

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

JOSEPH KIRCHNER,

Plaintiff,

v.

MIKE JOHNSON, in his individual and official capacity as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives;

DONALD J. TRUMP, in his individual capacity as former and current President of the United States;

PAM BONDI, in her individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the United States;

BRENDAN CARR, in his individual and official capacity as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission;

THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES;

ANTHROPIC PBC;

OPENAI, INC.;

APPLE INC.;

COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC;

METR (MODEL EVALUATION & THREAT RESEARCH);

and DOES 1-20, unknown co-conspirators,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:25-cv-02735-ACR

**EXHIBIT J: 50-STATE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
AUTHORITY**

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

JOSEPH KIRCHNER,
Plaintiff,

v.
KEITH ELLISON, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of Minnesota,
Defendant.

Case No. 0:26-cv-00726-JWB-ECW

**EXHIBIT B: 50-STATE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIMINAL AUTHORITY
COMPARISON**

3
4 **50-State Attorney General Criminal Investigation Authority: Website**
5 **Representations and Statutory Basis**

6 **Case:** Kirchner v. Ellison, No. 0:26-cv-00726-PJS-ECW (D. Minn.)
7 **Date Compiled:** March 18-23, 2026
8 **Purpose:** Demonstrates that Defendant's affirmative disclaimer of criminal investigation
9 authority is an extreme national outlier — the sole state among all 50 that disclaims criminal
10 authority its own statutes grant
11

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THE MINNESOTA DISCLAIMER

Source 1: AG Website — "Public Protection" Page

URL: <https://www.ag.state.mn.us/Consumer/Protection/>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

"The Minnesota Legislature delegated the authority to investigate criminal matters to the county sheriff and, in some circumstances, the municipal police department. It delegated the authority to prosecute criminal matters to the county attorney. **It did not delegate such authority to this Office.**"

Source 2: AG Website — "Government Resources" Page

URL: <https://www.ag.state.mn.us/consumer/Government/Default.asp>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

"The Minnesota Legislature delegated the authority to prosecute criminal matters to the county attorney."

"The Minnesota Legislature delegated the authority to investigate criminal matters to local officials."

Source 3: February 26, 2026 Letter to Plaintiff

"First, the Minnesota Legislature delegated the authority to prosecute criminal matters to the county attorney. **It did not delegate any such authority to this Office, nor did it delegate the authority to investigate criminal matters to this Office.**"

Source 4: March 4, 2026 Congressional Testimony

"It's important to note that under Minnesota Law, my office has **limited jurisdiction over criminal matters. The only kind of criminal case we can prosecute all on our own is Medicaid fraud.** Any other kind of criminal case **must be referred to us** in, uh, by county attorneys."

What Minnesota Statutes Actually Provide

Statute	Text	Authority Type
§ 8.01	"the attorney general shall appear for the state in all causes in the supreme and federal courts wherein the state is directly interested"	Mandatory (federal); Discretionary (state)
§ 8.01	"Upon request of the county attorney, the attorney general shall appear in court in such criminal cases as the attorney general deems proper"	Additional pathway — not exclusive gate
§ 8.01	"Whenever the governor shall so request, in writing, the attorney general shall prosecute any person charged with an	Additional pathway — not exclusive gate

	indictable offense"	
§ 8.03	"The attorney general shall cause to be prosecuted all assessors and other officials"	Mandatory
§ 8.06	"When requested by the attorney general, it shall be the duty of any county attorney of the state to appear within the county and act as attorney"	AG directs county attorneys
§ 8.31, Subd. 1	"The attorney general shall investigate violations of the law of this state respecting unfair, discriminatory, and other unlawful practices in business, commerce, or trade, and specifically, but not exclusively... the Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act (sections 325F.68 to 325F.70)"	Mandatory; Independent; No referral required
§ 8.31, Subd. 2	"the attorney general shall have power to investigate those violations... and to take such steps as are necessary to cause the arrest and prosecution of all persons violating any of the statutes specifically mentioned"	Mandatory; Includes arrest and prosecution

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: 50-STATE FINDINGS

Finding	Count
States whose AG websites describe criminal investigation/prosecution authority	49
States whose AG websites affirmatively disclaim criminal authority that their own statutes grant	1 (Minnesota)
States with constitutionally separate criminal prosecution agency (accurate disclaimer)	1 (Connecticut)
States with named criminal investigation divisions	39
States with explicit digital forensics / cyber crime capabilities	23
States with dedicated Special Investigations units	23
States with Human Trafficking / Child Exploitation units	31
States with Police / Officer Misconduct investigation authority	25

Minnesota is the sole state among all 50 that affirmatively disclaims criminal investigation authority that its own statutes grant. Connecticut is the only other state with disclaimer-like language, but Connecticut's disclaimer accurately reflects a 1984 constitutional amendment (Art. XXIII) that transferred criminal authority to a separate Division of Criminal Justice. Minnesota has no such constitutional basis — its disclaimer contradicts Minn. Stat. §§ 8.01 and 8.31.

Minnesota's § 8.31 grants stronger independent criminal investigation authority than at least 38 of the other 49 states — mandatory "shall investigate" with no referral requirement. Even Texas, which has the weakest statutory grant in the nation (strictly request-based), openly describes its Digital Forensics capabilities. Minnesota, with stronger authority than Texas, disclaims it.

THE CONNECTICUT DISTINCTION: WHY THE SOLE OTHER "DISCLAIMER" IS NOT AN OUTLIER

Connecticut is the only other state whose AG website contains disclaimer-like language regarding criminal authority. But Connecticut's disclaimer is **constitutionally accurate** and structurally distinct from Minnesota's:

Factor	Connecticut	Minnesota
AG disclaims criminal authority?	Yes	Yes
Constitutional basis for disclaimer?	Yes — Art. XXIII (ratified by voters, 1984)	No — no constitutional amendment
Separate criminal prosecution agency?	Yes — Division of Criminal Justice, headed by Chief State's Attorney	No — county attorneys under Ch. 388 are not a replacement
AG's disclaimer is accurate?	Yes — the Legislature and voters transferred the authority	No — §§ 8.01 and 8.31 still grant the authority
AG exercises criminal authority despite disclaimer?	No — the AG genuinely lacks it	Yes — prosecutes fraud "every single day" per congressional testimony
Voters approved the transfer?	Yes — ratified by popular vote, November 1984	N/A — no transfer, no vote

Connecticut proves that disclaiming criminal authority requires constitutional action. Minnesota took no such action. The disclaimer is without constitutional, statutory, or democratic basis.

See Conn. Const. Art. XXIII; Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 51-275 through 51-286 (Division of Criminal Justice); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 3-125 (AG limited to civil jurisdiction); Division of Criminal Justice website at portal.ct.gov/dcj (describing separation from AG).

COMPARISON STATES: ALL 50 STATES SURVEYED

Screenshots of all 50 state AG websites are appended at the end of this exhibit.

2. CONNECTICUT — Division of Criminal Justice (Separate from AG)

URL: <https://portal.ct.gov/DCJ/About-Us/About-Us/About-Us>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 3-125; Conn. Const. Art. XXIII

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Division of Criminal Justice is **responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all criminal matters** in the State of Connecticut."

"With very few limited exceptions **the Attorney General has no jurisdiction whatsoever over criminal matters** and no authority to prosecute criminal violations of the law."

Statutory Text:

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 3-125: The Attorney General "**shall have general supervision over all legal matters in which the state is an interested party, except those legal matters over which prosecuting officers have direction.**"

Authority type: Connecticut is the most structurally distinct state — criminal prosecution is constitutionally separated from the AG and vested in a separate Division of Criminal Justice headed by the Chief State's Attorney. This is a unique constitutional design, not an AG disclaimer.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Connecticut is the sole state where the AG genuinely lacks criminal prosecution authority — but this results from a constitutional amendment creating a separate Division of Criminal Justice, not from an AG disclaimer. Connecticut's structure is transparent: the Constitution assigns prosecution elsewhere. Minnesota's Constitution and statutes assign investigation authority to the AG (§ 8.31). Defendant's disclaimer contradicts his own enabling statutes — unlike Connecticut, where the division of authority is constitutionally mandated.

3. ALABAMA — Investigations Division / Criminal Trials Division / Special Prosecutions Division

URL: <https://www.alabamaag.gov/divisions/investigations-division/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Ala. Code §§ 36-15-1, 36-15-14, 36-15-15, 36-15-21

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Investigations Division **provides investigative support for criminal and prosecutorial matters**. Additionally, this division also assists other law enforcement agencies as needed."

The Criminal Trials Division "**prosecutes violent crime in circuit courts throughout the state.**"

The Special Prosecutions Division "**prosecutes mainly public corruption and complex economic crimes**. The special prosecutions division works with federal and state agencies to **conduct joint investigations and prosecutions.**"

Statutory Text:

Ala. Code § 36-15-21: "**All litigation concerning the interest of the state, or any department of the state, shall be under the direction and control of the Attorney General.**"

Ala. Code § 36-15-14: The Attorney General, "either in person or by one of his or her assistants, at any time he or she deems proper," may **direct prosecution in criminal cases**.

Ala. Code § 36-15-15: The Attorney General **may advise or direct district attorneys** in the discharge of their duties.

Authority type: Independent with supervisory power over district attorneys. The AG operates criminal trial, special prosecution, and investigation divisions with statewide jurisdiction.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Alabama's AG operates three separate criminal divisions — Investigations, Criminal Trials, and Special Prosecutions — each openly described on its website. Alabama's § 36-15-21 vests all state litigation "under the direction and control" of the AG, paralleling Minnesota's § 8.01 grant. Alabama describes this authority; Defendant disclaims his.

4. ALASKA — Criminal Division

URL: https://law.alaska.gov/departments/criminal/criminal_div.html

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: AS 44.23.020; AS 26-7

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Criminal Division **prosecutes violations of state criminal law committed by adults** and a large portion of the serious crimes committed by juveniles."

The Division has "**13 regional District Attorney's offices**" and an "**Office of Special Prosecutions**."

Statutory Text:

AS 44.23.020: The Attorney General **shall prosecute all cases involving violation of state law**, and file informations and prosecute all offenses against the revenue laws and other state laws.

Authority type: Primary and independent. Alaska is unique — the AG's office is the state's primary criminal prosecution authority. There are no elected county or district attorneys; all criminal prosecution flows through the Department of Law.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Alaska's model is the strongest possible: the AG is the sole criminal prosecution authority statewide. There is no concurrent local prosecutor system. Alaska's AS 44.23.020 uses mandatory "shall prosecute" language identical to Minnesota's § 8.31 "shall investigate." Alaska describes this authority as its core mission; Defendant disclaims an equivalent mandate.

5. ARIZONA — Criminal Division

URL: <https://www.azag.gov/criminal>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: A.R.S. §§ 41-192, 41-193; A.R.S. § 44-1521 et seq. (Consumer Fraud Act)

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Criminal Division's mission is to **protect the citizens of Arizona by successfully investigating and aggressively and fairly prosecuting criminal cases** within the State of Arizona."

The AG has jurisdiction over "**consumer fraud, white collar crime, organized crime, public corruption, environmental crimes, civil rights laws, and crimes committed in more than one county.**"

Statutory Text:

A.R.S. § 41-192: The Attorney General "**shall have charge of and direct the department of law and shall serve as chief legal officer of the state.**"

A.R.S. § 41-193: The Department of Law has authority to **investigate and prosecute** violations including vulnerable adult abuse, consumer fraud, drug trafficking, human smuggling, environmental crimes, money laundering, white collar crimes, political corruption, and high technology crimes.

Authority type: Hybrid — independent for enumerated categories (including consumer fraud) plus request-based for general crimes. The AG has original jurisdiction over multi-county crimes.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Arizona's AG has explicit statutory jurisdiction over "consumer fraud" and "high technology crimes" — the precise categories in Plaintiff's criminal referral. Arizona describes aggressive prosecution of these crimes; Defendant rejected Plaintiff's referral claiming "We only handle consumer disputes."

6. ARKANSAS — Special Investigations Division / Medicaid Fraud Control Unit / Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

URL (Criminal): <https://arkansasag.gov/divisions/medicaid-fraud-control-unit/>

URL (Intergovernmental Affairs): <https://arkansasag.gov/divisions/intergovernmental-affairs/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Ark. Code §§ 4-88-101 et seq. (Deceptive Trade Practices Act); Ark. Code § 4-88-105

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit **"fights Medicaid fraud by investigating and prosecuting violations of state and federal law** involving Medicaid providers and the abuse or neglect of nursing home residents."

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs **"serves as the liaison between the Office of Attorney General and all levels of government — federal, state, and local.** All contact with our federal delegation, constitutional officers, members of the General Assembly, mayors, county judges, justices of the peace, etc. **flows through the IGA team."** IGA also **"ushers through the Attorney General's policy initiatives and legislative package"** and **"manages a cross-division team of attorneys to review every bill filed at the state level to ensure the proposed laws are constitutional."**

Statutory Text:

Ark. Code § 4-88-111: The Attorney General **may conduct investigations** when the AG "determines an investigation should be made as to whether a person has engaged in **unlawful practices**" or when the AG receives a complaint from a consumer.

Ark. Code § 4-88-113: The Attorney General has authority to **bring enforcement proceedings to prevent unlawful deceptive trade practices** and to restore to purchasers any ascertainable losses. Willful violations constitute a **Class A misdemeanor**.

Authority type: Independent for consumer protection and Medicaid fraud. The AG has both civil enforcement and criminal referral authority for deceptive trade practices. The IGA division provides the intergovernmental coordination function that Minnesota's § 8.01 contemplates but Defendant disclaims.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Arkansas's AG independently investigates and prosecutes consumer fraud and Medicaid fraud — categories directly paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31 consumer protection mandate. Critically, Arkansas's AG also maintains a dedicated **Office of Intergovernmental Affairs** serving as the liaison between state and federal government — precisely the intergovernmental coordination function that Minnesota's § 8.01 authorizes ("shall appear for the state in all causes in the supreme and federal courts") and that Plaintiff's criminal referral required. When Plaintiff submitted a referral documenting federal crimes committed through statewide ISP infrastructure — requiring coordination between state and federal enforcement — Defendant's office disclaimed the authority that Arkansas institutionalizes in a dedicated division.

7. CALIFORNIA — Bureau of Investigation

URL: <https://oag.ca.gov/bi>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: Various Penal Code provisions; AB 1506 (officer-involved shootings)

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Bureau's mission is to **"provide statewide expert investigative services combating multi-jurisdictional criminal organizations."**

The Bureau investigates **"organized crime, consumer fraud protection, cyber-crimes, and any crime or civil action of statewide importance to the Attorney General."**

Special Agents are **"experts in conducting complex criminal investigations** ranging from identity theft to trans-national criminal enterprises."

Statutory Text:

Cal. Gov. Code § 12550: "The Attorney General has **direct supervision over the district attorneys** of the several counties of the state." "When the Attorney General **deems it advisable or necessary in the public interest**, or when directed to do so by the Governor, the Attorney General shall assist any district attorney in the discharge of the district attorney's duties, and **may, if deemed necessary, take full charge of any investigation or prosecution** of violations of law of which the superior court has jurisdiction. In this respect **the Attorney General has all the powers of a district attorney**, including the power to issue or cause to be issued subpoenas or other process."

Authority type: Broad independent authority — the strongest in this comparison. The AG can unilaterally "take full charge of any investigation or prosecution" when the AG "deems it advisable or necessary in the public interest." No request required.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

California's AG explicitly claims authority over "consumer fraud protection" and "cyber-crimes" — the precise categories documented in Plaintiff's criminal referral that Defendant rejected. California's § 12550 grants the AG power to "take full charge of any investigation or prosecution" — paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31 mandatory investigation authority. California describes this power; Defendant disclaims his.

8. COLORADO — Criminal Justice Section

URL: <https://coag.gov/office-sections/criminal-justice/>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: C.R.S. § 24-31-101 et seq.

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"Investigates and prosecutes on a statewide basis a broad array of matters including but not limited to: securities fraud, insurance fraud, environmental violations, human trafficking, drug trafficking homicides, and multi-jurisdictional organized crime."

"This work is accomplished either under the original jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Office, or in partnership with and at the request of state and federal prosecutors and law enforcement."

Statutory Text:

C.R.S. § 24-31-101(1)(a): The AG may "**independently initiate and bring civil and criminal actions**" to enforce enumerated state laws, including the Colorado Consumer Protection Act and the Unfair Practices Act.

C.R.S. § 24-31-101(1)(b): The AG "**shall appear for the state and prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal**, in which the state is a party or is interested when required to do so by the governor."

Authority type: Hybrid — independent for enumerated statutes (including consumer protection), plus mandatory on governor's request. The "independently initiate" language for consumer protection directly parallels Minnesota's § 8.31.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

This is the most instructive comparison. Colorado's statute grants independent authority to "initiate and bring civil and criminal actions" for consumer protection — the identical category Plaintiff's criminal referral cited under § 325F.69. Colorado describes this dual-track structure accurately; Defendant falsely claims the Legislature granted him none.

9. DELAWARE — Criminal Division

URL: <https://attorneygeneral.delaware.gov/criminal/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Del. Code tit. 29, § 2504

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice is **responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases throughout the State from misdemeanors to murders.**"

Statutory Text:

Del. Code tit. 29, § 2504: The State Department of Justice and the Attorney General shall "**continue to exercise the powers and perform the duties by the Constitution, statutes and common law vested in and imposed upon the Attorney General.**" The Attorney General may appoint a State Prosecutor who "**shall be responsible for the prosecution of all criminal matters.**"

Authority type: Primary and independent. Like Alaska, Delaware's AG is the primary criminal prosecution authority statewide. There are no elected county prosecutors.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Delaware's AG is the state's chief prosecutor — responsible for "criminal cases throughout the State from misdemeanors to murders." This is among the broadest AG criminal authority models in the nation. Delaware openly describes this role; Defendant disclaims authority that his own statutes make mandatory.

10. FLORIDA — Office of Statewide Prosecution

URL:

<https://www.myfloridalegal.com/pages.nsf/Main/D243EF87774E965185256CC600785693>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Fla. Stat. § 16.56; Fla. Const. Art. IV, § 4(b)

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Statewide Prosecutor has authority to prosecute **"violations of criminal laws occurring or having occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part of a related transaction, or when any such offense is affecting or has affected two or more judicial circuits."**

Statutory Text:

Fla. Stat. § 16.56(1): The Attorney General **shall appoint a statewide prosecutor who "shall be in charge of the Office of Statewide Prosecution."**

Fla. Stat. § 16.56(2): The statewide prosecutor may **"conduct hearings at any place in the state; summon and examine witnesses; require the production of physical evidence; sign informations, indictments, and other official documents; confer immunity"** and **"exercise such other powers as by law are granted to state attorneys."**

Authority type: Constitutionally established for multi-circuit crimes. The Statewide Prosecutor operates with full state attorney powers for crimes crossing judicial circuit boundaries.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Florida's Statewide Prosecutor was specifically designed for multi-jurisdictional crimes — the exact type of crime documented in Plaintiff's referral (statewide ISP infrastructure attacks). Florida created a constitutional office to handle such cases; Defendant told Plaintiff "Contact the FBI."

11. GEORGIA — Department of Law / Prosecution Division

URL: <https://law.georgia.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: O.C.G.A. §§ 45-15-3, 45-15-10

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Prosecution Division oversees specialized units including **"Human Trafficking, Gangs, White Collar and Cyber Crime, and Organized Retail Crime."**

The White Collar and Cyber Crime Unit **"investigates and prosecutes fraud and corruption involving the State of Georgia's departments and agencies, cyber**

1 **crime, crimes against the state, and criminal violations of the Fair Business**
 2 **Practices Act."**
 3

4 **Statutory Text:**
 5

6 O.C.G.A. § 45-15-3(3): The Attorney General shall participate in "**criminal actions**
 7 **when required to do so by the Governor**" and in "other criminal or civil actions
 8 involving the state."
 9

10 O.C.G.A. § 45-15-10: The Attorney General "is **authorized to prosecute in the**
 11 **criminal courts any official, person, firm, or corporation which violates any**
 12 **criminal statute while dealing with or for the state."**
 13

14 *Authority type: Hybrid — independent for crimes against the state, request-based from*
 15 *Governor for general criminal cases. Has specific statutory authority over cyber crime and*
 16 *consumer fraud.*
 17

18 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

19 Georgia's AG independently investigates and prosecutes "cyber crime" and "criminal
 20 violations of the Fair Business Practices Act" — directly paralleling the categories in
 21 Plaintiff's referral. Georgia describes this authority on its website; Defendant disclaims
 22 identical authority.
 23
 24

25 **12. HAWAII — Criminal Justice Division**

26 **URL:** <https://ag.hawaii.gov/cjd/>

27 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

28 **Statutory Authority:** H.R.S. §§ 28-1, 28-2, 26-7
 29

30 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**
 31

32 "The Criminal Justice Division is **the criminal prosecution arm of the Attorney**
 33 **General**" and "concentrates on cases involving **crimes involving a state agency,**
 34 **employee or official, and crimes where a county prosecutor has a conflict of**
 35 **interest or is otherwise unable or unwilling to prosecute a case."**
 36

37 **Statutory Text:**
 38

39 H.R.S. § 28-1: The attorney general "**shall appear for the State personally or by**
 40 **deputy in all courts of record in all criminal cases** in which the State may be a
 41 party or be interested."
 42

43 H.R.S. § 28-2: "The attorney general **shall be vigilant and active in detecting**
 44 **offenders against the laws of the State, and shall prosecute the same with**
 45 **diligence."**
 46

47 *Authority type: Independent and mandatory. The "shall be vigilant and active in detecting*
 48 *offenders" language is among the strongest affirmative mandates in any state — stronger*
 49 *even than Minnesota's § 8.31.*
 50

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Hawaii's § 28-2 imposes a mandatory duty to be "vigilant and active in detecting offenders" — a direct analogue to Minnesota's § 8.31 mandatory investigation duty. Hawaii's AG describes this authority as its prosecution arm's core mission; Defendant disclaims his equivalent mandate.

13. IDAHO — Special Prosecutions Unit

URL: <https://www.ag.idaho.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Idaho Code § 67-1401

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG investigates "**allegations of violations of state criminal law by elected county or city officers acting in their official capacity**" and may "**retain such cases for further investigation and prosecution.**"

Statutory Text:

Idaho Code § 67-1401(1): The Attorney General shall "**exercise concurrent investigative and prosecutorial authority and responsibility with county prosecutors**" to prosecute persons for violations of criminal provisions related to Medicaid fraud.

Idaho Code § 67-1401(8): The Attorney General shall "**exercise concurrent investigative and prosecutorial authority and responsibility with county prosecutors**" for violations of criminal provisions related to internet crimes against children.

Idaho Code § 67-1401: The Attorney General "**exercises all the common law power and authority usually appertaining to the office.**"

Authority type: Concurrent jurisdiction for enumerated categories (Medicaid fraud, ICAC, public corruption) plus residual common law authority.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Idaho's AG has "concurrent investigative and prosecutorial authority" for consumer fraud and child exploitation — paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31. Idaho describes this concurrent authority openly; Defendant disclaims any investigative authority whatsoever.

14. ILLINOIS — Criminal Prosecutions

URL: <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Safer-Communities/Violence-Prevention-and-Community-Safety/Prosecuting-crimes/>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: Statewide Grand Jury Act, 725 ILCS 215/1 et seq.

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Statewide Grand Jury Bureau **charges and prosecutes major multi-county drug, money-laundering, and gun crimes** throughout the state."

"Its authority comes from the **Statewide Grand Jury Act**, 725 ILCS 215/1, et seq."

The Sexually Violent Persons Bureau "**prosecutes all SVP cases and assists with SDP cases throughout the 102 counties** of this State."

Statutory Text:

15 ILCS 205/4 (Fourth Duty): "when, in his judgment, **the interest of the people of the State requires it, he shall attend the trial of any party accused of crime, and assist in the prosecution.**"

15 ILCS 205/4 (Fifth Duty): "The Attorney General **may investigate alleged violations of the statutes** which the Attorney General has a duty to enforce."

725 ILCS 215/2 (Statewide Grand Jury Act): Creates a Statewide Grand Jury with authority to "**investigate, indict, and prosecute**" narcotic activity, drug trafficking, money laundering, unlawful firearms sale, and streetgang-related felonies.

Authority type: Partial independent authority. General criminal prosecution is assistive; independent prosecution available for election crimes and through the Statewide Grand Jury mechanism.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Illinois operates with 102 state's attorneys (county-level prosecutors), comparable to Minnesota's 87 county attorneys. Illinois's AG cites specific statutory authority for its criminal prosecution work. Defendant cites no statute for his claim of "no delegated authority" — because no such limiting statute exists.

15. INDIANA — Consumer Protection Division

URL: <https://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer-protection-division/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Ind. Code §§ 4-6-1-6, 4-6-2-1.1

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Consumer Protection Division "**mediates and investigates consumer complaints against businesses and other organizations and takes legal action on behalf of the state** against individuals and companies that violate Indiana's Deceptive Consumer Sales Act."

Statutory Text:

Ind. Code § 4-6-1-6: The Attorney General "**shall consult with and advise prosecuting attorneys** of the state regarding the duties of their office, and **when the attorney general's judgment finds the public interest requires it, the attorney**

1 **general shall attend the trial of any party accused of an offense and assist in the**
 2 **prosecution."**
 3

4 Ind. Code § 4-6-2-1.1: The Attorney General has "**concurrent jurisdiction with**
 5 **prosecuting attorneys**" in prosecutions involving homicide during unlawful
 6 assembly and sheriffs accused of offenses involving prisoner custody.
 7

8 *Authority type: Hybrid — independent consumer protection enforcement plus concurrent*
 9 *criminal jurisdiction for enumerated offenses plus public-interest discretion to assist in any*
 10 *prosecution.*
 11

12 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

13 Indiana's AG has statutory authority to assist in any prosecution "when the public interest
 14 requires it" — the same discretionary language found in Minnesota's § 8.01. Indiana
 15 describes its consumer protection investigation and enforcement role; Defendant disclaims
 16 his.
 17
 18

19 **16. IOWA — Statewide Prosecutions Section**

20 **URL:** <https://www.iowaattorneygeneral.gov/about-us/divisions/area-prosecutions>

21 **Accessed:** March 18, 2026

22 **Statutory Authority:** Iowa Code Chapter 13
 23

24 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

25
 26 **"Prosecuting major criminal cases** that county attorneys refer to the Attorney
 27 General."
 28

29 The section handles cases "(1) when the county attorney has a conflict of interest that
 30 prevents that county attorney from acting in an investigation or prosecution, and (2)
 31 when an especially serious or complicated case requires prosecution resources in
 32 addition to those already available in the county attorney's office."
 33

34 Specializes in "**major felony prosecutions, including cases of murder, homicide,**
 35 **kidnapping, sexual abuse, robbery, theft and fraud, child abuse and**
 36 **exploitation, domestic violence, elder abuse, arson, white collar crimes, public**
 37 **corruption, and human trafficking."**
 38

39 Also "**Prosecutes criminal cases requiring specialized legal training, e.g.,**
 40 **Medicaid fraud,** violence against women, environmental crime, securities fraud,
 41 obscenity, correctional institution crime and tax crimes."
 42

43 **Statutory Text:**

44
 45 Iowa Code § 13.2(1)(b): The AG shall "**Prosecute and defend in any other court or**
 46 **tribunal, all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal,** in which the state may be a
 47 party or interested, **when, in the attorney general's judgment, the interest of the**
 48 **state requires such action,** or when requested to do so by the governor, executive
 49 council, or general assembly."
 50

Authority type: Hybrid — independent AND request-based. The AG has discretionary authority when "in the attorney general's judgment, the interest of the state requires" — closely paralleling Minnesota's § 8.01.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Iowa operates with 99 elected county attorneys — comparable to Minnesota's 87 county attorneys. Iowa's AG openly describes its prosecution authority for cases referred by county attorneys and cases requiring specialized resources. Iowa's statute grants the AG independent judgment to prosecute — the same structure Minnesota's § 8.01 provides. Iowa's AG describes this authority; Defendant disclaims it.

17. KANSAS — Criminal Litigation Division

URL: <https://www.ag.ks.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. § 75-702

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Attorney General's office has authority to "**prosecute and defend any and all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal**" in which the state is interested.

Statutory Text:

K.S.A. § 75-702: "The attorney general **shall appear for the state, and prosecute and defend any and all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal**, in the Kansas supreme court, the Kansas court of appeals and in all federal courts, in which the state shall be interested or a party."

K.S.A. § 75-702: "The attorney general **shall have concurrent authority with any county or district attorney to prosecute** the following crimes when they are part of an alleged course of criminal conduct that occurred in **two or more counties**: organized retail crime, theft, violations of the Kansas racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations act."

Authority type: Hybrid — mandatory appearance in appellate courts, concurrent jurisdiction for multi-county organized crime, plus request-based from Governor or Legislature for any other criminal matter.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Kansas grants explicit concurrent jurisdiction for multi-county crimes — directly applicable to Plaintiff's case involving statewide ISP infrastructure. Kansas describes this authority in statute; Defendant disclaims authority over the identical category of multi-jurisdictional crime.

18. KENTUCKY — Office of Criminal Investigation

URL: <https://www.ag.ky.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: K.R.S. §§ 15.020, 15.205, 15.231, 15.243, 15.715

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG's office houses the Office of Criminal Investigation and provides investigative support and prosecution assistance across the Commonwealth.

Statutory Text:

K.R.S. § 15.715: The Attorney General may **"intervene in criminal prosecutions,"** prosecute complaints against local prosecutors, and **perform the duties of local prosecutors until a vacancy is filled.**

K.R.S. § 15.231: The Attorney General has **"jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases involving theft of identity and trafficking in stolen identities."**

K.R.S. § 15.243: The Attorney General shall **enforce all election laws** and has **"authority to initiate prosecutions"** for election violations.

K.R.S. § 15.205: The Attorney General may **"direct Commonwealth's attorneys or county attorneys to act as special prosecutors."**

Authority type: Hybrid — independent for enumerated categories (identity theft, election crimes), supervisory authority over local prosecutors, plus intervention authority.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Kentucky's AG has independent jurisdiction over identity theft and election crimes, plus authority to intervene in any prosecution and direct local prosecutors. Kentucky describes multiple overlapping criminal authorities; Defendant disclaims any authority at all.

19. LOUISIANA — Criminal Division

URL: <https://www.ag.state.la.us/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: La. Const. Art. IV, § 8

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG's office handles public corruption cases, criminal appeals, post-conviction proceedings, and may step in to ensure impartial prosecution in high-profile cases where conflicts of interest arise.

Statutory Text:

La. Const. Art. IV, § 8(B): "As necessary for the assertion or protection of any right or interest of the state, the attorney general shall have authority (1) to **institute, prosecute, or intervene in any civil action or proceeding;** (2) upon the written

request of a district attorney, to **advise and assist in the prosecution of any criminal case**; and (3) for cause, when authorized by the court which would have original jurisdiction and subject to judicial review, (a) to **institute, prosecute, or intervene in any criminal action or proceeding**, or (b) to **supersede any attorney representing the state** in any civil or criminal action."

Authority type: Constitutional authority with three tiers: (1) independent civil authority, (2) request-based criminal assistance, (3) court-authorized independent criminal prosecution for cause. The AG can supersede local prosecutors.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Louisiana's AG has constitutional authority to "institute, prosecute, or intervene in any criminal action" and to "supersede any attorney representing the state." This is a powerful constitutional grant — and Louisiana describes it openly. Minnesota's § 8.31 provides comparable mandatory investigation authority; Defendant disclaims it.

20. MAINE — Criminal Division

URL: https://www.maine.gov/ag/about/office_organization.html

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, §§ 193, 200-A

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Criminal Division is authorized "in order to **coordinate all criminal investigation and prosecution for the purpose of improving law enforcement within the State of Maine.**"

The Investigation Division "**carries out a wide variety of both criminal and civil investigations**, and serves as a resource for specialized assistance and advice for other agencies with respect to investigations. The Division carries out **statutorily-required investigations of fraud against the State, and the use of deadly force by police officers. The Division is the primary investigative agency in the State for any sort of public corruption.** The Division provides investigative services for other divisions of the Attorney General's Office, **several state licensing boards, and the eight District Attorneys in the State when the need arises.**"

The Litigation Division attorneys "represent the state in both **civil and criminal appeals.**"

Statutory Text:

Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, § 200-A: "The Attorney General is authorized to create a Criminal Division within the Department of the Attorney General in order to **coordinate all criminal investigation and prosecution** for the purpose of improving law enforcement within the State of Maine."

Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, § 200-A: "The Attorney General **shall have full responsibility for the direction and control of all investigation and prosecution of homicides**

1 **and such other major crimes as the Attorney General may deem necessary for**
 2 the peace and good order of the State of Maine."

3
 4 Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, § 193: The Attorney General may "**prosecute by indictment or**
 5 **complaint any person** who intrudes on the land, rights or property of the State... **if in**
 6 **the Attorney General's judgment the public interest so requires.**"

7
 8 *Authority type: Independent and broad. The AG has "full responsibility for the direction and*
 9 *control" of homicide investigations and any "major crimes" deemed necessary — among the*
 10 *strongest state AG criminal mandates.*
 11

12 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

13 Maine's § 200-A grants the AG "full responsibility for the direction and control" of major
 14 criminal investigations — language paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31 mandatory "shall
 15 investigate" duty. Maine's AG describes this as its statutory mission; Defendant disclaims
 16 his.
 17
 18

19 **21. MARYLAND — Criminal Division / Independent Investigations Division**

20 **URL:** <https://www.marylandattorneygeneral.gov/>

21 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

22 **Statutory Authority:** Md. Code, State Gov't §§ 6-106, 6-602, 6-604
 23

24 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

25
 26 The Independent Investigations Division (IID) was "**established by the General**
 27 **Assembly**" and has both "**investigative and prosecutorial authority.**"
 28

29 **Statutory Text:**

30
 31 Md. Code, State Gov't § 6-106: The Attorney General "**has general charge of the**
 32 **legal business of the State**" and is "**the legal adviser of and shall represent**" each
 33 officer and unit of the State government.
 34

35 Md. Code, State Gov't § 6-604: "If the Attorney General determines that an
 36 investigation provides sufficient grounds for the prosecution of a criminal offense
 37 discovered in the course of the investigation, **the Attorney General shall have**
 38 **exclusive authority to prosecute the offense.**"
 39

40 *Authority type: Hybrid — general charge of state legal business, plus exclusive prosecution*
 41 *authority for offenses discovered during AG investigations. The IID has independent*
 42 *investigative and prosecutorial authority for police-involved incidents.*
 43

44 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

45 Maryland's AG has "exclusive authority to prosecute" offenses discovered during
 46 investigations — a stronger mandate than Minnesota's § 8.31 in some respects. Maryland
 47 established a dedicated investigative division by legislative act; Defendant disclaims the
 48 investigation authority that the Minnesota Legislature enacted.
 49

22. MASSACHUSETTS — Criminal Bureau

URL: <https://www.mass.gov/the-attorney-generals-criminal-bureau>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: M.G.L. c. 12, §§ 10, 11, 11D

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Attorney General's Criminal Bureau works to protect the public by **investigating and prosecuting a wide range of criminal cases**. These include **public corruption, financial fraud, organized crime, major narcotic offenses**, appellate issues, **insurance and unemployment fraud, internet crimes**, and more."

"The Enterprise and Major Crimes Division **targets criminal enterprises and organizations using sophisticated investigative techniques**."

Statutory Text:

M.G.L. c. 12, § 11D: The Attorney General may "**investigate the management of any corporation**" organized under the laws of the state, and "**may require the production of** any books, records, papers, documents and other evidence."

M.G.L. c. 12, § 10: The Attorney General "**shall appear for the commonwealth** and for state departments, officers and commissions in all suits and other civil proceedings in which the commonwealth is a party or interested, or in which the **official acts and doings of said departments, officers and commissions are called in question, in all the courts of the commonwealth**."

Authority type: Broad independent authority. The Criminal Bureau investigates and prosecutes organized crime, financial fraud, and internet crimes independently.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Massachusetts's AG independently investigates and prosecutes "internet crimes" and "financial fraud" — the precise categories in Plaintiff's referral. Massachusetts describes this as a core function; Defendant disclaims identical authority.

23. MICHIGAN — Criminal Investigations Division / Criminal Trials Division

URL: <https://www.michigan.gov/ag/about/bureaus-and-divisions/criminal-justice-bureau/criminal-investigations-division>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: MCL 14.28

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) is the **sworn Law Enforcement Division within the Attorney General's Office** that provides **investigative support throughout the State of Michigan**."

The CID oversees "an extensive spectrum of criminal investigations, ranging from white-collar crimes to corruption and beyond."

Statutory Text:

MCL 14.28: "The attorney general shall prosecute and defend all actions in the supreme court, in which the state shall be interested, or a party" and "may, when in his own judgment the interests of the state require it, intervene in and appear for the people of this state in any other court or tribunal, in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the people of this state may be a party or interested."

Authority type: Broad independent authority with concurrent jurisdiction. Michigan courts have held the AG possesses all powers of a prosecuting attorney, may bring original criminal actions, and is the "exclusive representative" of the people if there is a disagreement with the local prosecutor.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Michigan's MCL 14.28 grants discretionary authority identical to Minnesota's § 8.01 — the AG may act "when in his own judgment the interests of the state require it." Michigan's courts have affirmed concurrent and even superseding criminal authority. Michigan describes this; Defendant disclaims it.

24. MISSISSIPPI — Public Integrity Division

URL: <https://www.ago.state.ms.us/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Miss. Code §§ 7-5-1, 7-5-37, 7-5-54, 7-5-59, 7-5-67

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG's office investigates and prosecutes official corruption and white-collar crimes. Investigators in the Public Integrity Division are "**empowered to make arrests and serve and execute search warrants** and other valid legal process anywhere within Mississippi."

Statutory Text:

Miss. Code § 7-5-54: "The Attorney General shall prosecute, in person or by designated staff attorney, **criminal matters and cases** investigated by him pursuant to Section 7-5-59."

Miss. Code § 7-5-59: The Attorney General shall **investigate official corruption, other white collar crimes, and computer crimes.**

Miss. Code § 7-5-37: The Attorney General shall "**prosecute all suits** in any court in which the state is a party or has an interest."

Authority type: Independent for public corruption, white collar crimes, and computer crimes. The AG's investigators have arrest and search warrant authority statewide.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Mississippi's AG has independent statutory authority to investigate and prosecute "computer crimes" — directly relevant to Plaintiff's case involving network attacks. Mississippi's Public Integrity Division investigators have statewide arrest power. Defendant disclaims even investigation authority.

25. MISSOURI — Special Prosecutions Unit

URL: <https://ago.mo.gov/divisions/public-safety/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Mo. Rev. Stat. § 27.030

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Special Prosecutions Unit "is involved in a wide range of **criminal prosecutions at the investigation and trial level throughout Missouri**, many of them **homicide cases and child sexual abuse cases**."

Statutory Text:

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 27.030: "When directed by the governor, the attorney general, or one of his assistants, **shall aid any prosecuting or circuit attorney in the discharge of their respective duties in the trial courts and in examinations before grand juries**, and when so directed by the trial court, **he may sign indictments in lieu of the prosecuting attorney**."

Authority type: Governor-directed assistance, with authority to sign indictments and appear before grand juries. The AG can stand in the shoes of the local prosecutor when directed.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Missouri's AG is involved in "criminal prosecutions at the investigation and trial level throughout Missouri" — including homicide cases. Even under a Governor-direction model, Missouri openly describes its prosecution role. Defendant disclaims authority that is broader than Missouri's.

26. MONTANA — Criminal Investigation Division

URL: <https://dojmt.gov/attorney-generals-office/roles-responsibilities/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Mont. Code Ann. § 2-15-501

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Attorney General "at the request of local, state or federal law enforcement agencies, can **investigate criminal violations of law**" and exercises "**supervisory authority over the State's 56 county attorneys**."

The Attorney General's authority, duties, and responsibilities include:

"Establish and maintain a criminal justice information telecommunications network for connecting federal, state, county, and city law enforcement agencies." Mont. Code Ann. § 44-2-301.

"Prosecute criminal actions for violations of Montana's unemployment insurance laws." Mont. Code Ann. § 39-51-309.

"Prosecute all public offenses involving a state agency as reported by the Montana Legislative Auditor." Mont. Code Ann. § 5-13-310.

"Investigate and prosecute Medicaid fraud." Mont. Code Ann. § 53-6-156.

"Provide legal advice and services for Montana's Workers' Compensation Fund (State Fund), and prosecute all workers' compensation fraud cases." Mont. Code Ann. §§ 2-15-2015, 39-71-206.

"The above list is not intended to be a complete compilation of all authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Attorney General."

Statutory Text:

Mont. Code Ann. § 2-15-501: The Attorney General has authority to **"institute and diligently prosecute in the proper court and in the name of the state of Montana any criminal or civil action or special proceeding."**

Mont. Code Ann. § 2-15-501: The Attorney General shall **"exercise supervisory powers over county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices"** including the power to **"order and direct county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office."** The county attorney shall, **"when ordered or directed by the attorney general, promptly institute and diligently prosecute in the proper court and in the name of the state of Montana any criminal or civil action or special proceeding."**

Authority type: Supervisory with directive authority. The AG can order county attorneys to prosecute and can initiate prosecution directly. Montana's website affirmatively lists multiple independent criminal prosecution mandates and expressly states the list is not complete.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Montana's AG website lists multiple mandatory criminal prosecution duties — unemployment fraud, legislative auditor referrals, Medicaid fraud, workers' compensation fraud — and closes with an express statement that the list is *not complete*. This is the mirror image of Defendant's posture: Montana tells the public its criminal authority is broader than what the website describes; Defendant tells the public he has none. Montana's § 2-15-501 independently authorizes the AG to "institute and diligently prosecute...any criminal or civil action" — comparable to Minnesota's § 8.31 mandatory investigation duty. Defendant disclaims his.

27. NEBRASKA — Criminal Bureau / Child Protection Division

URL: <https://ago.nebraska.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-205

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG's office operates a Criminal Bureau and a mandatory Child Protection Division staffed by experienced criminal prosecutors.

Statutory Text:

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-205: The Attorney General must "**appear for the state and prosecute and defend all civil or criminal actions and proceedings** in the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court in which the state is interested or a party."

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-205: "The Attorney General is **clothed with power to prosecute criminal actions in any county in the state.**"

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-205: The Child Protection Division "**shall, upon the receipt of a written request, investigate the matter and either decline to prosecute the matter or initiate the appropriate criminal proceedings** in a court of proper jurisdiction" when a county attorney declines to prosecute crimes against children.

Authority type: Independent statewide criminal prosecution authority. The AG is "clothed with power" to prosecute in any county — among the broadest statutory grants.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Nebraska's AG is "clothed with power to prosecute criminal actions in any county in the state" — mandatory, statewide, independent authority paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31. Nebraska describes this power; Defendant disclaims his.

28. NEVADA — Special Prosecutions Division

URL: https://ag.nv.gov/About/Criminal_Justice/Special_Prosecutions/

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: N.R.S. §§ 228.120, 228.125

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Special Prosecutions Division "exercises the Office's **general jurisdiction to conduct any prosecution in any court of this State for a violation of any law of the State** under NRS 228.120 and 228.125."

Statutory Text:

N.R.S. § 228.120: The Attorney General may "**appear before any grand jury** when in their opinion it is necessary, and **present evidence of the commission of a crime** or violation of any law of this State."

N.R.S. § 228.120: The Attorney General may "**exercise supervisory powers over all district attorneys** of the State in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices."

N.R.S. § 228.120: The Attorney General may "**appear in, take exclusive charge of and conduct any prosecution in any court of this State for a violation of any law**

1 **of this State**, when in their opinion it is necessary, or when requested to do so by the
 2 Governor."
 3

4 *Authority type: Independent and exclusive. The AG can "take exclusive charge of and*
 5 *conduct any prosecution" when the AG deems it necessary — one of the broadest grants in*
 6 *the nation.*
 7

8 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

9 Nevada's AG can "take exclusive charge" of any prosecution statewide — authority
 10 comparable to California's § 12550. Nevada's NRS 228.120 and Minnesota's § 8.31 both use
 11 mandatory language for investigation duties. Nevada describes this authority; Defendant
 12 disclaims his.
 13
 14

15 **29. NEW HAMPSHIRE — Criminal Justice Bureau**

16 **URL:** <https://www.doj.nh.gov/criminal-justice/>

17 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

18 **Statutory Authority:** N.H. RSA 7:6
 19

20 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

21 The AG's office has mandatory prosecution authority for the most serious felonies
 22 and general supervisory authority over all criminal law enforcement in the state.
 23
 24

25 **Statutory Text:**

26 N.H. RSA 7:6: "The attorney general **shall act as attorney for the state in all**
 27 **criminal and civil cases** in the supreme court in which the state is interested, and **in**
 28 **the prosecution of persons accused of crimes punishable with death or**
 29 **imprisonment for life.**"
 30
 31

32 N.H. RSA 7:6: The attorney general **"shall have and exercise general supervision**
 33 **of the criminal cases** pending before the supreme and superior courts of the state,
 34 and **with the aid of the county attorneys, the attorney general shall enforce the**
 35 **criminal laws of the state.**"
 36

37 *Authority type: Independent for serious felonies; supervisory over all criminal enforcement.*
 38 *New Hampshire courts have held the Legislature intended to "place ultimate responsibility*
 39 *for criminal law enforcement in the Attorney General."*
 40

41 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

42 New Hampshire courts have construed RSA 7:6 to "place ultimate responsibility for criminal
 43 law enforcement in the Attorney General." Minnesota's § 8.31 uses similar mandatory
 44 language. New Hampshire's AG accepts this responsibility; Defendant disclaims it.
 45
 46

47 **30. NEW JERSEY — Division of Criminal Justice**

48 **URL:** <https://www.njoag.gov/about/divisions-and-offices/division-of-criminal-justice-home/>

1 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

2 **Statutory Authority:** N.J.S.A. 52:17B-107 et seq. (Criminal Justice Act of 1970)

3
4 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

5
6 The Division of Criminal Justice "has **statewide authority to investigate and**

7 **prosecute criminal offenses.**"

8
9 The AG "oversees the New Jersey State Police (NJSP), the state's largest law

10
11
12 **Statutory Text:**

13
14 N.J.S.A. 52:17B-107: "Whenever in the opinion of the Attorney General the interests

15 of the State will be furthered by so doing, the Attorney General may **supersede a**

16 **county prosecutor in any investigation, criminal action or proceeding,**

17 **participate in any investigation, criminal action or proceeding, or initiate any**

18 **investigation, criminal action or proceeding."**

19
20 N.J.S.A. 52:17B-107: "Whenever a person's death occurs during an encounter with a

21 police officer... **the Attorney General shall supersede the county prosecutor** of the

22 **county in which the incident occurred."**

23
24 *Authority type: Independent with supersession authority — among the strongest in the*

25 *nation. The AG can initiate, participate in, or supersede any criminal investigation or*

26 *prosecution statewide.*

27
28 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

29 New Jersey's AG can "initiate any investigation, criminal action or proceeding" —

30 independent, discretionary authority paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31 mandatory investigation

31 duty. New Jersey describes this as "statewide authority"; Defendant disclaims his.

32
33

34 **31. NEW MEXICO — Criminal Affairs Division**

35 **URL:** <https://nmdoj.gov/about-the-office/criminal-affairs/>

36 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

37 **Statutory Authority:** NMSA § 8-5-2

38
39 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

40
41 The AG has "statutory jurisdiction when any district attorney either refers and/or fails

42 to prosecute any criminal matter."

43
44 **Statutory Text:**

45
46 NMSA § 8-5-2: The Attorney General shall "**prosecute and defend in any other**

47 **court or tribunal all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in which the state**

48 **may be a party or interested when, in his judgment, the interest of the state**

49 **requires such action** or when requested to do so by the governor."

50

NMSA § 8-5-2: The Attorney General shall "**attend and assist in the trial of any indictment or information in any county on direction of the governor.**"

Authority type: Hybrid — independent when "in his judgment, the interest of the state requires" plus Governor-directed plus jurisdiction when local DA fails to prosecute.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

New Mexico's AG has authority to prosecute "when, in his judgment, the interest of the state requires" — discretionary language mirroring Minnesota's § 8.01 and Iowa's § 13.2. New Mexico describes this authority; Defendant disclaims his.

32. NEW YORK — Criminal Justice Division

URL: <https://ag.ny.gov/about/about-office/criminal-justice-division>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: Executive Law § 63; Executive Law § 70-a (1970)

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Attorney General's unique statewide criminal jurisdiction enables the Criminal Enforcement and Financial Crimes Bureau to address criminal conduct throughout the state, including complex financial crimes that cross county lines."

"The Attorney General's Statewide Organized Crime Task Force (OCTF) was **established by the Legislature** in 1970 through the enactment of Section 70-a of the New York State Executive Law. OCTF is **responsible for investigating and prosecuting multi-county, multi-state, and multi-national organized criminal activities** occurring within the state."

The division employs "**over 200 sworn police officer and civil investigators.**"

Statutory Text:

N.Y. Exec. Law § 63(2): When required by the governor, the AG shall attend criminal proceedings and "**exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in respect of such actions or proceedings, which the district attorney would otherwise be authorized or required to exercise or perform.**"

N.Y. Exec. Law § 63(3): Upon request of specified officials, the AG shall "**investigate the alleged commission of any indictable offense or offenses in violation of the law... and to prosecute the person or persons believed to have committed the same.**"

N.Y. Exec. Law § 63(8): "Whenever in his judgment the public interest requires it, the attorney-general may, with the approval of the governor... **inquire into matters concerning the public peace, public safety and public justice.**"

Authority type: Request-based with full DA-equivalent powers when activated. Once triggered, the AG has the broadest possible scope — "any indictable offense."

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

New York's AG describes criminal jurisdiction that was "established by the Legislature" — the same source Defendant claims "did not delegate" authority. The contrast is definitive: when legislatures delegate criminal authority to AGs, AGs describe it. Defendant's disclaimer is a fabrication, not a description of legislative intent.

33. NORTH CAROLINA — Special Prosecution Division

URL: <https://ncdoj.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: N.C.G.S. §§ 114-2, 114-11.6

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Special Prosecution Division attorneys "shall be available to **prosecute or assist in the prosecution of criminal cases when requested to do so by a district attorney** and the Attorney General approves."

Statutory Text:

N.C.G.S. § 114-2: The Attorney General must "**defend all actions in the appellate division in which the State shall be interested**, or a party, and **appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested.**"

N.C.G.S. § 114-2: The Attorney General must "**consult with and advise the prosecutors**, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office."

Authority type: Request-based prosecution with mandatory appellate representation and advisory role. The AG can prosecute when requested by a district attorney.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

North Carolina's AG appears in "any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested" — paralleling Minnesota's § 8.01. Even with a primarily request-based model, North Carolina describes its prosecution division; Defendant disclaims authority.

34. NORTH DAKOTA — Bureau of Criminal Investigation

URL: <https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/criminal-justice-resources/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: N.D.C.C. § 54-12-01

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation "is the **state criminal investigative agency** that responds to requests from sheriffs, chiefs of police, prosecutors, judges, and public officials for **assistance in criminal investigations**, and is involved in the

1 investigation, arrest, detection, prosecution, or suppression of crimes when
 2 directed by the attorney general."
 3

4 **Statutory Text:**
 5

6 N.D.C.C. § 54-12-01: The AG's Bureau of Criminal Investigation is involved in "the
 7 investigation, arrest, detection, prosecution, or suppression of crimes when
 8 directed by the attorney general."
 9

10 Upon request of a state's attorney, an assistant attorney general may be assigned to
 11 provide prosecution assistance to the county.
 12

13 *Authority type: Request-based for prosecution, but the AG directs the state's criminal*
 14 *investigative agency (BCI) independently. BCI operates as the statewide investigative arm.*
 15

16 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

17 North Dakota's BCI is the "state criminal investigative agency" under the AG's direction.
 18 Even in a primarily request-based model, North Dakota describes its criminal investigation
 19 role. Defendant disclaims the investigation authority that Minnesota's § 8.31 makes
 20 mandatory.
 21
 22

23 **35. OHIO — Bureau of Criminal Investigation**

24 **URL:** [https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Bureau-of-Criminal-](https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Bureau-of-Criminal-Investigation/Investigative-Services)
 25 [Investigation/Investigative-Services](https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Bureau-of-Criminal-Investigation/Investigative-Services)

26 **Accessed:** March 18, 2026

27 **Statutory Authority:** Ohio Rev. Code § 109.51 et seq.
 28

29 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**
 30

31 "Agents from the Special Investigations Unit **investigate and help local officers**
 32 **solve major felony-level cases**, including, among other crimes, **homicides, cold**
 33 **cases, financial crimes, public corruption**, OHLEG misuse and **voter fraud**."
 34

35 "In the vast majority of cases, these BCI special agents **can investigate only when**
 36 **their help is requested** by a local law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office."
 37

38 **Statutory Text:**
 39

40 Ohio Rev. Code § 109.02: "**The attorney general is the chief law officer for the**
 41 **state** and all its departments." "Upon the written request of the governor, the attorney
 42 general **shall prosecute any person indicted for a crime**."
 43

44 Ohio Rev. Code § 109.83(B)(1): When information is referred by organized crime
 45 task force, the AG "**shall initiate a criminal action or proceeding** in a court of
 46 proper jurisdiction" and "the attorney general **has sole responsibility to prosecute**
 47 the accused offender."
 48

49 *Authority type: Request-based for general crimes; mandatory sole prosecution for organized*
 50 *crime task force referrals. Even with this request requirement, Ohio openly describes its*
 51 *investigative authority.*

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Ohio is the most request-dependent AG model examined — yet even Ohio does not disclaim criminal investigation authority. Ohio describes what it investigates and notes the request limitation transparently. Defendant's approach — affirmatively denying authority exists — is more restrictive than the most limited AG model in the comparison.

36. OKLAHOMA — Criminal Division

URL: <https://www.oag.ok.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: 74 O.S. § 18b

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG may investigate and prosecute criminal matters including insurance fraud, public corruption, and has authority to convene multicounty grand juries.

Statutory Text:

74 O.S. § 18b: The Attorney General may "initiate or appear in any action in which the interests of the state or the people of the state are at issue" and "prosecute and defend in any court or before any commission, board or officers any cause or proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the state may be a party or interested."

74 O.S. § 18b: "When appearing in such proceedings, the Attorney General may, if deemed advisable and in the best interest of the state, **take and assume control of the prosecution or defense of the state's interest.**"

74 O.S. § 18b: The Attorney General "**may convene multicounty grand juries** in such manner and for such purposes as provided by law."

Authority type: Independent with multicounty grand jury power. The AG can "initiate" actions, "take and assume control" of prosecutions, and convene multicounty grand juries.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Oklahoma's AG can "initiate" criminal proceedings and "take and assume control" of prosecutions — independent authority paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31. Oklahoma can convene multicounty grand juries for exactly the type of multi-jurisdictional crime Plaintiff reported; Defendant denied having any authority.

37. OREGON — Criminal Justice Division

URL: <https://www.doj.state.or.us/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: ORS §§ 180.060, 180.070, 180.080

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG "shall consult with, advise and direct the district attorneys in all criminal causes and matters relating to state affairs."

Statutory Text:

ORS 180.060: The Attorney General may **"appear for the state when required by the Governor or the legislature in any court or tribunal in any cause in which the state is a party** or in which the state is directly interested."

ORS 180.060: The Attorney General **"shall consult with, advise and direct the district attorneys** in all criminal causes and matters relating to state affairs in their respective counties."

ORS 180.070: "In making **investigations of and conducting special prosecutions for violations or alleged violations of the criminal laws of the state**, the Attorney General may call upon the Department of State Police or any other peace officer or department for assistance in making such investigations or may employ special investigators for such purpose."

Authority type: Hybrid — advisory and directive authority over district attorneys plus authority to conduct special prosecutions and criminal investigations independently.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Oregon's AG can "direct the district attorneys" and conduct "investigations of and... special prosecutions for violations of the criminal laws" — supervisory and independent investigation authority paralleling Minnesota's §§ 8.06 and 8.31. Oregon describes this; Defendant disclaims it.

38. PENNSYLVANIA — Criminal Law Division

URL: <https://www.attorneygeneral.gov/criminal-law-division/>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: Commonwealth Attorneys Act of 1980 (Act 164) + 30 additional statutes

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Commonwealth Attorneys' Act and thirty additional statutes provide extensive powers of prosecution to the Attorney General."

The Criminal Law Division is **"responsible for investigating drug trafficking, child predators, organized crime, public corruption, insurance fraud and other criminal violations."**

Authority extends to "criminal matters relating to the public duties of state officials and employees," "corrupt organizations," "presentments returned by a Statewide Investigating Grand Jury," and "matters arising out of the Medicaid Fraud Control Section."

Also may "prosecute referrals from a district attorney based on lack of resources or a conflict of interest."

Statutory Text:

71 P.S. § 732-205(a): "The Attorney General **shall have the power to prosecute in any county criminal court**" specified categories including public corruption, corrupt organizations, grand jury presentments, and Medicaid fraud.

71 P.S. § 732-206(a): "The Attorney General **shall be the chief law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth**" with power to investigate offenses prosecutable under Section 205.

Authority type: Enumerated independent authority. The AG has direct, independent prosecution power for specified categories without requiring permission from district attorneys.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Pennsylvania operates a concurrent model with district attorneys, accepting referrals while maintaining independent authority under over 30 statutes. The AG openly describes "extensive powers of prosecution" — the opposite of Defendant's claim that the Legislature "did not delegate such authority."

39. RHODE ISLAND — Criminal Division

URL: <https://riag.ri.gov/about-our-office/divisions-and-units/criminal-division>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-9-6; R.I. Const. Art. IX, § 12

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Criminal Division is "**responsible for the prosecution of all felony criminal cases, misdemeanor appeals, and misdemeanor cases brought by state law enforcement action** in the various district courts."

Statutory Text:

R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-9-6: The Attorney General shall act as legal adviser and representative of the state. The AG has the power to initiate criminal investigations for violations of the law through the Office of Investigation.

R.I. Const. Art. IX, § 12: Establishes the Attorney General as the state's chief law enforcement officer.

Authority type: Primary and independent. Rhode Island, like Alaska and Delaware, has no county prosecutors. The AG prosecutes all felonies statewide — one of only a handful of states with this structure.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Rhode Island's AG prosecutes "all felony criminal cases" statewide — there are no district attorneys. This is the broadest possible model. Rhode Island describes this as its core function; Defendant disclaims even the investigation authority that Minnesota's statutes mandate.

40. SOUTH CAROLINA — Criminal Division / State Grand Jury

URL: <https://www.scag.gov/inside-the-office/criminal-division/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: S.C. Code §§ 1-7-40; S.C. Const. Art. V, § 24

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG has "supervisory authority over the prosecution of any and all criminal cases in the State of South Carolina" and oversees "the activities of the State Grand Jury including the prosecution of multi-jurisdictional drug offenders, obscenity, public corruption, election fraud, computer crime violations, terrorism, and securities fraud."

Statutory Text:

S.C. Code § 1-7-40: The Attorney General "shall appear for the State in the Supreme Court and the court of appeals in the trial and argument of all causes, criminal and civil, in which the State is a party or interested."

S.C. Const. Art. V, § 24: Designates the Attorney General as "Chief Prosecuting Officer for the State."

Authority type: Constitutional chief prosecutor with supervisory authority over all criminal cases and direct prosecution through the State Grand Jury for multi-jurisdictional crimes.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

South Carolina's AG has constitutional designation as "Chief Prosecuting Officer" with supervisory authority over "all criminal cases" — including "computer crime violations." Plaintiff's referral involved computer crimes. South Carolina describes prosecution authority over this exact category; Defendant disclaims any authority.

41. SOUTH DAKOTA — Division of Criminal Investigation

URL: <https://dci.sd.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: SDCL §§ 1-11-1, 1-11-2

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG's Division of Criminal Investigation provides investigative services and the AG "prosecutes state crimes and represents state agencies."

Statutory Text:

SDCL § 1-11-1: The Attorney General must prosecute "upon request by the Governor, either branch of the Legislature, or **when the Attorney General determines the welfare of the state requires it**, actions in any court or before any officer where the state is a party or has an interest."

SDCL § 1-11-2: The Attorney General has "**concurrent jurisdiction with the state's attorneys in all criminal proceedings in any court within South Dakota.**"

Authority type: Concurrent statewide jurisdiction plus independent discretion when "the welfare of the state requires it." The AG has criminal jurisdiction equal to all local state's attorneys.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

South Dakota's AG has "concurrent jurisdiction... in all criminal proceedings" statewide — broader than even Minnesota's § 8.31 in scope. South Dakota describes this concurrent authority; Defendant disclaims any jurisdiction.

42. TENNESSEE — Law Enforcement and Special Prosecutions Division

URL: <https://www.tn.gov/attorneygeneral/about-the-office/divisions.html>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: T.C.A. §§ 8-6-109, 8-6-112

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The Law Enforcement and Special Prosecutions Division "**investigates and prosecutes certain civil enforcement actions, forfeitures, and ousters, as well as all matters within the Attorney General's limited original criminal jurisdiction.**"

Statutory Text:

T.C.A. § 8-6-109(b): The Attorney General shall attend to "all business of the state, **both civil and criminal** in the court of appeals, court of criminal appeals and the supreme court."

T.C.A. § 8-6-112: The Attorney General has authority to "**conduct an investigation and initiate criminal prosecution**" of judges, judicial officials, or district attorneys when the local prosecutor has a conflict of interest. When doing so, the AG may "**exercise all the powers and perform all the duties** before any court or grand jury **that the district attorney general would otherwise be authorized or required to exercise or perform.**"

Authority type: Limited original criminal jurisdiction with specific authority to prosecute judicial and prosecutorial officials. Full DA-equivalent powers when activated.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Tennessee's AG has "limited original criminal jurisdiction" — yet describes it openly on its website. When activated, the AG exercises "all the powers" of a district attorney general.

Defendant claims he has no criminal authority at all, which is more restrictive than Tennessee's already limited model.

43. TEXAS — Criminal Investigation Division

URL: <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/divisions/law-enforcement/criminal-investigations>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: Tex. Gov't Code § 402.028

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The division investigates "both **violent crimes and white-collar crimes, including complex fraud crimes, Election Code violations, and public corruption matters.**" Also "**proactively investigates online child predators and child pornographers.**"

"Criminal Investigation Division is a resource for local and county law enforcement and prosecution agencies who require investigative and/or prosecution assistance due to a lack of resources or a conflict of interest."

"**CID will only become involved in such investigations based on a written request from the head of those agencies.**"

Statutory Text:

Tex. Gov't Code § 402.028(a): "The attorney general **may furnish prosecutorial support at the request of** a district attorney, criminal district attorney, or county attorney."

Tex. Gov't Code § 402.028(b): "District attorneys, criminal district attorneys, or county attorneys **may appoint and deputize an assistant attorney general** as assistant prosecutor."

Authority type: Strictly request-based — the weakest grant in this comparison. The AG has no independent criminal prosecution authority; requires affirmative appointment by local prosecutor. Yet even Texas openly describes what its Criminal Investigation Division does rather than disclaiming authority.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Texas requires a "written request" from local agencies — arguably a more restrictive trigger than Minnesota's § 8.31 (which requires no request). Yet Texas does not disclaim its authority. It describes its criminal investigation division, its scope, and its limitation — transparently. Defendant's approach is the opposite: disclaim all authority while exercising it selectively.

44. UTAH — Criminal Justice Division

URL: <https://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/>

1 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

2 **Statutory Authority:** Utah Code § 67-5-1

3
4 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

5
6 The AG exercises supervisory powers over district and county attorneys and
7 investigates and prosecutes criminal cases including white collar crime, computer
8 crimes, and public corruption.

9
10 **Statutory Text:**

11
12 Utah Code § 67-5-1: The Attorney General shall "**exercise supervisory powers over**
13 **the district and county attorneys of the state in all matters pertaining to the**
14 **duties of the district and county attorneys' offices.**"

15
16 Utah Code § 67-5-1: The Attorney General may "**institute and prosecute actions**
17 **necessary to set aside and annul fraudulent conveyances**" and shall screen cases for
18 criminal charges within six months when the county or district attorney fails to do so.

19
20 *Authority type: Supervisory with independent prosecution for specific categories and*
21 *backstop authority when local prosecutors fail to act.*

22
23 **Structural Comparison to Minnesota:**

24 Utah's AG has supervisory authority over all county and district attorneys — paralleling
25 Minnesota's § 8.06 directive authority. Utah describes this authority; Defendant disclaims
26 his.
27

28
29 **45. VERMONT — Criminal Division**

30 **URL:** <https://ago.vermont.gov/attorney-generals-office-divisions-and-unit/criminal-division>

31 **Accessed:** March 23, 2026

32 **Statutory Authority:** 3 V.S.A. §§ 152, 153

33
34 **Website Language (Exact Quote):**

35
36 The Criminal Division "**prosecutes complex cases with a focus on matters that are**
37 **statewide in nature or require significant resources or expertise** beyond those
38 normally available at the county level, which include the prioritization of **homicides,**
39 **sexual assaults, and child abuse.**"

40
41 **Statutory Text:**

42
43 3 V.S.A. § 152: "The Attorney General may **represent the state in all civil and**
44 **criminal matters** as at common law and as allowed by statute. The Attorney General
45 **shall also have the same authority throughout the state as a state's attorney.**"

46
47 3 V.S.A. § 153: "The Attorney General **shall have the general supervision of**
48 **criminal prosecutions**, shall consult with and advise the State's Attorneys in matters
49 relating to the duties of their office, and **shall assist them** by attending the grand jury
50 in the examination of any cause or in the preparation of indictments and informations
51 **when, in his or her judgment, the interests of the State require it.**"

Authority type: Independent with full state's attorney authority statewide. The AG has "the same authority throughout the state as a state's attorney" — making the AG a universal concurrent prosecutor.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Vermont's AG has "the same authority throughout the state as a state's attorney" — explicit concurrent jurisdiction paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31. Vermont's AG also has "general supervision of criminal prosecutions." Vermont describes this dual authority; Defendant disclaims both.

46. VIRGINIA — Criminal Litigation Section

URL: <https://www.oag.state.va.us/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Va. Code § 2.2-511

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG handles criminal appeals and has original prosecution authority for enumerated categories of crime.

Statutory Text:

Va. Code § 2.2-511: "Unless specifically requested by the Governor to do so, the Attorney General **shall have no authority to institute or conduct criminal prosecutions** in the circuit courts of the Commonwealth **except** in cases involving" violations of the ABC Act, election laws, motor vehicle laws, handling of state funds, theft of state property, **child pornography**, the unauthorized practice of law, certain agricultural statutes, and — "**with the concurrence of the local attorney for the Commonwealth, violations of the Virginia Computer Crimes Act.**"

Authority type: Enumerated categories only, with Governor-request expansion. Virginia's statute is notable for explicitly including computer crimes (with local concurrence) among the AG's prosecution categories.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Virginia explicitly enumerates the AG's criminal prosecution categories — including "violations of the Virginia Computer Crimes Act." Even Virginia's restrictive model acknowledges AG authority over computer crimes. Plaintiff's referral documented computer crimes; Defendant disclaimed all authority.

47. WASHINGTON — Criminal Litigation Division

URL: <https://www.atg.wa.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: RCW §§ 43.10.030, 43.10.232

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG has "concurrent authority and power with the prosecuting attorneys to investigate crimes and initiate and conduct prosecutions."

Statutory Text:

RCW 43.10.030: The Attorney General shall **"consult with and advise the prosecuting attorneys** when the interests of the state so require," and **"when the interests of the state require, attend the trial of any person accused of a crime** and assist in the prosecution."

RCW 43.10.232: "The attorney general **shall have concurrent authority and power with the prosecuting attorneys to investigate crimes and initiate and conduct prosecutions** upon the request of or with the concurrence of the county prosecuting attorney."

RCW 43.10.232: "If after investigation the attorney general believes that criminal laws are improperly enforced in any county and that the prosecuting attorney has failed or neglected to institute and prosecute violations of such criminal laws, **the attorney general may direct the prosecuting attorney to take action**, and if the prosecuting attorney fails to comply within a reasonable time, **the attorney general may initiate and prosecute such criminal actions** as determined necessary."

Authority type: Concurrent with supersession backstop. The AG can initiate prosecution independently when local prosecutors fail to enforce criminal laws — the strongest backstop mechanism.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Washington's AG can "initiate and prosecute" criminal actions when local prosecutors fail to act — a direct backstop paralleling Minnesota's § 8.31. Washington describes this as concurrent authority; Defendant disclaims the authority that Minnesota's statutes make mandatory.

48. WEST VIRGINIA — Criminal Law Division

URL: <https://ago.wv.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: W. Va. Code § 5-3-2

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG provides advice and consultation to county prosecuting attorneys and has exclusive responsibility for all criminal appeals and habeas corpus proceedings.

Statutory Text:

W. Va. Code § 5-3-2: The Attorney General **"shall appear as counsel for the state in all causes pending in the Supreme Court of Appeals, or in any federal court, in which the state is interested;** and shall appear in any cause in which the state is

interested that is pending in any other court in the state, on the written request of the Governor."

W. Va. Code § 5-3-2: The Attorney General shall "**institute and prosecute all civil actions and proceedings in favor of or for the use of the state.**"

Recent legislative amendments have provided the Attorney General with "**non-exclusive prosecutorial authority over public integrity cases**" and jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute matters arising before the West Virginia Ethics Commission.

Authority type: Request-based for general criminal matters, with independent authority for public integrity cases and mandatory representation in appellate and federal courts.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

West Virginia's AG has mandatory federal court representation (paralleling Minnesota's § 8.01) and recently expanded public integrity prosecution authority. Even West Virginia's primarily civil-focused AG office does not disclaim its criminal role — it describes it accurately.

49. WISCONSIN — Division of Criminal Investigation

URL: <https://www.wisdoj.gov/Pages/AboutUs/doj.aspx>

Accessed: March 18, 2026

Statutory Authority: Wis. Stat. § 165.25; § 165.055

Website Language (Exact Quote):

"The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is **charged with investigating crimes of statewide nature, importance or influence.**"

"DCI employs sworn law enforcement officers with statewide jurisdiction."

"DCI Special Agents and criminal analysts work closely with local, county, tribal, state, and federal law enforcement officials to **investigate and prosecute a broad array of crimes, including homicide, arson, financial crimes, illegal gaming, multi-jurisdictional crimes, drug trafficking, internet crimes against children, human trafficking, sexual assault, cybercrimes, homeland security, public integrity, and government corruption.**"

Statutory Text:

Wis. Stat. § 165.25(1m): If requested by the governor or either house of the legislature, the AG shall "appear for and represent the state... in any civil or criminal matter, and **prosecute or defend in any court** or before any officer, any cause or matter, **civil or criminal**, in which the state or the people of this state may be interested."

Authority type: Request-based. Even under a request-only model, Wisconsin openly describes its criminal investigation division rather than disclaiming authority.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Wisconsin operates a concurrent jurisdiction model with county district attorneys, comparable to Minnesota's Chapter 8/Chapter 388 framework. Wisconsin's AG openly describes investigation of "crimes of statewide nature" — precisely the scope Minnesota's § 8.31 mandates but Defendant disclaims.

50. WYOMING — Division of Criminal Investigation

URL: <https://attorneygeneral.wyo.gov/>

Accessed: March 23, 2026

Statutory Authority: Wyo. Stat. § 9-1-603

Website Language (Exact Quote):

The AG operates a Division of Criminal Investigation and can "act on behalf of the county, state or any agency thereof" when local prosecutors fail to act.

Statutory Text:

Wyo. Stat. § 9-1-603: The Attorney General shall **"Prosecute and defend all suits instituted by or against the state of Wyoming"** and **"Represent the state in criminal cases in the supreme court."**

Wyo. Stat. § 9-1-603: "Upon the failure or refusal of any district or county attorney to act in any criminal or civil case or matter in which the county, state or any agency thereof is a party, or has an interest, **the attorney general may... act on behalf of the county, state or any agency thereof, if after a thorough investigation the action is deemed advisable by the attorney general.**"

Wyo. Stat. § 9-1-603: "When requested by a county or district attorney, the attorney general may **assign a member of his staff who is experienced in trial work and in the prosecution of criminal cases to assist in the prosecution of a felony.**"

Authority type: Backstop authority when local prosecutors fail to act, plus request-based felony prosecution assistance.

Structural Comparison to Minnesota:

Wyoming's AG can step in "upon the failure or refusal" of local prosecutors — a backstop authority paralleling Minnesota's § 8.01 and § 8.31. Even Wyoming's limited model does not disclaim authority; it describes conditions for activation. Defendant disclaims authority that his statutes make mandatory.

50-STATE CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY
Authority Type Breakdown

Authority Type	States	Count
----------------	--------	-------

Independent / Sole Prosecutor	Alaska, Delaware, Rhode Island	3
Independent / Broad	California, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont	8
Constitutional Chief Prosecutor	South Carolina	1
Hybrid (independent + request)	Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington	24
Partial Independent (statewide grand jury)	Illinois, New Jersey	2
Request-Based (but openly described)	Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	10
Constitutionally Separated	Connecticut	1
Disclaims Statutory Authority	Minnesota	1

States with Digital Forensics / Cyber Crime Capabilities (23 of 50)

#	State	Capability
1	Alabama	Cybercrime lab (est. 2018)
2	Arizona	"High technology crimes"
3	Arkansas	Cyber Crimes Unit; Director of Digital Forensics
4	Florida	Cyber Fraud Enforcement Unit
5	Georgia	White Collar & Cyber Crime Unit
6	Hawaii	Internet and Technology Crimes Unit; forensic analysts
7	Idaho	ICAC unit
8	Massachusetts	"Internet crimes" investigation
9	Montana	Computer and Internet Crimes Unit; forensics lab
10	New Hampshire	Cybercrime investigation
11	New Jersey	Cyber Crimes Bureau
12	New York	"Specialized training in computer forensics"
13	North Dakota	Cyber-crime unit (9 agents)
14	Ohio	Electronic Financial Investigations Unit
15	Oregon	ICAC; wiretap capability
16	Pennsylvania	"Computer forensics, electronic surveillance"
17	South Carolina	Grand Jury over "computer crime violations"
18	South Dakota	DCI Digital Evidence Lab
19	Texas	"Digital Forensics" as named service
20	Vermont	VT-ICAC
21	Virginia	Computer Crimes Act enforcement
22	Wisconsin	Digital Evidence Unit
23	Wyoming	Digital evidence processing; State Crime Lab

23 states explicitly advertise digital forensics or cyber crime capabilities. Plaintiff submitted exactly this type of evidence. Minnesota told Plaintiff: "We only handle consumer disputes."

States with Dedicated Special Investigations Units (23 of 50)

#	State	Unit Name
1	Alabama	Investigations Division + Special Prosecutions Division
2	Arizona	Special Investigations Section (SIS)
3	Arkansas	Special Investigation Division
4	California	Bureau of Investigation; Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit
5	Colorado	Special Prosecutions Unit
6	Delaware	Violent Criminal Enterprise Unit
7	Florida	Office of Statewide Prosecution
8	Hawaii	Criminal Justice Division (conflict-of-interest / unable-to-prosecute jurisdiction)
9	Iowa	Statewide Prosecutions Section
10	Louisiana	Special Investigations Section (Louisiana Bureau of Investigation)
11	Maryland	Independent Investigations Division (IID)
12	Michigan	Special Investigations section (Criminal Investigations Division)
13	Missouri	Special Prosecutions Unit
14	Nevada	General Investigations Division
15	New Mexico	Special Investigations Division
16	New York	Office of Special Investigation
17	North Carolina	Special Prosecutions
18	North Dakota	Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI)
19	Ohio	Special Prosecutions + Bureau of Criminal Investigation
20	Pennsylvania	Statewide Investigating Grand Jury; Conviction Integrity; Drug Strike Force
21	South Carolina	Special Victim Prosecution
22	Utah	Investigations Division
23	Wisconsin	DCI Special Agents

Minnesota: No Special Investigations unit. No investigative intake for criminal referrals.

States with Human Trafficking / Child Exploitation Units (31 of 50)

#	State	Unit / Capability
1	Arizona	Human smuggling; vulnerable adult abuse (SIS)

2	California	Human Trafficking / Sexual Predator Apprehension Team (HT/SPAT)
3	Colorado	Human trafficking — Special Prosecutions Unit
4	Connecticut	Sexual Assault Evidence Collection
5	Delaware	Child Predator Unit; Special Victims Unit
6	Florida	Child safety investigations; child predator prosecutions
7	Georgia	Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit
8	Hawaii	Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce (HICAC)
9	Idaho	Annual Child Sexual Abuse Reports; Human Trafficking Reports
10	Illinois	Sexually Violent Persons Bureau
11	Iowa	Child abuse and exploitation; human trafficking (Statewide Prosecutions)
12	Kansas	Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) section
13	Louisiana	Sexual Predator Apprehension Team
14	Maine	SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner) Program
15	Maryland	Child Sexual Abuse Reporting
16	Michigan	Criminal Sexual Conduct section (CID)
17	Mississippi	Children's Justice Division
18	Missouri	Human Trafficking Division; Sexually Violent Predator Unit
19	Nebraska	Human Trafficking (dedicated homepage tile)
20	New Mexico	Human Trafficking; Internet Crimes Against Children; child exploitation
21	North Carolina	Child online safety; DNA analysis for sexual assault
22	Oklahoma	Victim Advocacy and Services Unit
23	Oregon	Child Advocacy and Protection Division
24	Pennsylvania	Child Predator section; Human Trafficking section; Elder Exploitation Section
25	Rhode Island	Special Victims unit
26	South Carolina	Human Trafficking unit; Special Victim Prosecution
27	Texas	Human Trafficking; Child Endangerment (named services)
28	Utah	Human trafficking and child exploitation (Investigations Division)
29	Vermont	VT-ICAC; Domestic and Sexual Violence unit
30	Virginia	Child exploitation / pornography; SVP Civil Commitment Program
31	Wisconsin	Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force; ICAC Task Force; AMBER / Missing Child alerts

Minnesota: No Human Trafficking unit. No Child Exploitation unit. No Sexual Predator Apprehension program.

States with Civil Rights / Officer Misconduct Investigation Authority (25 of 50)

#	State	Unit / Capability
1	California	California Police Shooting Investigation Team (CaPSIT)
2	Connecticut	Traffic Stop Complaints; Reports on the Use of Force
3	Hawaii	Hawaii Law Enforcement Officer Independent Review Board
4	Idaho	Public Corruption (navigation link)
5	Iowa	Public official misconduct — Statewide Prosecutions Section
6	Maine	Investigation Division — use of deadly force by police officers
7	Maryland	Independent Investigations Division (IID); Civil Rights Division
8	Mississippi	Public Integrity Division
9	Nevada	Public Integrity Unit
10	New Hampshire	Public Integrity Unit; use of deadly force investigations
11	New Jersey	Supervisory authority over 38,000 LEOs; Bias Reporting Portal
12	New Mexico	Governmental Conduct; prosecutorial review of officer-involved incidents
13	New York	Public Integrity Bureau (Criminal Justice Division)
14	North Dakota	BCI — Use of Force / Officer Involved Shootings unit
15	Ohio	Civil Rights Division
16	Oklahoma	Civil Rights Enforcement Division
17	Oregon	Civil Enforcement Division; Civil Rights section
18	Pennsylvania	Public Corruption section (Criminal Law Division)
19	Rhode Island	Public Integrity unit (Criminal Division)
20	Tennessee	Civil Rights Enforcement Division
21	Utah	Justice Division — government and law enforcement accountability
22	Vermont	Civil Rights unit; Fair and Impartial Policing unit
23	Washington	Social Justice & Civil Rights; Law Enforcement section
24	West Virginia	Civil Rights Division
25	Wisconsin	DCI — officer-involved death investigations

Minnesota: No Civil Rights Division. No Public Integrity Unit. No officer-involved incident investigation program. Defendant's disclaimer of criminal investigative authority eliminates the statewide accountability function that 25 other state AGs explicitly exercise.

SCREENSHOT APPENDIX

The following pages contain screenshots of each state AG website referenced above. All 50 states have screenshots on file, captured between March 6–23, 2026. Minnesota is screenshot #1 as the subject state. Connecticut is #2. States 3–50 follow strict alphabetical order. States with multiple screenshots are designated A/B/C/D.

#	State	Screenshot Description	Page
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1A	MINNESOTA	AG Ellison — "How Can We Help?" (Criminal Laws disclaimer)	49
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36	OKLAHOMA	Divisions — Civil Rights Enforcement	94
37	OREGON	Divisions Overview — Child Advocacy / Civil Rights	95
38	PENNSYLVANIA	Criminal Law Division	96
39	RHODE ISLAND	Criminal Division — Units	97
40	SOUTH CAROLINA	Special Prosecution Division	98
41	SOUTH DAKOTA	Division of Criminal Investigation	99
42	TENNESSEE	Divisions — Criminal Justice / Civil Rights	100
43	TEXAS	Criminal Investigations Division — FAQ	101
44	UTAH	Criminal Department — Investigations / Justice Divisions	102
45	VERMONT	Criminal Division — VT-ICAC / Fair and Impartial Policing	103
46	VIRGINIA	AG Responsibilities Overview	104
47	WASHINGTON	Serve the People — Social Justice & Civil Rights	105
48	WEST VIRGINIA	AG Overview — Civil Rights Division	106
49	WISCONSIN	Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	107
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Compiled by Joseph Kirchner, Pro Se Plaintiff

Original 10-state survey: March 18, 2026

Extended to 50 states: March 23, 2026

How Can We Help?

Order Publications

Print this Page

How Can We Help?

[Haga clic aquí para leer este artículo en español](#)

The Minnesota Attorney General's Office appreciates hearing from members of the public. In many cases, we are able to provide direct assistance to people. Hearing from members of the public also alerts us to problems occurring in the marketplace. More information on the ways in which the Attorney General's Office tries to help people include:

Consumer Assistance Hotline

The Attorney General's Office is often able to answer questions over the phone or talk through a problem to determine whether a written complaint should be filed with the Office. You may contact the Attorney General's Office by phone as follows:

Office of Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison
 (651) 296-3353 (Twin Cities Calling Area) or (800) 657-3787 (Outside the Twin Cities)
 (800) 627-3529 (Minnesota Relay)

Direct Assistance to Consumers

In some cases, the Attorney General's Office is able to help people resolve problems with a business by contacting the organization. We call this process "mediation." While the mediation process often results in successful outcomes, it should be noted that we do not license businesses and cannot simply order a business to take a particular course of action in a given matter. If you have experienced a problem, we want to hear from you. For more information on filing a written complaint with the Attorney General's Office, see the webpage [Consumer Complaints](#).

Assistance in Locating Other Government Agencies

In some cases, the Attorney General's Office is able to assist people in locating other government agencies that may be able to help address (or should be alerted to) a problem. For example, some businesses (such as banks, insurance companies, HMOs, debt collection agencies, car dealers, and many others) are licensed by other government agencies. In some cases, a licensing agency may be able to take disciplinary action against a company's license or suspend the company's authority to operate. For these reasons, we often recommend that people also contact other government agencies. More information on some of these government agencies can be found on the [Government Resources](#) webpage.

Enforcement of Criminal Laws

The Minnesota Legislature has designated the county attorney as the official with authority to prosecute crimes in Minnesota and has designated the local police or sheriff's department as the agency with the authority to investigate alleged criminal violations. In addition, other federal criminal agencies, such as the FBI, U.S. Attorney, U.S. Postal Inspector, etc., have authority to investigate violations of various federal criminal laws. If you believe that your problem involves a crime that should be investigated and/or prosecuted, we encourage you to contact those agencies. Contact information for county attorney and sheriff offices in Minnesota is available on the [Government Resources](#) webpage.

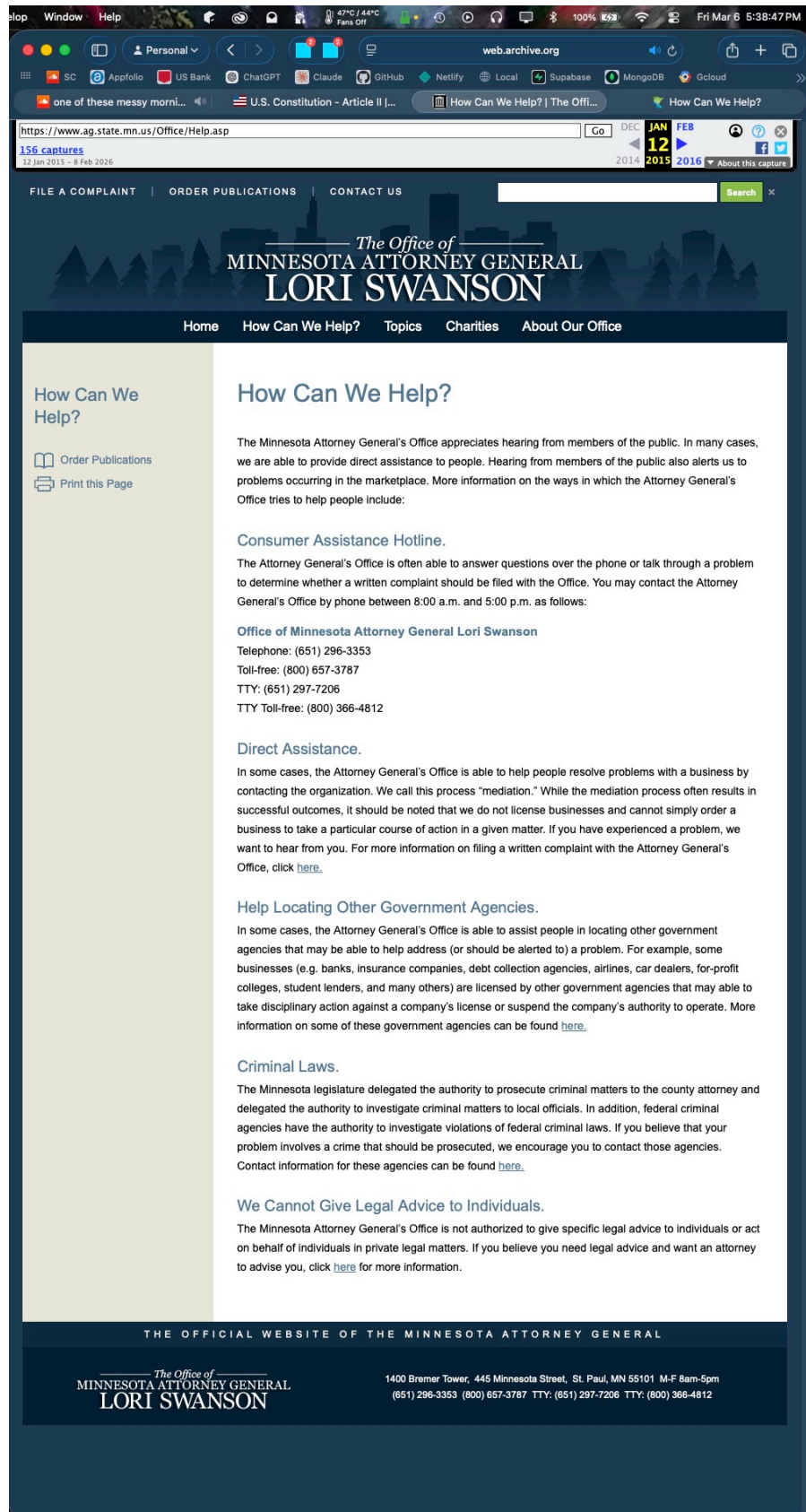
We Cannot Give Legal Advice to Individuals

The Minnesota Attorney General's Office is not authorized to give specific legal advice to individuals or act on behalf of individuals in private legal matters. If you feel you need legal advice and want an attorney to advise you, the Minnesota State Bar Association's Attorney Referral Service is available on the Internet at www.mnfindalawyer.com. A flyer called [Hiring an Attorney](#) is also available on the Attorney General's website, which provides tips on locating and retaining an attorney.

The Official Website of Office of Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison

The Office of
MINNESOTA ATTORNEY GENERAL
KEITH ELLISON

445 Minnesota Street, Suite 600, St. Paul, MN 55101
 (651) 296-3353 (Twin Cities Calling Area) • (800) 657-3787 (Outside the Twin Cities)
 (800) 627-3529 (Minnesota Relay)



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ag.state.mn.us

FILE A COMPLAINT | VIEW PUBLICATIONS | CONTACT US

The Office of
MINNESOTA ATTORNEY GENERAL
KEITH ELLISON

How Can We Help? Topics Charities Health Care About Our Office News & Important Information

Public Protection

Order Publications
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Public Protection

The Minnesota Legislature delegated the authority to investigate criminal matters to the county sheriff and, in some circumstances, the municipal police department. It delegated the authority to prosecute criminal matters to the county attorney. It did not delegate such authority to this Office.

If you are a victim of crime, you should immediately contact your local [police department](#) or [county sheriff's office](#). In cases of emergency, dial 911. Crime victims may also contact their [county attorney's office](#). Federal authorities may also have some authority to investigate and prosecute criminal activity. You may report such crimes to the following federal agencies, as appropriate:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Minneapolis Office
1501 Freeway Boulevard
Brooklyn Center, MN 55430
(763) 569-8000
www.fbi.gov

United States Postal Inspection Service
1745 Stout Street, Suite 900
Denver, CO 80299-3034
(877) 876-2455
<https://postalinspectors.uspis.gov>

Crime Victim Rights

Crime victim's participation in the criminal justice process is important. Crime victims are afforded specific rights by state and federal law. Most often those rights remain unknown until a person learns that, as a consequence of the criminal acts of another, they are a crime victim. Services are available to assist crime victims with understanding their rights, ensure their participation in the criminal justice process, and maintain communication between the victim and the victim service provider. To learn more about your rights as a crime victim, view our brochures:

- [A Guide for Victims of Stalking](#)
- [Rights and Resources for Victims of Domestic Abuse](#)

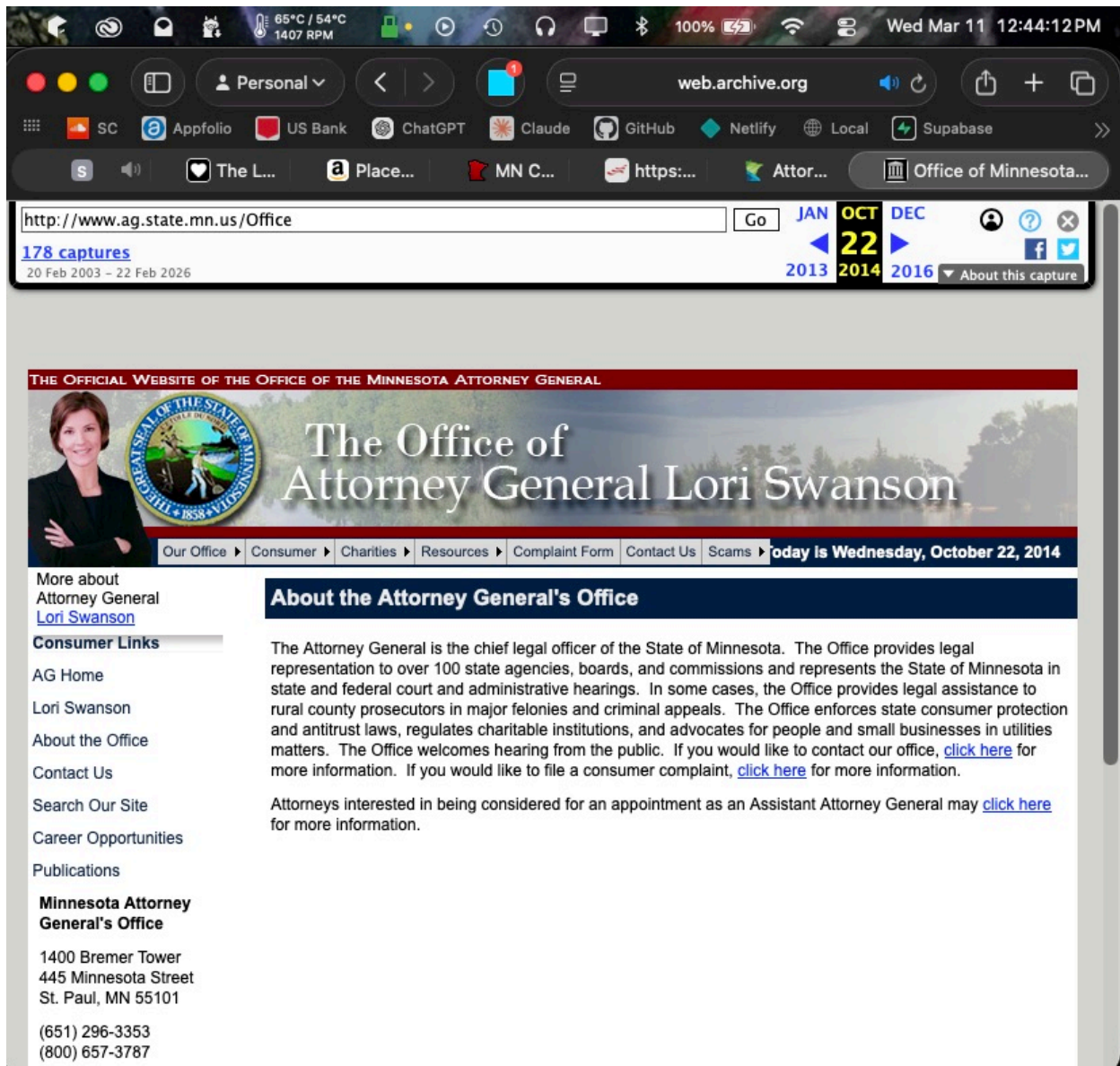
Crime Victim Justice Unit

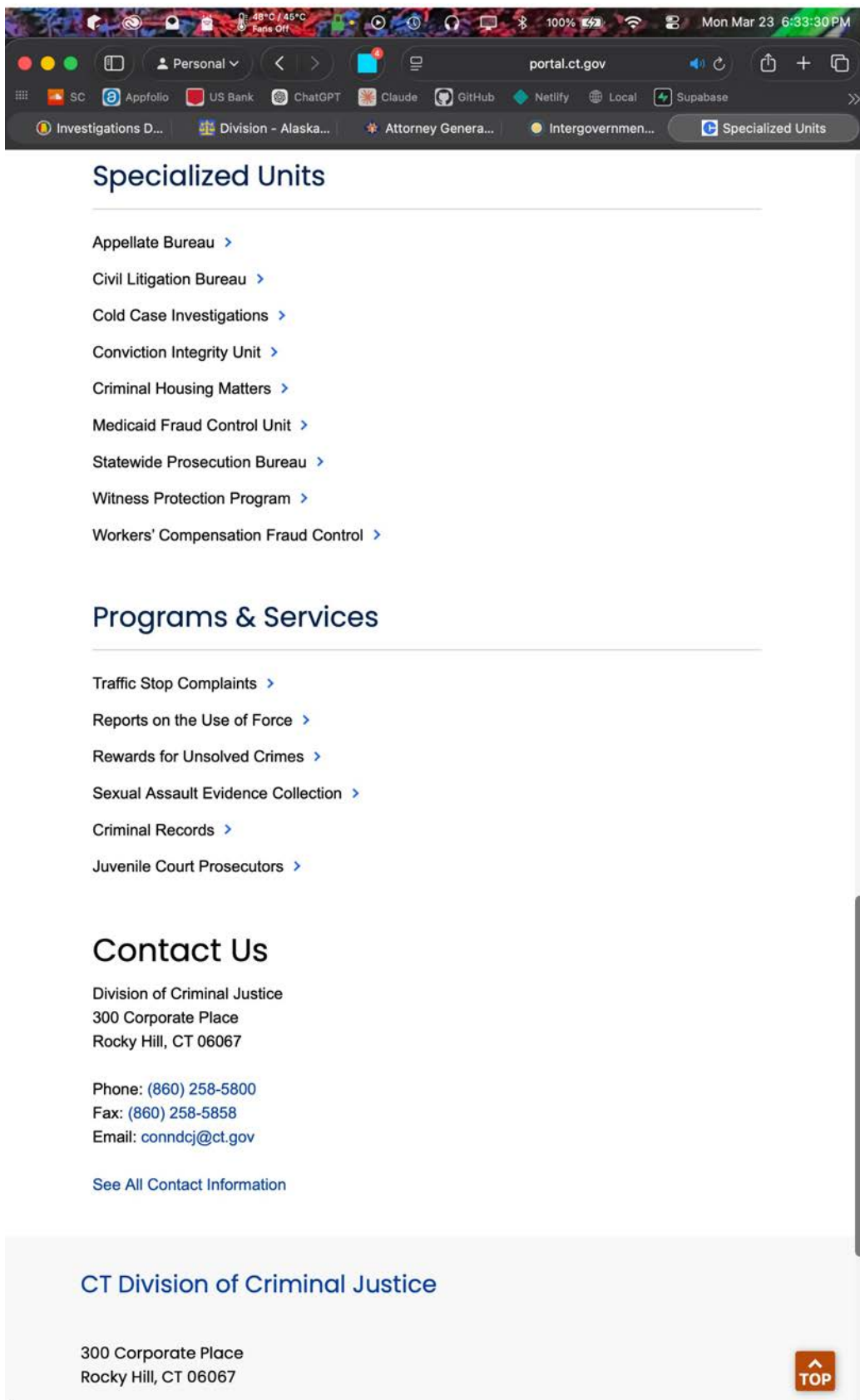
Crime victims who believe their rights have been violated or that they have been treated unfairly by the criminal justice system can [contact the Crime Victim Justice Unit](#) at the Department of Public Safety for assistance or to file a complaint. For more information or to file a complaint, contact the Crime Victim Justice Unit as follows:

Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Office of Justice Programs
Crime Victim Justice Unit
445 Minnesota Street, Suite 2300
St. Paul, MN 55101
(888) 622-8799 or (651) 201-7300
www.dps.mn.gov/divisions/ojp

Crime Victims Reparations Board

The Crime Victims Reparations Board is a program that helps crime victims with financial losses and recovery from violent crime. A claim for payment of costs (such as medical care, counseling, lost wages, child care, or funeral expenses) incurred by crime victims as a result of a violent crime may be submitted to the Crime Victims Reparations Board for compensation. Reparations are not available to compensate crime victims for property losses. The crime must have been reported to law enforcement when it occurred. The crime victim must file a claim with the Crime Victims Reparations Board within three years of the incident. [Claim forms are available here](#). For more information or to file a claim, contact the Crime Victims Reparations Board as follows:





The screenshot shows a mobile browser view of the Alabama Attorney General's website. The header includes the state seal, the text "ATTORNEY GENERAL STEVE MARSHALL", a search bar, and social media icons. A dark blue navigation bar contains links for "ABOUT", "OPINIONS", "CONSUMER", and "VICTIM ASSISTANCE". Below this, the "Investigations Division" is highlighted in large blue text. A breadcrumb trail reads "Home > Divisions > Investigations Division".

The main content area on the left describes the division's role: "This division provides investigative support for criminal and prosecutorial matters. This division also assists other law enforcement agencies as needed. In 2018, the cybercrime lab was established to provide federal, state, and local law enforcement with digital investigative and forensic support." Below this, under "Important Links", are two bullet points: "Parent's Guide to the Internet" and "Cold Case Info".

On the right, a vertical list of blue buttons provides links to various divisions and units, including: Executive Division, Solicitor General Division, Administrative Services Division, Capital Litigation Division, Constitutional Defense Division, Consumer Interest Division, Criminal Appeals Division, Criminal Trials Division, Victim Assistance, General Civil and Administrative Law Division, Investigations Division, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, Opinions Division, and Special Prosecutions Division.

law.alaska.gov

Investigations Division - Alabama Attorney General's Office Criminal Division - Alaska Department of Law

THE GRAY STATE of ALASKA *Sán uu dǎng giidang?* (Xaat Kil) Hello, how are you? myAlaska Departments State Employees

STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LAW

LAW HOME CIVIL DIVISION CRIMINAL DIVISION FRAUDS & SCAMS LAW RESOURCES CAREERS

Criminal Division

[Department of Law](#) / Criminal Division

The mission of the Criminal Division is to seek justice, promote public safety and public respect for government through prompt, effective, and compassionate prosecution of cases. The Criminal Division will prosecute cases in a manner that advocates for the interests of the public – especially victims, respects the law enforcement agencies, responsibly stewards public resources, and holds offenders accountable while at the same time protecting the constitutional and legal rights of the accused.

Angela D. Kemp
Deputy Attorney General

Robert E. Henderson
Director

Regional Offices

Victim/Witness Assistance

Mon Mar 23 6:30:02 PM

law.alaska.gov

Investigations Division - Alabama Attorney General's Office Criminal Division - Alaska Department of Law

Prosecution

The division prosecutes violations of state criminal law committed by adults and a large portion of the serious crimes committed by juveniles. Prosecution services protect the public by convicting criminals and placing them under appropriate controls. Without the prosecution services of the Criminal Division, Alaskans would not be able to live in safe and healthy communities. The day-to-day prosecution services are carried out by the [regional district attorney's offices](#).



Victim/Witness Assistance

The division provides [assistance to victims and witnesses](#) of crimes, including information about court procedures, domestic violence restraining orders, and violent crimes compensation procedures. Victim and witness services are provided through the [district attorney's offices](#) throughout the state.

Advice to Public Safety Agencies

The Criminal Division provides basic legal services to the Departments of [Corrections](#) and [Public Safety](#). These services include providing verbal and written advice and representing the departments in civil litigation and administrative proceedings directly related to the functions of the departments. The division also assists the departments in drafting legislation, regulations, policies, and procedures. Advice and litigation related to employment, contracts, and torts, however, is handled by the [Civil Division](#) of the Department of Law.

Criminal Division Central Office

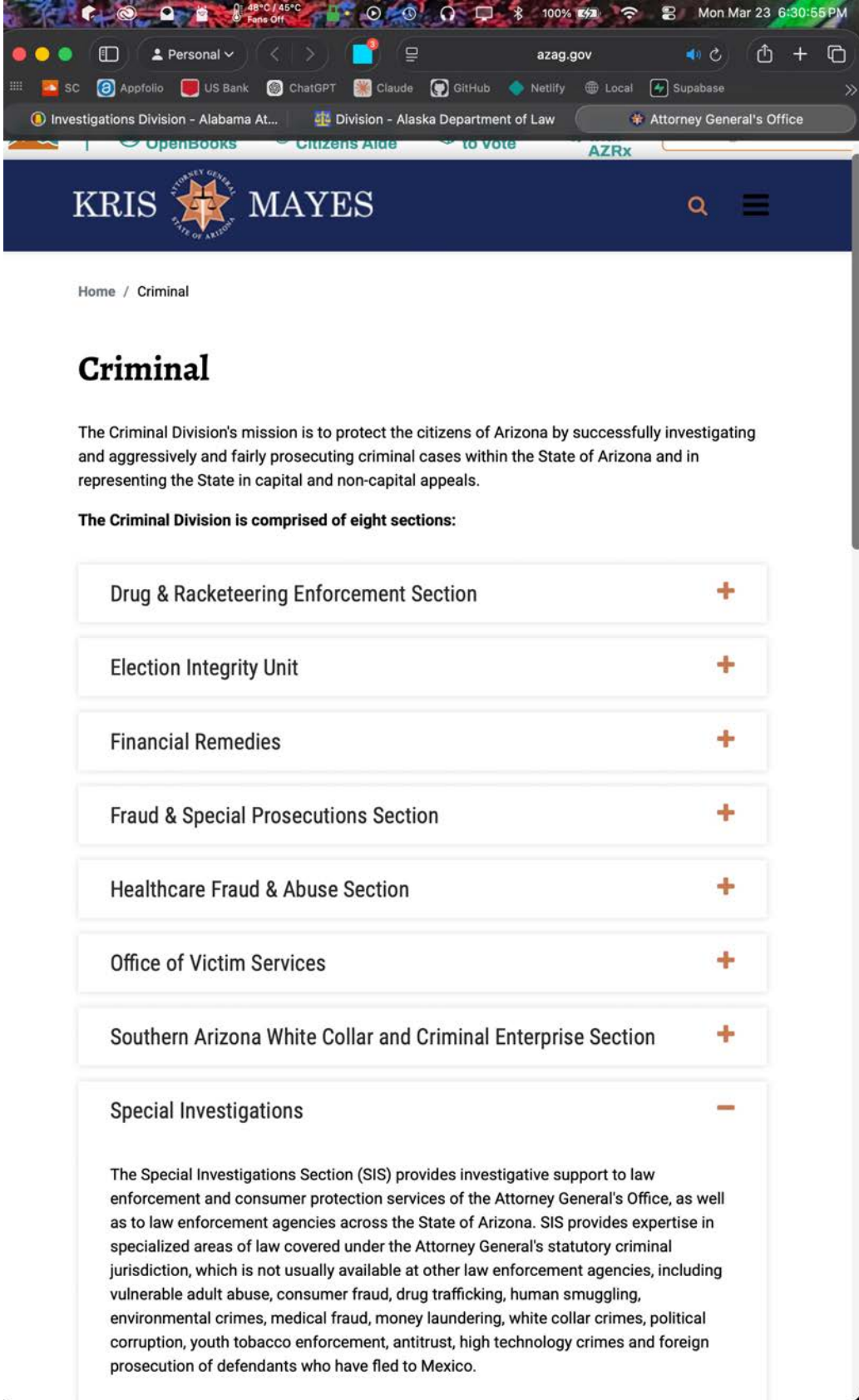
907-269-6389
 Alaska Department of Law - Criminal Division
 1031 W. 4th Ave., Suite 200
 Anchorage, AK 99501-2064
 Office Hours M-F 8-5

The Attorney General and Department of Law staff may not provide legal advice to private citizens or organizations. Please contact an attorney if you need legal advice.
 The [Alaska Lawyer Referral Service](#) or your local bar association may be able to assist you in locating a lawyer.

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 Intranet



1031 West 4th Avenue, Suite 200
 Anchorage, AK 99501-1994
 Phone: 907-269-5100 • Fax: 907-276-3697
 Relay Alaska 1-800-477-0973
 attorney.general@alaska.gov



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Arizona Attorney General's Office website. The browser's address bar shows 'azag.gov'. The website header features the name 'KRIS MAYES' and the Arizona Attorney General's Office logo. Below the header, the navigation bar includes 'Home / Criminal'. The main content area is titled 'Criminal' and contains a paragraph about the Criminal Division's mission. Below this, a section titled 'The Criminal Division is comprised of eight sections:' lists several units, each with a plus icon. The 'Special Investigations' section is expanded, showing a detailed description of its role.

Home / Criminal

Criminal

The Criminal Division's mission is to protect the citizens of Arizona by successfully investigating and aggressively and fairly prosecuting criminal cases within the State of Arizona and in representing the State in capital and non-capital appeals.

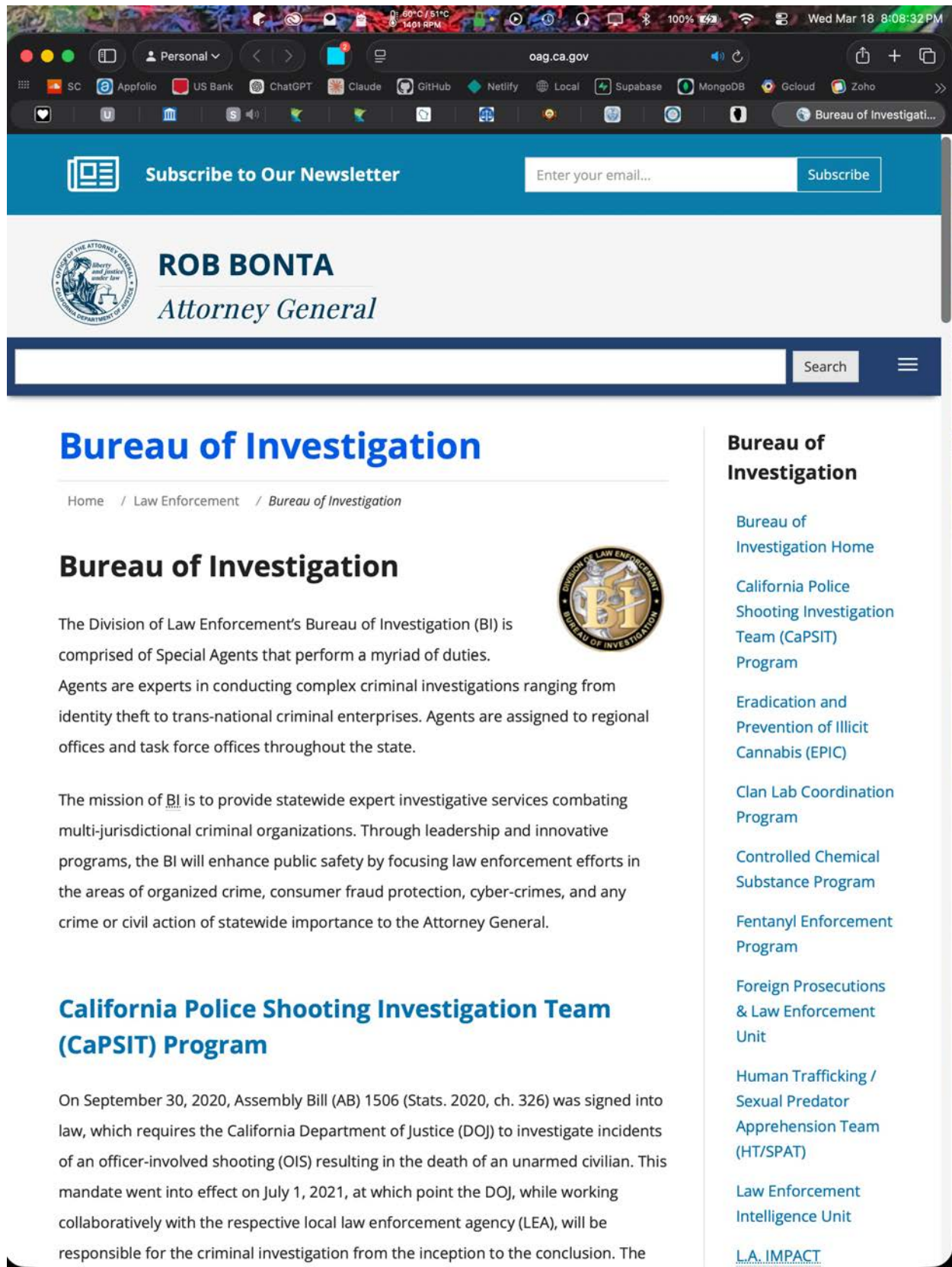
The Criminal Division is comprised of eight sections:

- Drug & Racketeering Enforcement Section
- Election Integrity Unit
- Financial Remedies
- Fraud & Special Prosecutions Section
- Healthcare Fraud & Abuse Section
- Office of Victim Services
- Southern Arizona White Collar and Criminal Enterprise Section
- Special Investigations

The Special Investigations Section (SIS) provides investigative support to law enforcement and consumer protection services of the Attorney General's Office, as well as to law enforcement agencies across the State of Arizona. SIS provides expertise in specialized areas of law covered under the Attorney General's statutory criminal jurisdiction, which is not usually available at other law enforcement agencies, including vulnerable adult abuse, consumer fraud, drug trafficking, human smuggling, environmental crimes, medical fraud, money laundering, white collar crimes, political corruption, youth tobacco enforcement, antitrust, high technology crimes and foreign prosecution of defendants who have fled to Mexico.







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 **ROB BONTA**
Attorney General

Bureau of Investigation

Home / Law Enforcement / Bureau of Investigation

Bureau of Investigation

The Division of Law Enforcement's Bureau of Investigation (BI) is comprised of Special Agents that perform a myriad of duties. Agents are experts in conducting complex criminal investigations ranging from identity theft to trans-national criminal enterprises. Agents are assigned to regional offices and task force offices throughout the state.

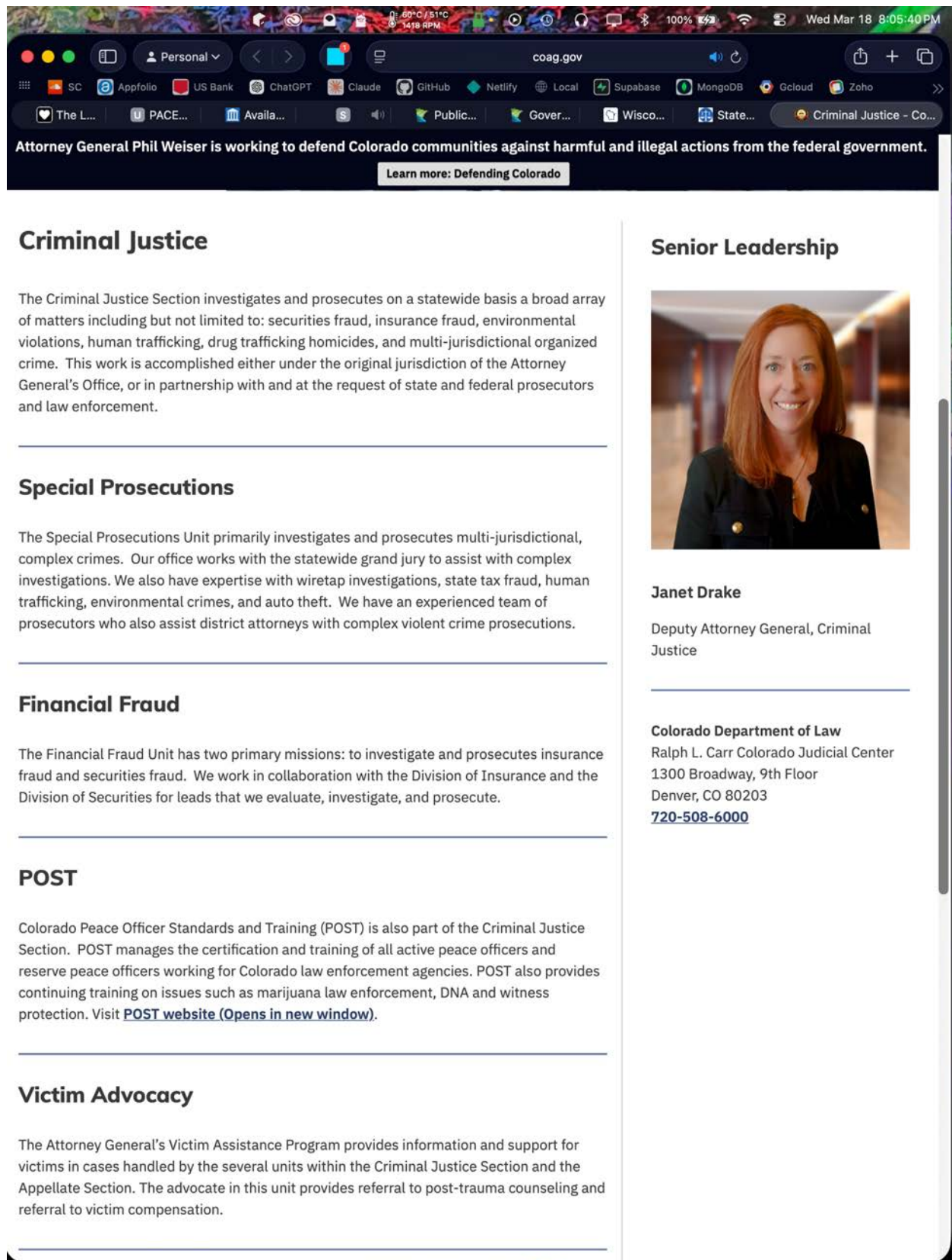
The mission of BI is to provide statewide expert investigative services combating multi-jurisdictional criminal organizations. Through leadership and innovative programs, the BI will enhance public safety by focusing law enforcement efforts in the areas of organized crime, consumer fraud protection, cyber-crimes, and any crime or civil action of statewide importance to the Attorney General.

California Police Shooting Investigation Team (CaPSIT) Program

On September 30, 2020, Assembly Bill (AB) 1506 (Stats. 2020, ch. 326) was signed into law, which requires the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to investigate incidents of an officer-involved shooting (OIS) resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian. This mandate went into effect on July 1, 2021, at which point the DOJ, while working collaboratively with the respective local law enforcement agency (LEA), will be responsible for the criminal investigation from the inception to the conclusion. The

Bureau of Investigation

- Bureau of Investigation Home
- California Police Shooting Investigation Team (CaPSIT) Program
- Eradication and Prevention of Illicit Cannabis (EPIC)
- Clan Lab Coordination Program
- Controlled Chemical Substance Program
- Fentanyl Enforcement Program
- Foreign Prosecutions & Law Enforcement Unit
- Human Trafficking / Sexual Predator Apprehension Team (HT/SPAT)
- Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit
- L.A. IMPACT



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Colorado Attorney General's Office website. The browser's address bar shows 'coag.gov'. The website has a dark blue header with a navigation menu. Below the header, there is a banner for Attorney General Phil Weiser. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains sections for Criminal Justice, Special Prosecutions, Financial Fraud, POST, and Victim Advocacy. The right column contains a section for Senior Leadership, featuring a portrait of Janet Drake, Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice. Below her name and title, the Colorado Department of Law contact information is listed.

Attorney General Phil Weiser is working to defend Colorado communities against harmful and illegal actions from the federal government.
[Learn more: Defending Colorado](#)

Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice Section investigates and prosecutes on a statewide basis a broad array of matters including but not limited to: securities fraud, insurance fraud, environmental violations, human trafficking, drug trafficking homicides, and multi-jurisdictional organized crime. This work is accomplished either under the original jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Office, or in partnership with and at the request of state and federal prosecutors and law enforcement.

Special Prosecutions

The Special Prosecutions Unit primarily investigates and prosecutes multi-jurisdictional, complex crimes. Our office works with the statewide grand jury to assist with complex investigations. We also have expertise with wiretap investigations, state tax fraud, human trafficking, environmental crimes, and auto theft. We have an experienced team of prosecutors who also assist district attorneys with complex violent crime prosecutions.

Financial Fraud

The Financial Fraud Unit has two primary missions: to investigate and prosecutes insurance fraud and securities fraud. We work in collaboration with the Division of Insurance and the Division of Securities for leads that we evaluate, investigate, and prosecute.

POST

Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) is also part of the Criminal Justice Section. POST manages the certification and training of all active peace officers and reserve peace officers working for Colorado law enforcement agencies. POST also provides continuing training on issues such as marijuana law enforcement, DNA and witness protection. Visit [POST website \(Opens in new window\)](#).

Victim Advocacy

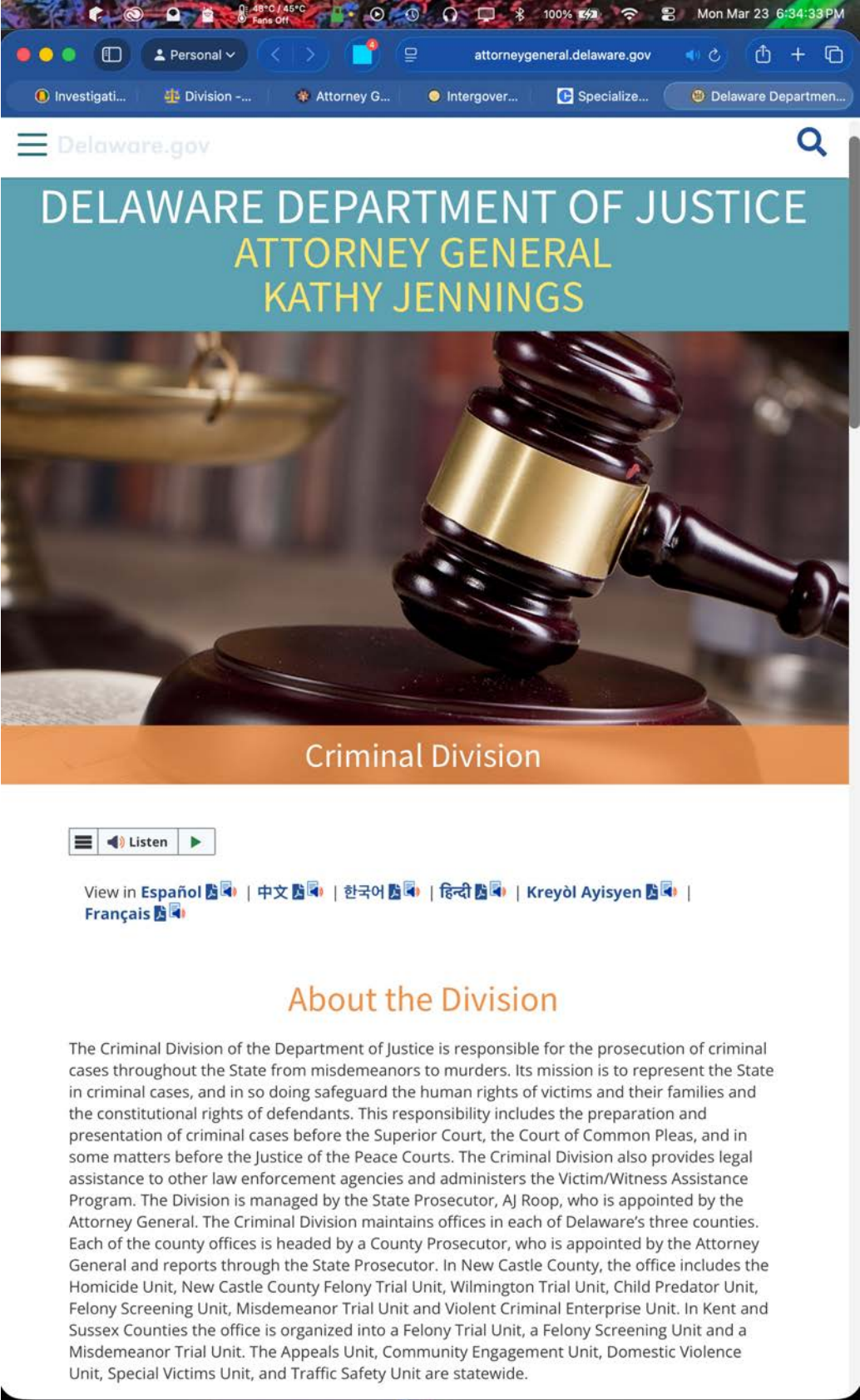
The Attorney General's Victim Assistance Program provides information and support for victims in cases handled by the several units within the Criminal Justice Section and the Appellate Section. The advocate in this unit provides referral to post-trauma counseling and referral to victim compensation.

Senior Leadership



Janet Drake
 Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice

Colorado Department of Law
 Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center
 1300 Broadway, 9th Floor
 Denver, CO 80203
[720-508-6000](tel:720-508-6000)



DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
KATHY JENNINGS

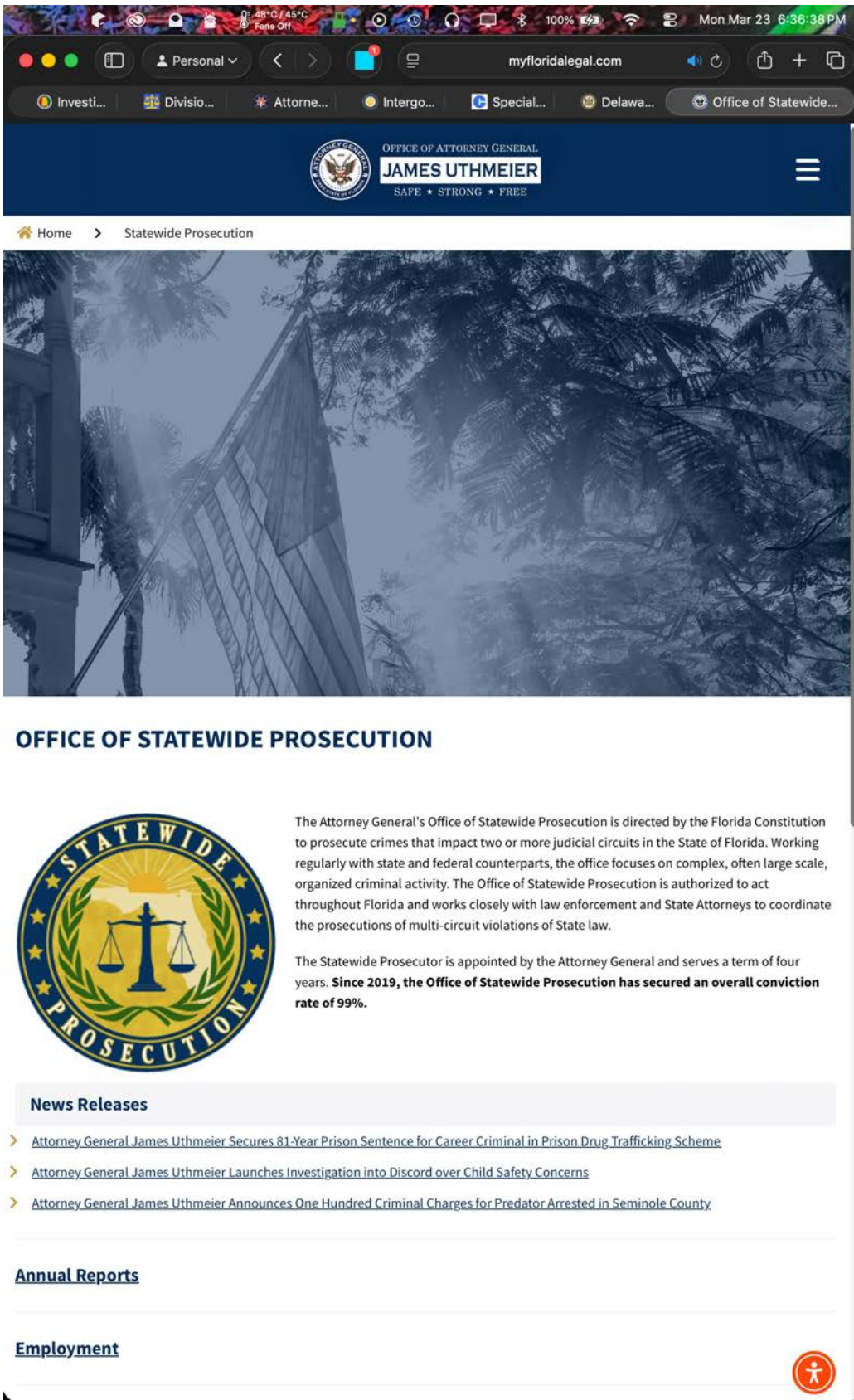
Criminal Division

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About the Division

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice is responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases throughout the State from misdemeanors to murders. Its mission is to represent the State in criminal cases, and in so doing safeguard the human rights of victims and their families and the constitutional rights of defendants. This responsibility includes the preparation and presentation of criminal cases before the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and in some matters before the Justice of the Peace Courts. The Criminal Division also provides legal assistance to other law enforcement agencies and administers the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. The Division is managed by the State Prosecutor, AJ Roop, who is appointed by the Attorney General. The Criminal Division maintains offices in each of Delaware's three counties. Each of the county offices is headed by a County Prosecutor, who is appointed by the Attorney General and reports through the State Prosecutor. In New Castle County, the office includes the Homicide Unit, New Castle County Felony Trial Unit, Wilmington Trial Unit, Child Predator Unit, Felony Screening Unit, Misdemeanor Trial Unit and Violent Criminal Enterprise Unit. In Kent and Sussex Counties the office is organized into a Felony Trial Unit, a Felony Screening Unit and a Misdemeanor Trial Unit. The Appeals Unit, Community Engagement Unit, Domestic Violence Unit, Special Victims Unit, and Traffic Safety Unit are statewide.



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OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
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SAFE • STRONG • FREE

Home > Statewide Prosecution

OFFICE OF STATEWIDE PROSECUTION



The Attorney General's Office of Statewide Prosecution is directed by the Florida Constitution to prosecute crimes that impact two or more judicial circuits in the State of Florida. Working regularly with state and federal counterparts, the office focuses on complex, often large scale, organized criminal activity. The Office of Statewide Prosecution is authorized to act throughout Florida and works closely with law enforcement and State Attorneys to coordinate the prosecutions of multi-circuit violations of State law.

The Statewide Prosecutor is appointed by the Attorney General and serves a term of four years. **Since 2019, the Office of Statewide Prosecution has secured an overall conviction rate of 99%.**

News Releases

- > [Attorney General James Uthmeier Secures 81-Year Prison Sentence for Career Criminal in Prison Drug Trafficking Scheme](#)
- > [Attorney General James Uthmeier Launches Investigation into Discord over Child Safety Concerns](#)
- > [Attorney General James Uthmeier Announces One Hundred Criminal Charges for Predator Arrested in Seminole County](#)

Annual Reports

Employment

An official website of the State of Georgia. How you know ▾

OFFICE of the ATTORNEY GENERAL MENU

Georgia Attorney General's Office

The Attorney General's Office provides legal representation to the executive branch & prosecutes violent crime across the state.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CHRIS CARR →

Key Issues

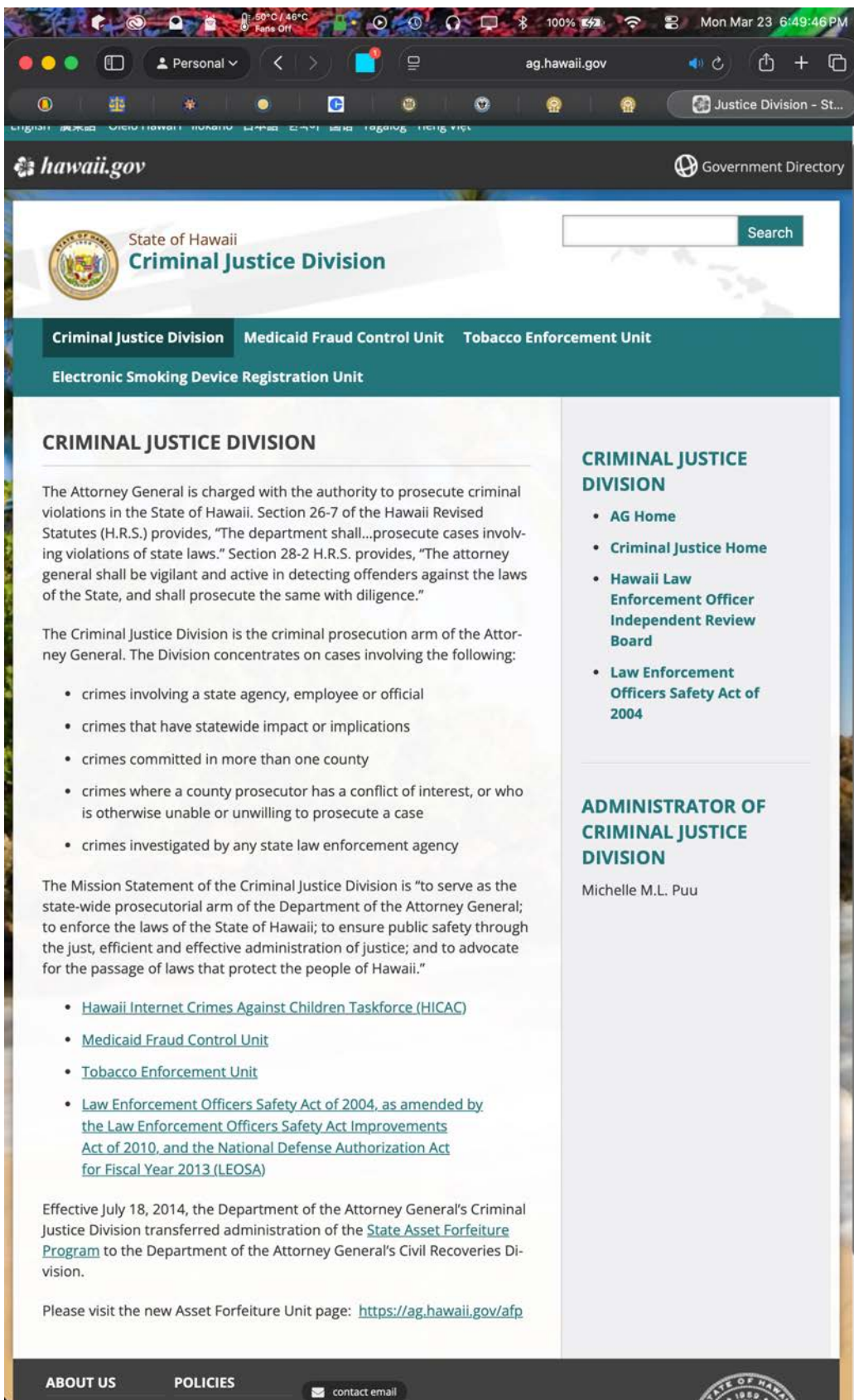
- Human Trafficking →
- Gang Activity →
- Organized Retail Crime →
- Cybercrime →
- Elder Abuse →
- Opioid Abuse →

File a Consumer Complaint

To file a complaint with the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division, please visit their website [here](#).

Scheduling Requests

- [Attorney General - Event Requests](#)
- [Attorney General - Meeting Requests](#)
- [Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit - Event & Meeting Requests](#)
- [Gang Prosecution Unit - Event & Meeting Requests](#)



The screenshot shows the official website of the Hawaii Criminal Justice Division. The browser address bar indicates the URL is ag.hawaii.gov. The page features the Hawaii state seal and the text "State of Hawaii Criminal Justice Division". A navigation menu includes links to "Criminal Justice Division", "Medicaid Fraud Control Unit", "Tobacco Enforcement Unit", and "Electronic Smoking Device Registration Unit". The main content area is titled "CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION" and contains a paragraph about the Attorney General's authority, a list of case types, a mission statement, and a list of related links. A sidebar on the right lists navigation options like "AG Home", "Criminal Justice Home", and "Hawaii Law Enforcement Officer Independent Review Board". The footer includes "ABOUT US", "POLICIES", and a "contact email" link.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION

The Attorney General is charged with the authority to prosecute criminal violations in the State of Hawaii. Section 26-7 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (H.R.S.) provides, "The department shall...prosecute cases involving violations of state laws." Section 28-2 H.R.S. provides, "The attorney general shall be vigilant and active in detecting offenders against the laws of the State, and shall prosecute the same with diligence."

The Criminal Justice Division is the criminal prosecution arm of the Attorney General. The Division concentrates on cases involving the following:

- crimes involving a state agency, employee or official
- crimes that have statewide impact or implications
- crimes committed in more than one county
- crimes where a county prosecutor has a conflict of interest, or who is otherwise unable or unwilling to prosecute a case
- crimes investigated by any state law enforcement agency

The Mission Statement of the Criminal Justice Division is "to serve as the state-wide prosecutorial arm of the Department of the Attorney General; to enforce the laws of the State of Hawaii; to ensure public safety through the just, efficient and effective administration of justice; and to advocate for the passage of laws that protect the people of Hawaii."

- [Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce \(HICAC\)](#)
- [Medicaid Fraud Control Unit](#)
- [Tobacco Enforcement Unit](#)
- [Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, as amended by the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Improvements Act of 2010, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 \(LEOSA\)](#)

Effective July 18, 2014, the Department of the Attorney General's Criminal Justice Division transferred administration of the [State Asset Forfeiture Program](#) to the Department of the Attorney General's Civil Recoveries Division.

Please visit the new Asset Forfeiture Unit page: <https://ag.hawaii.gov/afp>

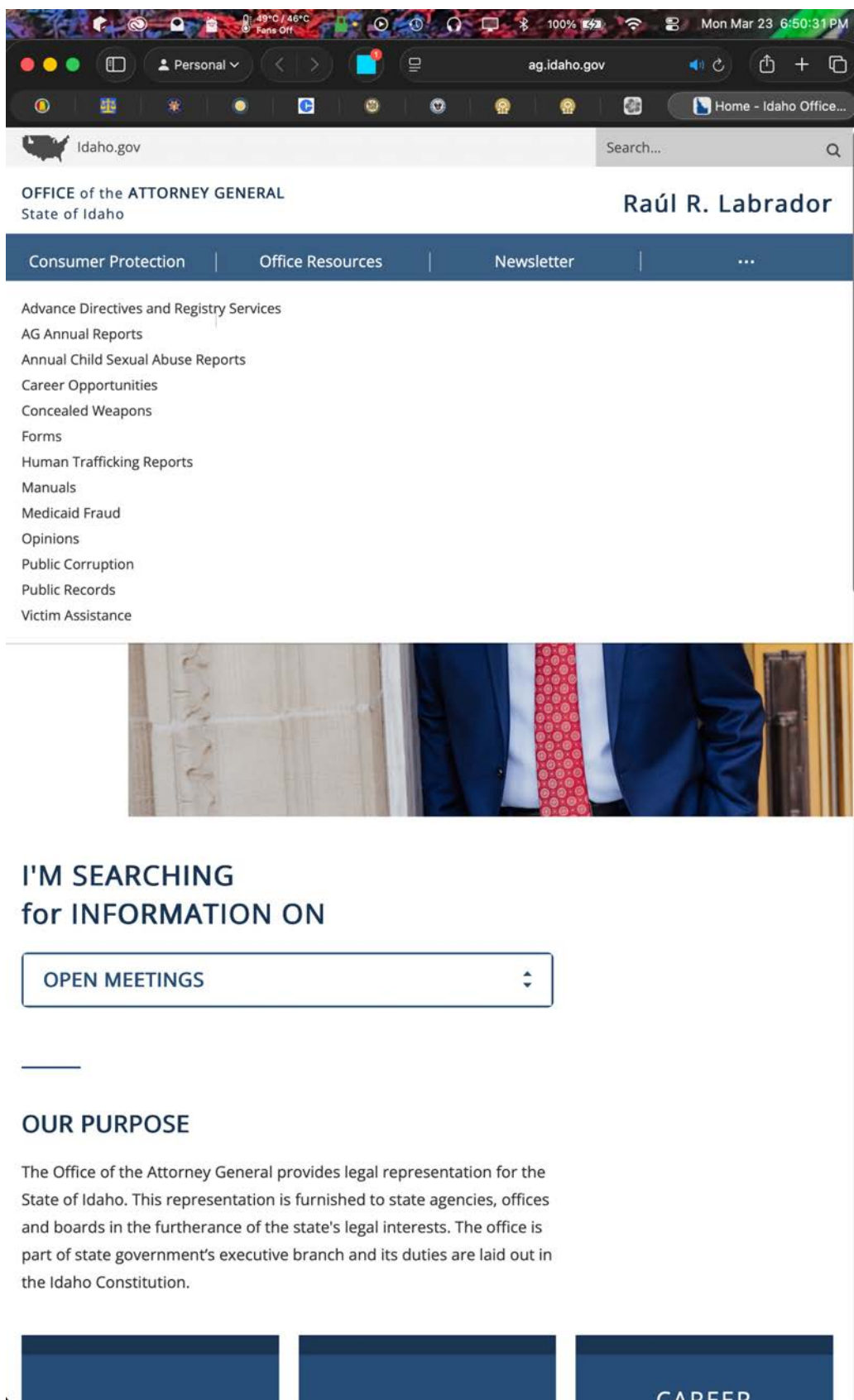
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION

- [AG Home](#)
- [Criminal Justice Home](#)
- [Hawaii Law Enforcement Officer Independent Review Board](#)
- [Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004](#)

ADMINISTRATOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION

Michelle M.L. Puu

ABOUT US **POLICIES** [contact email](#)



Jump To:

- Consumer Protection
- Honest and Open Government
- Preserving the Environment
- Rights of the People
- Safer Communities

File a Complaint

Quick Links:

- Legal Assistance Referrals
- Milestones Reports
- News Room
- Publications

Recent OAG Action

December 30, 2025
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAOUL HIGHLIGHTS NEW LAW GOING INTO EFFECT

February 28, 2025
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAOUL OBTAINS GUILTY VERDICT FOR THE MURDER OF VERMILION COUNTY MAN

February 04, 2025
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAOUL OBTAINS 45-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE FOR KANKAKEE COUNTY MAN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

January 15, 2025

Violence Prevention and Public Safety Prosecuting Crimes

Illinois Attorney General's Office is responsible for bringing justice in several specific areas of serious criminal activity.

Investigating and Prosecuting Serious Crimes that Cross County Lines

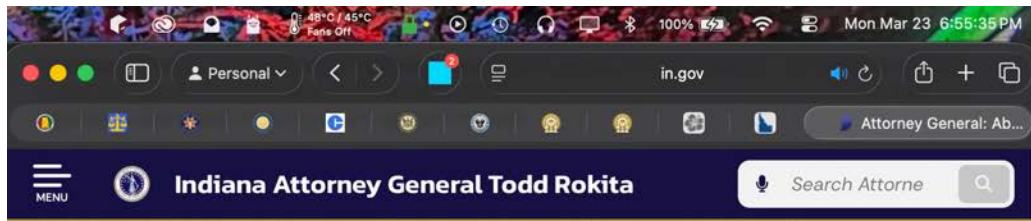
The Statewide Grand Jury Bureau charges and prosecutes major multi-county drug, money-laundering, and gun crimes throughout the state. Many of these cases involve complex, long-term investigations, typically against mid- and high-level drug dealers. The Bureau has original jurisdiction over these offenses and its authority comes from the Statewide Grand Jury Act, 725 ILCS 215/1, et seq. Its grand jury sits in Dixon for eighteen months and hears nothing but SWGJ cases. SWGJ AAGs are active in courtrooms around the state. SWGJ cases are prosecuted vertically, which means the attorneys handle all aspects of a case, from investigative aspects and presenting the case before the grand jury to trial, asset forfeitures and post-conviction motions.

Prosecuting Murder Cases with our Law Enforcement Partners

The Criminal Prosecutions/Trials Assistance Bureau investigates and prosecutes criminal offenses throughout Illinois. The Bureau provides assistance to State's Attorneys in two situations: when a conflict of interest exists that precludes the State's Attorney from prosecuting a case, and when a State's Attorney needs assistance due to the complexity of a case.

Protecting Communities from Sexually Violent Persons

The Attorney General is authorized by statute to conduct Sexually Violent Persons prosecutions. The Sexually Violent Persons Bureau handles sex offender civil commitment cases and sexually dangerous persons prosecutions. Attorneys from our office review cases of violent sex offenders who may need to be in or remain in state custody. The Bureau prosecutes all SVP cases and assists with SDP cases throughout the 102 counties of this State.



the federal court system through a habeas corpus petition.

[Click here to learn more](#)

Consumer Protection Division

The Indiana Attorney General's Office is dedicated to protecting consumers from deceptive and predatory business practices. It is also committed to educating consumers to make wise choices when buying products or entering into contracts. The office administers a number of programs designed to help Indiana citizens become savvy consumers.

By state law, the Attorney General's Office cannot act as an individual's private attorney or provide legal advice to citizens. However, the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division mediates and investigates consumer complaints against businesses and other organizations and takes legal action on behalf of the state against individuals and companies that violate Indiana's Deceptive Consumer Sales Act.

[Click here to learn more](#)

Litigation

The Litigation Division serves as the State's law firm. Our dedicated team represents the State and its agencies, officials and employees in state and federal courts in complex and significant interest cases in almost every substantive area of the law – protecting the public interest by defending constitutional challenges and class actions to bringing actions to enforce state statutes and regulations to condemnation to public integrity whistleblower and fraud cases to recoup taxpayer money. The Litigation Division has four Sections – each with their own practice areas.

[Click here to learn more](#)

Medicaid Fraud Control Division

The Indiana Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) investigates unscrupulous practices and enforces state health care laws to keep costs as low as possible, and to ensure tax dollars are being spent properly. These efforts ensure that less fortunate Hoosiers get the health care services they need and deserve.

[Click here to learn more](#)

Solicitor General

The Solicitor General is the chief litigation policy advisor to the attorney general, providing comprehensive oversight of state and federal litigation for Indiana. The solicitor general also:

- Handles specific cases involving constitutional challenges
- Pursues cases with issues of vital interest to the state government
- Makes recommendations to the attorney general on the state's participation in filing *amicus curiae* briefs (friend of the court briefs)
- Consults with the Appellate Division to determine which civil cases the state should appeal and the appropriate legal position to pursue

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
BRENNA BIRD

HOME | ABOUT THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL | DIVISIONS | STATEWIDE PROSECUTIONS

Statewide Prosecutions

As Iowa's judicial system is county-based, the offices of Iowa's 99 elected county attorneys handle the vast majority of the state's criminal prosecutions.

The Statewide Prosecutions Section's primary focus is prosecuting major criminal cases that county attorneys refer to the Attorney General. Such referrals are made in two general circumstances: (1) when the county attorney has a conflict of interest that prevents that county attorney from acting in an investigation or prosecution, and (2) when an especially serious or complicated case requires prosecution resources in addition to those already available in the county attorney's office.

Statewide Prosecutions Section attorneys specialize in major felony prosecutions, including cases of murder, homicide, kidnapping, sexual abuse, robbery, theft and fraud, child abuse and exploitation, domestic violence, elder abuse, arson, white collar crimes, public corruption, and human trafficking.

Other Responsibilities:

- Prosecutes criminal cases requiring specialized legal training, e.g., Medicaid fraud, violence against women, environmental crime, securities fraud, obscenity, correctional institution crime and tax crimes.
- Prosecutes cases involving allegations of public official misconduct, including all matters brought before the Judicial Qualifications Commission.
- Provides services to crime victims and to those who must appear as witnesses in criminal trials prosecuted by the section.

Sexually Violent Predator Civil Commitments

The Office of the Attorney General has statutory responsibility for the Sexually Violent Predator Program, which is operated under the Statewide Prosecutions Section in conjunction with the Iowa Department of Human Services. Other state agencies including the Department of Corrections, the Judicial Department, and the Department of Public Safety are also involved in implementing the Iowa statute ([Iowa Code 229A](#)), which was adopted in 1998. The program has been in operation since 1999.

The Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) program is a long-term, intensive civil commitment treatment program for high-risk offenders. A "sexually violent predator" is defined as "a person who has been convicted of or charged with a sexually violent offense and who suffers from a mental abnormality which makes the person likely to engage in predatory acts constituting sexually violent offenses, if not confined in a secure facility."

In developing the civil commitment program, Iowa officials have had a dual focus. First, careful screening of potential patients results in the selection of the highest risk offenders. Second, the development of a high quality treatment program encourages and motivates sex offenders to understand their offending cycles and develop appropriate methods to control their behavior.

Unlike many other states, Iowa has strictly limited its criteria for admission to the program and, as a result, Iowa's program has seen slow and steady growth with a manageable number of patients in the program. Despite substantial budget constraints, the Iowa program has been able to accommodate new patients, has maintained security appropriately and has focused on the development of a positive, therapeutic environment to enhance treatment. Patients in the program have real hope for changing their behavior, improving their own lives and avoiding re-offense when they are released from treatment.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program

In conjunction with Iowa's two U.S. Attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General of Iowa prosecutes drug cases under the federal High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program.

The purpose of the program is to reduce drug trafficking and production in the United States by:

- Facilitating cooperation among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to share information and implement coordinated enforcement activities;
- Enhancing law enforcement intelligence sharing among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies;
- Providing reliable law enforcement intelligence to law enforcement agencies to facilitate the design of effective enforcement strategies and operations; and
- Supporting coordinated law enforcement strategies that make the most of available resources to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in designated areas of the United States and in the nation as a whole.



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the official website of the Kansas Attorney General, Kris Kobach. The browser's address bar shows 'ag.ks.gov'. The website's header includes the Attorney General's name and logo, along with navigation links: 'About Us', 'File a Complaint', 'Divisions', 'Media Center', 'Careers', and 'Reports & Resources'. A search icon is also present. The main content area is titled 'Divisions' and features a blue sidebar on the left. The text describes the roles of various divisions: the Medicaid Inspector General, the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), the Public Protection Division, the Special Litigation & Constitutional Issues Division, and Victim Services. The Public Protection Division section includes a bulleted list of its various units and their functions.

The **Medicaid Inspector General** audits, investigates and conducts performance reviews to provide increased accountability, integrity and oversight of the Kansas Medicaid program (KanCare), the MediKan program, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

Office of the Solicitor General (OSG)

Attorneys in this division represent Kansas' interests in civil and criminal appeals in state and federal courts, and also appear in trial courts for habeas suits and other quasi-appellate proceedings. Attorneys here are also responsible for drafting official Attorney General Opinions in response to inquiries from other government officials.

Public Protection Division

The Public Protection Division has a wide-ranging mission with one overriding priority: keeping Kansans safe. Its litigators fight to maintain a fair and competitive business environment, ensure all levels of government in our state remain open and transparent, and work to ensure our citizens are safe from sexually violent predators.

- Attorneys in **Antitrust & Business Organizations** protect consumer welfare and market competition by enforcing federal and state laws prohibiting restraints on trade—such as coercive behavior, price fixing, engaging in market divisions, and conducting mergers that create monopolies.
- The **Charities & Financial Scams** section enforces the Charitable Organizations & Solicitations Act and works to identify bogus charities and other financial scams that are preying on Kansans; this section is a national leader on cryptocurrency issues.
- Consumer Protection** attorneys work to educate consumers and businesses regarding deceptive and unconscionable practices, and sue those who engage in those practices. Our primary focus is preventing future harm to consumers and resolving matters in ways that put money back in consumers' pockets.
- The **Open Government** section investigates possible violations of the Kansas Open Meetings Act and Kansas Open Records Act and takes appropriate action when violations are found, including administrative or court proceedings.
- Finally, the **Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)** section handles civil commitments under the Sexually Violent Predator Act and handles post-commitment reviews and other proceedings.

Special Litigation & Constitutional Issues Division

This division handles lawsuits and regulatory comments involving constitutional issues or the Attorney General's important policy priorities. Attorneys in Special Litigation handle high-profile cases such as suing the federal government over unlawful regulations, defending Kansas laws against constitutional challenges, or bringing lawsuits to force local governments or State agencies to comply with the law.

Victim Services

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RUSSELL COLEMAN

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[Opinions](#) [Contact Us](#)

Divisions of the Office of the Attorney General

[Home](#) > [About](#) > Office Divisions

The Office of the Attorney General is divided among the Criminal Division, Civil Division, the Appellate Division, and the Department of Criminal Investigations (DCI). Click below to learn more about how these divisions help Kentuckians every day.

Criminal Division	Civil Division	Appellate Division
Office of Prosecutors Advisory Council	Office of Administrative Hearings	Office of the Solicitor General
Office of Special Prosecutions	Office of Civil and Environmental Law	
Office of Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Control	Office of Consumer Protection	
Office of Victims Advocacy	Office of Data Privacy	
	Office of Rate Intervention	

Mon Mar 23 6:57:47 PM

ag.state.la.us

Meet Liz

Criminal

Criminal Division

The Criminal Program conducts or assists in criminal prosecutions; acts as advisor for District Attorneys, the Legislature and law enforcement entities; provides legal services in the areas of extradition, appeals and federal habeas corpus proceedings, post-conviction relief, constitutional challenges, writs, expungements and amicus curiae; prepares attorney general opinions concerning criminal law; operates White Collar Crimes Section, Violent Crime and Drug Unit, Sexual Predator Apprehension Team, and Insurance Fraud Unit; investigates and prosecutes individuals and entities defrauding the Medicaid Program or abusing residents in health care facilities and initiates recovery of identified overpayments; and provides investigation services for the department.

Director: Leon Cannizzaro

Leon Cannizzaro, Director of Criminal Division, has served as the director of the Criminal Division for the last three years. In 1986, Cannizzaro was elected Judge in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court. During his 17-year tenure on that bench, Cannizzaro presided over more jury trials than any judge in the history of Louisiana. He then served five years as a judge on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeal. In 2008, Cannizzaro was elected District Attorney of Orleans Parish where he served the completion of an unexpired term and then two full terms.

The Criminal Division is currently divided into sections:

General Prosecutions Sections

The General Prosecution Sections prosecutes violations of all types of criminal laws of the state by conducting or assisting in criminal prosecutions pursuant to the recusal or request of District Attorneys. Prosecutions handled by these Sections include, but are not limited to, cases involving white collar crime, public corruption, narcotics violations, violent crimes and violations of the state's environmental laws. This Section also serves as (1) advisor to the district attorneys, law enforcement and the Legislature, (2) a training agency for law enforcement, and (3) as liaison between various levels of law enforcement within the state.

Criminal Appeals Section

The Appeals and Special Services Section provides legal services to the state in the areas of (1) extraditions, (2) federal habeas corpus and post-conviction relief, (3) as amicus curiae in matters pending before the U.S. Supreme Court, (4) constitutional challenges, and (5) by preparation of Attorney General Opinions concerning matters of criminal law.



personal < > maine.gov the Maine AG: About...

Criminal Division

Division Profile: Lisa Marchese, Chief; 15 AAG's; 2 program directors; 2 victim witness advocates; 1 paralegal; 3 senior legal secretaries; 1 account clerk.

The Division is responsible for all homicide prosecutions in the State of Maine (with the exception of vehicular manslaughter cases); for providing significant support to the prosecution of drug-related crimes through six AAG's specializing in this area; interstate extraditions; and handling appeals in criminal cases arising from the Criminal Division and as needed and as requested by the eight elected District Attorneys. The Criminal Division also advises the Bureaus within the Department of Public Safety (DPS), including the Maine Criminal Justice Academy (MCJA), Maine Emergency Medical Services (MEMS), Maine State Police (MSP), State Fire Marshal's Office, Emergency Services Communications Bureau and the Gambling Control Board. In addition, the two AAG's assigned to provide legal advice to the Department of Corrections have been assigned to the Criminal Division. The Financial Crimes and Civil Rights Division (which oversees the prosecution of white collar, financial crimes and frauds against the State, including Election Law violations, welfare fraud, tax evasion, computer crimes, the Healthcare Crimes Unit, and securities violations), the Victims' Compensation Program and the SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner) Program are also within the Criminal Division. ([back to top](#))

Investigation Division

Division Profile: Anna Love, Chief; 6 investigators; 1 legal secretary.

The Investigation Division carries out a wide variety of both criminal and civil investigations, and serves as a resource for specialized assistance and advice for other agencies with respect to investigations. The Division carries out statutorily-required investigations of fraud against the State, and the use of deadly force by police officers. The Division is the primary investigative agency in the State for any sort of public corruption. The Division provides investigative services for other divisions of the Attorney General's Office, several state licensing boards, and the eight District Attorneys in the State when the need arises.

Members of the Division are often called upon to provide specialized training to other members of Maine's law enforcement community, including police chiefs and sheriffs. The Division Chief serves as the Attorney General's liaison with the State's law enforcement community. ([back to top](#))

Litigation Division

Division Profile: Tom Knowlton, Chief; 20 AAGs; 2 research assistants; 3 senior legal secretaries.

The Litigation Division has a wide variety of responsibilities, which can be roughly divided into three parts:

- 1. General Civil Litigation:** This group is responsible when the State or its officials are sued for monetary damages under State and Federal law, and when they are sued in civil rights actions including employment related claims. This group is also generally responsible when a suit is filed challenging the constitutionality of a Maine statute or is particularly complex, and often works with attorneys in other divisions. This group also deals with quirky matters, such as boundary disputes with other states, and attempting to recover an original copy of the Declaration of Independence. It oversees civil appeals, sometimes assists with criminal appeals, and serves as a resource for litigation-related issues within the Office. This group, in addition, has expertise in issues regarding Maine's recognized Indian Tribes.
- 2. Tax Unit:** Generally, the tax unit handles all civil litigation and appeals involving Maine Revenue Services, including bankruptcy and collection work, and provides advice to the agency. The group brings in more revenues than it costs the agency to fund them.
- 3. General Government:** This group provides legal advice and representation in administrative and judicial proceedings for the Department of Education, the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, the Bureau of Corporations, election matters within the Department of the Secretary of State, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Administrative and Financial Services. This group is actively engaged in matters relating to child labor laws, bankruptcy, unemployment compensation, payment of wages, state and school construction contracts, state leases, the Maine Clean Election Act, election recounts, teacher certification, special education and collections.

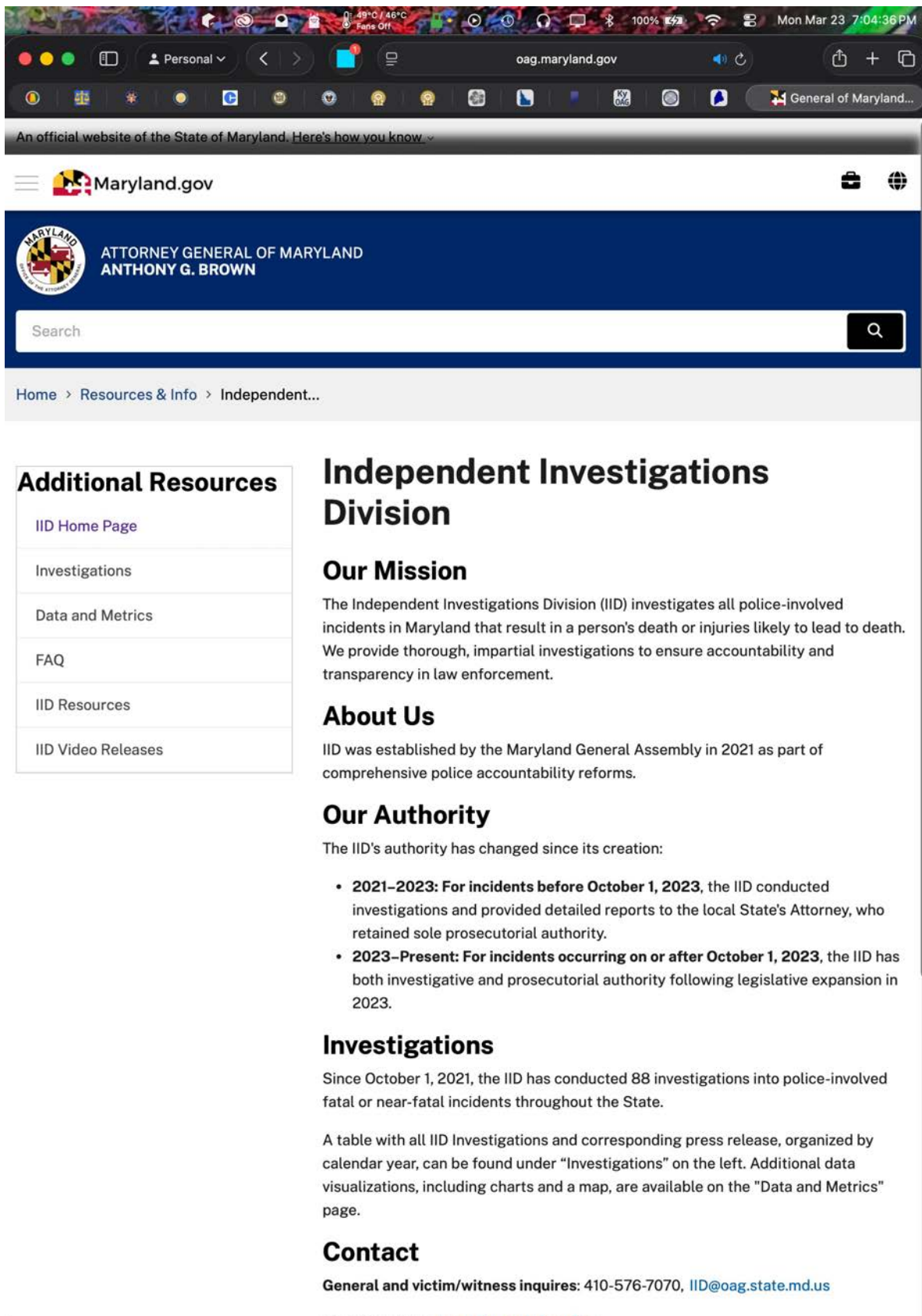
([back to top](#))

Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)

The Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) is a statewide system that is charged with the investigation of sudden, unexpected and violent deaths. The office was established as a state agency in July 1968. It is located in Augusta on Hospital Street, behind the State Police Crime Laboratory. The staff consists of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, an administrator, one Director of Laboratory and Mortuary Operations, two Medico-Legal Death Investigators, four Administrative Support Staff, and two Medical Examiner Assistants.

The Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. Alice Briones, was appointed by Governor Mills in June 2024. Approximately 40 physicians who are trained medical examiners volunteer to serve the state and are appointed by the Chief Medical Examiner to function in their local communities.

The OCME is dedicated to providing the citizens of Maine with comprehensive, scientific, forensic investigation of deaths that fall within the jurisdiction of the office, determined by state statute (Title 22, Chapter 711, MEDICAL EXAMINER ACT). Approximately 4,000 deaths are reported to the OCME each year. After initial investigation, the office accepts jurisdiction in approximately 2,600 cases, providing complete death investigation and determining the cause and manner of death. When



An official website of the State of Maryland. Here's how you know.

oag.maryland.gov

General of Maryland...

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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MARYLAND
ANTHONY G. BROWN

Search

Home > Resources & Info > Independent...

Additional Resources

- [IID Home Page](#)
- [Investigations](#)
- [Data and Metrics](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [IID Resources](#)
- [IID Video Releases](#)

Independent Investigations Division

Our Mission

The Independent Investigations Division (IID) investigates all police-involved incidents in Maryland that result in a person's death or injuries likely to lead to death. We provide thorough, impartial investigations to ensure accountability and transparency in law enforcement.

About Us

IID was established by the Maryland General Assembly in 2021 as part of comprehensive police accountability reforms.

Our Authority

The IID's authority has changed since its creation:

- **2021–2023: For incidents before October 1, 2023**, the IID conducted investigations and provided detailed reports to the local State's Attorney, who retained sole prosecutorial authority.
- **2023–Present: For incidents occurring on or after October 1, 2023**, the IID has both investigative and prosecutorial authority following legislative expansion in 2023.

Investigations

Since October 1, 2021, the IID has conducted 88 investigations into police-involved fatal or near-fatal incidents throughout the State.

A table with all IID Investigations and corresponding press release, organized by calendar year, can be found under "Investigations" on the left. Additional data visualizations, including charts and a map, are available on the "Data and Metrics" page.

Contact

General and victim/witness inquires: 410-576-7070, IID@oag.state.md.us

An official website of the State of Maryland. [Here's how you know](#)

Consumer Guidance
Find helpful information to protect yourself as a consumer, including alerts about common scams and detailed fact sheets on your rights as a consumer.

- Consumer Protection Division
 - Health Education and Advocacy Unit
 - Home Builder Registration Unit
 - Health Club Unit
- Consumer Alerts
- Publications & Facts Sheets
- Helpful Links

Civil Rights
Know your rights and learn how our office is protecting Marylanders

- Civil Rights Division
 - FAQ and Resources
 - Cases and Projects

Residential Property and Medical Professional Insurance
Useful information for Maryland Homeowners and Medical Professionals

- People's Insurance Counsel Division

Medicaid Fraud and Vulnerable Victims
Learn how to report Medicaid fraud and how to help protect vulnerable adults.

- Medicaid Fraud & Vulnerable Victims Unit

Securities
View important investor education information and learn how we protect investors.

- Securities Division
 - Investor Education Resources

Investigations & Enforcement
The Maryland Attorney General's Office conducts investigations and enforces laws to protect the public, support victims, and uphold accountability — learn more about our work across victim services, abuse reporting, independent investigations, and tobacco enforcement.

Independent Investigation Division
Learn how the Independent Investigations Division reviews police-involved incidents, and explore related FAQs, resources, and camera footage.

- Independent Investigations Division Overview
- Police-Involved Incidents
- FAQ
- Resources
- Camera Footage

Tobacco Enforcement
Explore how the Tobacco Enforcement Unit regulates tobacco products in Maryland and access tools, laws, and searchable brand and manufacturer databases.

- Tobacco Enforcement Unit Overview
- Tobacco Products in Maryland
- Tobacco Brand Search
- Tobacco Manufacturer Search
- Complimentary Legislation
- The Escrow Act

Victims of Abuse
Learn how to report child sexual abuse linked to schools or places of worship, and access the revised report on abuse in the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

- Child Sexual Abuse Reporting & Redacted Report on Child Sexual Abuse in the Archdiocese of Baltimore

Victim Services
The Maryland Attorney General's Office provides dedicated support to crime victims and their families, offering rights guidance, case updates, and connections to local and statewide services.

- Victim Services Contact

mass.gov

An official website of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts [Here's how you know](#)

Menu Select Language State Organizations

Mass.gov Search Mass.gov SEARCH

Office of the Attorney General > Contact the Attorney General's Office > Bureaus at the Attorney General's Office

OFFERED BY Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General's Criminal Bureau

File a request for review with the Criminal Bureau at the Attorney General's Office, and learn more about the work of the different divisions in the bureau.

The Attorney General's Criminal Bureau works to protect the public by investigating and prosecuting a wide range of criminal cases. These include public corruption, financial fraud, organized crime, major narcotic offenses, appellate issues, insurance and unemployment fraud, internet crimes, and more. The Criminal Bureau's investigations are supported by a team of State Police detectives. If you need to contact the Criminal Bureau, please fill out a Criminal Bureau request for review. If you are experiencing an emergency, or if you believe that your safety is in immediate danger, please call 9-1-1 or contact your local police department.

What would you like to do?

Top tasks

File a Criminal Bureau request for review →

Feedback

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "mass.gov". The page has a green header with "THE DETAILS" and a dark grey header with "CONTACTS". Under "THE DETAILS", there are two sub-sections: "How to file" and "Contact". The "How to file" section is active, showing a "How to file" heading and a "Contact" sub-heading. Below this, there is a box titled "Online" with a close button (X). The text inside the box reads: "If you are experiencing an emergency, or if you believe that your safety is in immediate danger, please call 9-1-1 or contact your local police department." followed by a paragraph: "The Attorney General's Criminal Bureau works to protect the public by investigating and prosecuting a wide range of criminal cases. These include public corruption, financial fraud, and other violations of the public trust, organized crime, major narcotic offenses, appellate issues, insurance and unemployment fraud, internet and online crimes, and more. If you believe that you have information related to a criminal offense that may be investigated or prosecuted by the Criminal Bureau, please complete the request for review form." and a link: "Fill out the request for review form." Under the "CONTACTS" section, there is a heading "Criminal Bureau Duty Line" and a "Phone" icon with the number "617-963-2223". At the bottom, there is a "Contact" section with a heading "Criminal Bureau Duty Line" and a plus sign (+).

THE DETAILS

CONTACTS

How to file

Contact

Online

If you are experiencing an emergency, or if you believe that your safety is in immediate danger, please call 9-1-1 or contact your local police department.

The Attorney General's Criminal Bureau works to protect the public by investigating and prosecuting a wide range of criminal cases. These include public corruption, financial fraud, and other violations of the public trust, organized crime, major narcotic offenses, appellate issues, insurance and unemployment fraud, internet and online crimes, and more. If you believe that you have information related to a criminal offense that may be investigated or prosecuted by the Criminal Bureau, please complete the request for review form.

[Fill out the request for review form.](#)

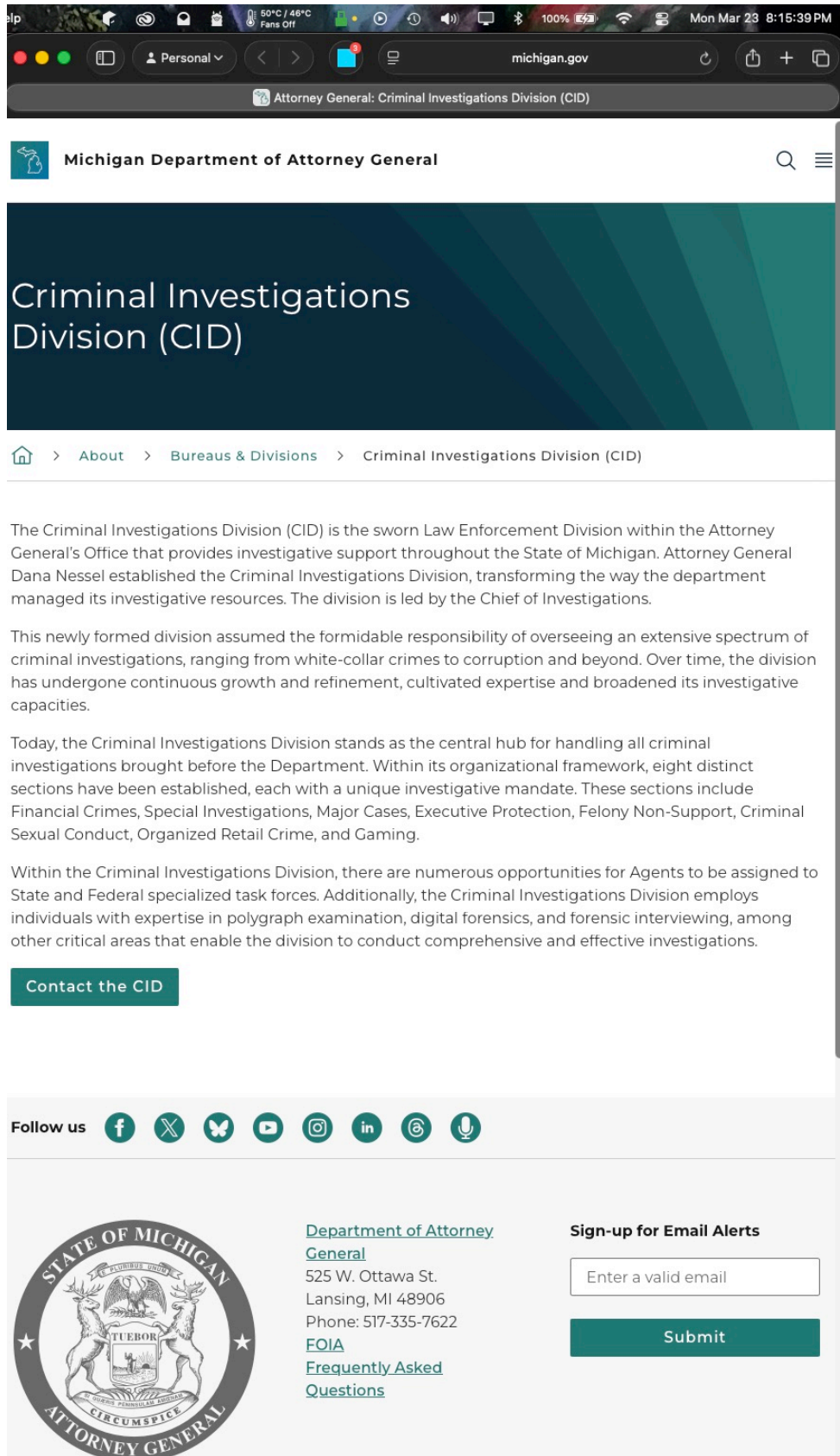
Criminal Bureau Duty Line

Phone

[617-963-2223](tel:617-963-2223)

Contact

Criminal Bureau Duty Line



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Michigan Department of Attorney General's Criminal Investigations Division (CID) website. The browser's address bar shows "michigan.gov" and the page title is "Attorney General: Criminal Investigations Division (CID)". The website header includes the Michigan Department of Attorney General logo and a search icon. The main content area features a large banner with the text "Criminal Investigations Division (CID)". Below the banner is a breadcrumb trail: "Home > About > Bureaus & Divisions > Criminal Investigations Division (CID)". The main text describes the CID as the sworn Law Enforcement Division within the Attorney General's Office, established by Attorney General Dana Nessel. It details the division's responsibilities, including overseeing a wide range of criminal investigations from white-collar crimes to corruption. The text also mentions that the CID is the central hub for handling all criminal investigations brought before the Department, with eight distinct sections: Financial Crimes, Special Investigations, Major Cases, Executive Protection, Felony Non-Support, Criminal Sexual Conduct, Organized Retail Crime, and Gaming. A "Contact the CID" button is visible. Below the main text is a "Follow us" section with social media icons for Facebook, X, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, and a microphone icon. At the bottom, there is a section for the "Department of Attorney General" with contact information (525 W. Ottawa St., Lansing, MI 48906, Phone: 517-335-7622) and links to "FOIA", "Frequently Asked Questions", and "Sign-up for Email Alerts". The email alert section includes a text input field for an email address and a "Submit" button. The Michigan State Seal is also displayed on the left side of the bottom section.

Michigan Department of Attorney General

Criminal Investigations Division (CID)

Home > About > Bureaus & Divisions > Criminal Investigations Division (CID)

The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) is the sworn Law Enforcement Division within the Attorney General's Office that provides investigative support throughout the State of Michigan. Attorney General Dana Nessel established the Criminal Investigations Division, transforming the way the department managed its investigative resources. The division is led by the Chief of Investigations.

This newly formed division assumed the formidable responsibility of overseeing an extensive spectrum of criminal investigations, ranging from white-collar crimes to corruption and beyond. Over time, the division has undergone continuous growth and refinement, cultivated expertise and broadened its investigative capacities.

Today, the Criminal Investigations Division stands as the central hub for handling all criminal investigations brought before the Department. Within its organizational framework, eight distinct sections have been established, each with a unique investigative mandate. These sections include Financial Crimes, Special Investigations, Major Cases, Executive Protection, Felony Non-Support, Criminal Sexual Conduct, Organized Retail Crime, and Gaming.

Within the Criminal Investigations Division, there are numerous opportunities for Agents to be assigned to State and Federal specialized task forces. Additionally, the Criminal Investigations Division employs individuals with expertise in polygraph examination, digital forensics, and forensic interviewing, among other critical areas that enable the division to conduct comprehensive and effective investigations.

[Contact the CID](#)

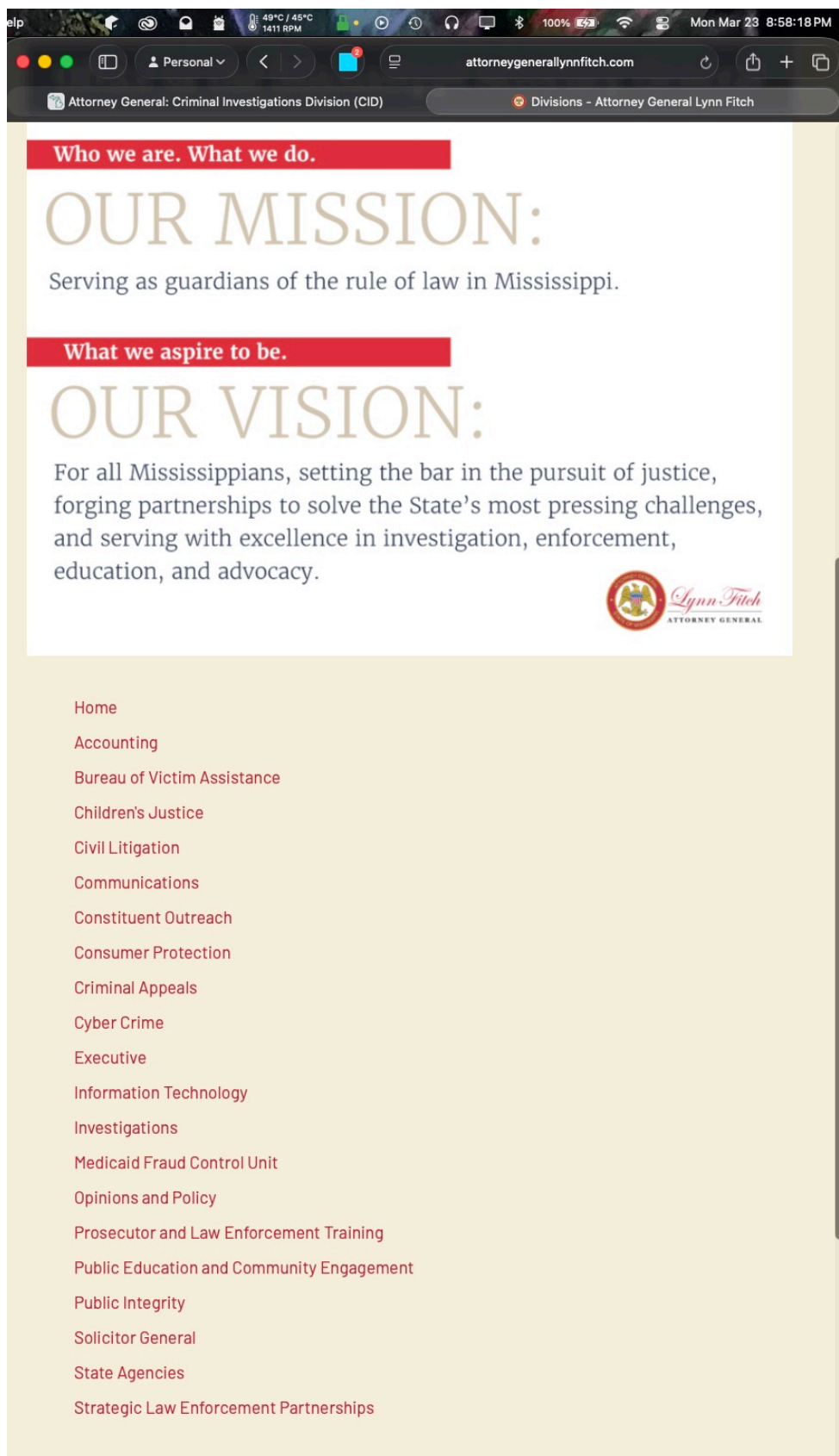
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Lansing, MI 48906
Phone: 517-335-7622
[FOIA](#)
[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

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The screenshot shows the official website of Catherine L. Hanaway, Missouri Attorney General. The header includes the state seal and her name. A navigation menu on the left lists various divisions, with 'Public Safety' highlighted. A portrait of Catherine L. Hanaway is displayed next to the menu. Below the menu, the 'Public Safety' section is detailed, explaining its role within the Criminal Litigation Division and listing its units: Special Prosecutions Unit, Habeas Unit, Sexually Violent Predator Unit (SVP), Victim Services, and Legal Support Unit. The text further describes the Special Prosecutions Unit's involvement in criminal cases across Missouri.

Catherine L. Hanaway
MISSOURI ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Cold Case
Consumer Protection
Civil Litigation
Financial Services
Labor Division
Governmental Affairs
Public Safety
Criminal Appeals
Medicaid Fraud
Human Trafficking
SAFE Kits Initiative

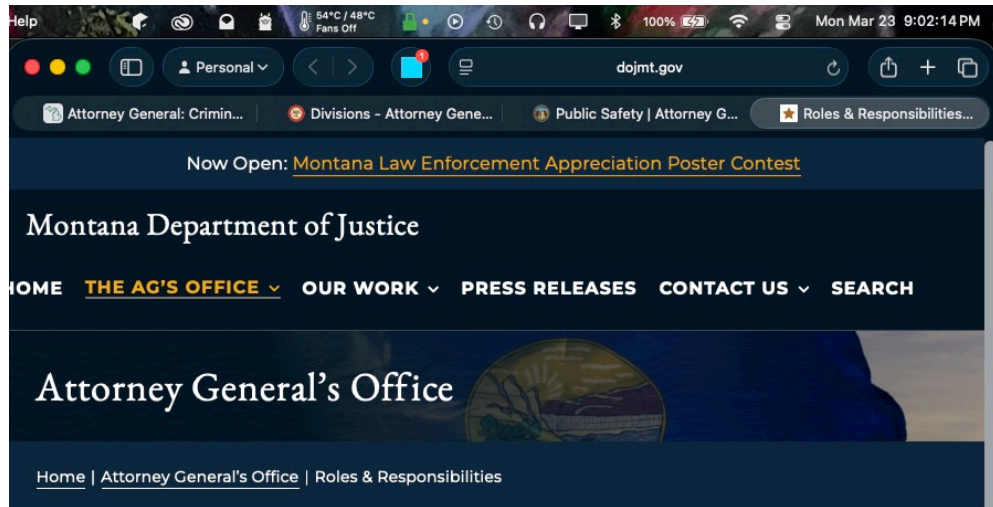
Catherine L. Hanaway
Missouri Attorney General

Public Safety

[Home](#) » [Divisions](#) » Public Safety

The Public Safety Section is part of the Criminal Litigation Division and works extensively with local prosecutors and State and Federal law enforcement agencies. The Section consists of the Special Prosecutions Unit, Habeas Unit, Sexually Violent Predator Unit (SVP), Victim Services and Legal Support Unit.

The **Special Prosecutions Unit** is involved in a wide range of criminal prosecutions at the investigation and trial level throughout Missouri, many of them homicide cases and child sexual abuse cases. The Unit's prosecutors are appointed to assist in serious or complex prosecutions at the request of a local prosecutor and by direction of the Governor, pursuant to Section 27.030, RSMo, or are appointed as special prosecutors by a court when local prosecutors have a conflict of interest, under Section 56.110, RSMo.



Roles & Responsibilities

Under Montana law, the Attorney General is the state's chief legal officer, chief law enforcement officer, and director of the Montana Department of Justice. As the State's chief legal officer, the Attorney General is responsible for representing and defending Montana's legal positions and Montana's laws with other sovereign governments such as the federal government and other states.

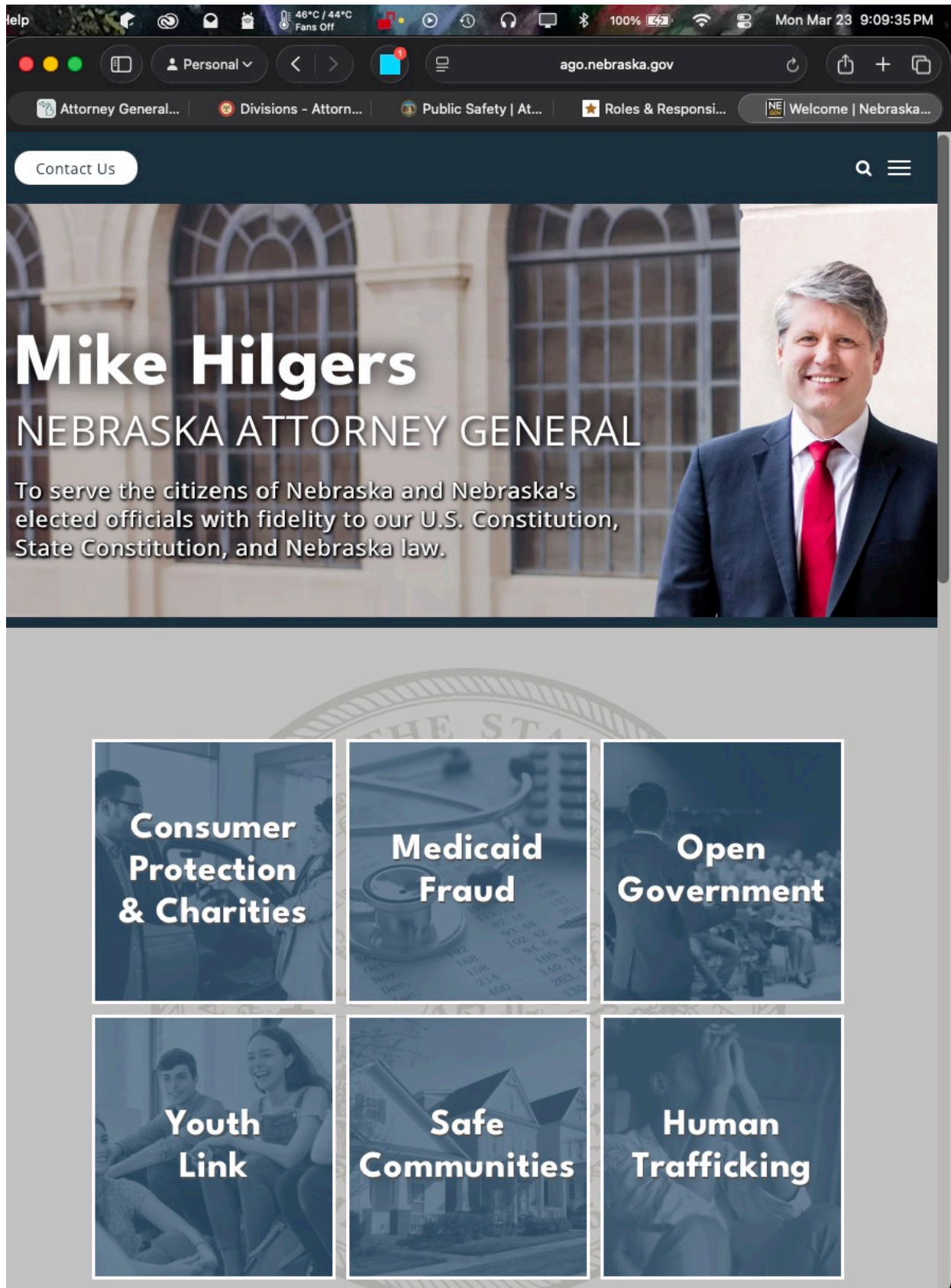
Montana's Constitution provides that "[t]he attorney general is the legal officer of the state and shall have the duties and powers provided by law." Mont. Const. Art. VI, § 4(4). The delegates to the 1972 Montana Constitutional Convention made the Attorney General an independent elected official responsible to the people of Montana, and not to the Governor or any other elected official.

The Attorney General controls and manages all litigation on behalf of the State, and may also intervene in all suits or proceedings which are of concern to the general public. The Attorney General's legal views and opinions prevail when a conflict arises between state agencies and officers whom the Attorney General represents. (Click [here](#) for the Montana Department of Justice's policy for service of process upon the State of Montana and its officers; and serving notices of constitutional challenge.)

The Attorney General also has supervisory authority over the State's 56 county attorneys and, at the request of local, state or federal law enforcement agencies, can investigate criminal violations of law.

The Attorney General's authority, duties, and responsibilities also include:

- Authority and control over all legal actions concerning state lands. Mont. Code Ann. § 77-1-111.
- Authority to provide legal opinions – which carry the weight of law – to the Legislature; to state officers, boards or commissions; to city attorneys and to county commissioners and county attorneys. Mont. Code Ann. § 2-15-501.
- Authority to review and approve all state agreements and contracts with Montana's sovereign tribal nations. Mont. Code Ann. § 18-11-105.
- Limited authority to review all ballot initiatives and referenda for "legal sufficiency," and to approve ballot statements. Mont. Code Ann. § 13-27-312, 315.
- Establish and maintain a criminal justice information telecommunications network for connecting federal, state, county, and city law enforcement agencies. Mont. Code Ann. § 44-2-



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL ago.nebraska.gov. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. The main content area displays a list of divisions of the Nebraska Attorney General's Office. The list includes:

- Advise state officials and agencies on proper legal compliance;
- Defend Nebraska's interests in disputes with other states over water rights and overreach by Federal agencies;
- Protect the public health and safety of Nebraskans by pursuing disciplinary actions when necessary against health care professionals who endanger the public by violations of health regulations and drug laws;
- Provide professional legal representation in all civil proceedings on behalf of the State.

Below the list, the heading "Divisions of the Office" is followed by a table listing the divisions. The "Health Licensure" division is highlighted in gray.

Division	Expand Icon
Criminal Bureau	+
Solicitor General	+
Civil Litigation Bureau	+
Legal Services	+
Health Licensure	+
Consumer Protection	+
Transportation	+
Medicaid Fraud	+
Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources	+

[Skip to Main Content](#)

NV.gov Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford

Special Prosecutions Division

The Nevada Attorney General's Office is committed to restoring the public trust in government.

The Special Prosecutions Division exercises the Office's general jurisdiction to conduct any prosecution in any court of this State for a violation of any law of the State. (NRS 228.120, 228.125)

The Special Prosecutions Division additionally prosecutes crime pursuant to the request of a District Attorney's Office supported by a Resolution from the Board of County Commissioners. (NRS 228.130)

The Special Prosecutions Division prosecutes crimes committed by State prisoners and persons acting in concert with such prisoners. (NRS 228.170)

The Special Prosecutions Division also contains the following prosecutions units:

- Public Integrity Unit:** prosecutes criminal offenses committed by elected state officers or employees in the course of their duties or related to their positions and secondarily prosecutes criminal offenses committed by county officers or employees. (NRS 228.175, 228.177)
 The Unit also investigates and prosecutes crimes referred by the District Attorneys' Offices due to conflict of interest. State employees who report public integrity violations are entitled to protection under [NRS 281.611 – 281.671](#). If you or someone you know has information concerning a public integrity crime, please contact the General Investigations Division at (775) 684-1100 or (702) 486-3420 or submit a written complaint [here](#).
- Prosecution Unit of Crimes Against Older Persons:** prosecutes crimes of abuse, neglect, exploitation or isolation of an older person. (NRS 228.250 et. seq.)
- Missing Children's Unit:** investigates, assists in the recovery of and prosecutes cases involving kidnapped, abducted and missing children. (NRS 432.157 et. seq.)
- Prosecution Unit of Rural Domestic Violence:** prosecutes domestic violence related offenses in Lincoln, White Pine, Eureka, Nye, Esmeralda and Mineral counties.

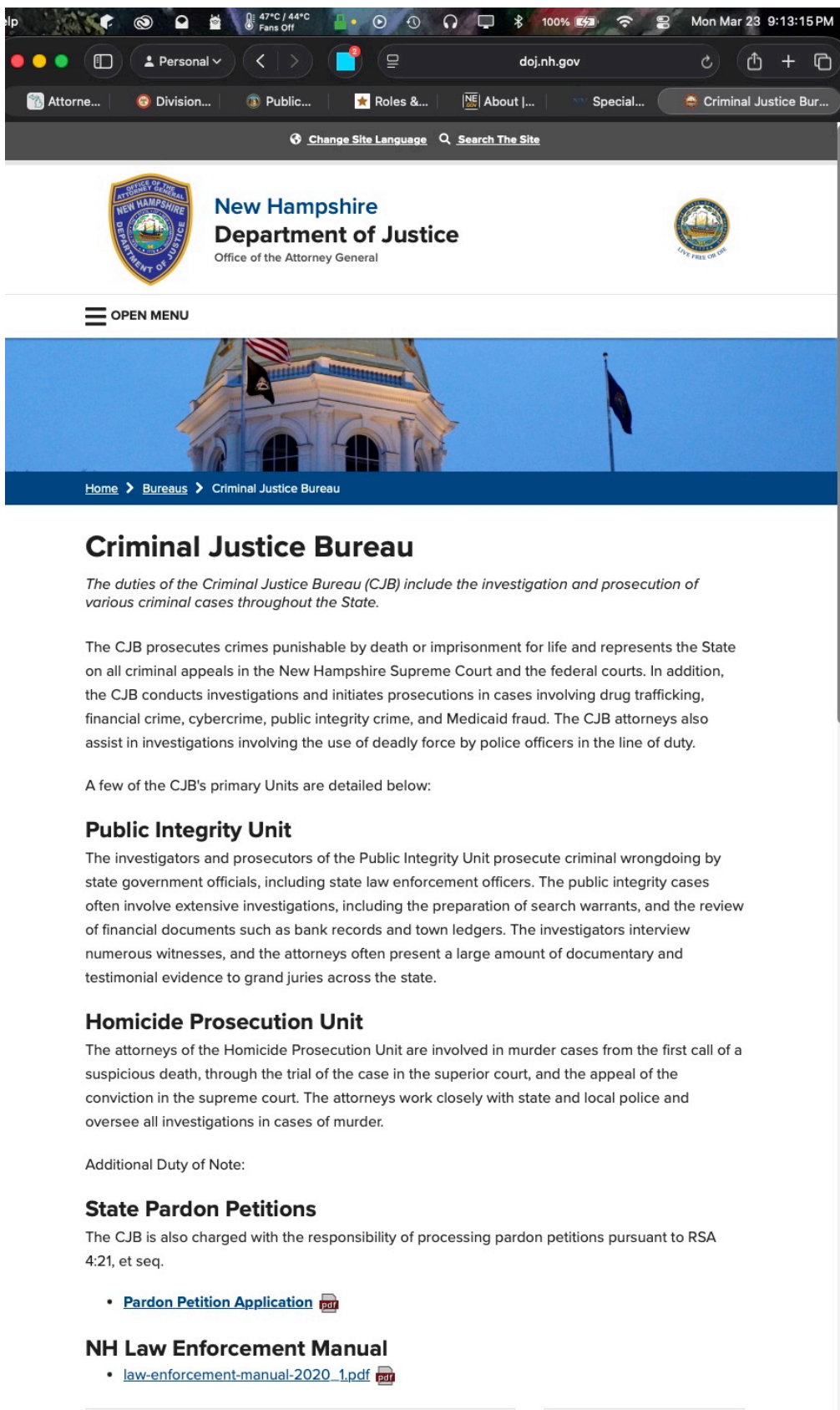
The Special Prosecutions Division also litigates federal habeas corpus petitions, representing the State of Nevada against the State's most serious offenders, in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Contact

702-486-3420

Quick Links

[Fraud Unit](#)
[Special Prosecutions Division](#)



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doj.nh.gov

Attorney... Division... Public... Roles &... About |... Special... Criminal Justice Bur...

Change Site Language Search The Site

 **New Hampshire**
Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General



OPEN MENU

Home > Bureaus > Criminal Justice Bureau

Criminal Justice Bureau

The duties of the Criminal Justice Bureau (CJB) include the investigation and prosecution of various criminal cases throughout the State.

The CJB prosecutes crimes punishable by death or imprisonment for life and represents the State on all criminal appeals in the New Hampshire Supreme Court and the federal courts. In addition, the CJB conducts investigations and initiates prosecutions in cases involving drug trafficking, financial crime, cybercrime, public integrity crime, and Medicaid fraud. The CJB attorneys also assist in investigations involving the use of deadly force by police officers in the line of duty.

A few of the CJB's primary Units are detailed below:

Public Integrity Unit

The investigators and prosecutors of the Public Integrity Unit prosecute criminal wrongdoing by state government officials, including state law enforcement officers. The public integrity cases often involve extensive investigations, including the preparation of search warrants, and the review of financial documents such as bank records and town ledgers. The investigators interview numerous witnesses, and the attorneys often present a large amount of documentary and testimonial evidence to grand juries across the state.

Homicide Prosecution Unit

The attorneys of the Homicide Prosecution Unit are involved in murder cases from the first call of a suspicious death, through the trial of the case in the superior court, and the appeal of the conviction in the supreme court. The attorneys work closely with state and local police and oversee all investigations in cases of murder.

Additional Duty of Note:

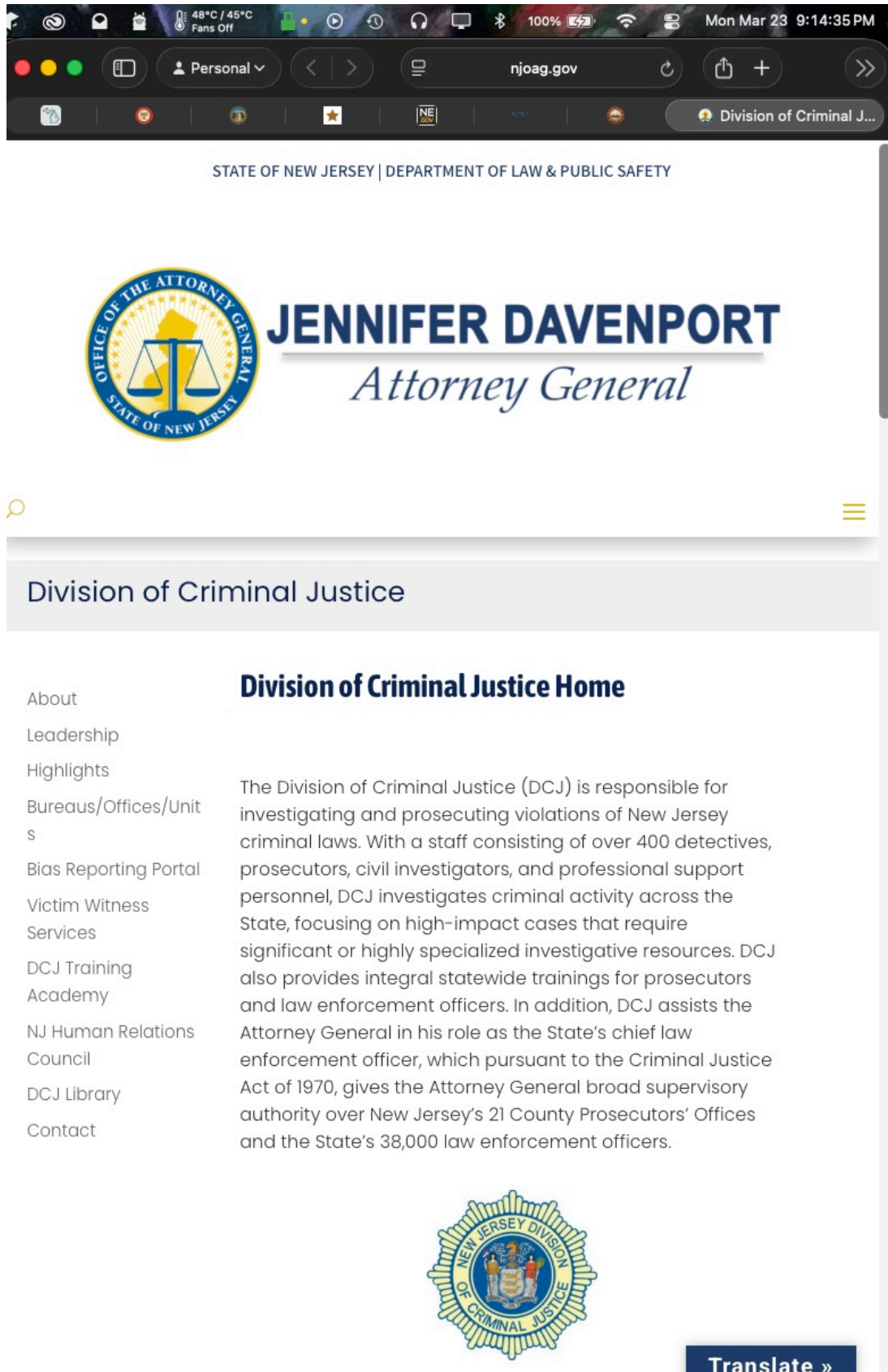
State Pardon Petitions

The CJB is also charged with the responsibility of processing pardon petitions pursuant to RSA 4:21, et seq.

- [Pardon Petition Application](#) 

NH Law Enforcement Manual

- [law-enforcement-manual-2020_1.pdf](#) 



STATE OF NEW JERSEY | DEPARTMENT OF LAW & PUBLIC SAFETY



JENNIFER DAVENPORT

Attorney General

Division of Criminal Justice

About

Leadership

Highlights

Bureaus/Offices/Units

Bias Reporting Portal

Victim Witness Services

DCJ Training Academy

NJ Human Relations Council

DCJ Library

Contact

Division of Criminal Justice Home

The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of New Jersey criminal laws. With a staff consisting of over 400 detectives, prosecutors, civil investigators, and professional support personnel, DCJ investigates criminal activity across the State, focusing on high-impact cases that require significant or highly specialized investigative resources. DCJ also provides integral statewide trainings for prosecutors and law enforcement officers. In addition, DCJ assists the Attorney General in his role as the State's chief law enforcement officer, which pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1970, gives the Attorney General broad supervisory authority over New Jersey's 21 County Prosecutors' Offices and the State's 38,000 law enforcement officers.



[Translate »](#)

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Personal nmdoj.gov Criminal Affairs - Ne...

New Mexico Department of Justice

Home » About the Office » Criminal Affairs

Criminal Affairs

By statute, the criminal jurisdiction of the Attorney General is to prosecute and defend all criminal related cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals in which the State is a party.

The Attorney General has authority to prosecute and defend any criminal action and proceedings when, in his judgment, the interest of the state requires such action or when requested by the Governor. The Attorney General also has statutory jurisdiction when any district attorney either refers and/or fails to prosecute any criminal matter, and shares concurrent jurisdiction with local District Attorneys for specific offenses, including:

- Violations of the Medicaid Fraud Act
- Human Trafficking
- Governmental Conduct
- Campaign Practices
- Violations of the Motor Carrier Act
- Violations of the New Mexico Uniform Securities Act
- Adulterated or Misbranded Food

Criminal Affairs is broadly divided into Special Prosecutions, Victim Services, Special Investigations, and the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, as described below.

Special Prosecutions

The Special Prosecutions Division is responsible for prosecuting complex and specialized criminal cases throughout New Mexico. The Division specializes in handling cases related to internet crimes against children, child exploitation, violent crimes, fraud, and government accountability. The Special Prosecutions Division provides assistance and trial support to local prosecutors and law enforcement, and provides training for federal, state, and local agencies. In addition, the Division performs prosecutorial reviews of [officer involved incidents](#).

Resources

- Get Help
- About the Office
- Join Our Team
- Press Releases
- Publications
- Initiatives

Related Content

- Civil Affairs
- Community Engagement
- Consumer Affairs
- Criminal Affairs**
- Impact Litigation
- Intake & Constituent Services
- Legislative Affairs
- Meet the Attorney General
- Solicitor General
- Special Investigations

Stay Connected



Office of the New York State Attorney General

Letitia James
New York State Attorney General

Search ag.ny.gov

How can we help you?

I Want To...

About | Resources | Libraries & Documents | News & Media | Contact Us

Home | About The Office | Criminal Justice Division

Criminal Justice Division

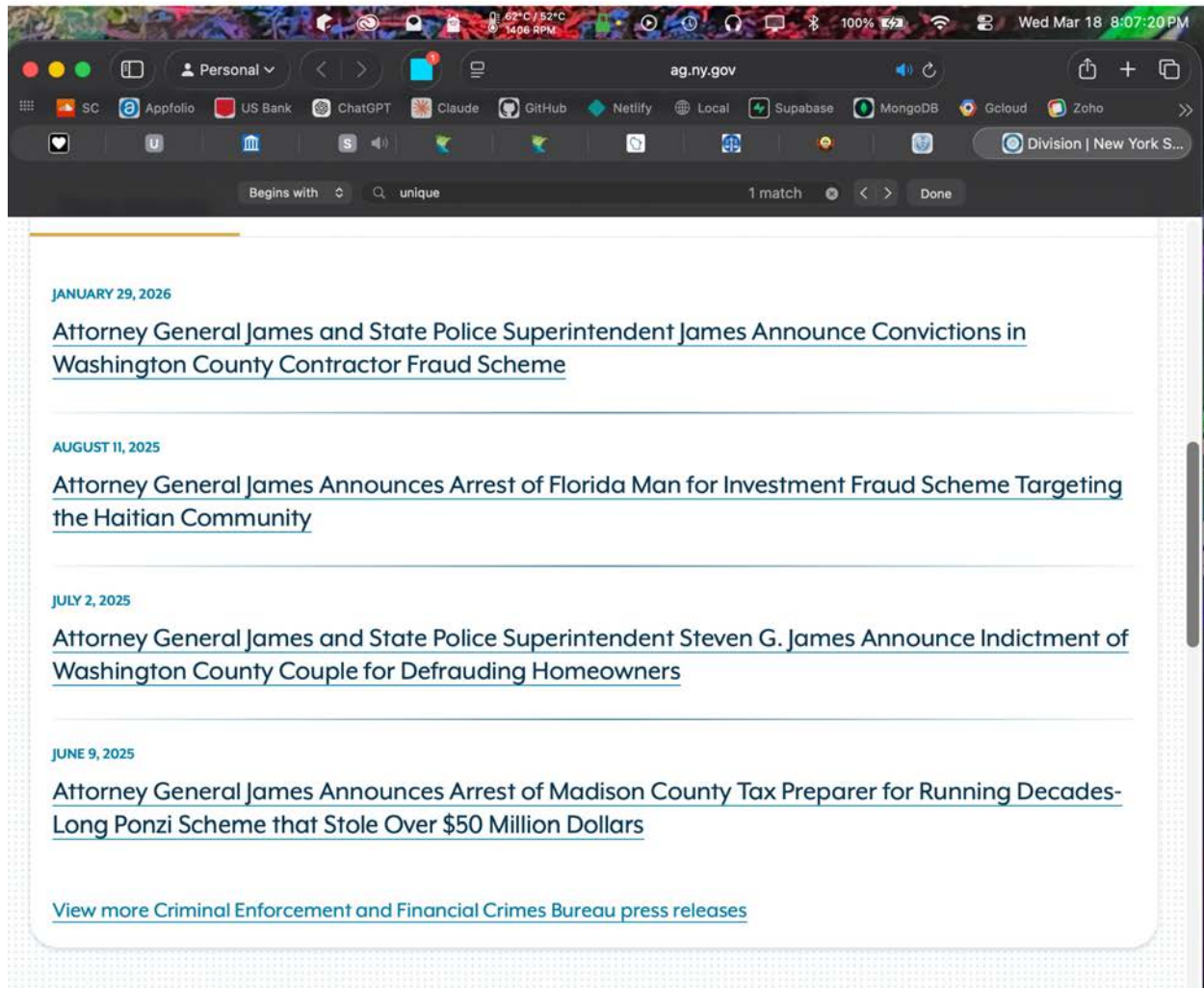
Learn more about:

- [Criminal Enforcement and Financial Crimes Bureau](#)
- [Investigations](#)
- [Medicaid Fraud Control Unit](#)
- [Office of Special Investigation](#)
- [Organized Crime Task Force](#)
- [Public Integrity Bureau](#)
- [Real Estate Enforcement Unit](#)

Criminal Enforcement and Financial Crimes Bureau

The Attorney General's unique statewide criminal jurisdiction enables the Criminal Enforcement and Financial Crimes Bureau to address criminal conduct throughout the state, including complex financial crimes that cross county lines.

Criminal Enforcement and Financial Crimes Bureau work



Investigations

Investigations consists of over 200 sworn police officer and civil investigators in the Major Investigations Unit, Criminal Enforcement and Financial Crimes Bureau, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, Office of Special Investigations, Organized Crime Task Force, Public Integrity Bureau, and Special Operations Unit. Investigators assist with the office's ongoing civil and criminal investigations and prosecutions. Many have specialized training in computer forensics; language; forensic accounting; and technical surveillance, such as through wiretaps, bugs, and cameras. Over 40 civil investigators are assigned to work on supporting a defense in lawsuits brought against state agencies and employees.

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, the largest unit within the Attorney General's Criminal Division, is the centerpiece of New York's effort to investigate, penalize, and prosecute individuals and companies responsible for improper or fraudulent Medicaid billing schemes. It also handles numerous cases in order to safeguard elderly and disabled New Yorkers from abuse and neglect in nursing homes and other health care facilities.

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the North Carolina Department of Justice (ncdoj.gov) website. The browser's address bar shows 'ncdoj.gov' and the page title is 'Responding to Crime...'. The website header includes navigation links: 'FILE A CONSUMER COMPLAINT', 'SEARCH NCDOJ', and 'REPORT A ROBOCALL/TEXT'. Below the header, the Attorney General Jeff Jackson's name and title are displayed, along with the Department of Justice logo. To the right, contact information for the Robocall Hotline and other complaints is provided. The main content area is titled 'Responding to Crime' and contains several paragraphs of text, each followed by a link. The text describes the Department of Justice's role in responding to crime, including handling special prosecutions, state criminal appeals, and providing training and assistance to local law enforcement. It also mentions the Chief Law Enforcement Officer, Attorney General Jeff Jackson's number one priority is protecting the people of North Carolina, including on public safety issues. The links provided are: [educate young people about the dangers of opioid misuse](#) and [North Carolina's response to hate crimes](#), [protect children from online safety threats](#), like cyberbullying and Internet predators. Learn how to [safeguard your personal information and your safety in the digital world](#), [DNA analysis at the North Carolina State Crime Lab](#) helps solve crimes, including [sexual assault](#), and exonerate the innocent. Watch then-Attorney General Josh Stein's summary of [NC DOJ's anti-crime efforts in 2017](#). The website footer shows a language dropdown menu set to 'English'.

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ncdoj.gov

Responding to Crime...

FILE A CONSUMER COMPLAINT

SEARCH NCDOJ

REPORT A ROBOCALL/TEXT

Attorney General
Jeff Jackson

Robocall Hotline: (844)-8-NO-ROBO
All Other Complaints: (877)-5-NO-SCAM
Outside NC: 919-716-6000
En Español: 919-716-0058

Menu

Responding to Crime

The Department of Justice leads the state in responding to crime. We handle special prosecutions, all state criminal appeals, and provide training other assistance to local law enforcement, as well as work to improve the State's response to crime and other public safety issues. As the Chief Law Enforcement Officer, Attorney General Jeff Jackson's number one priority is protecting the people of North Carolina, including on public safety issues.

Learn how to [educate young people about the dangers of opioid misuse](#) and [North Carolina's response to hate crimes](#).

Learn how to [protect children from online safety threats](#), like cyberbullying and Internet predators. Learn how to [safeguard your personal information and your safety in the digital world](#).

Learn about how [DNA analysis at the North Carolina State Crime Lab](#) helps solve crimes, including [sexual assault](#), and exonerate the innocent.

Watch then-Attorney General Josh Stein's summary of [NC DOJ's anti-crime efforts in 2017](#).

English

The screenshot shows a mobile browser view of the North Dakota Attorney General's website. The address bar displays 'attorneygeneral.nd.gov'. The page header includes the North Dakota state logo and the text 'nd.gov Official Portal for North Dakota State Government'. Below the header is a search bar and the name 'DREW H. WRIGLEY, NORTH DAKOTA ATTORNEY GENERAL'. The main content area is titled 'Criminal Justice Resources' and contains several sections: 'Assisting Criminal Justice Agencies', 'Criminal Investigations', 'Use Of Force/Officer Involved Shootings', and 'Prosecution Assistance'. Each section provides detailed information about the role of the Office of Attorney General in these areas.

Criminal Justice Resources

For Law Enforcement: [Go to Intoxilyzer & PBT Recertification](#)

Assisting Criminal Justice Agencies

The Office of Attorney General provides support systems and services to assist criminal justice agencies. This office does not have jurisdiction or authority over local law enforcement agencies. By statute, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation is an assisting agency (N.D.C.C. Ch. 12-60).

Criminal Investigations

When a criminal justice agency requests the BCI assist with an investigation, the requesting agency is the lead agency and as such, retains jurisdiction over the investigation and any media inquiries. The BCI does not comment on active/ongoing investigations. The prosecuting attorney, not the BCI, makes the decision regarding criminal charges. If charges are filed, an investigation is considered "active" until prosecution is complete or the charges dismissed.

Use Of Force/Officer Involved Shootings

If a law enforcement agency requests, the BCI will review an officer's use of force. The BCI conducts a thorough investigation of the use of force and reports its findings to the county state's attorney (who makes the charging decision), and the requesting agency. The BCI does not comment on the status of a use of force investigation.

While the BCI also may be assisting the agency in the investigation of the underlying criminal offense or incident, the requesting agency is the lead agency and retains jurisdiction over the case and any media inquiries about the suspect, the incident that led to the use of force, the pending criminal investigation, or the status of the officers involved.

Prosecution Assistance

The county state's attorneys have sole jurisdiction over prosecution of criminal offenses. This office does not have authority over the county state's attorneys. However, upon request of a state's attorney, an assistant attorney general may be assigned to provide prosecution assistance to the county. Generally, this office does not comment on these cases.

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ohioattorneygeneral.gov

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 **DAVE YOST**
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

[About the AGO](#) > Service Divisions

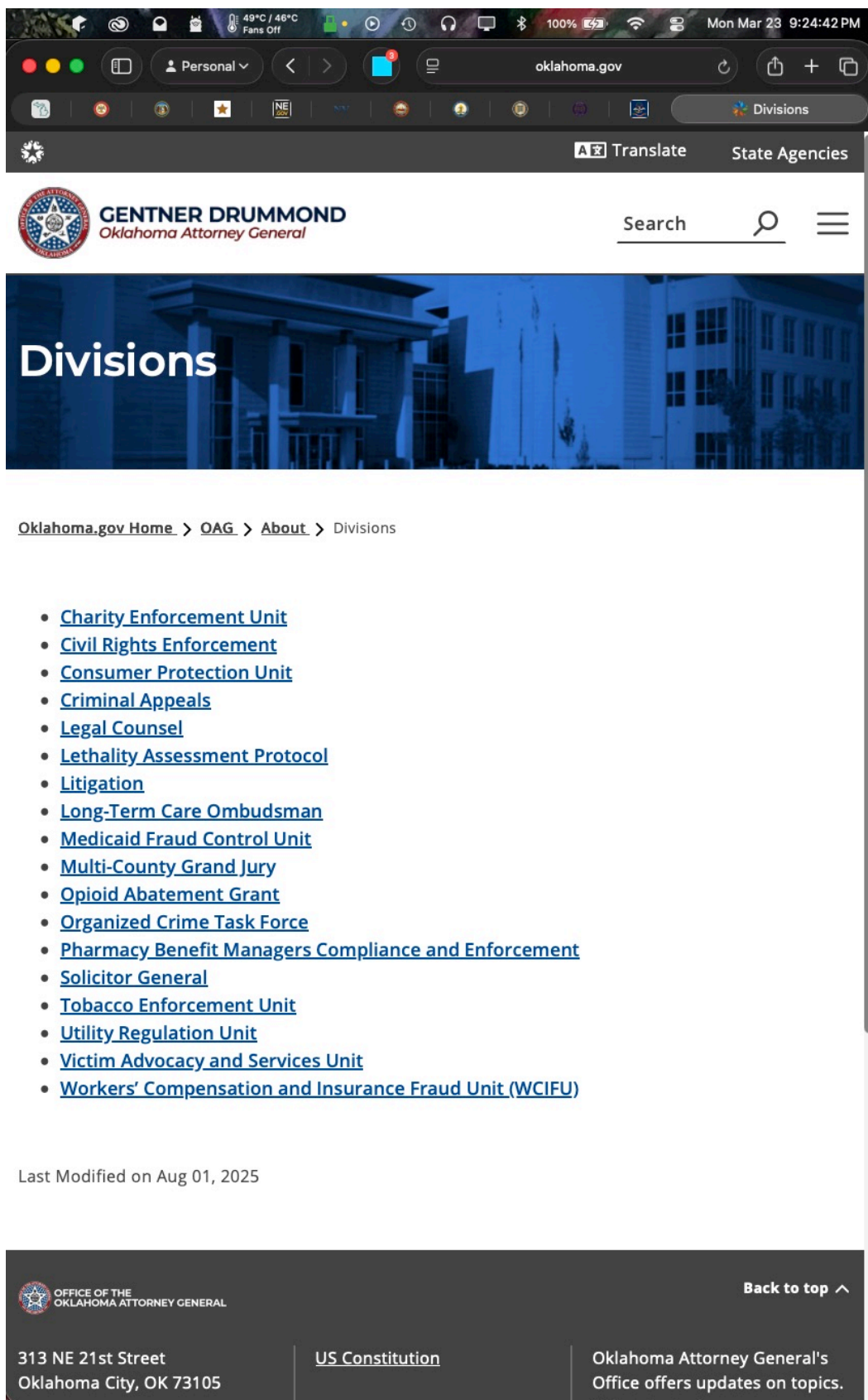
Service Divisions

The Attorney General's Office has nearly 30 sections that serve Ohio citizens. Ohioans of all kinds – families, taxpayers, consumers, veterans, crime victims and more are touched by the work of the Attorney General's Office.

The Ohio Attorney General's Office provides an array of services for consumers, military service members and veterans, businesses, law enforcement agencies, crime victims and others. Among other things, the office offers state crime lab assistance, resolves consumer complaints, protects nursing home residents and advocates for Ohioans' civil rights. To get one-stop help, you can call the Attorney General's Help Center at 800-282-0515 between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. weekdays.

[Click on the section names to find out more](#)

- [Antitrust](#)
- [Bureau of Criminal Investigation](#)
- [Charitable Law](#)
- [Civil Rights](#)
- [Collections Enforcement](#)
- [Constituent Services](#)
- [Constitutional Offices](#)
- [Consumer Protection](#)
- [Correctional Facility Inspection Services](#)
- [Court of Claims Defense](#)
- [Crime Victim Services](#)
- [Criminal Justice](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Employment Law](#)
- [Environmental Enforcement](#)
- [Executive Agencies](#)
- [Formal Opinions](#)
- [Health and Human Services](#)
- [Health Care Fraud](#)
- [Office of the Solicitor General](#)
- [Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy](#)
- [Organized Crime Investigations Commission](#)
- [Outside Counsel](#)
- [Policy and Legislation](#)
- [Public Utilities](#)
- [Special Prosecutions](#)
- [Workers' Compensation](#)



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Oklahoma Attorney General's website. The browser's address bar shows "oklahoma.gov". The website header includes the Oklahoma Attorney General's seal and the name "GENTNER DRUMMOND, Oklahoma Attorney General". A search bar and a menu icon are also present. The main heading is "Divisions". Below this, a breadcrumb trail reads "Oklahoma.gov Home > OAG > About > Divisions". A list of 20 divisions is provided, each as a blue hyperlink. The footer contains the office's address, a link to the US Constitution, and a statement about updates.

Divisions

Oklahoma.gov Home > OAG > About > Divisions

- [Charity Enforcement Unit](#)
- [Civil Rights Enforcement](#)
- [Consumer Protection Unit](#)
- [Criminal Appeals](#)
- [Legal Counsel](#)
- [Lethality Assessment Protocol](#)
- [Litigation](#)
- [Long-Term Care Ombudsman](#)
- [Medicaid Fraud Control Unit](#)
- [Multi-County Grand Jury](#)
- [Opioid Abatement Grant](#)
- [Organized Crime Task Force](#)
- [Pharmacy Benefit Managers Compliance and Enforcement](#)
- [Solicitor General](#)
- [Tobacco Enforcement Unit](#)
- [Utility Regulation Unit](#)
- [Victim Advocacy and Services Unit](#)
- [Workers' Compensation and Insurance Fraud Unit \(WCIFU\)](#)

Last Modified on Aug 01, 2025

OFFICE OF THE OKLAHOMA ATTORNEY GENERAL

313 NE 21st Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

[US Constitution](#)

Oklahoma Attorney General's Office offers updates on topics.

[Back to top](#)

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Oregon Department of Justice website. The browser's address bar shows 'doj.state.or.us'. The website header includes the text 'Oregon Department of Justice' and 'ATTORNEY GENERAL DAN RAYFIELD'. A search bar is present with the placeholder text 'Search'. Below the header is a navigation menu with links to 'ATTORNEY GENERAL', 'CHILD SUPPORT', 'CONSUMER PROTECTION', 'CHARITIES', 'VICTIMS & SURVIVORS', and 'MEDIA'. A secondary menu includes 'Office of the Attorney General', 'Federal Oversight', 'Civil Rights', 'Divisions' (which is highlighted), 'Client Resources', 'Public Records', 'Forms, Manuals, Reports & Rulemaking', and 'Careers'. The breadcrumb trail reads 'DOJ Home / Attorney General / Divisions / Divisions Overview'.

Divisions Overview

The Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ), headed by **Attorney General Dan Rayfield**, serves as the state's law firm. The agency is headquartered in Salem and has ten legal and thirteen child support offices throughout the state.

In addition to providing legal representation to state government, the DOJ advocates for and protects all Oregonians, especially the most vulnerable, such as children and seniors. The Oregon DOJ and its ten divisions are tasked with running programs related to **child support** », **charitable activities** », district attorney assistance, **crime victim compensation** » and **consumer protection** ».

In all, the DOJ and attorney general have responsibility and authority under more than 350 state laws.

In addition to the Office of the Attorney General, the Oregon DOJ has 10 divisions. They include:

- **Office of the Attorney General**
- **Administrative Services Division**
- **Appellate Division**
- **Child Advocacy and Protection Division**
- **Child Support Division »**
- **Civil Enforcement Division**
- **Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division**
- **Criminal Justice Division**
- **Financial Services Division**
- **General Counsel Division**
- **Trial Division**

For brief bios of division leaders, visit the [Division Leaders page](#) ».

attorneygeneral.gov

DAVID W. SUNDAY, JR.
PENNSYLVANIA ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE OFFICE NEWS & MEDIA GET HELP RESOURCES CONTACT

[Home](#) > Criminal Law Division

Criminal Law Division

The Criminal Law Division is responsible for investigating drug trafficking, child predators, organized crime, public corruption, insurance fraud and other criminal violations. The Commonwealth Attorneys' Act and thirty additional statutes provide extensive powers of prosecution to the Attorney General.

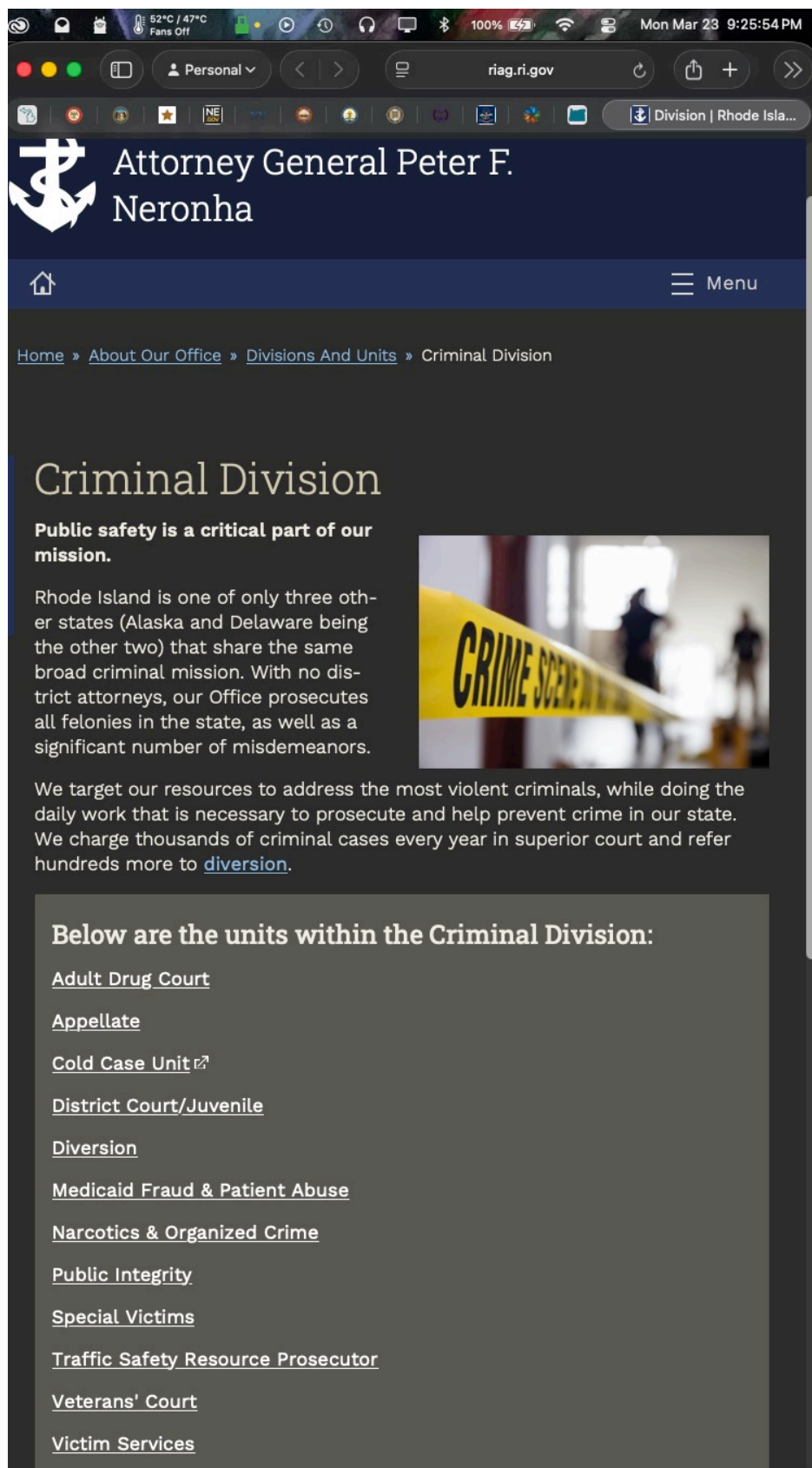
By law, the OAG has the power to investigate and prosecute criminal matters relating to the public duties of state officials and employees; corrupt organizations; charges referred by a Commonwealth agency pursuant to such agency's enforcement provisions; presentments returned by a Statewide Investigating Grand Jury; and, matters arising out of the Medicaid Fraud Control Section. In addition, the Criminal Law Division may prosecute referrals from a district attorney based on lack of resources or a conflict of interest, and may handle criminal appeals as the law provides.

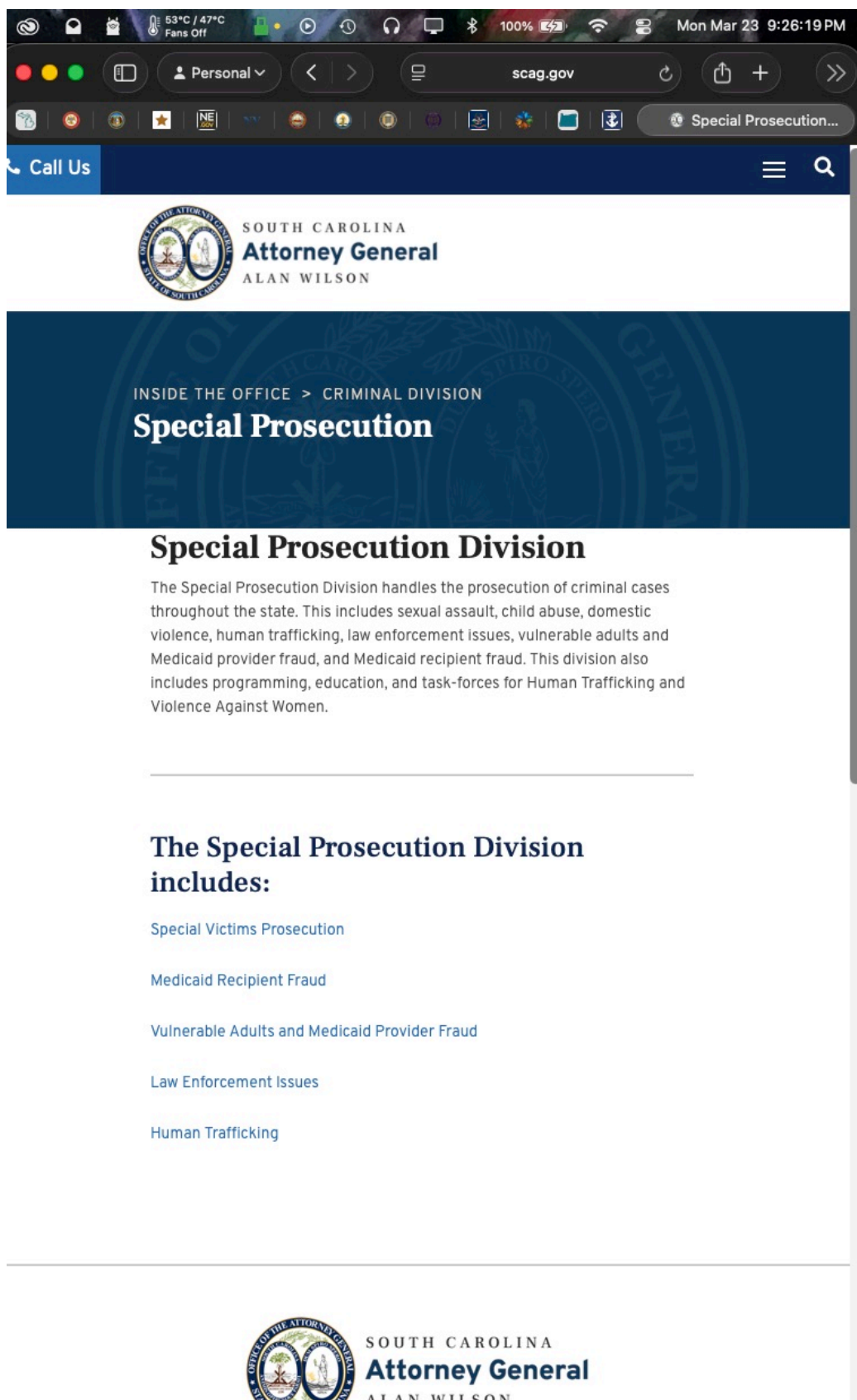
The Criminal Law Division is headed by an Executive Deputy Attorney General (EDAG), who is the Director and has overall responsibility for ensuring that the functions of the Division are properly administered. The Criminal Division EDAG reports to the Attorney General and the First Deputy Attorney General. The Director of the Criminal Division is responsible for keeping members of the Executive Office advised of all non-routine or sensitive matters.

The Criminal Law Division has Regional Offices located throughout the Commonwealth to carry out its functions. In addition, the Grand Jury offices are in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Norristown. The attorneys in the criminal division are organized into thirteen sections with a Chief Deputy Attorney General (CDAG) in charge of each section. Each CDAG reports to the Criminal Division EDAG.

The sections in the Criminal Law Division are:

- Appeals and Grand Jury
- Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering
- Child Predator
- Conviction Integrity
- Criminal Prosecutions
- Drug Strike Force
- Elder Exploitation Section
- Environmental Crimes
- Financial Crimes
- Gun Violence
- Human Trafficking
- Insurance Fraud
- Labor Fraud Unit
- Legal Services
- Medicaid Fraud Control
- Organized Crime
- Organized Retail Theft
- Public Corruption





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scag.gov

Special Prosecution...

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 SOUTH CAROLINA
Attorney General
ALAN WILSON

INSIDE THE OFFICE > CRIMINAL DIVISION

Special Prosecution

Special Prosecution Division

The Special Prosecution Division handles the prosecution of criminal cases throughout the state. This includes sexual assault, child abuse, domestic violence, human trafficking, law enforcement issues, vulnerable adults and Medicaid provider fraud, and Medicaid recipient fraud. This division also includes programming, education, and task-forces for Human Trafficking and Violence Against Women.

The Special Prosecution Division includes:

- Special Victims Prosecution
- Medicaid Recipient Fraud
- Vulnerable Adults and Medicaid Provider Fraud
- Law Enforcement Issues
- Human Trafficking

 SOUTH CAROLINA
Attorney General
ALAN WILSON

Home >> [Our Office](#) >> [Departments](#) >> [Division of Criminal Investigation](#) >> DCI Home

Division of Criminal Investigation

Welcome to the DCI Website. As you look through the sections that describe the duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation, you will notice that we are very busy working in the background to keep South Dakota citizens safe. Many of our different jobs within the DCI go without public recognition, but remain the lifeline of support to your local law enforcement agencies. Conducting criminal investigations, keeping criminal records, training law enforcement officers and operating a state of the art forensic laboratory are just a few of the jobs that we are statutorily obligated to conduct.

Our mission is to provide comprehensive criminal justice services, utilizing highly trained and ethical professionals.

It is a privilege to lead such a group of dedicated people. We look forward to serving you.

Drug Tip Line
(605) 394-1884

- The Office
- Past Directors
- Contact Us
- Criminal Justice Directory
- DCI History

[Contact Us](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [State of South Dakota Home Page](#)

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tn.gov

Divisions

TN Working for Tennessee AG Opinions News We're Hiring About the Office Civil Rights Enforcement Division Contact Us

and Jackson.

Criminal Justice Section

- **Criminal Appeals Division:** The Criminal Appeals Division handles all appeals from criminal judgments State criminal courts. Division attorneys are responsible for interlocutory, extraordinary, direct and post-conviction appeals, defending state criminal judgments in state habeas corpus proceedings, and advising local prosecutors on complex legal issues. The Division has a team of attorneys who work with the Governor's legal counsel and Department of Correction attorneys in dealing with extradition and detainer matters.
- **Federal Habeas Corpus Division:** The Federal Habeas Corpus Division defends state criminal judgments against collateral attacks in federal court. Because federal habeas corpus is the last stage in the three-tier review process for criminal judgments, Division attorneys also handle end-stage capital litigation in death penalty cases.

Financial and Regulatory Section

- **Administrative Law Division:** The Administrative Law Division (ALD) specializes in litigation under the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, the Public Records Act, Open Meetings Act, and the Public Participation Act. It provides general legal advice to the State's Supreme Court boards, health-related boards, and the Department of Commerce & Insurance's regulatory boards, and it advises all state entities on public records and open meetings issues.
- **Consumer Advocate Division:** The Consumer Advocate Division represents the interests of Tennessee public-utility consumers when a public utility wants to raise rates or has service problems. Virtually all public utilities are government-sanctioned monopolies. The Tennessee Public Utility Commission regulates public utilities, but there remains an imbalance between the consumers and the utilities. The Legislature, therefore, created the Consumer Advocate to give consumers a legitimate voice before TPUC.
- **Environmental Division:** The Environmental Division represents the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, the Tennessee Fish and Wildlife Commission, and the Tennessee Historical Commission in both civil enforcement and defensive capacities.
- **Financial Division:** The Financial Division provides legal services for many of the State's business-related activities, representing numerous agencies that deal with issues of government financing, banking, economic development, legal gambling, insurance and securities regulation, and contracting. The Division also defends the Department of Revenue and the State Board of Equalization in state tax matters.

Public Protection Section

- **Bankruptcy Division:** The Bankruptcy Division represents state agencies in bankruptcy courts across the country. Specifically, it represents the State's interest by filing proofs of claim and administrative claims in bankruptcy cases where a state entity is owed a debt. The Division also collects penalties and other debts owed to state departments and agencies.
- **Civil Medicaid Fraud Division:** The Civil Medicaid Fraud Division (CMF) investigates and prosecutes civil cases of Medicaid fraud against health providers and related parties. These efforts serve to deter the submission of False Claims to TennCare, Tennessee's Medicaid program, and restore ill-gotten gains to the state. Most of CMF's cases result from *qui tam* actions brought pursuant to the Tennessee Medicaid False Claims Act.
- **Consumer Protection Division:** The Consumer Protection Division protects consumers and businesses from unfair and deceptive trade practices, enforces state and federal antitrust laws, and enforces the Unauthorized Practice of Law statutes. The Division of Consumer Affairs is part of the Consumer Protection Division, and it (1) serves as Tennessee's central coordinating agency and clearinghouse for consumer complaints alleging unfair and deceptive practices; (2) provides an informal complaint mediation program to help consumers and businesses resolve disputes and potentially avoid the need for litigation; and (3) conducts statewide educational presentations and other outreach initiatives to help Tennesseans avoid scams and protect their identities.

What units comprise the Criminal Investigations Division?

The Criminal Investigations Division is staffed by commissioned peace officers and crime analysts who undertake a wide range of investigations and activities to support detection, prevention, and prosecution of crime. This division investigates and supports the prosecution of both violent crimes and white-collar crimes, including complex fraud crimes, Election Code violations, and public corruption matters. The division proactively investigates online child predators and child pornographers who use the Internet and computers to victimize children.

The activities of the division also include locating and arresting fugitive Texas parole absconders, and arresting convicted sex offenders who have failed to comply with mandated sex offender registration requirements. The division prides itself on its strong partnerships and coordination with state, federal, and local law enforcement authorities. The division has staff located in Austin, Houston, Arlington, San Antonio, and El Paso.

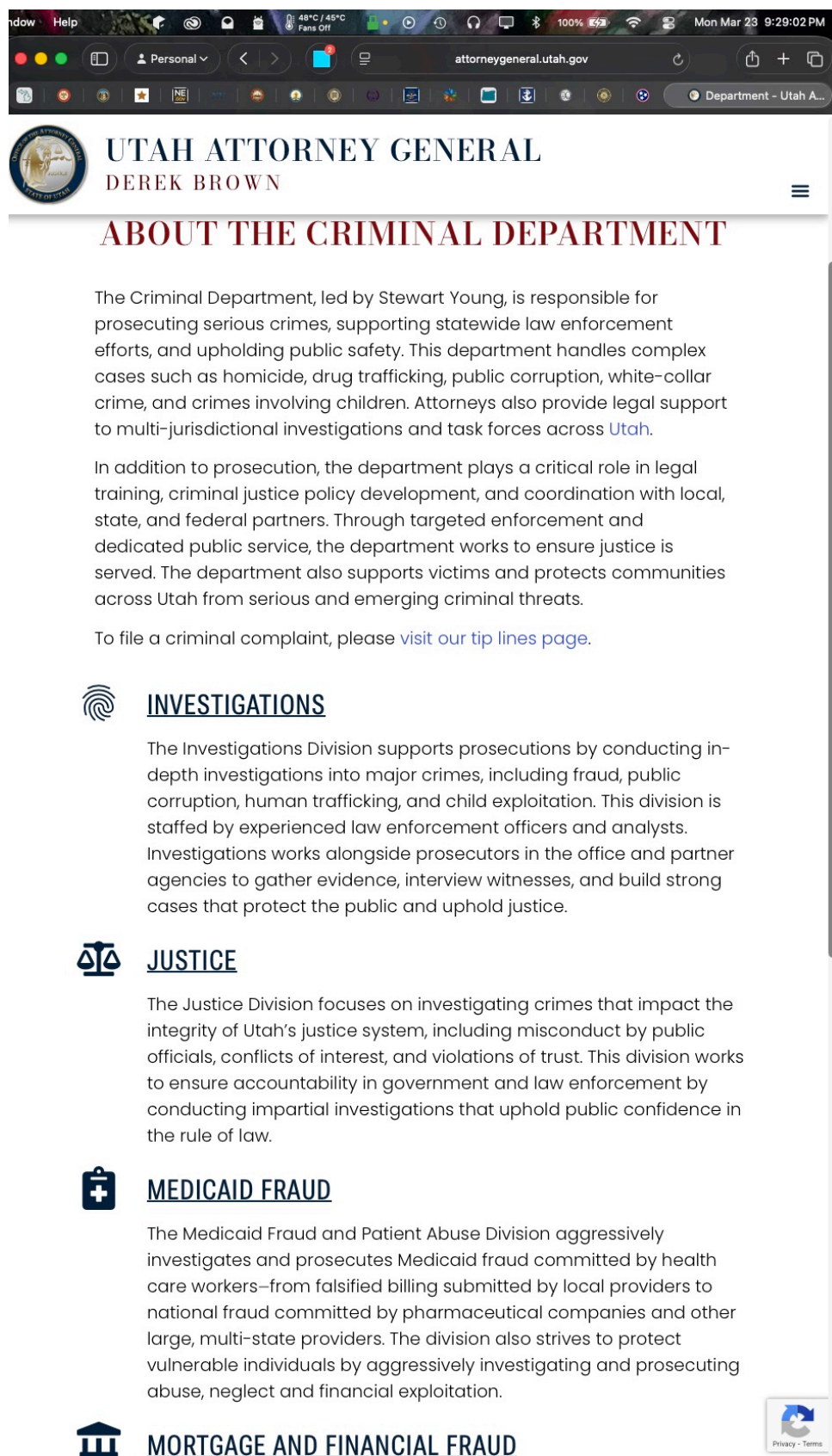
What is the function of the Criminal Investigations Division?

The Criminal Investigation Division is a resource for local and county law enforcement and prosecution agencies who require investigative and/or prosecution assistance due to a lack of resources or a conflict of interest. Criminal complaints should be made to local law enforcement as it is their responsibility to investigate any crimes within their jurisdiction. CID will only become involved in such investigations based on a written request from the head of those agencies.

What service to the State does the Criminal Investigations Division provide?

Service provided to the State include:

- Digital Forensics
- Child Endangerment
- Public Corruption
- Election Fraud
- Financial Fraud
- Human Trafficking
- Fugitive Apprehension
- Prosecution Support
- Facilities Security



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Utah Attorney General's website. The browser's address bar shows "attorneygeneral.utah.gov". The website header includes the Utah Attorney General's seal and the text "UTAH ATTORNEY GENERAL DEREK BROWN". The main heading is "ABOUT THE CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT".

The Criminal Department, led by Stewart Young, is responsible for prosecuting serious crimes, supporting statewide law enforcement efforts, and upholding public safety. This department handles complex cases such as homicide, drug trafficking, public corruption, white-collar crime, and crimes involving children. Attorneys also provide legal support to multi-jurisdictional investigations and task forces across [Utah](#).

In addition to prosecution, the department plays a critical role in legal training, criminal justice policy development, and coordination with local, state, and federal partners. Through targeted enforcement and dedicated public service, the department works to ensure justice is served. The department also supports victims and protects communities across Utah from serious and emerging criminal threats.

To file a criminal complaint, please [visit our tip lines page](#).

INVESTIGATIONS

The Investigations Division supports prosecutions by conducting in-depth investigations into major crimes, including fraud, public corruption, human trafficking, and child exploitation. This division is staffed by experienced law enforcement officers and analysts. Investigations works alongside prosecutors in the office and partner agencies to gather evidence, interview witnesses, and build strong cases that protect the public and uphold justice.

JUSTICE

The Justice Division focuses on investigating crimes that impact the integrity of Utah's justice system, including misconduct by public officials, conflicts of interest, and violations of trust. This division works to ensure accountability in government and law enforcement by conducting impartial investigations that uphold public confidence in the rule of law.

MEDICAID FRAUD

The Medicaid Fraud and Patient Abuse Division aggressively investigates and prosecutes Medicaid fraud committed by health care workers—from falsified billing submitted by local providers to national fraud committed by pharmaceutical companies and other large, multi-state providers. The division also strives to protect vulnerable individuals by aggressively investigating and prosecuting abuse, neglect and financial exploitation.

MORTGAGE AND FINANCIAL FRAUD

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VERMONT

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division consists of the Criminal Litigation Unit ("CLU"), the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force ("VT-ICAC") and the Medicaid Fraud and Residential Abuse Unit ("MFRAU").

The Criminal Litigation Unit

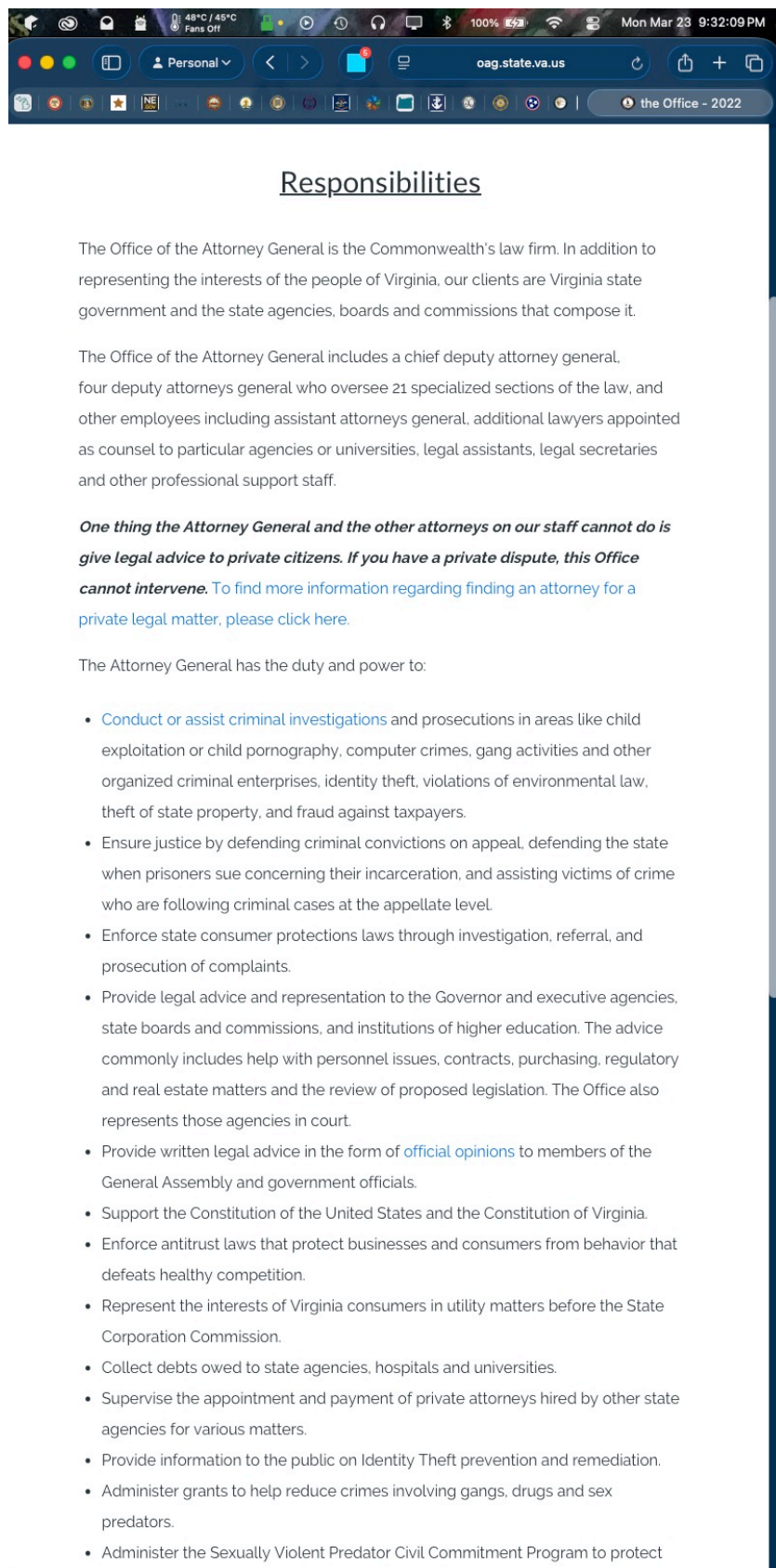
The Criminal Litigation Unit ("CLU") serves as the primary prosecution agency for VT-ICAC, which concentrates on the investigation of child sexual abuse materials and the exploitation of children throughout Vermont.

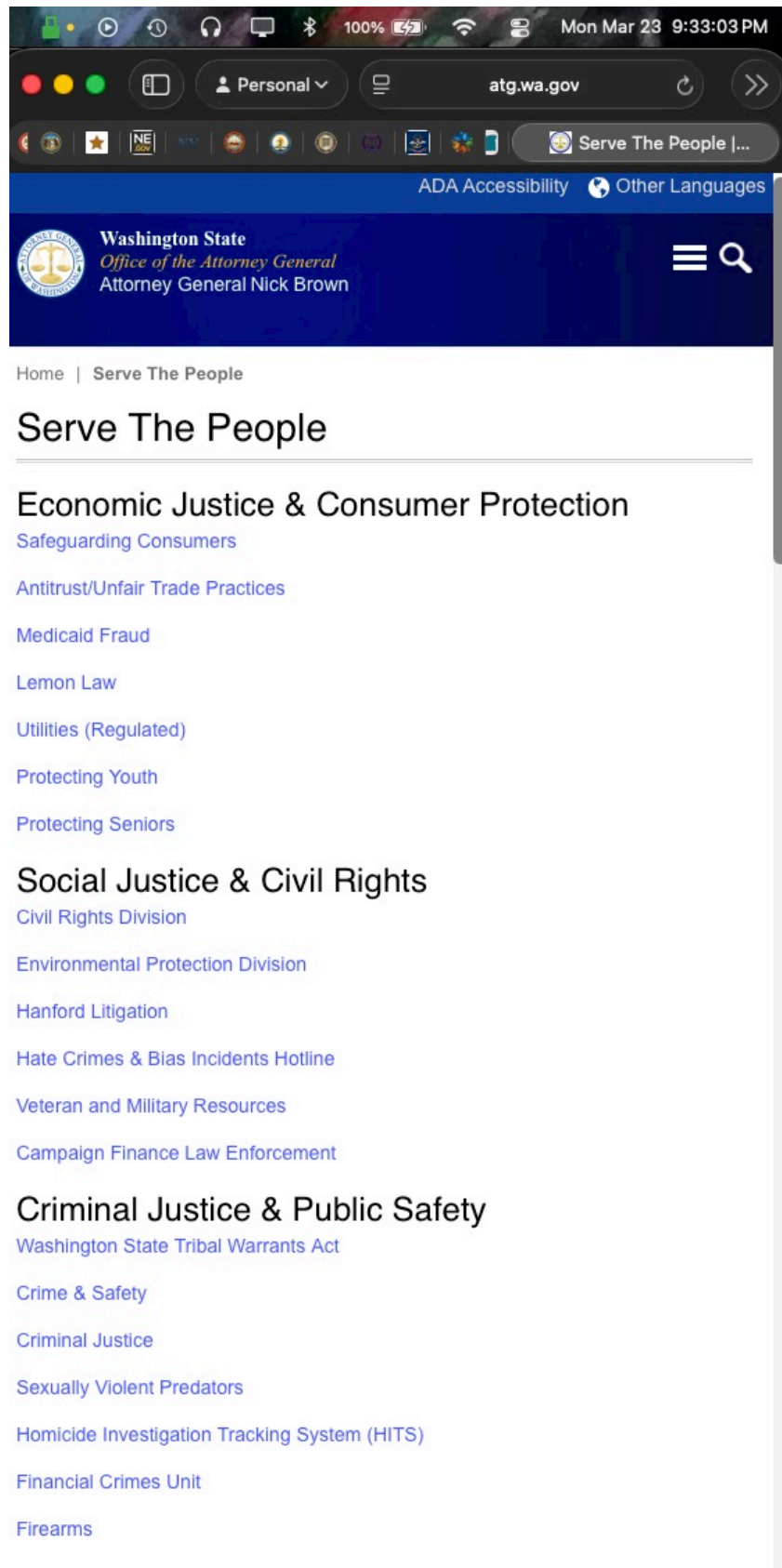
The CLU also prosecutes complex cases with a focus on matters that are statewide in nature or require significant resources or expertise beyond those normally available at the county level, which include the prioritization of homicides, sexual assaults, and child abuse. Further, the Unit is tasked with reviewing all incidents involving deadly force by law enforcement officers in Vermont. In addition, the CLU also provides support to law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies through training and general consultation.

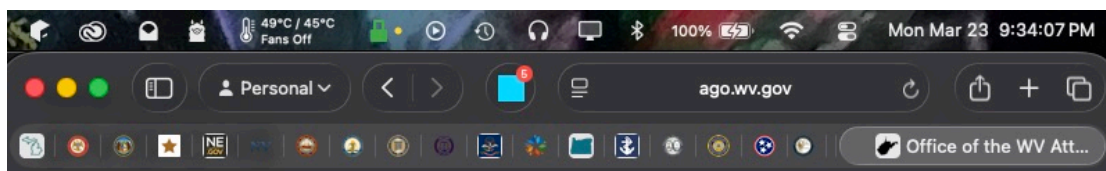
[Medicaid Fraud and Residential Abuse Unit \("MFRAU"\)](#)

[Vermont Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force \("VT-ICAC"\)](#)

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The West Virginia Attorney General is the chief legal officer for the state. His office has a broad mission that includes providing skilled legal counsel and representation to the state, its officers, agencies, and boards on a wide range of legal matters. The Office is also responsible for prosecuting and defending legal actions on behalf of the State, and for ensuring that the rights of the State and its citizens are protected in matters before the circuit courts, state appellate courts, and all federal courts.



The Attorney General also is entrusted with enforcing the laws of the State as they relate to consumer protection, unfair trade practices, civil rights, and other important areas. Additionally, the Attorney General may appoint outside attorneys to serve as special assistant attorneys general on certain legal matters.

Finally, the Attorney General's Office plays a critical role in state criminal law. In addition to providing advice and consultation to county prosecuting attorneys, the Office has the exclusive responsibility for representing the state in all criminal appeals and in all habeas corpus proceedings filed by prisoners within the State.

The West Virginia Attorney General's Office is comprised of these divisions:

- **Administration**
- **Arts & Education Division**
- **Civil Rights Division**
- **Consumer Protection & Antitrust Division**
- **Cooperative Disability Investigations (CDI) Division**
- **Criminal Appellate Division**
- **Health & Human Services Division**
- **Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)**
- **Solicitor General Division**
- **Tax and Revenue, Claims Commission & Transportation Division**

Office of Open Government (OOG) ✓

Office of School Safety (OSS) ✓

Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)

The **Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)** is charged with investigating crimes of statewide nature, importance or influence. DCI employs sworn law enforcement officers with statewide jurisdiction. DCI Special Agents and criminal analysts work closely with local, county, tribal, state, and federal law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute a broad array of crimes, including homicide, arson, financial crimes, illegal gaming, multi-jurisdictional crimes, drug trafficking, internet crimes against children, human trafficking, sexual assault, cybercrimes, homeland security, public integrity, and government corruption. DCI also provides focused management of officer-involved death investigations, bringing extensive experience and added confidence to investigations involving use of force by law enforcement that results in death. In addition, DCI provides extensive training to local, state and federal officers on current issues in law enforcement.

DCI has regional field offices in the areas of Madison, Milwaukee, Appleton, Eau Claire, and Wausau. Additionally, DCI works in partnership with other law enforcement agencies at the North Central High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) office in Milwaukee, the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group – Drug Unit, the Native American Drug and Gang Initiative, as well as other state and federal task forces.

The **Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC)** is one of two fusion centers in Wisconsin. WSIC serves as the primary focal point for threat information sharing among federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement, emergency management, fire service, public health, corrections, military and private sector partners for the state. WSIC criminal intelligence analysts provide analysis and specialized investigative and tactical intelligence support to enhance the efforts of DCI and other law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin. Analysts provide investigative support by identifying suspects, developing investigative leads, examining patterns of criminal activity, gathering and examining records, and defining the roles of participants in criminal organizations to support prosecutions.

DCI manages the **Wisconsin Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force**, which combines [law enforcement with victim advocate groups to combat human trafficking](#) using a victim-centered approach. Human trafficking investigations involve cases of sexual exploitation and/or labor trafficking.

Wisconsin's **ICAC (Internet Crimes Against Children) Task Force** formed in 1999 and is a partnership with local law enforcement agencies. DCI ICAC personnel [provide investigative and prosecutorial assistance statewide](#), as well as training to law enforcement, prosecutors, and the public.

The **State Fire Marshal's Office** conducts [investigations of fires and explosions to determine origin and cause](#). As Deputy State Fire Marshals, Special Agents use scientific methods to conduct investigations of fires and explosions and classify these events as accidental, natural, incendiary, or undetermined.

Digital Evidence Unit (DEU) staff aid department investigators and local law enforcement agencies by analyzing electronic media and devices using complex forensic and analytical software systems to identify and present evidence of crimes.

DCI manages the [Wisconsin Crime Alert Network](#) consisting of the [AMBER](#), [Silver](#), [Missing Child Alert](#) and [Green Alert](#) programs, and the [Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Missing and Exploited Children and Adults](#).

Division of Forensic Science (DFS) ✓

Wyoming Attorney General

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Wyoming *Attorney General*

Consumers

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Current Issues

AG Employment Opportunities

AG Contract Manual (Intranet Only)

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Attorney General's Office

Welcome to the home page for the Office of the Attorney General. It is our purpose to provide information about the work of the Attorney General's Office and to provide resources to the people of Wyoming. The Attorney General of the State of Wyoming is appointed by the Governor, pursuant to Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 9-1-601. The primary duties of the Attorney General are outlined in Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 9-1-603.

The Attorney General's office, by law, provides legal opinions only to elected and appointed state officials and represents the state agencies in actions in courts of law. The Attorney General's office is prohibited from offering legal advice to private citizens or organizations.

For legal advice, please consult with an attorney of your choice. If you would like to contact the Wyoming State Bar for referrals of attorneys, please call them at (307) 632-9061 or access their [website](#) for information.

Complaints regarding Consumer Protection issues should be made to the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Unit at 307-777-8962 or 1-800-438-5799.

For questions regarding the content of state law, you may access Wyoming Statutes at the website of the [Legislative Service Office](#).

Wyoming's Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) handles questions relating to criminal history, concealed weapons permits, sex offender registration, and other matters. You may contact them by phone, (307) 777-7181, or on their [website](#).

Governor Mark Gordon

ATTORNEY GENERAL Keith G. Kautz

CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL Ryan Schellhaas

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[Public Meetings Act Summary](#)

[Wyoming Royalty Payment Act](#)

[Exemplary Legal Writing Award](#)