

involving the United States, and “shall direct all United States attorneys, assistant United States attorneys, and special attorneys appointed under section 543.” 28 U.S.C. § 519. According to the district court, because the Attorney General “shall direct . . . special attorneys appointed under section 543,” it follows that no other category of special attorney exists. Dkt. 672 at 31-32. But a more plausible reading of Section 519 is that while Congress thought it necessary to clarify that the Attorney General’s authority to supervise federal litigation extended even to the work of the U.S. Attorney’s Offices—whether conducted by the U.S. Attorney, an Assistant U.S. Attorney, or a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney—it reasonably saw no need to clarify that the Attorney General may also supervise the very attorneys he had appointed to assist him under Section 515(b).

2. Section 533

Authority for the Attorney General’s appointment power also comes from 28 U.S.C. § 533. Section 533 specifically confirms that “[t]he Attorney General may appoint officials . . . to detect and prosecute crimes against the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 533(1). This description aligns with a Special Counsel, who combines the typical roles of law enforcement and prosecutors by both investigating and prosecuting crimes. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 600.1.