FOIA Fee Itemization Form (Effective July 1, 2015)

Со	mponent	Cost Calculations	Total
1.	Labor	Enter the hourly wage of lowest paid employee capable of performing the search,	
	Costs –	location and examination \$ per hour	
	Search,		
	Location, and	Multiply the wage by the fringe benefit multiplier (maximum of 50% of the hourly	
	Examination	wage); OR, if the requested information is available online and the requestor	
	of Records*	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 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)	
		Number of 15 minute increments (partial time increments must be rounded down)	<u></u>
		multiplied by the permitted rate x \$ = \$	\$
2	Employee	If performed by the public body's employee:	
۷.	Labor Costs –	The performed by the public body's employee.	
	Redaction*	Enter the hourly wage of lowest paid employee capable of performing the	
	Reddellon	redaction \$ per hour	
		reduction y per flodi	
		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)%	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		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 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 \$ = \$	٧

2.	Contracted	If performed by Contracted Labor (Only permitted if the public body does not	
	Labor Costs –	employ a person capable of redacting the records as determined by the FOIA	
	Redaction*	Coordinator):	
	Redaction	Coordinator).	
		Name of person or firm contracted:	
		Enter the hourly rate charged by the contractor (may not exceed six (6) times the	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		State minimum wage (i.e. \$8.15x6=\$48.90)	
		\$ per hour	
		Divide the hourly rate 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 \$ = \$	\$
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	3. Non-Paper	Actual and most reasonably economical cost of:	
	Physical		
	Media	Flash Drives \$ x number used = \$	
		· ·	
		Computer Discs C vinumber used - C	
		Computer Discs \$ x number used = \$	
		Other Media \$ x number used = \$ \$	*
			\$
	4. Paper	Actual total incremental cost of duplication (not including labor) up to a maximum	
	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Copies	of 10 cents per page:	
		Letter paper (8 ½" x 11") number of sheets x \$0 = \$	
		Legal paper (8 ½" x 14") number of sheets x \$0 = \$	
		Legal paper (6 /2 x 14) Humber of Sheets x \$0 = \$	
		Actual cost of other types of paper:	
		Type of Paper: number of sheets x \$ = \$	
		Time of Demani	
		Type of Paper: number of sheets x \$ = \$	
			\$
		(NOTE: Must print double-sided if available and costs less.)	}
	5. Labor Cost	Enter the hourly wage of lowest paid employee capable of performing the	
	-Duplication	duplication, copying, or transferring digital records to non-paper physical media	
	-	\$ per hour	
	Copying, and	\$ per flour	
	transferring		
	records to	Multiply the wage by the fringe benefit multiplier (maximum of 50% of the hourly	
	non-paper	wage); OR, if the requested information is available online and the requestor	
	physical	request the documents to be provided in another format, the fringe benefit	
	media	multiplier may exceed 50% (not to exceed actual cost)%	
		Multiply the hourly wage times the fringe benefit multiplier	
		\$x 1 = \$	
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	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 by to 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	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 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 x days late =% reduction (maximum reduction is 50%)	
Deposit	Subtract any good-faith deposit received: \$	-\$
	Total Due	\$

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.

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^{*}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 unreasonably high costs to the public body because of the nature of the request in the particular instance, and the public body specifically identifies the nature of these unreasonably high costs.