

**3/10/10**

**CONFIRMA-  
TION**

**HEARING:**

**DANIEL S.**

**SULLIVAN**

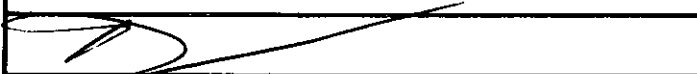



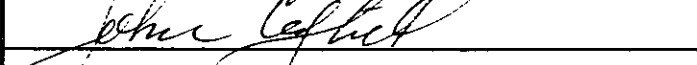

**SENATE  
CONFIRMATION COMMITTEE REPORT**

Date: 3/10/10

In accordance with AS 39.05.080 and Art. III, Sec. 25 of the Alaska Constitution, the Judiciary Committee reviewed the following and recommends the appointment be forwarded to a joint session for consideration:

Daniel S. Sullivan - Attorney General

This does not reflect an intent by any of the members to vote for or against the confirmation of the individual during any further sessions.

Signature:	Printed Last Name
	EGAN
	
	McLure
	Wielechowski
	Coghill
Chair: 	French

Please return to the Senate Secretary's Office (Room 211).

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Sean Parnell, Governor

P.O. BOX 110300  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300  
PHONE: (907)465-2133  
FAX: (907)465-2075

March 24, 2010

The Honorable Hollis French  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 417  
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: Responses to March 8, 2010 Memorandum

Dear Senator French:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide answers to the questions posed in your memorandum of March 8, 2010, in anticipation of my confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

**Are you satisfied with turnover rates in the criminal division? What actions do you plan to take in reaction to that challenge?**

The biggest challenge the criminal division faces is in human resources. Prosecutors receive modest pay, and their work takes an emotional toll. As a result, most attorneys who join the criminal division do not become career prosecutors. This means that for the most complex cases, we have fewer experienced attorneys to call upon, and those experienced attorneys have less time to assist and mentor newer attorneys.

Reducing turnover is therefore a priority, and the Department of Law has made special efforts to reduce the number of prosecutors who leave public service for higher paying jobs. We have allowed each district attorney's office the discretion to develop a flex-time work schedule. We have created the Rural Prosecution Unit to take the strain off single-prosecutor offices by providing additional manpower and experience. We provide opportunities for professional training, with both an annual training for all attorneys and, for the past three years, a trial advocacy course for 20 attorneys. With these efforts, we hope to reduce turnover rates and retain our experienced, capable prosecutors.

**What is the current salary disparity between a state attorney and a private one? Compare attorneys at 3, 5, and 10 years of practice.**

We do not currently have an accurate comparison of Department of Law salaries with private-sector salaries. Comparing the two is difficult, because law firm salaries vary widely and

because compensation comes in different forms in the private sector: salary, bonus, use of car, payment of professional dues and fees for trainings and conferences.

However, we can compare Department of Law attorney salaries to the attorney salaries of other public sector employers. The Department of Administration, in a recent salary survey, compared Department of Law salaries to the 65<sup>th</sup> percentile of legal salaries for public sector employers. The 65<sup>th</sup> percentile was chosen as a target to determine where the department stands vis-à-vis other top-tier public sector employers. The survey found that salaries for attorney IIs, who have 1-3 years of experience, are 5.4% above the target, while salaries for attorney IVs, who have more than 6 years of experience, are 11% below the target. This suggests that while our less experienced attorneys receive salaries comparable to their peers at other public interest employers, their salaries become less competitive as they grow more experienced. Additionally, when compared with the top level of public sector employers, Department of Law salaries are significantly less competitive. Attorney II salaries are 13% below the maximum range of public sector attorney salaries, while attorney IV salaries are 43% below that range.

**Alaska suffers from some of the highest sex assault and sex abuse rates in the nation. Are prosecutions of this crime increasing? Are trials on these charges increasing? Please provide some statistics on this subject. What actions do you plan to take in this area?**

As you know, fighting the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault is a priority of the Department of Law. We have participated extensively in developing the Governor's ten-year strategy to combat sexual assault and domestic violence, a comprehensive approach to addressing problems with deep roots and many facets.

Prosecuting offenders who commit these crimes is an important element of this approach. The number of prosecutions has roughly tracked the number of reported offenses. In general, there has been an annual 10% increase in crime in Alaska. Sexual assaults and sexual abuse followed this increase. In 2006 and 2007 there was a spike in these cases. We saw a decrease in 2008 and although in 2009 there was an increase, we are not quite up to 2007 levels.

Prosecutions have generally followed these fluctuations. In 2007, we were referred 620 felony sex crimes and accepted 296 (47%) for prosecution, obtaining 196 convictions. In 2008, we were referred 513 felony sex crimes, and accepted 231 (45%) for prosecution, obtaining 135 convictions. In 2009, we were referred 569 felony sex crimes and accepted 240 (42%) for prosecution, obtaining 40 convictions (many cases accepted for prosecution in 2009 have not yet reached their resolution).

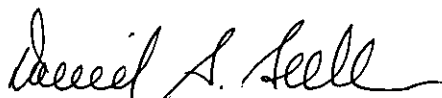
In order to ensure that those who commit sex crimes receive the strong punishment they deserve and are forced to register as sex offenders, we have implemented a policy that prosecutors shall not accept a plea bargain with a person accused of a sex crime unless the accused pleads to a crime that requires him to register as a sex offender. Additionally, my top two criminal attorneys will be training prosecutors at every office in the state in tough negotiating tactics. With regard to increasing the percentage of sex crimes referred to us that are ultimately accepted for prosecution, I believe that the Governor's plan to dramatically increase

VPSOs in rural communities and to hire more state troopers focused solely on sex crimes will result in stronger cases against offenders.

In short, I believe that the combination of continued training in the prosecution of sex crimes and increased law enforcement and evidence-collection capabilities promised by the Governor's initiative will enable the Department of Law to put more sex offenders behind bars.

I hope this letter adequately answers your questions. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Daniel S. Sullivan". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Daniel S. Sullivan  
Attorney General

Kaltag questions:

The Kaltag case involves an adoption of a tribal child by her relatives who were not tribal members in Kaltag (they live in Huslia). Kid's mom with serious substance abuse issues and in jail for murder; was dad out of state and uninterested. No parties involved objected to the proceedings. The state refused to recognize the results because \*it\* did not refer the case to the tribal court. The AG in HJUD also made the argument that it was a problem because it involved "nontribal" members though the child went to relatives and is safe and happy.

1. Can you tell us what position the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court has taken in regard to tribal court jurisdiction in the past? Hasn't the state litigated this point before and lost (in Venetic, 20 years ago)? Hasn't the state taken the opposite position in the past and in front of the state's supreme court as recently as 2004?
2. Why are we relitigating this issue with \*this particular\* case? Did any of the parties involved in this adoption object to the tribal court's actions or their jurisdiction in this case? Is there a workload change at Health and Social Services we are unaware of that they have time to prioritize adoption cases like this one (OCS often does not respond even to complaints involving violence against children, especially in rural Alaska)? Given the state's extreme workloads in children's cases, why is it NOT in the state's best interest to work cooperatively with tribal governments?
3. How much money have we spent so far on litigation of this case? Estimate of attorneys fees or hourly rates? How much does the state pay for active social work case managers for this region of Alaska? How much time and effort did the State spent trying to mediate a solution before jumping into litigation?

*debra*

## Cindy Smith

---

**From:** Sen. Hollis French  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 30, 2009 2:55 PM  
**To:** Cindy Smith  
**Subject:** FW: c.c. to AG

file

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**From:** James Behlke [jim@behlke.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 30, 2009 1:25 PM  
**To:** Sen. Hollis French  
**Subject:** c.c. to AG

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

As an Alaskan I think I'm entitled to information about what, if anything, the so-called "rural subcabinet" has done since it was created.

I had contacted you earlier and encouraged you to look into reported problems from rural residents who couldn't afford to purchase fuel for their boats for subsistence fishing purposes. I encouraged you to add this issue to the rural subcabinet's agenda.

(Now I think my request may have been laughable-- I doubt the rural subcabinet regularly meets)

I never received a response from you about my concern.

I also contacted John Moller, the executive branch rural affairs advisor, and asked him to answer the following questions:

1. What (if any) business has the "rural subcabinet" conducted?
2. On what dates has it met?
3. Who are its members?
4. Are there comprehensive minutes from any and all meetings that would be available to Alaska's public?
5. Has the rural subcabinet executed any action items (with tangible results) since it was created?

Mr. Moller advised me to research through published Alaska regulations for answers to my questions. I did and learned which state officials reside on the subcabinet. However I could not find answers to 1, 2, 4, or 5 within the State's records. Personally I speculate Mr. Moller may know good and well the answers to my remaining questions.

I indicated to Mr. Moller that he hadn't answered most of my questions.

I had also contacted Mr. Moller and asked if rural Alaska had received sufficient fuel for next winter. He never responded to that question.

Could you please respond to my original inquiry? Also, could you please answer questions 1, 2, 4, and 5 above? As an added bonus, any information you may have about the fuel situation for the upcoming winter would be appreciated.

I'll copy this message to the Governor, to Mr. Moller, to Alaska's Ombudsman, and to Senator Hollis French, Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Thanks,

Sincerely,

Jim Behlke

c.c. John Moller  
Senator Hollis French  
Governor  
Alaska Ombudsman



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Hollis French to Cindy

show details 8:32 PM (12 hours ago)

Reply

Kaltag v. State of Alaska

Attorney: Natalie Landreth

Case Update

This is an action to enforce the full faith and credit clause of the Indian Child Welfare Act. The Kaltag Tribe had completed an adoption in tribal court and had applied for a new birth certificate, but the State refused to issue one on the grounds that the Tribe had not petitioned for reassumption of jurisdiction under ICWA. This argument assumes that a Tribe does not have inherent jurisdiction to adjudicate adoptions of its own tribal members. The Tribe and the parents (two individual Kaltag tribal members) brought suit against the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics for denying full faith and credit to a tribal adoption decree in violation of section 1911(d) of the Indian Child Welfare Act. The parents also have raised a section 1983 claim.

Cross motions for summary judgment were filed in May 2007 and the court ruled in favor of the Tribe on all claims, holding that their decision was entitled to full faith and credit under the ICWA. The State moved to stay the judgment and has also appealed to the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit denied the stay and affirmed the decision on appeal. The State further moved for rehearing en banc, which was also recently denied.

Reply Reply to all Forward

Cindy Smith to me

show details 8:01 AM (52 minutes ago)

Reply

What a waste of time and money...you know no one was even disputing tribal jurisdiction in this case - except the state.

From: Hollis French [mailto:hsfrench@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, March 09, 2010 8:32 PM

To: hsfrench@gmail.com; Cindy Smith

Subject: kaltag

- Show quoted text -

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# **Biography of Alaska Attorney General Daniel S. Sullivan**

## **Federal Government Service**

Prior to becoming Attorney General, Sullivan served as the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs. His nomination by the President for this position was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate in May 2006 and he served until January 2009. In this role, he was a senior advisor to the Secretary of State and other top U.S. government officials on the formulation and execution of international economic, energy, trade, finance, transportation, telecommunications and Arctic policies. Sullivan also led and managed the 200-employee State Department Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs.

As the Assistant Secretary of State, much of Sullivan's work focused on international energy issues. He served as the U.S. Governing Board member of the Paris-based International Energy Agency – the world's premier energy security organization. He and the State Department bureau he led worked closely with the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects on Alaska gas pipeline issues. Sullivan also was responsible for overseeing and leading several complex international negotiations of strategic importance to the United States, including serving as the primary negotiator for the President at the Group of Eight (G8) Summits.

Prior to serving as the Assistant Secretary of State, Sullivan was a Director in the International Economics Directorate of the National Security Council and National Economic Council staffs at the White House

## **Alaska Law Background**

Sullivan is one of a select number of Alaska attorneys who has held judicial clerkships on both the highest state and highest federal courts in Alaska. He was a judicial law clerk for Judge Andrew Kleinfeld of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in Fairbanks from 1997-98, and was a judicial law clerk for Chief Justice Warren Matthews of the Alaska Supreme Court in Anchorage from 1998-99. Following his clerkships, Sullivan joined the Anchorage office of Perkins, Coie, LLP. His practice focused on corporate transactions and commercial litigation, and he represented a variety of clients, including Alaska small businesses and Native corporations.

## **U.S. Military Service**

Sullivan has served in the United States Marine Corps since 1993 on active duty and in the reserves as an infantry and reconnaissance officer, including with Second Battalion, Fifth Marines at Camp Pendleton, California, and for several years with Anchorage-based Echo Company, Fourth Reconnaissance Battalion – the Marine Corps Reserve's premier cold weather reconnaissance unit. In recent years, Sullivan has been recalled to active duty twice: in January 2009 to help draft a regional strategy report for the Commander of U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) General David Petraeus, and from December 2004 until April 2006 to serve as a strategic advisor to CENTCOM Commander General John Abizaid. During this period, Sullivan spent substantial time deployed in the CENTCOM theater of operations.

### **Academic Background**

Sullivan graduated *magna cum laude* from Harvard University, earning a bachelors degree in Economics, where he was a Harvard College scholar during each of his four years. Sullivan graduated *cum laude* from Georgetown University Law Center, earning a Juris Doctor and Masters of Science in Foreign Service joint degree. He was an articles editor on the *Georgetown Law Journal* and a contributing author to the *Georgetown Criminal Procedure Project*. During his final year at Georgetown, Sullivan worked as a law clerk for Judge James L. Buckley on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

### **Awards, Honors, and Personal Information**

Sullivan is the recipient of numerous professional, academic, and military awards, including the White House Fellowship, the National Security Council Outstanding Service Award, and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Sullivan was born in Fairview Park, Ohio. He has been married for 15 years to Julie Fate Sullivan of Fairbanks. They moved to Alaska in 1997, after Sullivan completed active duty service with the Marine Corps. They have three daughters, two of whom were born in Anchorage.

## **Background Information on Alaska Attorney General Daniel S. Sullivan**

### **Academic Background**

Sullivan graduated *magna cum laude* from Harvard University in 1987, earning a bachelor's degree in economics. He was a Harvard College scholar, a designation awarded to students with a 3.5 GPA or higher, during each of his four years at Harvard, and was awarded a Rotary Foundation Scholarship upon graduation.

Sullivan graduated *cum laude* from Georgetown University Law Center, earning a Juris Doctor and Masters of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS) joint degree in 1993. He was a member and articles editor on the *Georgetown Law Journal*, awarded to first-year students in the top 4 percent of their class, and a contributing author to the *Georgetown Criminal Procedure Project* – one of the country's most respected annual surveys of criminal procedure. He received the MSFS Award for Academic Excellence, awarded to students with a 3.8 GPA or higher. He was also awarded the Ford Foundation Fellowship for the Study of Public International Law.

During his final year at Georgetown, Sullivan worked as law clerk/intern for Judge James L. Buckley on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit – generally recognized as the second most important court in the United States.

### **Alaska Law Background**

Sullivan is one of a select number of Alaska attorneys who has held judicial clerkships on both the highest state and highest federal courts in Alaska. He was a judicial law clerk for Judge Andrew Kleinfeld of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in Fairbanks from 1997-98, and was a judicial law clerk for Chief Justice Warren Matthews of the Alaska Supreme Court in Anchorage from 1998-99. As a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and Alaska Supreme court law clerk, Sullivan analyzed appellate cases, conducted extensive legal research, wrote bench memoranda for Chief Justice Matthews, Judge Kleinfeld and the other justices and judges on the bench, and helped draft published opinions on some of the most important state and federal legal issues facing Alaska. These judicial clerkships have provided Sullivan with insights into and a deep respect for the Alaska legal system, its judges and public officials. He also served briefly as an appellate court staff attorney on the Alaska Court of Appeals, which focuses on criminal cases.

In 2000, Sullivan joined the Anchorage office of Perkins, Coie, LLP, one of the largest law firms in the Pacific Northwest. His practice focused on corporate transactions and commercial litigation, and he represented a variety of clients, including Alaska small businesses and Native corporations. He has been a member of the Alaska Bar Association since 2000.

### **Alaska Community Service**

As an attorney in Alaska, Sullivan was appointed by the mayor of Anchorage to serve as vice chairman of the Anchorage Public Facilities Commission, which was responsible for holding public hearings and advising city officials on the financial, operational and long-term planning of Anchorage's major public facilities, including convention centers and sports arenas. He also served on the Anchorage Veterans Affairs Commission, which was responsible for holding public hearings and advising city government officials on policies affecting Anchorage's substantial population of veterans.

Sullivan has been a member of the School Advisory Committee of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seaton School, where his children attended grade school. He also was active for several years with Alaska's Toys for Tots Foundation, a community program involving active duty and reserve Marines and dozens of other volunteers who collect and distribute thousands of toys throughout the state for low-income families during the holiday season. He served as a member of Advocates for Harvard ROTC and in 2001 published an article in the "My Turn" column of *Newsweek* criticizing elite universities for their discriminatory treatment of the U.S. military. His article helped reignite a national public debate on the issue.

#### **Service at the White House**

In response to the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks on the United States, Sullivan applied for and was awarded a White House Fellowship – one of only three Alaskans to have been selected for this honor. In July 2002, he left private law practice in Anchorage and moved to Washington, D.C., to serve as a director in the International Economics Directorate of the National Security Council (NSC) and National Economic Council (NEC) staffs at the White House. In this capacity, he advised the president, the national security advisor and the NEC chairman on international economic and security issues, also assisting them with preparations for international economic meetings, such as the Group of Eight (G8) Summit, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit, the U.S.-EU Summit and the Summit of the Americas.

Sullivan also led coordination among U.S. government agencies on the formulation and execution of international economic policies, particularly those focused on trade. He worked and traveled extensively with U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick, a Bush administration cabinet member, as part of his multilateral and bilateral negotiating team. Sullivan's work at the White House ended in December 2004, when he was recalled to active duty by the United States Marine Corps.

#### **Service as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State**

In April 2006, while still on active duty with the Marines, Sullivan was nominated by the president to serve as the assistant secretary of state for economic, energy and business affairs. He was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate for this position in May 2006 and served until January 2009. In this role, he served as a senior advisor to the secretary and other top U.S. government officials on the formulation and execution of

international economic, energy, trade, finance, transportation, telecommunications and Arctic policies.

He led and managed the 200-employee State Department Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs. He was responsible for managing six different sub-bureaus covering the following policy areas: (1) energy security, sanctions and efforts against terrorist financing; (2) international trade, investment and intellectual property rights; (3) international finance, debt relief and development; (4) international telecommunications; (5) international transportation; and (6) advocacy for U.S. businesses and the private sector abroad.

Much of Sullivan's work focused on international energy issues. He served as the U.S. Governing Board member for the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) – the world's premier energy security organization. He and the State Department bureau he led worked closely with the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects in advancing the Alaska gas pipeline. His bureau also had regulatory responsibility for cross-border permitting of petroleum pipelines in North America.

Sullivan developed, negotiated and helped to implement numerous international energy initiatives, including: a \$10 billion annual G8 commitment to invest in clean energy R&D; a G8 commitment to reduce and eliminate global tariffs on clean energy technology goods and services; the U.S.-Brazil Western Hemisphere bio-fuels partnership; International Energy Agency (IEA) initiatives to deepen China and India's cooperation with the IEA; and a comprehensive U.S. Eurasian/Caspian energy security strategy that included the establishment of a special presidential envoy. He strengthened U.S.-Canadian energy ties as the co-chair of the U.S.-Canadian Energy Consultative Group.

Sullivan led, oversaw, and was responsible for several complex international negotiations of strategic importance to the United States. He served as the primary negotiator for the president at the G8 summits, as well for the Western Hemisphere "Pathways to Prosperity" economic integration initiative. Additionally, he was responsible for overseeing the following: aviation liberalization agreements, including those with the European Union, China, Japan and Australia; Bilateral Investment Treaty negotiations, including those with China and India; global telecommunications and internet governance agreements; "Paris Club" sovereign debt-relief negotiations and agreements, including those that resulted in significant debt reduction for Iraq, Afghanistan and Liberia; and economic and energy agreements at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the International Energy Agency.

#### **Leadership on Issues Affecting Alaska**

In addition to focusing on global energy issues, Sullivan played an important role on a number of other issues directly affecting Alaska, including an updated National Security Policy Directive (NSPD) on U.S. Arctic strategy. He helped ensure that the new NSPD

strategy focused on all of the core issues relating to the Arctic, including: developing the region's vast resources; protecting the environment; promoting safe, secure and reliable transportation; and respecting the culture and way of life of indigenous peoples. He worked closely with the White House, the chairman of the Arctic Research Commission, and Alaska's congressional delegation (particularly Senator Murkowski's office) to ensure enactment of this important strategy at the end of 2008.

Sullivan was also a strong advocate in government meetings, congressional testimony and public speeches on the importance of U.S. accession to the Law of the Sea Convention. His leadership on working to open markets overseas, including those for aviation services, stands to significantly benefit Alaska exporters and aviation service providers.

### **U.S. Military Service**

Sullivan has served in the United States Marine Corps since 1993 on active duty and in the reserves as an infantry and reconnaissance officer, including with Second Battalion, Fifth Marines at Camp Pendleton, California, and for several years with Anchorage-based Echo Company, Fourth Reconnaissance Battalion – the Marine Corps Reserve's premier cold weather reconnaissance unit. He has held a wide variety of billets, including 81 mm mortar platoon commander, weapons company executive officer, and commander of a search-and-rescue unit deployed as part of a three-ship special operations Marine Expeditionary Unit. He also served as an overseas faculty member with Central Texas College, teaching college courses on U.S. foreign policy and criminal justice to Marines on deployment and at Camp Pendleton.

In the past four years, Sullivan has been recalled to active duty twice: in January 2009 to help draft a regional strategy report for Commander of U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) General David Petraeus; and from December 2004 until April 2006 to serve as a strategic advisor to CENTCOM Commander General John Abizaid. During this period, Sullivan spent substantial time deployed in the CENTCOM theater of operations and was responsible for drafting the 2006 CENTCOM "Posture Statement" with General Abizaid, which provides strategic guidance for subordinate commanders as they conduct military operations in the CENTCOM area of operations.

Sullivan has completed training at the following U.S. military schools and courses: USMC Officer Candidate School; USMC Basic Officer School; USMC Infantry Officer Course; USMC Amphibious Reconnaissance School; USMC Mountain Reconnaissance Course; U.S. Army Airborne School; Navy-Marine Corps Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) School; USMC Marine Air Ground Task Force Intelligence School; and USMC Expeditionary Warfare Staff Planning Course.

### **Awards and Honors**

Sullivan is the recipient of numerous professional, academic, and military awards, including the White House Fellowship, the National Security Council Outstanding

Service Award, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, and the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Ten Outstanding Young Americans Award.

**Personal Information**

Sullivan, 44, was born in Fairview Park, Ohio. He has been married for almost 15 years to Julie Fate Sullivan of Fairbanks, who is a Doyon shareholder. They have three daughters, two of whom were born in Anchorage. After Sullivan left active duty service with the Marine Corps in 1997, they moved to Alaska and have owned a home in Anchorage since 2000.

# Alaska State Legislature

**Senator Hollis French, Chair**  
State Capitol, Room 417  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone: (907) 465-3892  
Fax: (907) 465-6595



**Committee Members:**  
Senator Bill Wielechowski  
Senator Lesil McGuire  
Senator Dennis Egan  
Senator John Coghill

## Senate Judiciary Committee

1. Describe your law school experience. Where and when did you attend law school? Did you receive any honors? Did you participate in your school's law review? Moot court? Legal aid clinic? Any other details about that time in your life?
2. Describe your legal employment after law school. What subject areas have you practiced in? How many other lawyers did you practice with? How many jury trials have you completed? How many appearances have you made before the Alaska Supreme Court? Before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals? Have you published in any legal journals?
3. Which US Supreme Court Justice do you admire most? Why?
4. Which US President do you admire most? Why?
5. What do you see as the primary mission of the Attorney General?
6. What is the biggest challenge facing the civil division? What actions do you plan to take in reaction to that challenge?
7. What is the biggest challenge facing the criminal division? What actions do you plan to take in reaction to that challenge?
8. Are you satisfied with the turnover rates in the criminal division? If not, what actions do you plan to take to lower the turnover rates?
9. What is the current salary disparity between a state attorney and a private one? Compare attorneys at 3, 5, and 10 years of practice.
10. Alaska suffers from some of the highest sex assault and sex abuse rates in the nation. Are prosecutions of this crime increasing? Are trials on these charges increasing? Please provide some statistics on this subject. What actions do you plan to take in this area?

Senate Judiciary Committee  
Attorney General Sullivan  
Page Two

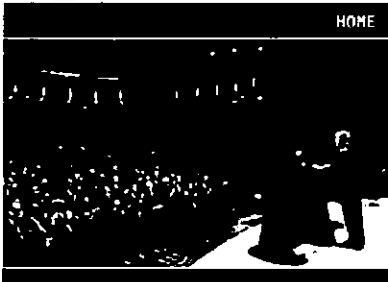
11. Recently many current and former state employees' private personal data was lost by Price Waterhouse Cooper. When was the state notified of that loss? Did the state comply with the relevant identity theft statutes?
12. What will be your Department's approach to the issues of tribes and tribal sovereignty in Alaska?

This is historical material, "frozen in time." The web site is no longer updated and links to external web sites and some internal pages will not work.



PRESIDENT  
**GEORGE W. BUSH**  
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**Daniel Sullivan -- Department of State**

Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs



Mr. Sullivan serves as the Assistant Secretary for Economic, Energy and Business Affairs. The Bureau he leads is responsible for overseeing work on international trade and investment policy; international finance, development, and debt policy; economic sanctions and combating terrorist financing; international energy security policy; international telecommunications and transportation policies; and support for U.S. businesses and the private sector overseas. Nominated by President Bush on April 24, 2006, Mr. Sullivan was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on May 26, 2006, and was sworn in as Assistant Secretary on June 6, 2006. Mr. Sullivan came to the State Department from the National Security Council/National Economic Council Staff at the White House where he served as a Director and Acting Senior Director in the International Economics Directorate. He focused on international trade and intellectual property rights issues, as well as international economic summits, including the G-8, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Summit of the Americas. A Marine Corps infantry and reconnaissance officer, Mr. Sullivan was recalled from the reserves to active duty service from January 2005 until April 2006 and served as a Strategic Advisor and Special Assistant to the Commander of U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), spending substantial time deployed in the CENTCOM theater of operations. Before joining the Bush Administration, Mr. Sullivan practiced business and corporate law with Perkins Coie, LLP. He also served as a judicial law clerk to the Honorable Andrew Kleinfeld, United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and to Chief Justice Warren Matthews of the Alaska Supreme Court. Mr. Sullivan graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University earning a bachelors degree in Economics and graduated cum laude from Georgetown University earning a J.D./Master of Science in Foreign Service joint degree, focusing on law, international economics, and national security studies. He is the recipient of numerous professional, military, and academic awards, including the National Security Council Outstanding Service Award, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Ten Outstanding Young Americans Award, and the White House Fellowship. Mr. Sullivan is married and has three daughters.

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# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

Official Business

## Office of the Secretary

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## Memorandum

TO: Senator French, Chair  
Judiciary Committee

FROM: Kirsten Waid *KW*  
Secretary of the Senate

DATE: February 4, 2010

SUBJECT: Confirmation of Governor's Appointment

Pursuant to AS 39.05.080 and Art. III, Sec. 25 of the Alaska Constitution, the President has referred the following name, with attached resume, for legislative confirmation to your committee for a hearing, recommendation and report:

**State of Alaska Attorney General**  
Daniel S. Sullivan  
Appointed: 6/16/2009

Attachment: Resume

KW:sgf  
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