

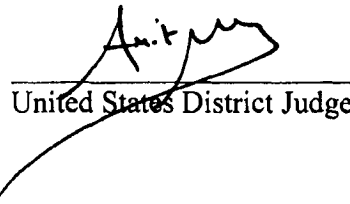


“clear and indisputable.” *In re Cheney*, 406 F.3d 723, 729 (D.C. Cir. 2005) (citation omitted).

“It is well settled that a writ of mandamus is not available to compel discretionary acts.” *Cox v. Sec’y of Labor*, 739 F. Supp. 28, 30 (D.D.C. 1990) (citing cases).

The United States Attorney General has absolute discretion in deciding whether to investigate claims for possible criminal or civil prosecution. As a general rule applicable to the circumstances of this case, such decisions are not subject to judicial review. *Shoshone-Bannock Tribes v. Reno*, 56 F.3d 1476, 1480-81 (D.C. Cir. 1995); see *Wightman-Cervantes v. Mueller*, 750 F. Supp. 2d 76, 80 (D.D.C. 2010) (“[A]n agency’s decision whether to prosecute, investigate, or enforce has been recognized as purely discretionary and not subject to judicial review.”) (citing *Block v. SEC*, 50 F.3d 1078, 1081-82 (D.C. Cir. 1995)) (other citation omitted). In addition, “[t]he Attorney General’s determination under [§ 592] to apply to the division of the court for the appointment of an independent counsel shall not be reviewable in any court.” 28 U.S.C.A. § 592(f). A separate Order of dismissal accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

  
United States District Judge