

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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JEMINA HUNTLEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Defendant.

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Civil Action No. 11-157 (AK)

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

This matter is pending before this Court on Plaintiffs’ Motion for Fees and Costs (“Fee Motion”) and Memorandum in support thereof (“Memorandum”) [10]; Defendant’s opposition to the Motion (“Opposition”) [11]; and Plaintiff’s reply to the Opposition (“Reply”) [12].<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff Jemina Huntley (“Plaintiff”) has requested \$2,865.25 in legal fees and costs, a portion of which is contested by Defendant District of Columbia (“Defendant” or “the District”) on grounds that the Plaintiff is not a prevailing party, the hourly rate charged by Plaintiff’s counsel is excessive, and some of counsel’s billing entries are “remote” in time. (Opposition, Exh. 1 [Defendant’s chart of proposed allowable fees and reasons for fee reductions].)

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff is the parent of a minor child who brought an administrative action pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Improvement Act ( collectively “IDEA”), 20 U.S.C. § 1400 *et seq.* Pursuant to 20 U.S.C. §1415(i)(3)(B), a court may award attorney’s fees to a parent who prevails in an IDEA

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<sup>1</sup>This same Fee Motion is filed in multiple cases involving claims for attorneys’ fees and costs; the Plaintiff in this action is Jemina Huntley.

proceeding. Prior to filing this civil action, the Plaintiff participated in a February 8, 2008 due process hearing. The Hearing Officer considered whether or not the District of Columbia Public Schools (“DCPS”) denied the student a free appropriate public education (“FAPE”) and subsequently issued a Hearing Officers’ Decision, on February 15, 2008, requiring the District to investigate whether Plaintiff already exercised her right to compensatory education, waived her right to compensatory education, or was entitled to an IEP meeting. (February 29, 2008 HOD at 2-3, quoting Paragraph 3 of the “Order” which accompanied the February 15, 2008 HOD.)<sup>1</sup> The District does not dispute Plaintiff’s prevailing party status for the February 15, 2008 HOD.

Plaintiff subsequently filed a Motion for Clarification on February 26, 2008, to amend the February 15, 2008 HOD to establish a deadline for DCPS’s investigation and the compliance with the HOD. (February 29, 2008 HOD [1] at 2-3.) DCPS did not file a response to the Motion for Clarification and the Hearing Officer established a March 20, 2008 deadline for the completion of DCPS’s investigation and its compliance with the February 15, 2008 HOD. (*Id.*) The District disputes Plaintiff’s prevailing party status as to the February 29, 2008 HOD ruling on the Motion for Clarification. (Opposition, Exh. 1.)

Plaintiff originally filed her complaint for legal fees and costs with the Small Claims and Conciliation Branch of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Defendant removed this and other simultaneously filed cases to this Court and the parties consented to the referral of all such cases to the undersigned Magistrate Judge for all purposes. The parties were directed to brief the issues in these cases in the form of motions for legal fees and responses thereto.

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<sup>1</sup>The only HOD that was filed with this Court is the February 29, 2008 HOD.

## **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

The IDEA gives courts authority to award reasonable attorney's fees to the parents of a child with a disability who is the prevailing party. 20 U.S.C. §1415(i)(3)(B). An action or proceeding under IDEA includes both civil litigation in federal court and administrative litigation before hearing officers. *Smith v. Roher*, 954 F. Supp. 359, 362 (D.D.C. 1997); *Moore v. District of Columbia*, 907 F.2d 165, 176 (D.C. Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 498 U.S. 998 (1990).

The plaintiff has the burden of establishing the reasonableness of any fee requests. *See In re North*, 59 F.3d 184, 189 (D.C. Cir. 1995); *Covington v. District of Columbia*, 57 F.3d 1101, 1107 (D.C. Cir. 1995) (“[A] fee applicant bears the burden of establishing entitlement to an award, documenting the appropriate hours, and justifying the reasonableness of the rates.”) “An award of attorneys’ fees is calculated by multiplying a reasonable hourly rate by the number of hours reasonably expended on the case.” *Smith*, 954 F. Supp. at 364 (citing *Hensley v. Eckerhard*, 461 U.S. 424, 433 (1983)); *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 888 (1984). The result of this calculation is the “lodestar” amount. *Smith*, 954 F. Supp. at 364.

20 U.S.C. §1415(i)(3)(C) states that “[f]ees awarded under this paragraph shall be based on rates prevailing in the community in which the action or proceeding arose for the kind and quality of services furnished.” 20 U.S.C. §1415(i)(3)(C). To demonstrate a reasonable hourly rate, the fee applicant must show: an attorney’s usual billing practices; counsel’s skill, experience and reputation; as well as the prevailing market rates in the community. *Covington*, 57 F.3d at 1107. The determination of a “market rate for the services of the lawyer is inherently difficult” and is decided by the court in its discretion. *Blum*, 465 U.S. at 896 n.11. “To inform and assist the court in the exercise of its discretion, the burden is on the fee applicant to produce

satisfactory evidence . . . that the requested [hourly] rates are in line with those prevailing in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience and reputation.” *Id.* An attorney’s usual billing rate may be considered the “reasonable rate” *if it accords with the rates prevailing in the community for similar services by lawyers possessing similar skill, experience and reputation.* *Kattan by Thomas v. District of Columbia*, 995 F.2d 274, 278 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (emphasis added).

A party moving for summary judgment on legal fees accordingly must demonstrate prevailing party status and the reasonableness of the fees requested in terms of hours spent and hourly rate. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 (a), summary judgment shall be granted if the movant shows that there is “no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” *Accord Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). Summary judgment should be granted against a party “who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

The court is required to draw all justifiable inferences in the nonmoving party’s favor and to accept the nonmoving party’s evidence as true. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255. The nonmoving party must establish more than “the mere existence of a scintilla of evidence” in support of its position. *Id.* at 252. Nor may the non-moving party rely on allegations or conclusory statements; instead, the non-moving party is obliged to present specific facts that would enable a reasonable jury to find it its favor. *Greene v Dalton*, 164 F.3d 671, 675 (D.C. Cir. 1999).

Under the IDEA, parents of a child with a disability may only collect reasonable attorneys’ fees if they are the “prevailing party.” 20 U.S.C. §1415(i)(3)(B)(I). The District of

Columbia Circuit uses a three-part test to determine prevailing party status: “(1) there must be a ‘court-ordered change in the legal relationship’ of the parties; (2) the judgment must be in favor of the party seeking the fees; and (3) the judicial pronouncement must be accompanied by judicial relief.” *Wilson v. Gov’t of Dist. of Columbia*, 269 F.R.D. 8, 15 (D.D.C. 2010) (citations omitted). An order from an administrative proceeding that awards a party relief, such as an IDEA HOD, qualifies as “judicial relief.” *Abraham v. Dist. of Columbia*, 338 F. Supp. 2d 113, 120 (D.D.C. 2004).

### **III. ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Prevailing Party Status and Challenges to Time Charges**

The District does not dispute Plaintiff’s prevailing party status for the February 15, 2008 HOD. The District only disputes Plaintiff’s prevailing party status for the February 29, 2008 HOD regarding the Motion for Clarification. (Opposition, Exh. 1.) The District attempts to distinguish the February 29, 2008 HOD as a separate proceeding because it responds to a Motion for Clarification and not to the Complaint, like the February 15, 2008 HOD. (Opposition, Exh. 1.) Beyond this objection the District provides no other support or rationale in its Opposition for excluding Plaintiff’s attorney time related to the February 29, 2008 HOD. (Opposition, Exh. 1.) The Hearing Officer granted Plaintiff everything he asked for in his Motion for Clarification, which was unopposed by the District. (February 29, 2008 HOD [1] at 2-3.) The February 29, 2008 HOD established a deadline for the action required by the District pursuant to the February 15, 2008 HOD. (February 29, 2008 HOD [1] at 2-3.) In this way, the attorney time relating to the February 29, 2008 HOD is a direct follow up to the February 15, 2008 HOD, in which Plaintiff was the uncontested prevailing party. The filing of the Motion for Clarification, which

resulted in an HOD granting the “clarification” sought, did not initiate a new proceeding and thus does not require a new determination of prevailing party status. The February 29, 2008 HOD relates back to the filing of the initial due process complaint and the February 15, 2008 HOD.

In addition to the Defendant’s objection to attorney time related to the February 29, 2008 HOD, Defendant claims that some of the hours billed by Plaintiff’s counsel should not be compensated because they are too remote in time as to “preclude a meaningful relationship with the hearing.” (Opposition at 16, citing *Czarniewy v. District of Columbia*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5161, at \*11 (D.D.C. March 25, 2005)). *See also Role Models America, Inc. v. Brownlee*, 353 F.3d 962, 973 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (where administrative fee charges have no temporal proximity to the proceeding on which the right to fees is based but instead appear to be administrative matters between counsel and his client, these charges are not appropriate for reimbursement). Defendant asserts that “[t]he statute does not contemplate an undefined form of ongoing representation of students [but instead] [i]t quantifies the activities for which school districts are obliged to reimburse legal representation to the administrative process described in 20 U.S.C. §1415. . . .” (Opposition at 16.)

A review of the time sheets submitted by Plaintiff shows that the time charges noted by counsel have sufficient temporal proximity to February 15, 2008 HOD. Some of the time entries pre-date and include the due process hearing, reflecting preparation for and attendance at the hearing; several time entries note the hearing and counsel’s actions taken in response to the Hearing Officer’s Determination; and finally, some time entries following the HOD reflect follow-up by counsel, including time spent ensuring HOD compliance. This Court will not

further reduce time charges based on Defendant's claim that some charges are remote.

### **B. Reasonableness of Hourly Rates**

Plaintiff seeks fees for the services of two lawyers and two paralegals/law clerks, to be paid at the following rates: \$475 per hour for Douglas Tyrka, an attorney with approximately 10 years experience during the relevant time period; \$268 per hour for Zachary Nahass, an attorney with approximately 1-2 years experience during the relevant time period; and \$146/150 per hour for Patrick Meehan and Camille McKenzie, who were paralegals/law clerks with the firm Tyrka & Associates during that same period of time.<sup>2</sup> (Plaintiff's Itemization of Fees/Expenses [1]; Fee Motion [10], Exh. 2 [Verified Statement of Douglas Tyrka ("Tyrka")] ¶¶ 8-12, 15, 16, 18.) According to Tyrka's Verified Statement ("Verified Statement"), "[t]he hourly rates in the itemization are the rates Tyrka & Associates has customarily charged." (Exh. 2 ¶4.)

Tyrka further asserts that "clients have retained Tyrka & Associates with the understanding and agreement that the client would retain full responsibility for all fees regardless of what was reimbursed by third parties, at rates consistent with 'the *Laffey* [M]atrix' as adjusted per the finding in *Salazar v. District of Columbia*, 123 F. Supp. 2d 8, 14-15 (D.D.C. 2000), and other cases." (Exh. 2 ¶4.)<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff relies upon the rates set forth in the "enhanced" *Laffey*

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<sup>2</sup>The law firm's hourly rate for paralegal/law clerk charges occurring after May 31, 2008 increased from \$146/hour to \$150/hour, even though the "enhanced" *Laffey* Matrix rates increased from \$146/hour to \$152/hour during that same time.

<sup>3</sup>The *Laffey* Matrix is "a schedule of charges based on years of experience" developed in *Laffey v. Northwest Airlines, Inc.*, 572 F. Supp. 354 (D.D.C. 1983), *rev'd on other grounds*, 746 F.2d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 472 U.S. 1021 (1985), as modified by *Save Our Cumberland Mountains, Inc. v. Hodel*, 857 F.2d 1516, 1524 (D.C. Cir. 1988). The *Laffey* Matrix was first developed based upon information about the prevailing rates charged for complex federal litigation in the District of Columbia, and it is maintained by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and is updated annually to reflect increases in the local

Matrix in her request for attorney's fees but Tyrka's Verified Statement does not indicate how frequently Plaintiff's counsel is paid at these "enhanced" *Laffey* rates.<sup>4</sup> Nor has counsel presented affidavits attesting to the actual billing rates of lawyers who do similar IDEA work. Furthermore, the Plaintiff has not provided specific information about the nature or complexity of the IDEA administrative work performed in this case.

Plaintiff asserts that in order to demonstrate prevailing market rates, she may "point to such evidence as an updated [enhanced] version of the *Laffey* Matrix or the U.S. Attorney's Office ["USAO"] Matrix, or [her] own survey of prevailing market rates in the community." (Memorandum in support of Fees Motion ("Memorandum") at 8 (citing *Covington*, 57 F.3d at 1109 (additional citation omitted))). In the *Covington* case, which involved allegations of civil rights violations, the Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit did look to *Laffey* rates for prevailing market rates but the relevant market therein was "complex federal litigation," 57 F.3d at 1110. In contrast, this case involves IDEA litigation, which is *not* complex federal litigation because most if not all of the attorney's fees in question are the result of counsel's preparation for attendance at routine administrative hearings. Accordingly, the *Laffey* Matrix rates are inapplicable as prevailing market rates.

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Consumer Price Index. See *Laffey* Matrix - 2003-2012, n.3, available at: [http://www.justice.gov/usao/dc/divisions/civil\\_Laffey\\_Matrix\\_2003-2012.pdf](http://www.justice.gov/usao/dc/divisions/civil_Laffey_Matrix_2003-2012.pdf). The "enhanced" *Laffey* Matrix is a schedule of fees based on the original *Laffey* Matrix, with adjustments to reflect increases in the national Legal Services Index, prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Fees Motion, Exh.3.)

<sup>4</sup>See generally *MacClarence v. Johnson*, 539 F. Supp. 2d 155, 160 (D.D.C. 2008)(expressing concern that "standardized hourly rates overcompensate lawyers whose practices are contingent fee based and therefore compensated at an hourly rate they never charge and none of their clients could pay").



Plaintiff additionally relies upon *Rooths v District of Columbia*, Civil Action No. 09-0492, Report and Recommendation of March 31, 2011, and *Friendship Edison Pub. Charter Sch. v. Suggs*, Civil Action No. 06-1284, Motion for Attorneys' Fees of July 10, 2008 and Memorandum Opinion of March 30, 2009 at 5-8. (Fee Motion, Exhs. 5-7).<sup>5</sup> According to Plaintiff, in these two IDEA cases litigated in this United States District Court, the firm's clients received an award of fees "based on rates exactly in line with those presented here, . . . ." (Memorandum at 8.)

As a preliminary matter, this Court notes that the mere showing that a high hourly rate was approved in another case does not in and of itself establish a new market rate or prove that the new rate is reasonable. Furthermore, Plaintiff's reliance on *Rooths v District of Columbia*, Civil Action No. 09-0492, Report and Recommendation of March 31, 2011 at 10-11 (Fee Motion, Exh. 5), is misplaced because the trial court ultimately rejected the application of enhanced *Laffey* rates, applied *Laffey* Matrix rates as a starting point, and then reduced those rates by 25%. *Rooths v District of Columbia*, 802 F. Supp. 2d 56, 62-63 (D.D.C. 2011).

In *Rooths*, the Honorable Paul L. Friedman noted that "[i]n this circuit, the rates contained in the *Laffey* Matrix are typically treated as the highest rates that will be presumed to be reasonable when a court reviews a petition for statutory attorneys' fees." 802 F. Supp. 2d at 61. The trial court declined "to approve as reasonable the inflated rates contained in a proposed alternative fee matrix." *Id.* at 61-62; *see Blackman v. District of Columbia*, 677 F. Supp. 2d 169,

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<sup>5</sup>Plaintiff relies on *Friendship Edison Pub. Charter Sch. v. Suggs*, Civil Action No. 06-1284, Motion for Attorneys' Fees of July 10, 2008 and Memorandum Opinion of March 30, 2009 at 5-8, but this case is inapposite because there was no challenge to the reasonableness of the hours expended by counsel or the hourly rates in that case.

176 (D.D.C. 2010) (in determining prevailing market rates, the court declined to apply enhanced *Laffey* rates). The *Roots* court further refused to apply enhanced *Laffey* rates, in part because it found that the “[enhanced *Laffey*] matrix was generated using *national* statistics rather than measurements particular to the District of Columbia area.” *Roots* at 62 (emphasis in original); see also *DL v. District of Columbia*, 256 F.R.D. 239, 243 (D.D.C. 2009) (because the USAO [*Laffey*] Matrix accounts for price inflation within the local community, it more aptly focuses on the relevant community than the [enhanced] *Laffey* Matrix based on the legal services index). The *Roots* court commented that “[w]hile it is doubtless true that some sectors of the legal services industry have experienced rapid fee inflation in recent years, [it was] unconvinced that fees associated with IDEA litigation in the District of Columbia have increased at the same rate.” *Roots* at 62.

Recognizing the difficulty courts encounter in determining what are reasonable legal fees, this Court agrees with the rationale set forth in *Roots*, and finds that the Plaintiff’s reliance on an enhanced *Laffey* Matrix is unsupported because such Matrix does not provide an accurate representation of District of Columbia legal fees applicable to IDEA cases. Nor has Plaintiff demonstrated that IDEA litigation involving administrative hearings is the type of “complex federal litigation” encompassed by the *Laffey* rates. See *McClam v. District of Columbia*, Civil Action No. 11-381 (RMC), September 6, 2011 Memorandum Opinion at 8 (declining to apply *Laffey* rates in part on grounds that “IDEA cases are generally not complex [and in that case,] Plaintiffs . . . pointed to no novel issue or other complexity that turned this, particular IDEA

case into a complicated piece of litigation.”)<sup>6</sup>

Defendant’s argument against imposition of *Laffey* rates primarily focuses on the *Roots* and *McClam* decisions, *supra*. but the Defendant also asserts that “Plaintiffs have made no serious attempt to show that rates under the *Laffey* Matrix are appropriate in this case or, more specifically, that *Laffey* rates were necessary to attract competent counsel in the underlying, special education matters.” (Opposition at 13.)<sup>7</sup> Defendant further argues that there is no “inherent right to *Laffey* rates.” (Opposition at 13 (citation omitted)); *see Lively v Flexible Packaging Assoc.*, 930 A.2d 984, 990 (D.C. 2007) (accepting the *Laffey* Matrix as one legitimate means of calculating attorney’s fees and using it as a starting point instead of an automatic application). Federal courts do not automatically have to award *Laffey* rates but instead they can look at the complexity of the case and use their discretion to determine whether such rates are warranted. *See Muldrow v. Re-Direct, Inc.*, 397 F. Supp. 2d 1, 4-5 (D.D.C. 2005) (awarding fees at a rate 25% less than *Laffey* in a “relatively straightforward negligence suit”).

This Court follows the reasoning of the *Roots* case and other cases declining to apply enhanced *Laffey* rates. Considering that this is a straightforward case seeking IDEA legal fees, this Court concludes that the Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that the hourly rates set by her

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<sup>6</sup>The *McClam* court acknowledged that “[f]ederal district courts in this circuit disagree whether *Laffey* rates should be applied in IDEA cases.” *McClam* Memorandum Opinion at 6 (citations omitted).

<sup>7</sup>*See Kenny A. v. Perdue*, 130 S. Ct. 1662, 1672 (2010) “a ‘reasonable’ fee is a fee that is sufficient to induce a capable attorney to undertake the representation of a meritorious civil rights case”); *see also Lively v. Flexible Packaging Association*, 930 A.2d 984, 990 (D.C. 2007) (cautioning that the goal of fee-shifting provisions is not to provide counsel with a windfall but to attract competent counsel).

counsel, which are based on enhanced *Laffey* rates, are reasonable.<sup>8</sup> Such enhanced rates do not reflect what the local legal market will bear in terms of legal fees for IDEA litigation. Using the [USAO] *Laffey* Matrix as a starting point for determination of a reasonable hourly rate, this Court determines that the hourly rate for Douglas Tyrka [attorney with 10 years experience] would be \$315 instead of \$475; the hourly rate for Zachary Nahass [attorney with 1-2 years experience] would be \$215, instead of \$268; and the rate for a paralegal/law clerk [Patrick Meehan and Camille McKenzie] would be \$125/130 instead of \$146/150.

The *Laffey* Matrix rates are the presumed maximum rates appropriate for “complex federal litigation.” *Covington v. District of Columbia*, 57 F.3d at 1103. Because IDEA litigation generally does not fall within that category, the *Laffey* rates should be further reduced. The case at issue is no exception to that general rule insofar as it involves a routine administrative proceeding summarized in the Hearing Officer’s Decision dated December 24, 2007 (HOD [1]) and the time spent in preparation for the hearing was nominal. (Itemization of Fees/Expenses.) In such a case, an hourly rate below the *Laffey* Matrix rates is appropriate. *See Wilson v. District of Columbia*, Civil Action No. 09-2258, 2011 WL 1428090, at \*3 (D.D.C. Apr. 14, 2011) (*Laffey* Matrix is “not generally applicable to IDEA cases because they are not usually complex”); *A.C. ex rel. Clark v. District of Columbia*, 674 F. Supp. 2d 149, 155 (D.D.C. 2009) (finding the USAO *Laffey* inapplicable in an IDEA case where “almost all of the attorney’s fees in question are the result of counsel’s preparation for attendance at routine administrative hearing”); *Agapito v. District of Columbia*, 525 F. Supp. 2d 150, 155 (D.D.C. 2007) (adjusting attorney fee award

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<sup>8</sup>By statute the Court determines the reasonableness of the hourly rate. The negotiated legal fee hourly rate between the attorney and his client may be more or less than the hourly rate set by the Court.

and declining to rely on the *Laffey* Matrix for these “relatively simple and straightforward IDEA cases”). The Court will therefore award fees at an hourly rate equal to three-quarters of the USAO *Laffey* Matrix rate, which is \$236 for Tyrka, \$161 for Nahass, and \$94/98 for Meehan and McKenzie.<sup>9</sup>

### **C. Costs**

Plaintiff seeks costs in the amount of \$3.00 for copying expenses and \$62.00 for faxing expenses. Costs for copying, faxing and postage are customarily included in fee awards in IDEA litigation. *Kaseman v. District of Columbia*, 329 F. Supp. 2d 20, 28 n.7 (D.D.C. 2004). Defendant does not contest these costs and accordingly, the Court will award such expenses to Plaintiff.

### **D. Total Fees and Costs Awarded**

The amount of fees and costs requested by Plaintiff is \$2,865.25, which can be broken down into \$2,800.25 for legal fees and \$65.00 for costs. The legal fees claimed were based on 1.75 hours billed at \$475/hour, 6.25 hours billed at \$268/hour, 1.50 hours billed at \$146/hour, and .5 hours billed at \$150/hour.<sup>10</sup> This Court has determined that hourly rates based on 75% of the *Laffey* Matrix rate are applicable, which means that 1.75 hours are billed at \$236/hour, 6.25 hours are billed at \$161/hour, 1.50 hours are billed at \$94/hour, and .5 hours are billed at

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<sup>9</sup>Defendant notes that a 25% reduction in *Laffey* Matrix rates brings these fees in line with its DCPS Fee Guidelines (Opposition at 15); however, it is not the intent of this Court to mirror the DCPS Fee Guidelines but instead to apply a percentage reduction that represents the fact that most IDEA litigation [involving administrative proceedings] is not complex federal litigation warranting the application of *Laffey* Matrix rates.

<sup>10</sup>Applying the enhanced *Laffey* Matrix, the hourly rate for paralegals from June 1, 2008 through May 31, 2009 was \$152/hour. The Court is uncertain why Plaintiff used a rate of \$150/hour post-June 1, 2008.

\$98/hour. Total fees thus equal \$1,609.25 and total costs equal \$65.00, which together total \$1,674.25

DATED: May 3, 2012

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
ALAN KAY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE