



3 **I. Standard of Review**

4 “The general rules of pleading require a short and plain statement of the claim showing that  
5 the pleader is entitled to relief.” Gargano v. Liberty Intern. Underwriters, Inc., 572 F.3d 45, 48 (1st  
6 Cir. 2009) (citations omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted). “This short and plain statement  
7 need only ‘give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it  
8 rests.’” Id. (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

9 Under Rule 12(b)(6), a defendant may move to dismiss an action against him for failure to  
10 state a claim upon which relief can be granted. See FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6). To survive a Rule  
11 12(b)(6) motion, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter “to state a claim to relief that is  
12 plausible on its face.” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570. The court must decide whether the complaint  
13 alleges enough facts to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” Id. at 555. In so doing,  
14 the court accepts as true all well-pleaded facts and draws all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s  
15 favor. Parker v. Hurley, 514 F.3d 87, 90 (1st Cir. 2008). However, “the tenet that a court must  
16 accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.”  
17 Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of  
18 action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” Id. (citing Twombly, 550 U.S.  
19 at 555). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere  
20 possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged-but it has not ‘show[n]’ - ‘that the pleader is  
21 entitled to relief.’” Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2)).

22 **II. Factual and Procedural Background**

23 Plaintiff is the mother and legal guardian of a ten-year old child diagnosed with typical  
24 Autism and other learning disabilities. (Docket No. 1 ¶ 6.) The minor lives with Plaintiff in the  
25 municipality of Bayamón, Puerto Rico, and is registered with the DOE as a child with disability.  
26 Id. Pursuant to federal and state law, the minor’s educational disability makes him eligible to  
27 participate and benefit from the public education system. Id.

28 On September 16, 2011, Plaintiff filed an administrative complaint before the DOE,  
requesting adequate educational placement for the minor pursuant to IDEA. (Docket No. 1 ¶ 10.)

2 After various hearings, the DOE entered a ruling in Plaintiff's favor. Id. ¶ 11. As a result, Plaintiff  
3 filed suit before this court seeking an award of \$9,693.35 for attorney's fees, costs, and expenses  
4 incurred from both the instant proceedings and the proceedings before the DOE. (Docket No. 1.)

5 Defendants allege Plaintiff's cause of action is time-barred, therefore, dismissal is warranted.  
6 (Docket No. 10.) According to Defendants, the applicable statute of limitations to file a claim under  
7 § 1415 (i)(3)(B) is thirty (30) days after judgement. (Docket No. 10 at 5.) In opposition, Plaintiff  
8 argues her claim was timely filed. (Docket No. 13.) Plaintiff posits that the applicable statute of  
9 limitations for her claim is three (3) years. Id. Plaintiff filed her claim one year and seven months  
10 after the DOE entered a ruling in her favor. (Docket No. 1.)

### 11 **III. Discussion**

12 IDEA caters to the educational needs of children with disabilities. 20 U.S.C. §§ 1415 *et*  
13 *seq.* The statute's purpose is to guarantee that disabled children receive adequate public education.  
14 Id. Under IDEA, a party that receives a favorable judgment in the administrative forum may be  
15 awarded reasonable attorney's fees by the court. 20 U.S.C. § 1415 (i)(3)(B). The statute reads as  
16 follows:

17 In any action or proceeding brought under this section, the court in  
18 its discretion, may award attorney's fees as part of the costs—  
19 (I) to a prevailing party who is the parent of a child with a disability  
20 (II) to a prevailing party who is a state educational agency or local  
21 educational agency against the attorney of a parent who files a  
22 complaint or subsequent cause of action that is frivolous,  
23 unreasonable, or without foundation, or against the attorney of a  
24 parent who continued to litigate after the litigation clearly became  
25 frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation; or  
26 (III) to a prevailing state educational agency or local educational  
27 agency against the attorney of a parent, or against the parent, if the  
28 parents complaint or subsequent cause of action was presented for  
any improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay,  
or to needlessly increase the cost of litigation.

24 § 1415 (i)(3)(B). It is uncontested that Plaintiff prevailed before the DOE. The issue is whether  
25 Plaintiff's claim for attorney's fees was timely. To determine whether Plaintiff's claim was timely  
26 filed, the court must measure the time elapsed between the moment Plaintiff prevailed before the  
27 DOE, and the filing of the claim seeking the reimbursement of attorney's fees. Id. To do so, the

2 court must first determine the applicable statute of limitations. The parties disagree as to which  
3 statute of limitations applies to claims under § 1415 (i)(3)(B)(I). IDEA is silent as to this matter and  
4 provides no guidance. Thus, each party suggests a different limitations period.

5 Many federal statutes fail to provide a limitation period for the causes of action they create.  
6 IDEA is no exception. As a general rule, when Congress fails to establish a statute of limitations  
7 for a federal cause of action, courts are instructed to turn to the local law of the forum state to adopt  
8 the most analogous time limitation. Wilson v. García, 471 U.S. 261, 266-67 (1985). Even though  
9 courts tend to adopt the most analogous local statute, “the glance in the direction of the state-law  
10 cupboard should not be an automatic or reflexive one.” Comm’n Workers of Am. v. W. Electric  
11 Co., 860 F.2d 1137, 1139 (1st Cir. 1988). The rule to adopt a local statute is not without exception.  
12 “We have recognized that a state legislature rarely enacts a limitations period with federal interests  
13 in mind, and when the operation of a state limitations period would frustrate the policies embraced  
14 by the federal enactment, this Court has looked to federal law for a suitable period.” Lampf, Pleva,  
15 Lipkind, Prupis & Petigrow v. Gilbertson, 501 U.S. 350, 355-56. (1991).

16 First, the court must determine whether a uniform statute of  
17 limitations is to be selected. Where a federal cause of action tends in  
18 practice to encompass numerous and diverse topics and subtopics,  
19 such that a single state limitations period may not be consistently  
20 applied within a jurisdiction, we have concluded that the federal  
interests in predictability and judicial economy counsel the adoption  
of one source, or class of sources, for borrowing purposes. This  
conclusion ultimately may result in the selection of a single federal  
provision, or of a single variety of state actions.

21 Second, assuming a uniform limitations period is appropriate, the  
22 court must decide whether this period should be derived from a state  
or a federal source. [...]

23 Finally, even where geographic considerations counsel federal  
24 borrowing, the aforementioned presumption of state borrowing  
25 requires that a court determine that an analogous federal source truly  
26 affords a “closer fit” with the cause of action at issue than does any  
27 available state-law source. Although considerations pertinent to this  
determination will necessarily vary depending upon the federal cause  
of action and the available state and federal analogues, such factors  
as commonality of purpose and similarity of elements will be  
relevant.

28 Lampf, 501 U.S. at 357-58.

2 In the past, federal courts facing this same issue have failed to find a federal counterpart to  
3 IDEA. Similar to those courts, this court turns to Puerto Rico law to fill the gap. See e.g. Nieves  
4 Marquez v. Puerto Rico, 353 F.3d 108, 119 (1st Cir. 2003); King v. Floyd Cnty Bd. of Educ., 228  
5 F.3d 625-26 (6th Cir. 2000); Powers v. Ind. Dep't of Educ., Div. of Special Educ., 61 F.3d 552, 558  
6 (7th Cir. 1995).

7 Defendants argue that the court should apply, by analogy, a thirty-day period for judicial  
8 review provided by the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act ("UAPA"). (Docket No. 10 at 5.)  
9 In support of their argument, Defendants allege that Plaintiff's claim is accessory to the  
10 administrative proceeding before the DOE, making it more like a judicial review. For that reason,  
11 they maintain that thirty days, the time period provided for judicial review in administrative  
12 proceedings, is proper. Conversely, Plaintiff rejects the applicability of a thirty day limitations  
13 period, on the grounds that her claim is independent and distinct from the DOE proceeding.  
14 Furthermore, Plaintiff contends that a thirty day limitations period is unfairly short and goes against  
15 IDEA's purpose. Plaintiff suggests the three-year statute of limitations provided by Article 1867  
16 of the Puerto Rico Civil Code is appropriate. P.R LAWS ANN. tit. 31 § 5297.

17 When deciding which state statute of limitations is most analogous to a federal statute, the  
18 court's main focus should be the purpose of the state statute and whether that purpose is in  
19 accordance with the federal statute's purpose. Lampf, 501 U.S. at 357-58. If the statute of  
20 limitations for the state cause of action is consistent with the purpose of the federal law, then that  
21 statute of limitations should apply. See Posadas de Puerto Rico Associates, Inc. v. Asociación de  
22 Empleados de Casino de Puerto Rico, 873 F.2d 479, 480-81 (1st Cir. 1989) (internal citations  
23 omitted). To decide which limitations period is most analogous to § 1415 (i)(3)(B)(I) claims, the  
24 court interprets the essence of the statute. Lampf, 501 U.S. at 355-56.

25 IDEA explicitly states that a prevailing party must file a claim before a different forum to  
26 seek the reimbursement of fees. § 1415 (i)(3)(B). Said claim is unrelated to the proceedings held  
27 before the administrative forum. Many courts disagree as to whether a claim for attorney's fees is  
28 independent or accessory to the administrative proceedings. To this day, the First Circuit has not

2 squarely addressed the issue of which statute of limitations applies to these claims. The rest of the  
3 circuits are split. There is no doubt that IDEA's objective is to provide disabled children an  
4 adequate public education tailored to meet their individual needs. The courts are divided as to  
5 whether that purpose is better served with a shorter or longer limitations period. Cory D. v. Burke  
6 Sch. Dist., 285 F.3d 1294, 1295 (11th Cir. 2002).

7 Defendants argue that the Sixth and Seventh Circuits have held that attorney's fees actions  
8 are considered part of the judicial review of administrative proceedings. See King, 228 F.3d at 626.  
9 These circuits have applied the same statute of limitations provided in state law for judicial review.  
10 The Seventh Circuit has stated the following:

11 If seen as an independent cause of action, a claim for attorney's fees  
12 under § 1415 is arguably analogous to a tort action seeking money  
13 damages, which usually carries a comparatively long statute of  
14 limitations . . . . If viewed as part of the administrative review of the  
underlying education dispute, however, the claim is more analogous  
to statutes dealing with judicial review of state agency decisions. The  
limitations period for such agency review is generally quite short.

15 Powers, 61 F.3d at 558. See also King, 228 F.3d at 626 (citation omitted) (adopting Seventh  
16 Circuit's recognition that a claim seeking attorney's fees is "ancillary to the underlying educational  
17 dispute.")

18 The court rejects Defendants' theory. Judicial review proceedings and attorney's fees  
19 actions are dissimilar. "[T]he facts and legal bases upon which courts make attorney's fees  
20 decisions are different from the facts and legal bases upon which courts review state education  
21 agency decisions." B.K v. Toms River Bd. of Educ., 998 F. Supp. 462, 470 (D.N.J. 1998). Judicial  
22 review is a proceeding of appellate nature, in which the court's role is to affirm or reverse the lower  
23 forum's determination. Id. On the other hand, an action seeking reimbursement of attorney's fees  
24 is not appellate in nature because the court does not review the administrative forum's substantive  
25 findings. Such a claim does not authorize the court to review the merits of the administrative  
26 decision, much less allow the court to affirm or reverse.

27 Plaintiff points to the Eleventh Circuit's refusal to apply the time limitations established for  
28 judicial review. In Zipperer v. Sch. Bd of Seminole Cnty. Florida, 111 F.3d 847 (11th Cir. 1997),

2 the Eleventh Circuit distinguished two causes of action that arise under section 1415(e). In doing  
3 so, the court recognized the different nature of a substantive appeal and an attorney's fee claim.

4 We agree that the IDEA provides two distinguishable causes of  
5 action under sections 1415(e)(2) and 1415(e)(4)(B). Most  
6 significantly, section 1415(e)(2) provides for the appeal of a  
7 substantive administrative decision, whereas section 1415(e)(4)  
8 provides for an independent claim for attorney's fees. Because the  
9 district court, rather than the administrative agency, has jurisdiction  
10 to award fees, the prevailing party cannot appeal an administrative  
11 decision under section 1415(e)(4).

12 Zipperer, 111 F.3d 847 at 851-52. Thus, the Eleventh Circuit favors a lengthier statute of limitations  
13 for causes of action under IDEA.

14 The court agrees with the Eleventh Circuit's holding in Zipperer that an action for  
15 reimbursement of attorney's fees is not accessory to the administrative proceedings, but entirely  
16 independent.<sup>1</sup> All claims under § 1415 (i)(3)(B) arise from the outcome of a previous proceeding,  
17 an educational dispute under IDEA. The action is nevertheless separate from the original cause of  
18 action under IDEA. Moreover, even though an attorney's fee claim under § 1415 (i)(3)(B) stems  
19 from the same statute as the originating educational dispute, the fee claim is subordinate and  
20 incidental to the main cause of action. "Once an action has reached the stage of attorney's fees,  
21 issues of educational placement are no longer open." Powers, 61 F.3d at 558. The IDEA's main  
22 purpose is to afford disabled children an adequate public education. That purpose has already been  
23 satisfied when the case reaches the attorney's fees stage. An action seeking judicial review is not  
24 analogous to a claim under § 1415 (i)(3)(B).

25 The Eleventh Circuit found that: "[t]he goals of the IDEA could not be achieved unless  
26 educational disputes were resolved quickly." Cory D., 285 F.3d at 1299. It also held that: "[t]he  
27 resolution of claims for attorney's fees is less urgent." Zipperer, 111 F.3d 851. The Eleventh  
28 Circuit stated:

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<sup>1</sup> The court notes that the Puerto Rico Supreme Court recognized that an action claiming attorney's fees under IDEA is an independent claim. Declét Ríos v. Departamento de Educación, 177 P.R. Dec. 765 (2009); see also Santiago de La Concha v. Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, KAC2012-0999, 2013 WL 6191483 (P.R. Cir. Oct. 29, 2013).

2 The short statutes of limitations associated with appeals of  
3 administrative procedures, while appropriate when a child's  
4 Individualized Education Plan is at issue in a substantive appeal of an  
5 administrative, are too short to vindicate the underlying federal  
6 policies associated with fee-claim provisions of the IDEA.

[...]

7 Because the district court, rather than the administrative agency, has  
8 jurisdiction to award fees, the prevailing party cannot appeal an  
9 administrative decision under section [1415(i)(3)(B)].

[...]

10 Nonetheless, the resolution of claims for attorney's fees is less urgent  
11 and, in reality, is more likely to be resolved by the attorney's interest  
12 in prompt payment than by a short period of limitations. A four-year  
13 period of limitation, like the award of attorney's fees to parents who  
14 are a prevailing party, is likely to encourage the involvement of  
15 parents, as represented by attorney's in securing appropriate public  
16 education for their children. We conclude that the application of a  
17 four-year statute of limitations to claims for attorney's fees under the  
18 IDEA is consistent with the policies of the federal statute.

19 Zipperer, 111 F.3d at 851. In other words, the Eleventh Circuit recognized that a longer limitations  
20 period is not contrary to the statute's purpose. Similarly, the First Circuit has recognized that  
21 personal injury actions under IDEA merit a longer statute of limitations period.

22 Not all IDEA claims are necessarily governed by the same statute of  
23 limitations. In choosing statutes of limitations, this court has balanced  
24 three IDEA policy goals: the parental interest in participation, the  
25 school's interest in speedy resolution of disputes, and the child's  
26 interest in receiving educational entitlement. Thus, this court has  
27 applied a six-year state limitations period for personal injury actions  
28 to IDEA claims for compensatory education, which seek to obtain  
additional education to make up for an earlier deprivation of FAPE,  
even though it applies a thirty day statute of limitations to review  
IDEA's administrative hearings.

29 Nieves, 353 F.3d at 119 (internal citations omitted). Under those circumstances, the First Circuit  
30 also noted the difference between judicial review and a claim for attorney's fees. Id. ("The  
31 Eleventh Circuit has held that an IDEA claim for attorney's fees arising under 20 U.S.C. §1415(e)(4)  
32 has a different limitations period than an IDEA claim seeking review of the agency determination  
33 under § 1415(e)(2).") (citing Zipperer, 111 F.3d 847 at 851-52).

34 This court agrees. IDEA's attorney's fee provision favors an extended period of time for the  
35 reimbursement of attorney's fees. In addition, it would be reasonable to consider that an extended  
36 period of time could result in favorable negotiations between the parties, potentially avoiding



2 litigation.<sup>2</sup> In contrast, a shorter limitations period, such as the thirty-day period proposed by  
3 Defendant, could entice the prevailing party to appear before a court of law, prior to any attempt to  
4 negotiate. Thus, a longer statute of limitations is more reasonable considering it promotes *bona fide*  
5 negotiations between parties, simultaneously avoiding the filing of premature claims. B.K., 998 F.  
6 Supp at 471.

7 Section 5297 of the Puerto Rico Civil Code provides a three-year statute of limitations for  
8 regular attorney's fees claims.

9 For the fulfillment of the following obligations shall prescribe in  
10 three (3) years: (1) For the payment of judges, lawyers, registrars,  
11 notaries public, experts, agents, and clerks, for their charges and fees  
and expenses and disbursements incurred by them in the discharge of  
their duties or offices in the matters to which the obligations refer §  
5297. Actions which prescribe in three (3) years.

12 P.R LAWS ANN. tit. 31 § 5297. In Culebra Enter. Corp. v. ELA., 127 P.R. Dec. 943 (1991), the  
13 Puerto Rico Supreme Court briefly discussed the statute of limitations established in § 5297 and  
14 catalogued it as a reasonable time period to tend to pecuniary obligations of that kind.

15 Both § 1415 (i)(3)(B) and § 5297 create causes of action that guarantee the compliance of  
16 pecuniary obligations. Furthermore, they both emanate from earlier litigation or professional  
17 relationship. The former, as previously discussed, awards the reimbursement of attorney's fees  
18 rendered in IDEA claims. The latter serves the exact same purpose and remedy, but is not limited  
19 to a specific- type claim or statute. These statutes are thus counterparts. Each creates a claim for  
20 the collection of monies for an attorney's professional services. Accordingly, under Puerto Rico  
21 law, § 5297 of the Puerto Rico Civil Code is analogous to claims under IDEA §1415 (i)(3)(B). In  
22 turn, this court adopts § 5297's three-year statute of limitations as the applicable limitations period  
23 for attorney's fees claims under §1415 (i)(3)(B).

24 For the foregoing reasons, the court finds that the applicable statute of limitations for an  
25 action seeking the reimbursement of attorney's fees under IDEA § 1415(i)(3)(B) is three years,

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28 <sup>2</sup> During Congressional debate the dissuasive effect on litigation of § 1415(i)(3)(B) was considered. See 99  
Cong. Rec. 21389 (1985).

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counting from the conclusion of the administrative proceedings. In this case, the DOE entered a final judgment in Plaintiff's favor on July 21, 2012. On March 18, 2014, Plaintiff filed the action for attorney's fees. Plaintiff filed her § 1415(i)(3)(B) claim one year and seven months after the conclusion of the DOE proceedings. Thus, Plaintiff's claim is not time-barred. For it was initiated within the applicable § 5297 three year statute of limitation.

**IV. Conclusion**

For the reasons set forth above, the court **DENIES** Defendant's motion to dismiss at Docket No. 10.

**SO ORDERED.**

In San Juan, Puerto Rico this 16th day of July, 2014.

*s/ Gustavo A. Gelpí*

GUSTAVO A. GELPI

United States District Judge