

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

ALEX KOZINSKI
Chief Judge

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June 15, 2012

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jeff Sessions
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Grassley and Sessions:

I write in response to your letter dated May 18, 2012, concerning the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference.

As you know, Circuit Conferences are authorized by law “for the purpose of considering the business of the courts and advising means of improving the administration of justice within the circuit.” 28 U.S.C. § 333. The statute states, “[E]very judge summoned may attend,” and stipulates that each circuit “shall provide by its rules for the representation and active participation ... by members of the bar.” Id. These Conferences are held within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the federal courts that comprise the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit, pursuant to this statute, has held a Circuit Conference each year since 1944.

Our Conferences are renowned for the quality and depth of their educational programs. The topics presented are timely and relevant, involving issues that already have or will soon confront judges and lawyers in the courtroom. Speakers and panelists are drawn from the bench, the bar, business and industry, government, the sciences and academia. They are acknowledged leaders in their fields who, due to their expertise, command high fees to speak at private events. The speakers waive honoraria for the Conference because of their commitment to public service as well as the opportunity it offers for meaningful engagement with members of the federal bench and bar. For many years now, we also have been unusually fortunate to have present at least one U.S. Supreme Court justice, who often makes substantive presentations and conducts an informative question-and-answer session that concludes the Conference.

It is the only event that brings together the bench, the bar and court administrators from all corners of our circuit. Judges are strongly encouraged to attend - and most do - along with clerks of court and other management level court

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staff. In short, the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference provides an exceptional educational program and facilitates circuit governance through numerous business meetings.

Last year's Circuit Conference opened with a tribute to the late Chief District Judge John M. Roll of Arizona, one of the victims of the Tucson shooting rampage earlier in the year. It served as a powerful reminder of his role as a dedicated federal judge and administrator of one of the busiest federal courts in the country. He was, as are all those who continue to serve on the bench, devoted to public service and serving their country.

Many of our programs also draw local and national news coverage and facilitate public understanding of the role of the federal courts in our democracy. We videotape many of the presentations and make them available to the public via our court website, and a number of the programs have been broadcast on C-SPAN. Highlights from past Conferences include:

- *Independent Judiciary: Third Branch or Third Rail?* – An important discussion about relations between the Judiciary and Congress presented at the 2005 Circuit Conference. Panelists included former U.S. Senator Slade Gorton and former Representative George Nethercutt.
- *Executive Power: Does the President Have to Obey the Law?* – A panel presentation at the 2008 Conference featuring former Solicitors General Paul Clement, Walter Dellinger, Kenneth Starr and Seth Waxman, and a highly respected law professor and Supreme Court practitioner, Kathleen Sullivan.
- *Trying Alleged Terrorists: Constitutional and Practical Problems in Article III Courts and Military Tribunals* – A panel presentation at the 2010 Conference featuring the presiding judge, prosecutor and lead defense counsel in the Zacarias Moussaoui case, and moderated by Harvard Law Professor Jack Goldsmith, a key legal advisor in the administration of President George W. Bush.

We recently finalized the program for the 2012 Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference, which is built around the theme, "Improving the Administration of Justice." Details are now available on the Conference website. This year's general session topics include:

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- *Tracking the Trackers: Privacy Protection in the Internet Age and Tracking and the Government: What Is the Government Learning about Us?* – This presentation explores how data mining, using email, social media and online purchases, is changing the traditional definition of privacy, and how business and the government are using the data. Panelists include Edward Felten, chief technologist at the Federal Trade Commission; Nicole Wong, former vice president and deputy general counsel at Google, Inc.; and noted legal writer Jeffrey Rosen, co-editor of the recently published “Constitution 3.0: Freedom and Technological Change.”
- *What Color is Justice: Racial Disparities in the Criminal Process* – This panel discussion considers why some racial or ethnic groups are far more heavily represented in prison populations and tend to receive disproportionately more severe sentences. The panel is moderated by Nancy Gertner, a retired federal judge and noted expert on sentencing and sentencing institutions; and includes Bryan Stevenson, founder and executive director of the Equal Justice Initiative in Montgomery, Alabama; and U.S. District Judge Ruben Castillo, a former member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.
- *Legal Ethics and the Perceptions of Clients and Litigants* – This presentation focuses on the ethical challenges lawyers and litigants face in and out of the courtroom. Through a discussion of their own roles and conduct, conferees can exchange ideas and experiences and contemplate how to resolve problems and improve the administration of justice within their own practice areas. Professor Nancy B. Rapoport, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, William S. Boyd School of Law, will lead the discussion.

The Conference also features numerous additional programs held before and after the general sessions. They include an important update on significant cases decided in the most recent Supreme Court term; a separate, in depth look at the high court’s much anticipated ruling on health care reform; habeas review under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) by those attorneys who argued the *Cullen v. Pinholster* case, which addresses the level of review by the federal courts of state habeas matters; and IT awareness training for judges by judges who want to demonstrate that a “paperless” office is within reach.

During the Conference, 27 business meetings will be held that will be attended by judges, court staff and members of the bar. Meetings will be held before and after the general sessions, beginning as early as 7 a.m. and continuing late into the afternoon. Conferees discuss substantive issues at these meetings, giving both judges and lawyers a voice in circuit governance and the administration of justice. If not conducted at the Conference, it would be necessary to hold many of these meetings at other times and places, requiring more travel and time away from the courthouse for judges and court staff. Conducting all of the meetings in one place at one time is far more efficient and less costly. While federal courts make extensive use of phone and video conferencing for routine matters, judicial governance depends upon the collegiality and consensus achieved through personal interaction.

The Conference also serves to announce new initiatives or to seek concurrence on how to deal with acute problems facing the federal courts. For instance, in 2007 the Conference provided an effective forum for discussing the merits of allowing cameras in federal trial courts and how further experimentation of the use of cameras could take place. As another example, in 2008, the Conference served to draw attention to efforts to relieve docket congestion caused by a glut of prisoner litigation in the Eastern District of California. More than 90 judges from sister courts were recruited during and after the Conference to assume responsibility for over 1,000 prisoner cases. The need for more judicial resources for the Eastern District of California and the District of Arizona were remarked upon by Justice Kennedy in his speech to the 2010 Conference.

The Ninth Circuit actively solicits the involvement of the bar in circuit governance and lawyers have a significant role in organizing the Conference. In addition to the more than 300 judicial officers and government attorneys, some 160 lawyer representatives are expected to attend the Conference. These are lawyers selected to represent the bar by judges of the Court of Appeals and each of the 15 federal trial courts in the circuit. Also invited are officers of the Federal Bar Association chapters in the judicial districts of the circuit, and the deans of many of the law schools in the western states. There are numerous opportunities for interaction between the bench and bar, which often leads to improved process and procedures that benefit litigants and the public. Lawyers in private practice pay their own way to the Conference, including a registration fee that helps defray the

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cost of staging the event. In return, lawyer attendees may obtain up to 18 hours of continuing legal education (CLE) credit at the Conference.

Many of the bar participants at the Conferences are prominent practitioners, some of whom will go on to serve on the federal bench. By rough count, 40 current and former federal judges in the circuit were once lawyer representatives. This group includes the current chair of the Conference, Bankruptcy Judge Laura S. Taylor, and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Judges Michael Daly Hawkins, Susan Graber, M. Margaret McKeown, Raymond C. Fisher, N. Randy Smith, Richard C. Tallman, Morgan B. Christen, Paul J. Watford and the late Thomas G. Nelson.

Judges and court staff attending the Conference adhere to Judiciary travel regulations. Most book air travel through government-authorized travel agencies, although many will seek to find less expensive fares on their own. The reimbursable portion of their hotel stay is limited to four nights. At their own expense, some attendees bring their spouses and families with them to the Conference and may choose to spend additional time in the area. No government funds are expended on any recreational activities. The cost of each of these activities is borne solely by the individual. The only social gathering organized for the Conference is a buffet dinner one evening. Non-government conference participants pay for this meal themselves and government employees may be reimbursed for the cost of the dinner within the limits of the daily meal allowance.

It should be noted that the business of the courts continues without interruption during the Conference. Judges in attendance have arranged their calendars to be away from the bench, but most remain in frequent contact with their chambers staff via telephone and email. It is not unusual for them to conduct court business daily while at the Conference. Also, there are judges on duty in every district should a matter arise requiring immediate attention.

The following is a list of questions posed in your letter and our responses:

- 1. Please submit historic information for Ninth Circuit Conferences for the years 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 in this manner:**

- a. The total number of court employees who attended the conference and the subtotals for each category of employees by title. Please also provide the titles and affiliations of the other attendees.**

Please see Attachment 1, which provides information about attendance and categories of attendees. Additional information about attendees is available in the Program Book for each Conference, which we have provided.

- b. A list of expenses, in Excel spreadsheet form, incurred by each attendee that were paid for or reimbursed with federal taxpayer dollars, including but not limited to: hotel room, transportation (including mode of transportation), meals, and incidentals.**

Judiciary and other government employees attending the Conferences are reimbursed for expenses in accordance with Judiciary travel policies. Air travel and ground transportation are booked through the Judiciary's travel service at government rates. Lodging and meal allowances in effect at the time for the locales in which the last four Conferences were held were \$138 for Sun Valley, Idaho, in 2008; \$197 for Monterey, California, in 2009; \$273 for Maui, Hawaii, in 2010; and \$202 for Carlsbad, California, in 2011. Information about government rate air fares in effect at the time are not available.

The circuit does not have a list of travel expenses for every attendee. In addition, the amount of time that would be required to identify, manually review, and compile the information you have requested is so large as to make such an endeavor infeasible. However, it is our understanding that the Administrative Office collects some of this data.

- c. A complete list, in Excel spreadsheet form, of all outside speakers who attended the conferences, the expenses incurred by each speaker, and an explanation of how each speaker fit into the purpose of the conferences.**

Speakers and panelists are reimbursed for coach air travel and ground transportation at government rates. They are allowed up to four nights lodging, and receive a stipend of \$50 per day. A list of speakers and panelists along with their biographies and the nature of their remarks or presentations can be found in the Program Book for each Conference.

- d. Did any members of the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference Executive Committee and/or Office of the Circuit Executive incur pre-conference travel expenses directly related to the planning of the conference? If so, please provide a list of all expenses incurred that were reimbursed with federal taxpayer dollars, including but not limited to: hotel room, transportation, meals, and incidentals.**

Two employees of the Office of the Circuit Executive made one visit to the Conference hotel prior to the event. The visit took place from November 6 to November 10, 2011 and the expense incurred was roughly \$4800. They were reimbursed for government rate coach air fare, ground transportation and lodging and meals in accordance with Judiciary travel policies and allowances. No members of the Conference Executive Committee traveled to Hawaii for purposes of planning the Conference but they did participate in meetings, some of which were held at circuit headquarters in San Francisco and others telephonically.

- e. Was the Ninth Circuit required to comply with Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) for these conferences? Please provide copies of all quotes and bids provided by potential vendors for each conference, including travel agencies.**

The federal courts are not required to comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulation because the FAR applies only to executive agencies. See 48 C.F.R. Sec. 1.101, see also Novell, Inc. v. United States, 46 Fed. Cl. 601 (2000). Nonetheless, the Ninth Circuit is guided by the Judiciary's own procurement provisions which are substantially the same or similar to the FAR in many areas.

- f. Please provide the total amount paid for the use of conference facilities, including room rental, food, drink, hospitality room expenses, and all other expenses charged by the facility.**

The use of Conference facilities is included in the hotel contract with no additional costs. Costs for audio/video services, travel costs for speakers and panelists and printing costs are funded through monies provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The registration fees collected from Conference participants are used for refreshments, such as coffee and

cold drinks, made available during the Conference sessions.

- g. Conference attendees are often given gifts and other items for attending, commonly referred to as “swag.” Please provide a detailed list of all swag, gifts, and other attendance items given to all attendee, as well as an itemized list of the cost of each item.**

The Circuit does not purchase or provide gifts or any items that might be considered “swag” for Conference attendees.

- h. Each conference includes one evening of district dinners. Please provide the list of all attendees, guests, and speakers to these dinners. Please also provide the list of expenses for these dinners paid for with federal tax dollars including: use of the facility, food, drink, gratuities, speaker fees, and transportation.**

District dinners are non-conference events usually organized by members of the bar in each district. The circuit does not keep records of attendees or expenses. A government employee attending a district dinner may be reimbursed for the cost of the dinner in accordance with daily allowances for lodging and meals.

- 2. With respect to the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference planned for August 13-16, 2012 in Maui, Hawaii, please respond to the following:**

- a. Are the expenditures required for this conference consistent with the goals established in the cost-containment summit held in Washington, D.C., in September 2011.**

Although the contract for the 2012 Conference was entered into in October 2010, prior to the cost-containment summit, the circuit has always sought to manage the Conference in the most efficient and least costly manner.

- b. Why was the Hyatt Regency Maui Resort & Spa selected as the venue for the conference? Please explain the selection process, including other venues considered and why they were not selected.**

Circuit staff has considerable experience in event planning. They are knowledgeable of which hotels in the circuit can accommodate the Conference, which requires at least 500 guest rooms and large meeting spaces. Also of critical importance is the requirement that the Conference site be easily secured and not spread out over large public areas. During the selection process, several cities typically are considered and circuit staff contact venues in each city to gather information about hotel capacity, room rates, amenities, meeting spaces, available services, security arrangements and other considerations. They also consider the cost and convenience of travel to the potential host city. Much of the data gathered in the process of selecting a Conference site – such as hotel capacity, meeting spaces, security issues, available services, etc. – remains unchanged from year to year. Thus, circuit staff go into the selection process with a good understanding of the relative merits and drawbacks of most of the major hotels in each city. Discussions then focus on availability and cost.

The process of selecting the 2012 Conference site was under way during the 2010 Conference on Maui. Circuit staff had previously looked into the feasibility of holding the Conference in Anchorage, Alaska, which has not hosted the event for more than 20 years, and it was again under consideration for 2012. Also being discussed was a return to Sun Valley, Idaho, where the Conference has been held numerous times, most recently in 2008. The 2009 Conference was held in Monterey, California, and a contract was in place to hold the 2011 Conference in Carlsbad, California. The decision to return to Maui was based on a very competitive room rate and lesser travel costs due to the greater number of air carriers competing in the Hawaii travel market. At \$230 per night, the Hyatt on Maui compares favorably with similarly sized hotels in Anchorage, Alaska, and Sun Valley, as well as several California destinations. Air fares to Anchorage and Sun Valley from most cities in the circuit also are higher than air fares to Hawaii.

- c. **According to the conference website, the government per diem for Maui is \$289 per day. The 150% per diem is \$433, and the alternative daily maximum per diem for judges is \$397 per day. Please explain what this per diem covers and whether flight expenses are calculated separately.**

Per diem covers lodging, exclusive of taxes and hotel fees, and meals. Air travel and ground transportation are calculated separately.

- d. Please identify the origin of flights for all anticipated participants, the round trip costs for each flight (including transportation to and from the airport), rental car expenses, and any parking expenses to be paid through government funds.**

The circuit does not have access to itineraries for all anticipated participants so we are unable to provide the origination points for attendee travel. Nor do we have access to information related to reimbursed travel expenses for all anticipated attendees.

Current government rate air fares for travel to Hawaii, Alaska and Idaho from several mainland locations are shown in Attachment 2. The government rates for the least expensive rental car on Maui are approximately \$34 per day. The round trip cost of a taxi to and from the Conference hotel is approximately \$150. The costs of the shuttle is \$55 round trip. Judges and court employees often share a rental car or travel together in a shuttle or taxi to reduce ground transportation costs.

- e. Please identify the number of judiciary employees expected to attend the conference, the costs associated with their attendance, and the roles they will play during the conference.**

Judiciary employees who may attend the Conference include the circuit and court of appeals executive; clerks of the district and bankruptcy courts and the Court of Appeals; the appellate commissioner; the chief circuit mediator; staff attorneys and other staff involved in court administration; federal public defenders; chief probation officers and chief pretrial services officers; and staff of the Office of the Circuit Executive, who help organize and oversee the daily operation of the Conference. Judiciary employees attend various meetings, may be involved in presentations, and take part in the educational program. The average employee attendance over the previous four Conferences is 78. Registration for the 2012 Conference is not complete but it is reasonable to assume a similar number of court employees will be participating. They are subject to Judiciary allowances for lodging and meals and for air travel and ground transportation at government rates.

- f. **Please explain whether judges and other participants will be allowed to participate in the extracurricular activities while the official business of the court is being discussed or other educational legal programs are being conducted. Are there any mandatory programs that judges must attend?**

Judges and court officials are expected to participate in all educational programs and any official business meetings that are held during the Conference.

- g. **The conference opens some events to family and spouses. What are the costs related to the attendance of family members and spouses covered by government funds? For instance, does the resort charge additional fees based on single or double occupancy for hotel rooms?**

Spouses are not eligible for government reimbursement of any of their expenses. The hotel room rate is the same for single or double occupancy. The cost of additional rooms for family members is not reimbursable.

- h. **Please submit detailed information about costs already incurred, including invoices and receipts, as well as all projected costs for the duration of the conference.**

Thus far, a limited number of costs have been incurred. Most of costs for the Conference are contractual commitments, for which we have no fixed dollar amounts at this point. However, if we fail to honor our hotel and related contracts, breach costs would be very high, particularly at this late date. Moreover, prior staff and committee expenditures would be wasted, and non-refundable air fares for most judicial and staff attendees would be lost. All of our speakers and panelists similarly have made commitments to attend the Conference and a number of them have indicated they purchased non-refundable air fares to save costs.

- i. **Please explain how this venue, rather than a teleconference or some other avenue for the Court to conduct its business, will lead to improving the administration of justice.**

The Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference is the most cost-effective way to conduct circuit business and provide an exceptional educational program to more than 500 judges, lawyers and court administrators. Live meetings are more effective in providing education and training. They provide real-time opportunities to solve problems, exchange ideas, and achieve the human connection that powers the business of the courts.

Judges come from diverse professional backgrounds. Once appointed to the bench, a judge is expected to manage a heavy caseload and calendar and fulfill administrative duties. These immediate practical constraints, together with ethical concerns which can isolate a judge from some community affairs, limit a judge's time and ability to interact with lawyers outside the courtroom. In our experience, Circuit Conferences provide a unique opportunity for judges and lawyers to interact in a collegial atmosphere to discuss important legal issues of the day and resolve problems of mutual concern.

Further, other than circuit judges who decide cases as a panel, all other judges sit alone. Meeting in person allows for a frank, constructive and civil open exchange of ideas, and for colleagues who may not see each other but for once a year to act as resources. This dynamic dialogue results in a more well informed bench and bar, and improves uniformity, proficiency and productivity, thereby allowing the Conference to meet the statutory responsibility of improving the administration of justice.

A teleconference is not a feasible substitute for this annual Circuit Conference. Listening from a remote location does not provide the same engaging experience as being physically present. Nor would it offer opportunities for personal interaction among the judges and among the judges, lawyers and court administrators. Courts do, however, regularly employ the use of video and audio conferencing system for many administrative matters throughout the circuit. For those uses, it works well and as technology continues to improve, we anticipate using more of it.

- j. It is our understanding that a number of circuits have canceled annual conferences because of cost constraints. For those that have not canceled conferences for 2012, please list the conference locations and**

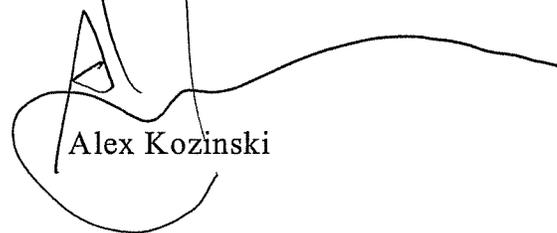
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the projected costs related to those conferences. If the conferences have already occurred, please submit a detailed report of all costs related to those conferences.

We suggest you contact the Administrative Office for this information.

As noted, some of the information you are seeking is not available to us or cannot be gathered and compiled without an enormous outlay of staff time. We have otherwise endeavored to answer your questions as fully as possible. If we may be of further assistance to you, please contact Circuit and Court of Appeals Executive Cathy A. Catterson at 415-355-8299. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Alex Kozinski

AK/CC/cc

Attachments

cc: Honorable Patrick Leahy
Honorable Kent Conrad
Honorable Thomas F. Hogan

Attachment 1 Conference Attendance Data

Comparison of Conference Attendance 2008 - 2011

2008 Conference Registration (Excluding OCE, COA and Program Staff): **506**
 2009 Conference Registration (Excluding OCE, COA and Program Staff): **564**
 2010 Conference Registration (Excluding OCE, COA and Program Staff): **543**
 2011 Conference Registration (Excluding OCE, COA and Program Staff): **624**

Categories	2008	2009	2010	2011
Circuit Attendees				
Chief Judge	1	1	1	1
Circuit Judge	21	21	17	22
Senior Circuit Judge	6	10	10	6
Circuit Clerk of Court	1	1	1	1
Total:	29	33	29	30
District Attendees				
Chief District Judge	13	13	13	13
District Judge	72	64	64	68
Senior District Judge	15	16	25	27
District Court Clerk	13	14	12	13
Total:	113	107	114	121
Bankruptcy Attendees				
Chief Bankruptcy Judge	13	12	10	10
Chief Judge of the BAP	1	1	1	1
Bankruptcy Judge	36	45	45	47
Bankruptcy Court Clerk	9	12	11	11
Bankruptcy Appellate Panel Clerk	1	1	1	1
Total:	60	71	68	70
Magistrate Judges				
Chief Magistrate Judge	2	3	5	3
Magistrate Judge	52	60	69	69
Total:	54	63	74	72
Other Circuit Category Attendees				
Chief Pretrial Services Officer	5	8	8	5
Chief Probation Officer	10	13	13	12
Chief Deputy Clerk	1	0	3	0
Community Public Defender	3	1	11	1
Federal Public Defender	9	13	12	13
U.S. Attorney	12	12	12	17
Assistant U.S Attorney	0	0	0	0
Assistant Attorney General	0	0	0	0
U.S. Trustee	1	1	0	2
Administrative Office of the Courts	0	1	6	2
Total:	41	49	53	52
Non-Circuit Employed Lawyers				
Advisory Board	14	14	8	8
Historical Society	13	10	9	11
Lawyer Representatives	97	103	106	146
Lawyer Representatives Alt.	4	0	0	1
LRCC	31	32	26	19
Appellate Lawyer Representative	0	18	17	18
Appellate Lawyer Representative Alt.	0	3	3	3
Non- Profit Attorney	0	0	0	0
Total:	159	180	169	206
Other				
Dean	0	0	0	8
Federal Bar Association	0	0	0	8
Former Judge	0	0	0	4
Pacific Island Judge	0	0	0	0
Former LRCC Chair	0	0	0	0
Speaker/Panelists	30	37	26	37
Special Guests	11	4	2	7
Media	9	20	8	9
COA, OCE, Program Staff	21	34	27	22
Total:	71	95	63	95

Attachment 2 Air Fares

**GSA “Airline City Pairs”
Contract Round Trip Air Fare to Anchorage
Fiscal Year 2012**

FROM	CARRIER	CAPACITY CONTROLLED FARE	UNRESTRICTED COACH FARE
Billings	Delta, Connect	no contract fare	\$1,260
Boise	Delta, Connect	no contract fare	\$952
Honolulu	Alaska, Non-stop	\$798	\$988
Las Vegas	Alaska, Connect	\$438	\$898
Los Angeles	Alaska, Non-stop	\$1,138	\$978
Oakland	Alaska, Non-stop	\$1,158	\$998
Phoenix	U.S. Air, Non-stop	\$1,218	\$868
Portland	Alaska, Non-stop	\$958	\$778
San Diego	no contract fare		
San Francisco	United, Non-stop	\$1,158	\$998

GSA "Airline City Pairs" Contract Round Trip Air Fare to Boise Fiscal Year 2012

FROM	CARRIER	CAPACITY CONTROLLED FARE	UNRESTRICTED COACH FARE
Anchorage	Delta, Connect	No contract fare	\$952
Billings	Delta, Connect	No contract fare	\$816
Las Vegas	Delta, Connect	\$702	\$972
Los Angeles	United, Non-stop	\$280	\$310
Oakland	Southwest, Non-stop	\$396	\$524
Phoenix	U.S. Air, Non-stop	\$418	\$624
Portland	Alaska, Non-stop	\$158	\$198
San Diego	United, Connect	No contract fare	\$344
San Francisco	United, Non-stop	No contract fare	\$848

Note: There are no contract fares available for Sun Valley. Travelers could fly or drive from Boise to Sun Valley. Driving distance is approximately 157 miles and driving time is approximately 3 hours. Air fares available from Expedia as of May 25, 2012.

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Going to:
Sun Valley, ID (SUN-Friedman Memorial)

Departing: Returning:

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Boise, ID (BOI) to Sun Valley, ID (SUN) Sun, Aug. 12 – Fri, Aug. 17, 1 traveler

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Cheapest Flight

Boise → Sun Valley → Phoenix, Seattle

BOI 8:45pm → SUN 11:05am +1 day 2 Stops 14h 20m

Multiple Airlines
US Airways 676
US Airways 83
Alaska Airlines 2345 operated by /HORIZON AIR
DBA ALASKA HORIZON

Roundtrip from
\$486
per person
includes taxes & fees

Shortest+Cheapest

Boise → Sun Valley → Seattle

BOI 6:35am → SUN 11:05am 1 Stop 4h 30m

Alaska Airlines 2269 operated by /HORIZON AIR
DBA ALASKA HORIZON
Alaska Airlines 2345 operated by /HORIZON AIR
DBA ALASKA HORIZON

Roundtrip from
\$496
per person
includes taxes & fees

REFINE RESULTS

Displaying all results

Flight Times
Outbound to Sun Valley (SUN)
 Depart Arrive

Depart 6:15am – 8:45pm

Stops
 1 Stop \$496
 2+ Stops \$486

Airlines
 Alaska Airlines \$486
 Delta \$540
 UNITED \$933

**GSA “Airline City Pairs”
Contract Round Trip Air Fare to Honolulu
Fiscal Year 2012**

FROM	CARRIER	CAPACITY CONTROLLED FARE	UNRESTRICTED COACH FARE
Anchorage	United Non-stop	\$798	\$988
Billings	No contract fare		
Boise	Delta, Connect	\$820	\$1,134
Las Vegas	Hawaiian, Non-stop	\$598	\$698
Los Angeles	United, Non-stop	\$296	\$578
Oakland	Hawaiian, Non-stop	\$898	\$998
Phoenix	U.S. Air, Non-stop	\$778	\$1,074
Portland	Alaska, Non-stop	\$408	\$748
San Diego	United, Connect	\$454	\$544
San Francisco	United, Non-stop	\$764	\$902

**National Travel Center
Round Trip Air Fare Quotes to Maui
May 25, 2012**

FROM	CARRIER	GOVERNMENT REFUNDABLE FARE	NON- GOVERNMENT NON-REFUNDABLE FARE
Anchorage	Alaska, Hawaiian, American	\$981.51	\$841.02
Billings	Alaska	\$1,196.10	\$935.10
Boise	Alaska	\$814.01	\$775.60
Las Vegas	*Hawaiian	\$801.79	\$836.99
Los Angeles	*Delta	\$548.39-\$650.40	\$725.91
Oakland	Hawaiian	\$693.01	\$702.40
Phoenix	Alaska Hawaiian	\$857.80	\$838.60
Portland	*Alaska	\$836.39	\$603.99
San Diego	Alaska	\$659.35	\$679.39
San Francisco	*United	\$978.42	\$1,024.41

*Contract carrier

Air fare quotes obtained from Katherine [(800) 445-0668, ext. 241], a customer representative from National Travel Service, on May 25, 2012, at 11:02 a.m. Pacific Time. National Travel Service is the judiciary-wide travel management center contracted by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

GSA “Airline City Pairs”

<http://apps.fas.gsa.gov/citypairs/search/index.cfm?ft>

“FY12 contract fares are provided for information purposes and will be available for reservations during FY12 (October 1, 2011 - September 30, 2012).”

“**Capacity Controlled Fare:** A fare that does not have ticketing time limits, advance purchase requirements, minimum or maximum stay requirements, travel time limits, blackout periods, or change or cancellation fees. Capacity-Controlled fare is only restricted by the availability of seats.”

“**Unrestricted Coach Fare:** This is the lowest full “Y” fare at which every coach seat is available for sale and may be purchased for one way travel. An unrestricted coach fare is fully refundable and not subject to capacity controls, ticketing time limits, advance purchase requirements, minimum or maximum stay requirements, travel time limits, blackout periods, or penalty.”