

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 24, 2026

Dear Acting Attorney General Blanche:

We write to express our serious concerns regarding the recently announced settlement agreement that appears to confer broad legal and criminal immunity upon the President. Based on publicly available information, the agreement raises significant constitutional, legal, and institutional questions that warrant immediate clarification.

On May 18, 2026, the Department of Justice (DOJ) revealed the creation of a \$1.7 billion “Anti-Weaponization Fund” as part of a settlement of the President’s \$10 billion lawsuit against the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).¹ One day later, on May 19, 2026, DOJ revealed additional terms of that agreement in a one-page document posted to the Department’s website.²

The document declares that the United States is “FOREVER BARRED AND PRECLUDED from prosecuting or pursuing” any claims against Trump, members of his family, and his businesses, as well as all “related or affiliated individuals,” with respect to: (1) any matters that could be raised—whether or not they were—in the President’s lawsuit against the IRS or his two pending claims against DOJ under the Federal Tort Claims Act;³ (2) “Lawfare and/or Weaponization”; and (3) “any matters currently pending or that could be pending before ... Defendants or other agencies or departments” as of May 18, 2026.

This immunity directive is deeply concerning for two reasons. First, the President sued and settled with an executive agency under his own control, thus placing him squarely on both sides of the litigation and the negotiating table. Our constitutional system assumes that legal disputes are resolved through an adversarial process in which each side is represented by actors with independent interests and incentives. That safeguard is absent when the President negotiates with his own Administration over his own potential liability.

Second, the immunity conferred is extraordinary in breadth. It appears to cover not just tax liability, but also any non-tax issues that could come before any federal agency. Indeed, the order covers all claims and causes of action “whether presently known or unknown,” that, as of May 18, 2026, “have been or could have been asserted by Defendants” related to “any matters currently pending or that could be pending ... before Defendants or other agencies or departments.” This language, while not a paragon of clarity, appears to extinguish *every claim* the United States could ever bring against the President, his family, and his businesses, along with an undefined class of affiliated individuals for conduct occurring through May 18, 2026. It

¹ U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Justice Department Announces Anti-Weaponization Fund* (May 18, 2026), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/media/1441201/dl?inline>; see Office of the Attorney General, Order (May 18, 2026), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/media/1441086/dl>.

² Office of the Attorney General, Order (May 19, 2026), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/media/1441216/dl>

³ See Hannah Rabinowitz, Katelyn Polantz & Evan Perez, *What we know about Trump’s bid to claim \$230 million from his own Justice Department*, CNN (Oct. 22, 2025), <https://www.cnn.com/2025/10/22/politics/trump-doj-request-230-mil-explained>.

could even be read to foreclose criminal charges for *any conduct*, known or unknown, occurring before that date.

Assuming that this reading is correct, the Department has not provided legal or historical precedent for foreclosing all criminal, civil, and administrative offenses—known and unknown—committed by a sitting president and his family. Nor has the Department explained how such sweeping immunity may arise from a case that is narrowly about the unlawful disclosure of taxpayer information. To the contrary, the Department’s immunity agreement appears to violate long-standing DOJ guidelines that prevent DOJ from entering a settlement that immunizes conduct far afield of the issues at hand.⁴

The Constitution establishes a system in which no person, including the President, is above the law. This overbroad immunity directive creates the perception that the President enjoys legal protections unavailable to ordinary citizens and risks eroding public confidence in the impartial administration of justice. The legitimacy of our constitutional system depends upon the public's confidence that laws are applied fairly and consistently, regardless of status or position.

Provide complete written responses to each of the following questions no later than **July 14, 2026**, and produce all documents related to the negotiation, approval, and construction of the directive.

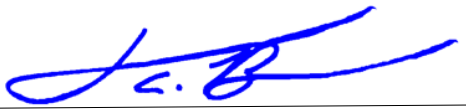
1. Confirm the full scope and applicability of the immunity directive, including whether it extends to conduct not yet known, investigated, or charged, and whether it includes immunity from both criminal and civil liability.
2. Did you rely on any legal authority to permanently and prospectively bind the U.S. government from pursuing law enforcement actions, including actions arising from conduct not yet known or investigated. If so, identify the legal authority. If you relied on legal opinions or memoranda, produce them in full.
3. The Plaintiffs in *Trump v. Internal Revenue Service*, No. 1:26-cv-20609 (S.D. Fla.), are the President, Donald Trump Jr., Eric Trump, and the Trump Organization. The directive, however, extends immunity beyond these named plaintiffs to all “related or affiliated individuals”, including “trusts, parent, sister, or related companies, affiliates, and subsidiaries.” Did you rely on any legal authority to confer immunity to non-parties who were neither before the court nor subject to its jurisdiction in the settlement? If so, identify the legal authority. If you relied on legal opinions or memoranda, produce them in full.
4. Identify all individuals and entities who are intended or potential beneficiaries of the directive.

⁴ For example, DOJ’s Justice Manual provides that, when the United States releases its claims against a debtor owing money to the United States, the scope of a compromise should be “specifically limited to the immediate subject matter of the claim which was in fact compromised. In no case should a general release be issued to the debtor since it is not possible to know whether the debtor owes debts to other agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service.” U.S. Dep’t of Justice, JUSTICE MANUAL § 4-3.400.23.

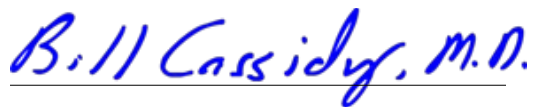
5. Did you, in your role as Deputy Attorney General or Acting Attorney General, evaluate the merits of the President's \$10 billion lawsuit against the IRS? If so, describe your involvement. If you relied on legal opinions or memoranda, produce them in full.
6. Did you participate in or approve DOJ's decision not to seek dismissal of the President's \$10 billion lawsuit against the IRS? If so, describe your involvement and identify the individuals involved.
7. Did you directly or indirectly negotiate, approve, or direct any aspect of the immunity directive? If so, describe your involvement, either directly or indirectly, and identify all individuals who participated in its development, drafting, or approval.
8. Did you, at any point, consult with DOJ ethics officials or the Office of Professional Responsibility regarding your recusal obligations with respect to this matter? If yes, identify the dates on which such consultation(s) occurred and the outcome of that consultation.
9. Did you ever discuss with the President, any member of his family, or any Administration official acting on his behalf that the Department of Justice grant him and his family immunity as a condition of the settlement? If so, identify the individual, the date, the form of the communication, and describe the content of that discussion.

We recognize that you have formally been nominated to serve as Attorney General. Nevertheless, the constitutional significance of these issues demands a quick response despite the status of your nomination. We therefore expect a complete response to the questions set forth above by **July 14, 2026**.

Sincerely,



Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



Bill Cassidy, M.D.
United States Senator