of George Floyd, including one that stated, “I’m going to Minneapolis tomorrow who coming only goons I’m renting hotel rooms.” On May 29, 2020, Rupert posted a self-recorded cell phone video to his Facebook account indicating that he was in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In the video, Rupert can be seen passing out explosive devices he possessed, encouraging others to throw his explosives at law enforcement officers, actively damaging property, appearing to light a building on fire and looting businesses in Minneapolis. In the video, Rupert stated, “They got SWAT trucks up there . . . I’ve got some bombs if some of you all want to throw them back . . . bomb them back . . . here I got some more . . . light it and throw it.” Rupert made these statements as he handed out an item with brown casing and a green wick to other individuals. The video also depicted Rupert asking for lighter fluid before entering a Sprint store, followed by his statement, “I lit it on fire.” Rupert then traveled to a nearby Office Depot and stated, “I’m going in to get [expletive].” Rupert can be seen taking items from the store.
- On May 30, 2020, Rupert posted messages on his Facebook account stating that he was headed to Chicago, Illinois. Specifically, Rupert stated, “comr [sic] with bro Chicago let’s go” and “We will be back bro we can loot til 2:30.” In the early morning hours of May 31, 2020, Rupert posted multiple videos to his Facebook account showing him in and around the Chicago area. Rupert can be heard saying “let’s start a riot” and “I’m going to start doing some damage.” At approximately 2:21 a.m., Chicago police officers arrested Rupert and his associates for violating the City of Chicago’s emergency curfew order. Law enforcement officers searched Rupert’s vehicle and recovered several destructive devices, a hammer, a heavy-duty flashlight, and cash.
- Garrett Ziegler and Fornandous Henderson: (DMN) (criminal complaint, June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy property in interstate commerce); 26 U.S.C. § 5681 (unregistered firearms).
  - The targeted building was the Dakota County Western Service Center. It houses a courthouse, several county judges’ chambers, a Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) clinic and resource center (USDA funded), and many state and local agency offices. The defendants broke out several windows in the early morning hours of May 29 and lobbed in Molotov cocktails. Respondents almost immediately extinguished the fires and apprehended the defendants.
  - Defendants were caught on numerous surveillance cameras committing the crime. Ziegler’s car was found near the scene with two baseball bats, assembled but unused Molotov cocktails, empty accelerant containers, and receipts for the Molotov ingredients. Ziegler works at a Target in Minnetonka, which confirmed he bought many of the Molotov ingredients there in the two days before the arson. Target provided surveillance video of Ziegler purchasing the Molotov ingredients and provided financial records from Ziegler’s Target debit card. On Ziegler’s phone, agents discovered numerous videos of Ziegler and Henderson at the Minneapolis protests and later the riots. Both make numerous statements like, “Kill the cops! Kill the feds! Cops are pigs! They kill one of ours, we kill three of theirs!” They appear to have posted videos to



social media, advocating burning police stations, government buildings, and courthouses. The final set of videos show them purchasing the Molotov ingredients, assembling the Molotovs, driving to the WSC, and then holding the Molotovs and approaching the building.

- The investigation is ongoing. Henderson's phone is being dumped tomorrow. Search warrants are being executed on their homes tomorrow as well. We are also serving warrants on their social media accounts.
- Courtland Renford: (WDNY) (criminal complaint, June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy property in interstate commerce).
  - The defendant threw a burning laundry basket into the window of the Buffalo City Hall, causing a fire. The Buffalo Fire Department responded and extinguished the fire. The fire caused damage to the building and to other property in the building. The incident was captured on video. The defendant was apprehended, waived his rights, and admitted the conduct.
- Dominik Maley Maxey: (DC) (criminal complaint June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) (bank robbery).
  - On May 31, 2020, at 2:03 a.m. multiple suspects were seen burglarizing a SunTrust Bank on K Street. The suspects broke a front window, entered the bank, and were seen attempting to break open an ATM. One of the two suspects was arrested. Video evidence also shows Maxey entering the bank through the broken window and rummaging through counters around the ATM area.
  - This bank burglary was directly related to the civil disorder/rioting that was taking place during the burglary.
- Emmanuel Quinones (NDTX): (criminal complaint, June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 875(c) (transmitting threatening communications in interstate commerce (e.g. the Internet))(the USAO anticipates filing criminal complaint on June 2, 2020).
  - Quinones posted a picture of a lower receiver for a .223/5.56 AR-15-style rifle and wrote: "Gonna get some more of these to off racists and MAGA people." On May 30, 2020, Quinones appeared across the street from a peaceful protest at 19th Street and University Avenue, Lubbock, Texas, over the recent death of George Floyd. Quinones was holding an assault rifle. Quinones was holding the rifle at the "low ready" position, which is where the shooter holds the rifle in a firing position with the muzzle pointed towards the ground.
- Loren Reed: (DAZ) (criminal complaint, under seal, June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(e) (willfully making a threat to damage or destroy a building by means of fire, through the use of an instrument of interstate commerce (telephone and internet)) (complaint filed under seal, arrest anticipated on June 2, 2020).
  - Between May 30, 2020 and June 2, 2020, Reed used a private Facebook group to solicit assistance in achieving his goal of burning down the Magistrate Courthouse in Page, Arizona. Reed intended to mount a coordinated attack using incendiary devices, and he further discussed with a co-conspirator what stores they might loot after setting the courthouse on fire.
- Andrew Lyman, Stephen Parshall, and William Loomis (new defendant) (NV): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. §844(f) (i) and (n) (conspiracy to destroy by fire and explosive), 26 U.S.C. 5681 (possession of unregistered firearms).
  - Defendants had terroristic plans that initially focused, in April and early May 2020, on the disruption of economic activity, primarily the destruction of property at sub-

- stations, power plants, and/or a location at the border between Arizona and Nevada. After the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Parshall and Loomis articulated new plans to cause chaos and possibly start a riot by firebombing a power substation located in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- Evidence shows both Lyman and Parshall have identified as part of a “Boogaloo” movement and actively recruited new members to their cause.
  - The defendants are currently in state custody. USAO is coordinating with state authorities to facilitate federal prosecution.
- Ca’Quintez Gibson (CDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 2101 (traveling in interstate commerce or using a facility of interstate commerce to incite a riot, organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot)(under seal).
    - On May 31, 2020, Gibson used a series of Facebook Live videos to recruit others to help Gibson loot a number of stores in Peoria, Illinois. According to the criminal complaint, Gibson proposed that anyone interested meet him at particular stores at particular times. Gibson appeared to take credit for looting in further Facebook posts early in the morning of June 1, 2020.
  - Timothy O’Donnell (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (destroying by fire a vehicle used in interstate commerce).
    - According to a federal criminal complaint filed on June 2, 2020, a video and photographs that were provided to law enforcement documented a man wearing a “Joker” mask with a distinctive tattoo on his neck placing a flaming object into the gas tank of a Chicago Police vehicle. The vehicle caught fire and was completely destroyed. Using the evidence provided, federal agents obtained a search warrant for O’Donnell’s residence and recovered the “Joker” mask. The same tattoo was visible on O’Donnell’s neck at the time of his arrest. In a Mirandized interview subsequent to his arrest, O’Donnell admitted that he was the individual shown in the photos and video setting fire to the police vehicle.
  - Justin Spry (DNJ): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce)
    - According to a federal criminal complaint filed on June 2, 2020, violence erupted on May 31, 2020 following an earlier, peaceful protest. A group of individuals proceeded down East State Street in Trenton smashing store fronts, looting, and attacking marked police vehicles. Justin Spry was captured on video as he attempted to light a cloth that was stuffed into the gas tank of a Trenton Police Department vehicle. Spry was unsuccessful, and he attempted to flee, but he was apprehended by officers. He was originally held on state charges, but the federal complaint followed.
  - Jackson Patton (DUT): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce)
    - According to a federal criminal complaint filed on June 2, 2020, a Salt Lake City Police vehicle was destroyed during protests on May 30, 2020. Subsequent examination of video footage showed a Caucasian male dressed in black with distinctive tattoos on his right arm reaching into the vehicle with a flame and appearing to set it on fire.
  - Latroi Newbins (DUT): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce)
    - Based on the same facts as the criminal complaint for Jackson Patton, Latroi Newbins was identified throwing a bundle of papers into a Salt Lake City Police vehicle, which

appeared to act as “kindling” for the burning vehicle. Newbins was subsequently identified based on his participation and leadership in subsequent protests after May 30, 2020. Video footage and photographs also showed Newbins standing on the overturned patrol car before it was set on fire.

- Brandon Pegues (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm)
  - On 5/30/20 at 12:38 am (9pm curfew was in place), while responding to mass crowds and reports of multiple crimes, officers observed Pegues adjust his waistband and flee. While running he was observed reaching into his waistband and then a firearm was seen falling. Pegues then pushed it under a car. Officers retrieved a loaded Glock model 19, 9mm semi-automatic pistol. Pegues is a convicted felon.
  - AUSA: Matthew J. McCrobie
- Amber Peltzer (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 1, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm)
  - On 5/30/20 at 12:35 am (9 pm curfew was in place) in response to reports of looting and damaged property, officers observed Peltzer alone in the car, reach towards the front passenger seat of the car. As the officer continued to approach, he observed a handgun on that seat. Officers subsequently recovered a loaded two-toned Smith & Wesson, Model 659, 9mm firearm bearing serial number TAK8102 from the passenger seat of the car in which PELTZER was seated. Peltzer is a convicted felon.
  - AUSA: Albert Berry, III
- Kevin Tunstall (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - According to the complaint, on 30 May at 1:26 am, while police were located at the State St. and W. Harrison St. where protestors were gathering, they heard gun shots from a nearby parking lot. Officers saw groups of people in the parking lot where the shot came from gathering around a black Jeep. Several people fled the scene. Tunstall entered the back seat of the Jeep. Police told Tunstall to exit the vehicle. As he got out a metallic object fell to the ground and police retrieved a .40 caliber Smith & Wesson semi-automatic pistol. FZK0972. Officers also retrieved two fired cartridge cases marked with S&W 40.
- Johnnie Lee (NDIL): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - Arrest was in connection with civil disturbance.
- Antonio Wooden (INSO): (criminal complaint June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - Arrest was in connection with civil disturbance.
- Tevin Patton (KYWE): (criminal complaint June 3, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (felon in possession of a firearm).
  - During the course of a demonstration, Patton was observed brandishing a firearm. Law enforcement deployed tear gas and flashbangs and then pursued Patton, until he was apprehended and found to be in possession of a firearm.
  - Patton is a convicted felon.
- Wesley Somers: (MDTN): (criminal complaint filed June 2, 2020) 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) (use of explosive or fire to damage or destroy a vehicle used in interstate commerce).

- o Numerous video clips and photographs of the destruction at City Hall were posted on social-media websites, on the websites for news outlets, and on other Internet sites. SOMERS is depicted in video clips and photographs from that evening, shirtless, and wearing beige cargo shorts. In those clips and photographs, Somers whose distinctive chest tattoos “WILD CHILD” and “HARD 2 Love,” among others, are occasionally visible is depicted attempting to smash windows of City Hall with a long object
- o One photograph, in particular, depicted Somers holding an unknown accelerant, which had been set on fire, and placing the accelerant through the window of the premises. That photograph, which was disseminated via social media, is attached to this statement as Exhibit A. Somers is also depicted in a video clip, which your affiant has reviewed, setting fire to an accelerant and placing it inside a window located on the exterior structure of building.

**ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS:**

- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (EDCA): Potential charges (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA ) (investigation ongoing)
  - o Three women detonated Molotov cocktails at the Cal State/Chico Police Department and against the chief of that police department’s vehicle. Damage to the building and the vehicle was minimal (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA .
- Carlos Matchett (DNJ): (investigation ongoing)
  - o (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA , who was arrested by locals in possession of a knife, a hatchet, and a jar of gasoline. Matchett is a resident of Atlantic City (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA .
- Brandon Altof and Devon Poland (NDOH) Potential charge -- 18 U.S.C. § 2101 (traveling in interstate commerce or using a facility of interstate commerce to incite a riot, organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot...) (investigation ongoing)
  - o Two individuals from Pennsylvania were arrested by Cleveland polic (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA .
- Unidentified Rioters (DRI): Potential charge (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA
  - o Approximately 200 rioters in Providence, RI, mix of African-American, white and Hispanic. Many rioters wearing the ANIFA-Anonymous-Anarchist Black Bloc appropriated Guy Fawkes masks. One agitator wearing a Guy Fawkes mask trying hard to set a fire by the train station. Many seemed to move down from train station toward PP Mall-were lots of MA tag vehicles, suggesting interstate travel. Rioters pushed out of mall and some headed toward business district and were stopped by tac team flanking action. Rioting quelled by 3:30.
- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (EDMO): Potential charge (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA was caught by state authorities trying to break in to the Ferguson, MO police department building with a hammer. He escaped, bu (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA .

(b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]

- [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (SDTX): Potential charge (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] (investigation ongoing).
  - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted] looting of a Walmart in June 6t (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]
  - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted].

- Philip Archibald (NDTX): Potential charges - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]
  - [redacted]  
[redacted].

- Steven Fitch an (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (DNE): Potential charges - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]
  - Two individuals that were arrested (Sunday night) in Omaha for possessing Molotov Cocktails during the protest / riot activity. The explosives were made by filling beer bottles with fuel and a fuse of some sort. Currently facing state charges. (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]
  - [redacted]  
[redacted]

- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (EDPA): Potential charge - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] investigation ongoing).
  - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]
  - [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (NDAL): Potential charge - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] (investigation ongoing).
  - (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted] calls to go to officer's homes, to burn down communities, et (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA [redacted] looting activity in Atlanta's AOR, to

include a Kroger and a Target (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA

o So far, 6 to 8 individuals have been identified who he either travelled with or met up with in Minneapolis. It looks like they went from Birmingham to Atlanta to Minneapolis.

- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA SDOH): Potential charges (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (investigation ongoing).
  - o Converted school bus stopped and searched; various implements that could be used in a riot were found, including bats, rocks, meat cleavers, axes, clubs, and projectiles.
  - o (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA .
- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (NDAL): Potential charges (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (investigation ongoing).
  - o (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA
- (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA (MA): Potential charges (b)(5) AWP, DPP per EOUSA
  - possession of a Molotov cocktail, claimed to be part of an anarchist group, and was heard yelling for a crowd to kill the police.

We are aware additional incidents at various stages involving the use of Molotov cocktail type devices, and potential violations of 2101, 231, and 844(i).

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**From:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG)

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 12:16 PM

**To:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG (b) (6)); Blue, Matthew (ODAG (b) (6))  
Sherwin, Michael (USADC (b) (6)); Sofer, Gregg (OAG (b) (6))

**Cc:** Delaplane, Camellia Assefi (OAG (b) (6)); Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
(b) (6) Levi, William (OAG (b) (6)) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
(b) (6); Kunasek, Hannah (OAG (b) (6)); Michel,

Christopher (OAG (b) (6)); Michel, Christopher (OSG (b) (6))>  
**Subject:** RE: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Rachel,

As of 12 noon today, we are at 29 federal arrests.

Our team has also pulled together one more 'narrative,' so an updated list of examples is below (newest example at end):

- **Eastern District of New York:** Colinford MATTIS and Urooj RAHMAN are charged with arson. According to the criminal complaint, MATTIS drove RAHMAN through Brooklyn in a minivan containing materials used to build Molotov cocktails. RAHMAN exited the minivan to throw a Molotov cocktail into an NYPD vehicle near the 88<sup>th</sup> Precinct. Both MATTIS and RAHMAN are licensed attorneys in the State of New York.
- **District of Minnesota:** Garrett ZIEGLER and Fornandous HENDERSON are charged with arson and possession of destructive devices. According to the criminal complaint, on the morning of May 29, 2020, ZIEGLER and HENDERSON used Molotov cocktails to start multiple fires inside of the Dakota County Western Service Center, a county government building that also contains a U.S. Passport center and serves as a polling place.
- **Western District of New York:** Courtland RENFORD is charged with arson. According to the criminal complaint, RENFORD threw a burning laundry basket into the window of Buffalo City Hall.
- **Northern District of Texas:** Emmanuel QUINONES is charged with making interstate threatening communications. According to the criminal complaint, QUINONES posted a photograph of a rifle component on his Facebook page with the comment, “Gonna get some more of these to off racists and MAGA people.” He then appeared at a protest in Lubbock, Texas, holding a loaded AR-15 style rifle at the low ready position. As he was being arrested, he shouted words to the effect that “President Trump must die.”
- **Northern District of Illinois:** Timothy O’DONNELL is charged with arson. According to the criminal complaint, O’DONNELL set a Chicago Police Department (“CPD”) vehicle on fire in the City’s downtown business district during the civil unrest that took place on May 30, 2020. While wearing a “Joker” mask, O’DONNELL was caught on video igniting the gas tank of a CPD vehicle. On June 2, law enforcement conducted a search of O’DONNELL’s residence and recovered the Joker mask.
- **District of Minnesota:** Matthew RUPERT is charged with civil disorder, carrying on a riot, and possession of destructive devices. According to the criminal complaint, RUPERT posted a self-recorded cell phone video to Facebook where he can be seen passing out explosive devices, encouraging others to throw explosives at law enforcement officers, actively damaging property, appearing to light a building on fire, and looting businesses in Minneapolis. According to the complaint, RUPERT then traveled to Chicago where he posted a video to Facebook saying “Let’s start a riot” and “I’m going to start doing some damage.” RUPERT was subsequently arrested for violating the City of Chicago’s emergency curfew order. Law enforcement officers searched RUPERT’s vehicle and recovered several destructive devices and a hammer.
- **District of New Jersey:** On June 2, Justin SPRY was arrested for attempting to set fire to a marked police vehicle. A street camera recorded SPRY and another individual attempt to stuff a piece of cloth into the gas tank and ignite it. SPRY is charged by complaint with one count of attempting to damage or destroy by fire a vehicle owned or possessed by an institution receiving federal financial assistance, and one count of attempting to damage or destroy by fire a vehicle used in and affecting interstate commerce.

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**From:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG)

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 8:59 AM

**To:** Bissex, Rachel (ODAG (b) (6) [REDACTED]); Blue, Matthew (ODAG) (b) (6) [REDACTED];

Sherwin, Michael (USADC) (b) (6) >; Sofer, Gregg (OAG) (b) (6)  
**Cc:** Delaplane, Camellia Assefi (OAG) (b) (6) >; Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
(b) (6) Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
(b) (6) >; Kunasek, Hannah (OAG) (b) (6) >; Michel,  
Christopher (OAG (b) (6) >; Michel, Christopher (OSG) (b) (6)  
**Subject:** RE: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

I clear the "All Federal Arrests" portion. Here is a district-by-district breakdown, if helpful:

District	Sum of # of federal arrests
Arizona	1
District of Columbia	4
Illinois Central	1
Illinois Northern	6
Indiana Southern	1
Kentucky Western	1
Minnesota	3
Missouri Eastern	3
New Jersey	1
New York Eastern	2
New York Western	1
Texas Northern	1
Texas Western	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26</b>

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**From:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 8:52 AM  
**To:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG (b) (6) >; Blue, Matthew (ODAG)  
(b) (6) >; Sherwin, Michael (USAD (b) (6) >; Sofer, Gregg (OAG)  
(b) (6)  
**Cc:** Delaplane, Camellia Assefi (OAG (b) (6) >; Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
(b) (6) Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
(b) (6) Kunasek, Hannah (OAG) (b) (6) >; Michel,  
Christopher (OA (b) (6) >; Michel, Christopher (OSG) (b) (6)  
**Subject:** RE: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Please confirm the attached is accurate.

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**From:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 8:50 AM  
**To:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG (b) (6) >; Blue, Matthew (ODAG (b) (6)  
Sherwin, Michael (USADC (b) (6) >; Sofer, Gregg (OAG) (b) (6)  
**Cc:** Delaplane, Camellia Assefi (OAG) (b) (6) >; Kupec, Kerri (OPA)  
(b) (6) Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE)  
(b) (6) Kunasek, Hannah (OAG) (b) (6) >; Michel,  
Christopher (OAG (b) (6) >; Michel, Christopher (OSG) (b) (6)  
**Subject:** RE: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow



Update: **26 federal arrests** (as of June 3, 2020 @ 0830).

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**From:** Raman, Sujit (ODAG)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 8:05 AM  
**To:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6); Blue, Matthew (ODAG) (b) (6) >; Sherwin, Michael (USAD (b) (6); Sofer, Gregg (OAG) (b) (6)  
**Cc:** Delaplane, Camellia Assefi (OAG (b) (6) >; Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVAE) (b) (6); Kunasek, Hannah (OAG (b) (6) >; Michel, Christopher (OAG (b) (6) >; Michel, Christopher (OSG) (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Re: Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Hi Rachel the below holds. The arrest total can be updated to 19 (as of 0700 today). Thanks, Sujit

On Jun 2, 2020, at 11:02 PM, Raman, Sujit (ODA (b) (6) > wrote:

?

Hi Rachel,

With tremendous thanks to our ODAG/EOUSA team for pulling this together, here is a response to your question re: nationwide federal arrests + examples. Please note that we will update the arrest #s tomorrow morning (and again even closer to the potential AG presser, if possible). We'll also want to see if any additional examples come to light. Please let us know with any questions. Sujit

**Federal arrests:** 17 (as of June 2, 2020 @ 2248 hours).

**Case examples – all details publicly available:**

- **Eastern District of New York:** Colinford MATTIS and Urooj RAHMAN are charged with arson. According to the criminal complaint, MATTIS drove RAHMAN through Brooklyn in a minivan containing materials used to build Molotov cocktails. RAHMAN exited the minivan to throw a Molotov cocktail into an NYPD vehicle near the 88<sup>th</sup> Precinct. Both MATTIS and RAHMAN are licensed attorneys in the State of New York.
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- **Northern District of Texas:** Emmanuel QUINONES is charged with making interstate threatening communications. According to the criminal complaint, QUINONES posted a photograph of a rifle component on his Facebook page with the comment, "Gonna get some more of these to off racists and MAGA people." He then appeared at a protest in Lubbock, Texas, holding a loaded AR-15 style rifle at the low ready position. As he was being arrested, he shouted words to the effect that "President Trump must die."
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**From:** Bissex, Rachel (OAG) (b) (6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 2, 2020 6:22 PM  
**To:** Blue, Matthew (ODAG (b) (6); Sherwin, Michael (USADC (b) (6); Sofer, Gregg (OAG) (b) (6) Raman, Sujit (ODAG) (b) (6)  
**Cc:** Delaplane, Camellia Assefi (OAG (b) (6); Kupec, Kerri (OPA) (b) (6) Levi, William (OAG) (b) (6) Terwilliger, Zachary (USAVA (b) (6); Kunasek, Hannah (OAG) (b) (6); Michel, Christopher (OAG) (b) (6); Michel, Christopher (OSG) (b) (6)  
**Subject:** Information needed for possible AG press conference tomorrow

Hi guys -

As you may know, the AG is potentially doing a press conference on law enforcement operations tomorrow afternoon. Can you please provide by **8am tomorrow morning** (unless Kerri has another deadline) the following information:

- Mike/Gregg federal arrests and charges in DC and any examples of good cases
- Matt/Sujit nationwide federal arrest numbers and examples of any good

cases

Rachel P. Bissex

Deputy Chief of Staff & Counselor to the Attorney General

(b) (6) (desk)

(b) (6) (cell)