



STATISTICAL BRIEF

May 2020

NCJ 251144

Jurisdiction of State Attorneys General Offices over White-Collar Crime, 2014

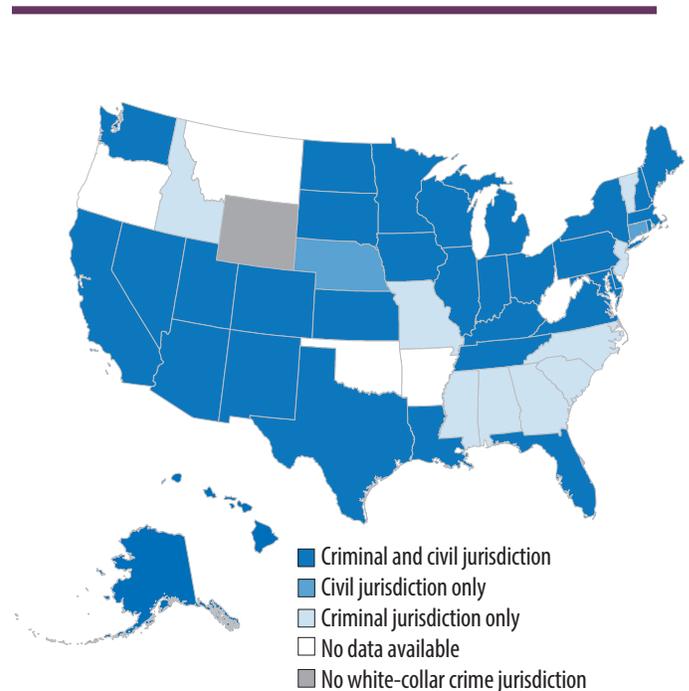
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In 2014, a total of 44 state attorneys general offices and the District of Columbia's Office of the Attorney General handled cases involving white-collar crime. Thirty-three of these offices handled both criminal and civil white-collar cases, 9 handled only criminal cases, and 3 handled only civil cases (**map 1**).¹

The attorney general in each state and the District of Columbia serves as the legal representative of the state or district and acts as the primary legal advisor to state and district agencies.² Attorneys general offices also have varying criminal and civil jurisdiction, responsibilities, and roles in their state or district. Constitutional law, statutes, regulations, and customs determine the scope of each office's powers and responsibilities. In some states, attorneys general exclusively prosecute certain types of criminal cases, while in other states, the attorney general and local prosecutors share the responsibility to prosecute.

¹This report refers to attorneys general of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

²See Myers, E. (2013). Qualifications, selection and term. In E. Myers (Ed.), *State attorneys general powers and responsibilities* (3rd ed., pp. 12-26). National Association of Attorneys General.



Note: Arkansas, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, and West Virginia did not respond. The District of Columbia (not shown in map) had civil jurisdiction over white-collar crime. Wyoming acquired criminal jurisdiction in 2016. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

Highlights

- In 2014, 42 attorneys general offices reported having jurisdiction over criminal white-collar offenses, and 36 reported having jurisdiction over civil white-collar offenses.
- Thirty-three attorneys general offices reported having jurisdiction over both criminal and civil white-collar offenses in 2014.
- The most common criminal white-collar cases handled by attorneys general offices involved medical fraud (32), false claims and statements (31), or insurance fraud (27).
- The most common civil white-collar cases handled by attorneys general offices involved consumer fraud (29), false claims and statements (26), or medical fraud (26).
- Restitution and fines were the most common sanctions against defendants found guilty or liable in criminal or civil white-collar cases.
- Thirty-two attorneys general offices participated in a federal or state white-collar crime task force or working group in 2014.

In some states, the attorney general may handle cases only when specifically referred or requested by another agency. In Alaska, Delaware, Rhode Island, and the five permanently inhabited U.S. territories, the attorney general acts as the primary prosecutor for all crimes in the state or territory. In terms of civil authority, attorneys general are typically responsible for enforcing consumer protection laws.

In 2014, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) surveyed attorneys general offices in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia provided responses describing their responsibilities for prosecuting criminal and civil white-collar offenses. (See *Methodology*.) The survey measured the types of white-collar offenses handled and the types of sanctions imposed.

32 attorneys general offices reported handling criminal medical-fraud cases in 2014

Of the 46 offices responding to questions about jurisdiction, 42 reported having original or shared criminal jurisdiction with local prosecutors over white-collar crime in 2014. Criminal cases of medical fraud were handled by 32 offices in 2014, false claims and statements by 31, and insurance fraud by 27 (**table 1**).

TABLE 1
Number of attorneys general offices that reported handling criminal white-collar offenses, by type of offense, 2014

Case	Had jurisdiction			Not reported ^a
	Handled offenses	Did not handle offenses	No jurisdiction	
Medical fraud	32	5	4	10
False claims/statements	31	7	4	9
Insurance fraud	27	10	4	10
Tax fraud	25	12	4	10
Consumer fraud	24	14	4	9
Environmental offenses	21	14	4	12
Securities fraud	16	22	4	9
Illegal payments to governmental officials	16	17	4	14
Unfair trade practices	14	22	4	11
Workplace-related	6	26	4	15
Other ^b	10	30	4	7

Note: Connecticut, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia did not handle criminal white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. See appendix table 1 for details.

^aIncludes non-responding states and offices reporting they could not determine the case type.

^bIncludes bank fraud, crimes committed by governmental employees, election violations, misapplication of fiduciary property/responsibility, financial abuse of health-care recipient, financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult, residential mortgage fraud, identity fraud, public benefits fraud, and welfare fraud.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

Defining white-collar crime

There is no consensus on how to define white-collar crime. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has defined white-collar crime as “any violation of law committed through non-violent means, involving lies, omissions, deceit, misrepresentation, or violation of a position of trust, by an individual or organization for personal or organizational benefit.” BJS asked respondents to focus on the following criminal and civil offenses:

- bank fraud
- consumer fraud
- insurance fraud
- medical fraud
- securities fraud
- tax fraud

- environmental offenses
- false claims and statements
- illegal payments to governmental officials (giving or receiving)
- unfair trade practices
- workplace-related offenses (e.g., unsafe working conditions).

Another challenge is that a white-collar crime may be handled as a criminal case, a civil case, or both. Civil cases may be brought by victims, the federal government, or an attorney general. Civil cases may be filed over a white-collar crime regardless of whether it is criminally prosecuted.

Thirty-six offices indicated they handled civil white-collar offenses in 2014. Of these, 29 offices handled civil offenses of consumer fraud (table 2). Twenty-six offices handled civil offenses of false claims or statements and of medical fraud.

Restitution or fines were the most common sanctions imposed in criminal white-collar cases in 2014

The sanctions imposed in criminal white-collar cases with findings of guilt in 2014 varied by the attorney general office. Of the 42 offices with criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime, 39 reported that restitution or fines were imposed at sentencing (table 3). Other common criminal sanctions imposed were probation (37 offices), imprisonment (36), suspended sentences (32), and court costs (32).

Sanctions were also imposed in civil white-collar cases with findings of liability. Of the 36 attorneys general offices in 2014 that handled civil cases, 26 offices

TABLE 2
Number of attorneys general offices that reported handling civil white-collar offenses, by type of offense, 2014

Case	Had jurisdiction			
	Handled offenses	Did not handle offenses	No jurisdiction	Not reported*
Consumer fraud	29	2	9	11
False claims/statements	26	3	9	13
Medical fraud	26	4	9	12
Unfair trade practices	23	7	9	12
Environmental offenses	19	8	9	15
Tax fraud	14	8	9	20
Insurance fraud	12	11	9	19
Bank fraud	11	11	9	20
Workplace-related	8	14	9	20

Note: Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Vermont did not handle civil white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. North Carolina did not respond regarding civil jurisdiction over white-collar cases. No attorneys general offices reported civil cases of securities fraud, illegal payments to governmental officials, or other types of white-collar crime not listed here. See appendix table 2 for details.

*Includes non-responding states and offices reporting they could not determine the case type.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

reported restitution or fines as the primary sanction (table 4). Other sanctions included a suspended license (15 offices), a revoked license (14), and dissolution of business (8).

TABLE 3
Number of attorneys general offices that reported sanctions for criminal white-collar offenses with findings of guilt, by type of sanction, 2014

Sanction	Had jurisdiction			
	Reported sanctions	Did not report sanctions	No jurisdiction	Not reported ^a
Restitution/fines	39	0	4	8
Probation	37	1	4	9
Imprisonment	36	2	4	9
Suspended sentence	32	5	4	10
Court costs	32	5	4	10
Community service	25	11	4	11
Suspended license	19	14	4	14
Revoked license	16	16	4	15
Other ^b	9	30	4	8

Note: Connecticut, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia did not handle criminal white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. See appendix table 3 for details.

^aIncludes states that did not respond to the survey.

^bIncludes cost of investigation and prosecution, disqualification from ability to be a Medicaid provider, requirements of monitors, testimony against co-defendants, removal from elected office, registration as sex offender, and suspension or revocation of license that was handled (determined) by another agency. If a state did not report an “other” response, it was recorded as “no.”

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

TABLE 4
Number of attorneys general offices that reported sanctions for civil white-collar offenses with findings of liability, by type of sanction, 2014

Sanction	Had jurisdiction			
	Reported sanctions	Did not report sanctions	No jurisdiction	Not reported ^a
Restitution/fines	26	0	9	16
Suspended license	15	7	9	20
Revoked license	14	5	9	23
Dissolution of business	8	8	9	26
Other ^b	5	25	9	12

Note: Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Vermont did not handle any civil white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. North Carolina did not respond regarding civil jurisdiction or civil white-collar cases. See appendix table 4 for details.

^aIncludes non-responding states and offices reporting they could not determine the case type.

^bIncludes injunctive relief, declaratory relief, attorney fees, civil penalties, and suspension or revocation of license that was handled (determined) by another agency. If a state did not report an “other” response, it was recorded as “no.”

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

Most attorneys general offices received referrals of white-collar cases by state and local law enforcement

White-collar cases can originate with citizens, law enforcement agencies, or other regulatory agencies (such as state environmental-protection agencies). Most attorneys general offices reported that law enforcement agencies referred criminal or civil white-collar cases to their attorneys general offices for investigation and prosecution in 2014. Citizen victims (39 offices) and state regulatory agencies (38 offices) were also common sources of referral (table 5).

TABLE 5
Number of attorneys general offices that received referrals of criminal or civil white-collar cases, by source of referral, 2014

Referral source	Had jurisdiction		No jurisdiction	Not reported ^a
	Received referrals	Did not receive referrals		
Criminal justice				
Law enforcement				
State ^b	40	2	1	8
Local	39	3	1	8
Federal agencies				
Office of the U.S. Attorney	19	17	1	14
Federal Bureau of Investigation	16	19	1	15
Department of Homeland Security	12	19	1	19
Non-criminal justice				
Regulatory agencies				
Federal	24	10	1	16
State	38	3	1	9
Victims				
Citizen ^c	39	1	1	10
Business	34	6	1	10
Public-interest groups	17	16	1	17
Other ^d	4	37	1	9

Note: Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. See appendix tables 5 and 6 for details.

^aIncludes non-responding states and offices reporting they could not determine the case type.

^bIncludes investigators within an attorney general office.

^cIncludes citizen complaints about public officials violating the law.

^dIncludes district attorney offices, federal contractors, state contractors, financial-industry regulatory authorities, hotlines, the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and whistleblowers. If a state did not report an "other" response, it was recorded as "no."

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

Attorneys general offices also referred cases to federal and local prosecutors and state regulatory agencies

In addition to receiving referrals, attorneys general offices may refer cases to federal and local prosecutors and state regulatory agencies. In 2014, a total of 37 attorneys general offices referred criminal or civil white-collar cases to federal prosecutors (table 6). Twenty-nine offices referred cases to local prosecutors, and 39 offices referred cases to state regulatory agencies. Three offices that had criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime (Louisiana, Maine, and North Carolina) did not refer cases to federal prosecutors. Six offices that had criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime (Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, and Rhode Island) did not refer cases to local prosecutors. Two offices that had criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime (Maryland and North Carolina) did not refer cases to state regulatory agencies.

TABLE 6
Number of attorneys general offices referring criminal or civil white-collar cases, by recipient of referral, 2014

Referred to—	Had jurisdiction			
	Referred cases	Did not refer cases	No jurisdiction	Not reported*
Office of the U.S. Attorney	37	3	4	7
Local prosecutor	29	6	4	12
State regulatory agency	39	2	1	9

Note: Connecticut, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia did not handle criminal white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. See appendix tables 7, 8, and 9 for details.

*Includes non-responding states.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

32 attorneys general offices participated in a white-collar crime task force or working group in 2014

In 2014, a total of 32 attorneys general offices participated in a white-collar crime task force or working group (table 7). In addition, 25 of the 44 responding offices had specialized white-collar crime units or staff, and 25 offices provided legal aid to state agencies on white-collar cases.

TABLE 7
Number of attorneys general offices, by white-collar specializations and responsibilities, 2014

Specialization/responsibility	Had jurisdiction		No jurisdiction	Not reported*
	Had specialization/responsibility	Did not have specialization/responsibility		
Participated in federal/state white-collar crime task force/working group	32	11	1	7
Had specialized white-collar crime unit/staff	25	17	1	8
Provided legal aid to state agencies regarding white-collar crime	25	8	1	17

Note: Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. See appendix table 10 for details.

*Includes non-responding states and offices reporting they could not determine their specializations and responsibilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

Methodology

Survey overview

The 2014 Survey of State Attorneys General (SAG) collected information on jurisdiction, sources and circumstances of case referrals, and the participation of attorneys general offices in federal or state white-collar crime task forces in 2014.

Attorneys general offices were asked to report the total number of cases closed in 2014. Offices varied in their ability to report these data. Some offices were unable to provide counts or estimates of cases. Some offices were able to estimate or report the total number but not the civil or criminal number of cases. Others were able to estimate or report either the civil or criminal number but not the total number of cases. Due to variation in reporting, case counts are not reported.

During 2015, the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) served as the data collection agent in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the State and Local White Collar Crime Program, the funding program for the 2014 SAG. NW3C also subcontracted with the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) to assist with fielding the survey.

Two meetings were held with panels of subject matter experts. The first meeting focused on developing a definition of white-collar crime that could be applied in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The second meeting focused on appropriate survey items for attorneys general and other potential sources for white-collar crime data.

Universe identification

The initial universe included the attorneys general offices in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

- The territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) were excluded because they did not maintain data systems needed to complete the survey.
- Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, and West Virginia did not respond to the survey.
- Ohio reported jurisdiction over both criminal and civil white-collar crime but did not answer any other questions. (See map 1.)

- Arkansas provided a report from its Medicaid Fraud Control Unit but did not respond to the survey. The report did not provide any information that could be used to describe responses to white-collar crime needed for this survey.
- Wyoming did not handle any criminal or civil white-collar cases in 2014.
- Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri provided responses from both the attorneys general offices and their respective Medicaid Fraud Control Units. These responses were combined for each state, and the tables note when the responses differed.

Survey response

The primarily web-based data collection began in January 2015 and concluded in September 2015. Representatives from the NAAG called and emailed the attorneys general offices that did not respond, identified the person responsible for completing the survey, and encouraged response. The overall response rate was 86%. BJS did not attempt to weight the data for unit-level non-response because the offices vary widely in their jurisdictional and statutory responsibilities.

State-specific notes on response

Some offices provided additional information regarding their jurisdiction, special white-collar crime units, or other information relevant to the questions asked on the survey:

California reported that its attorney general office had civil and criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime, but the state did not answer any questions about criminal white-collar cases.

Maryland reported that its main attorney general office had civil and criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime, but the state did not answer any questions about civil white-collar cases.

Michigan reported that its main attorney general office had civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the state did not answer any questions about civil white-collar cases. Michigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit had both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Minnesota reported that its attorney general office did not have original criminal jurisdiction, except over Medicaid fraud cases.

Missouri reported that its main attorney general office had only criminal jurisdiction, but the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit handled both civil and criminal cases.

New Mexico did not specify its jurisdiction, but its answers to survey questions indicated the state had civil and criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime.

North Carolina initiated white-collar proceedings at the request of the district attorney, usually because of a conflict of interest. North Carolina did not directly define its jurisdiction over white-collar crime. Based on responses to survey questions, the state was identified as having only criminal jurisdiction.

Ohio responded to the questions about jurisdiction over white-collar crime but did not respond to any other survey questions.

Washington did not have original criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime.

Item non-response or imputation

Item non-response occurred when a responding attorney general office failed to answer all survey questions. Questions may have been skipped for a variety of reasons. For some questions, the office could answer “unable to be determined.” For questions with an “other” category, the office was asked to write in any information missing from available response options. If there was no information in the write-in field, then BJS determined that the office did not have a response and it was recorded as a “no.”

BJS determined that it could not impute item non-response for missing data because of the non-random variations in legislative and jurisdictional responsibilities among attorneys general offices. As a result, data are presented in the original form, including notes to identify when data are not reported.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Criminal white-collar cases handled by attorneys general offices, by type of case and state, 2014

State	Medical fraud	False claims/statements	Insurance fraud	Tax fraud	Consumer fraud	Environmental offenses	Securities fraud	Illegal payments to governmental officials	Unfair trade	Workplace-related	Other ^a
Offices reporting yes	32	31	27	25	24	21	16	16	14	6	10
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
California	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	No
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	/	Yes	/	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Indiana ^b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/	/	/	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Maine	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	/	/	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Michigan ^c	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota ^d	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri ^e	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
New Mexico	/	/	/	/	/	/	Yes	/	/	/	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	/	No
North Dakota	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	/	/	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	/	/	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	/	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	/	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	/	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	/	Yes	/	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

Note: Connecticut, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia did not handle criminal white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes bank fraud, crimes committed by governmental employees, election violations, misapplication of fiduciary property/responsibility, financial abuse of health-care recipient, financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult, residential mortgage fraud, identity fraud, public benefits fraud, and welfare fraud. If a state did not report an “other” response, it was recorded as “no.”

^bIndiana’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “yes” to medical fraud, false claims and statements, insurance fraud, and tax fraud.

^cMichigan’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “yes” to medical fraud, false claims and statements, and insurance fraud and reported “no” to tax fraud, consumer fraud, environmental offenses, securities fraud, illegal payments to governmental officials, unfair trade practices, workplace-related offenses, and other offenses.

^dMinnesota did not have original criminal jurisdiction, except over Medicaid fraud.

^eMissouri’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “yes” to medical fraud, false claims and statements, and other offenses and reported “no” to insurance fraud, tax fraud, consumer fraud, environmental offenses, securities fraud, illegal payments to governmental officials, unfair trade practices, and workplace-related offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Civil white-collar offenses handled by attorneys general offices, by type of case and state, 2014

State	Consumer fraud	False claims/statements	Medical fraud	Unfair trade	Environmental offenses	Tax fraud	Insurance fraud	Bank fraud	Workplace-related
Offices reporting yes	29	26	26	23	19	14	12	11	8
Alaska	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
California	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	/	No	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/
Illinois	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	/
Indiana ^a	/	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	Yes	/	/
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maine	/	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	/	/	Yes	/	/	/	/
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/
Michigan ^b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nebraska	Yes	/	Yes	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	/	/	Yes	/	/	/	/	/
New Mexico	Yes	/	/	Yes	/	/	/	/	/
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
North Dakota	/	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	/	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	Yes
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Note: Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Vermont did not handle civil white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. Missouri's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for false claims and statements and medical fraud and reported "no" for consumer fraud, environmental offenses, tax fraud, insurance fraud, bank fraud, and workplace-related offenses.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aResponses for Indiana reflect both the attorney general office and specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

^bMichigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for false claims and statements, medical fraud, unfair trade, and insurance fraud and reported "no" for consumer fraud, environmental offenses, tax fraud, and workplace-related offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Sanctions in criminal white-collar cases handled by attorneys general offices with findings of guilt, by type of sanction and state, 2014

State	Restitution/ fines	Probation	Imprisonment	Suspended sentence	Court costs	Community service	Suspended license	Revoked license	Other ^a
Offices reporting yes	39	37	36	32	32	25	19	16	9
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
California	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	No
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Indiana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Iowa	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	No
Michigan ^b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Missouri ^c	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/	/
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	/	/	/	/
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/	Yes

Note: Connecticut, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia did not handle criminal white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases in 2014.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes cost of investigation and prosecution, disqualification from ability to be a Medicaid provider, requirements of monitors, testimony against co-defendants, removal from elected office, registration as sex offender, and suspension or revocation of license that was handled (determined) by another agency. If a state did not report an “other” response, it was recorded as “no.”

^bMichigan’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “no” for suspended sentence, suspended license, and revoked license.

^cMissouri’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “yes” for probation, court costs, community service, and suspended license.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Sanctions in civil white-collar cases handled by attorneys general offices with findings of liability, by type of sanction and state, 2014**

State	Restitution/fines	Suspended license	Revoked license	Dissolution of business	Other ^a
Offices reporting yes	26	15	14	8	5
Alaska	Yes	Yes	/	/	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	/	/	/	/	No
California	Yes	/	/	/	No
Colorado	/	/	/	/	No
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Florida	Yes	/	/	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	/	/	/	/	No
Indiana ^b	Yes	Yes	/	/	No
Iowa	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Maine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	/	/	/	/	/
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Michigan ^c	/	/	/	/	/
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	/	/	/	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	/	/	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina	/	/	/	/	/
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	/	/	/	/	No
Rhode Island	/	/	/	/	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Texas	Yes	No	No	No	No
Utah	/	/	/	/	/
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	/	/	/	Yes
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	No	No

Note: Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Vermont did not handle civil white-collar cases. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. Missouri's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for restitution or fines, suspended license, and dissolution of business, and "no" for revoked license and other.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes injunctive relief, declaratory relief, attorney fees, civil penalties, and suspension or revocation of license that was handled (determined) by another agency. If a state did not report an "other" response, it was recorded as "no."

^bResponses for Indiana reflect both the attorney general office and specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

^cMichigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for restitution or fines and revoked license and "no" for suspended license, dissolution of business, and other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Referrals of criminal or civil white-collar cases to attorneys general offices, by criminal justice source of referral and state, 2014

State	State and local law enforcement		Federal agencies		
	State ^a	Local	Office of the U.S. Attorney	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Department of Homeland Security
Offices reporting yes	40	39	19	16	12
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/
California	/	/	/	/	/
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	/
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	/	/	/
Florida	Yes	Yes	/	/	/
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Maine	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	/	/	/
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Michigan ^b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Montana	/	/	/	/	/
Nebraska	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	/
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	Yes	/	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	/	/	/
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Note: Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases in 2014. Responses for Indiana and Missouri reflect both the attorney general office and specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes investigators within the attorney general office.

^bMichigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported it did not receive referrals from state law enforcement or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it did receive referrals from local law enforcement and the U.S. attorney's office, and it did not report if it received referrals from the Department of Homeland Security.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, State and Local White Collar Crime Program, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Referrals of criminal or civil white-collar cases to attorneys general offices, by non-criminal justice source of referral and state, by state, 2014

State	Regulatory agencies		Victims		Public-interest groups	Other ^b
	Federal	State	Citizen ^a	Business		
Offices reporting yes	24	38	39	34	17	4
Alabama	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alaska	No	Yes	/	/	/	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/	/
California	/	/	/	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Connecticut	Yes	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Delaware	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
District of Columbia	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Idaho	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Louisiana	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maine	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan ^c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Minnesota	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Missouri ^d	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nebraska	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina	/	Yes	/	/	/	No
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	/	No
South Carolina	/	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Tennessee	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Note: Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. Responses for Indiana reflect both the attorney general office and the specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes citizen complaints about public officials violating the law.

^bIncludes district attorney offices, federal contractors, state contractors, financial-industry regulatory authorities, hotlines, the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and whistleblowers. If a state did not report an "other" response, it was recorded as "no."

^cMichigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported receiving referrals from public-interest groups.

^dMissouri's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported a hotline for complaints from citizens and attorneys for abuse cases against institutions.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Reasons attorneys general offices referred white-collar cases to the Office of the U.S. Attorney, by state, 2014

State	More significant federal penalty	Case had national/international ties	Deconflict with federal investigation	Conflict of interest	Lack of resources	Other ^a
Offices reporting yes	31	27	25	19	13	2
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arizona	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	/	/
California	/	/	/	/	/	/
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Connecticut ^b	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
District of Columbia ^b	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Florida	/	/	/	/	/	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iowa	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Minnesota	/	/	/	/	/	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Missouri ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/
Montana	/	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
New York	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
North Dakota	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Utah	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Note: Nebraska did not handle criminal white-collar cases. Louisiana, Maine, and North Carolina did not refer cases to federal prosecutors. North Carolina noted that its attorney general office jointly prosecuted Medicaid crimes with the U.S. attorney's office. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. Responses for Indiana and Michigan reflect both the attorney general office and specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. /Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes lack of jurisdiction and decisions made on a case-by-case basis. If a state did not report an "other" response, it was recorded as "no."

^bConnecticut and the District of Columbia referred cases to federal prosecutors but did not have criminal jurisdiction over white-collar crime.

^cMissouri's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for more significant penalty at federal level, case had national or international ties, and deconflict with federal investigation and reported "no" for conflict of interest, lack of resources, and other federal health-care damages (e.g., crossover claim between Medicare and Medicaid).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Reasons attorneys general offices referred white-collar cases to local prosecutors, by state, 2014

State	Conflict of interest	Case requires criminal authority	Did not meet monetary threshold	Current caseload was too high	Other ^a
Offices reporting yes	21	16	9	6	7
Alaska	/	/	/	/	Yes
Arizona	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/	No
California	/	/	/	/	No
Colorado	/	/	/	/	Yes
Connecticut	No	Yes	No	No	No
District of Columbia	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	/	/	/	/	No
Hawaii	Yes	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	Yes	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Indiana ^b	/	/	/	/	/
Iowa	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan ^c	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Minnesota	/	/	/	/	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	No	No	No	No
Missouri ^d	/	/	/	/	/
Montana	/	/	/	/	/
Nebraska	/	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	No	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
New York	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	Yes	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ohio	/	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	/	/	/	/	Yes
Texas	No	Yes	No	No	No
Utah	Yes	No	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes	No	No	No	No
Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Note: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, and Maine did not refer cases to local prosecutors. Georgia, Kansas, Maine, and Rhode Island provided some responses but indicated they did not refer cases to local prosecutors; therefore, those responses are suppressed. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncludes cases that were better prosecuted at local level, the district attorney was part of attorney general office, lack of jurisdiction, local prosecutors had concurrent jurisdiction, case was a misdemeanor, and case-by-case consideration. If a state did not report an "other" response, it was recorded as "no."

^bIndiana's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for conflict of interest and case requires criminal authority and reported "no" for did not meet monetary threshold, current caseload was too high, and other.

^cMichigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported that it did not refer cases to the local prosecutor office.

^dMissouri's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for case requires criminal authority and "no" for conflict of interest, did not meet monetary threshold, caseload too high, and other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Reasons attorneys general offices referred white-collar cases to state regulatory agencies, by state, 2014**

State	Case more suitable for regulatory action	Did not meet monetary threshold	Current caseload was too high	Other ^a
Offices reporting yes	39	3	2	2
Alabama	Yes	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	No	No	No
Arkansas	/	/	/	/
California	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	No	No	No
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	No	No	No
District of Columbia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Florida	Yes	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	No	No	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	No	No
Indiana ^b	/	/	/	/
Iowa	Yes	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No
Maine	Yes	No	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No	No
Michigan ^c	Yes	Yes	No	No
Minnesota	/	/	/	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri	Yes	No	No	No
Montana	/	/	/	/
Nebraska	/	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	No	No
New Mexico	Yes	No	No	No
New York	Yes	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio	/	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	No	No	No
Utah	Yes	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes	No	No	No
Virginia	Yes	No	No	No
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	No
West Virginia	/	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	No

Note: Maryland and North Carolina did not refer to state regulatory agencies. Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. Responses for Missouri reflect both the attorney general office and specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aIncluded more appropriate remedies at this level and case-by-case consideration. If a state did not report an “other” response, it was recorded as “no.”

^bIndiana’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “yes” for more suitable for regulatory action and caseload too high and reported “no” for did not meet monetary threshold and other.

^cMichigan’s Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported “yes” for more suitable for regulatory action, caseload too high, and other, and reported “no” for did not meet monetary threshold.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**White-collar specializations and responsibilities of attorneys general offices, by state, 2014**

State	Participated in federal or state white-collar crime task force or working group	Office had specialized white-collar crime unit or staff	Provided legal aid to state agencies regarding white-collar crime
Offices reporting yes	32	25	25
Alabama	No	Yes	Yes
Alaska	No	No	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	/
Arkansas	/	/	/
California	Yes	/	/
Colorado	Yes	Yes	/
Connecticut	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	No	No	Yes
Florida	No	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	/
Hawaii	No	No	/
Idaho	No	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	/
Iowa	No	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	No	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	No	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	/
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan ^a	/	No	/
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	No	No	Yes
Missouri ^b	Yes	No	/
Montana	/	/	/
Nebraska	/	/	/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	/
New Hampshire	No	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	/
Ohio	/	/	/
Oklahoma	/	/	/
Oregon	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	No	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	/	/	/
Wisconsin	Yes	No	Yes

Note: Wyoming did not handle any white-collar cases. Responses for Indiana reflect both the attorney general office and specialized Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

/Not reported or unable to be determined.

^aMichigan's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reported "yes" for working group and reported "no" for providing legal aid.

^bMissouri had a dedicated Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Attorneys General, 2014.

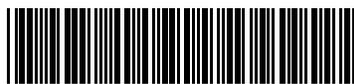


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This report was written by Suzanne Strong. Jennifer Bronson and Stephanie Mueller provided statistical review and verification of the report.

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