FOIA Fee Itemization Form

(Effective July 1, 2015)

Component	Cost Calculations	Total
1. Labor	Enter the hourly wage of lowest paid employee capable of	
Costs –	performing the search, location and examination	
Search,	\$per hour	
Location ,and		
Examination	Multiply the wage by the fringe benefit multiplier (maximum	
of Records*	of 50% of the hourly wage); OR, if the requested information	
	is available online and the requestor request the documents to	
	be provided in another format, the fringe benefit multiplier	
	may exceed 50% (not to exceed actual cost)	
	%	
	Multiply the hourly wage times the fringe benefit multiplier	
	\$x 1=\$	
	If stipulated by the requestor, add the hourly overtime wage	
	increment (but do not include in the calculation of fringe	
	benefit costs)	
	\$ + = \$	
	Ψ	
	Divide the resulting hourly wage by four (4) to determine the	
	charge per fifteen (15) minute increment	
	\$/4=\$	
	Number of 15 minute increments (partial time increments must	
	be rounded down) multiplied by the permitted rate	
	x \$=\$	\$
2. Employee	If performed by the public body's employee:	
Labor Costs		
- Redaction*	Enter the hourly wage of lowest paid employee capable of	
	performing the redaction	
	\$per hour	
	Multiply the wage by the fringe benefit multiplier (maximum	
	of 50% of the hourly wage); OR, if the requested information	
	is available online and the requestor request the documents to	
	be provided in another format, the fringe benefit multiplier	
	may exceed 50% (not to exceed actual cost)	
	%	

—
_

	Legal paper (8 ½" x 14")	
	number of sheets $x \ 0. = $	
	Actual cost of other types of paper:	
	Type of Paper:	
	$\frac{\text{number of sheets}}{\text{number of sheets}} \times \$ = \$$	
	Type of Paper:	
	Type of Paper: number of sheetsx \$ = \$	\$
	(NOTE : Must print double-sided if available and costs less.)	
5. Labor Cost	Enter the hourly wage of lowest paid employee capable of	
- Duplication	performing the duplication, copying, or transferring digital	
Copying, and	records to non-paper physical media	
transferring	\$per hour	
records to		
non-paper	Multiply the wage by the fringe benefit multiplier (maximum	
physical	of 50% of the hourly wage); OR, if the requested information	
media	is available online and the requestor request the documents to	
	be provided in another format, the fringe benefit multiplier	
	may exceed 50% (not to exceed actual cost)	
	%	
	Multiply the hourly wage times the fringe benefit multiplier	
	\$x 1=\$	
	If stipulated by the requestor, add the hourly overtime wage	
	increment (but do not include in the calculation of fringe	
	benefit costs)	
	\$+=\$	
	Divide the resulting hourly wage byto determine the	
	charge per() minute increment	
	\$/ 4 = \$	
	(NOTE: May use any time increment for this category)	
	Number of minute increments (partial time increments must	
	be rounded down) multiplied by the permitted rate	
	x \$ = \$	\$
6. Mailing	Actual cost of mailing records in a reasonable and economical	
	manner:	
	Cost of mailing: \$	
	Cost of least expensive form of postal delivery confirmation:	
	\$	
	Cost of avandited chinning on incomence and if an aif and	
	Cost of expedited shipping or insurance only if specifically	
	stipulated by the requestor:	

	\$	\$
	Subtotal	\$
Waivers and Reductions	Subtract any Fee Waiver or Reduction: \$20.00 for indigency or nonprofit organization as further described in the Public Body's procedures and guidelines. Any amount determined by the Public Body due to the search and furnishing of the Public Record determined to be in the public interest. The reduction amount due to the late response of the Public Body. 5% of fee xdays late =% reduction (maximum reduction is 50%)	-\$
Deposit	Subtract any good-faith deposit received: \$	-\$
	Total Due	\$

*Note: Labor costs for search, location, examination and redaction (categories 1 and 2 on the itemization form) may not be charged unless the failure to charge a fee would result in <u>unreasonably high costs</u> to the public body <u>because of the nature of the request in the particular instance</u>, and the public body specifically identifies the nature of these unreasonably high costs.

The Court of Appeals has interpreted this provision to require that the determination be made relative to the usual or typical costs incurred by the public body in responding to FOIA requests. The key factor in determining whether the costs are "unreasonably high" is the extent to which the particular request differs from the usual request. *Bloch v Davison Cmty Schools*, (Mich.App. Apr. 26, 2011), 2011 WL 1564645.

24050358.1\088888-03254