



NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF VIRGINIA

Fairfax County Courthouse
4110 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030-4009

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BRUCE D. WHITE, CHIEF JUDGE

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RETIRED JUDGES

August 23, 2016

LETTER OPINION

Caleb Kershner, Esq.
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Counsel for the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority

Abimbola Olubunmi Laniyan
12496 Marstan Moor Lane
Herndon, Virginia 20171-2513
Defendant, pro se

RE: *METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY VS. LANIYAN*
CASE NUMBERS MI-2016-889 THROUGH MI-2016-902

Dear Counsel and Ms. Laniyan:

INTRODUCTION

At 8:24 pm on the evening of May 11, 2015, a vehicle driven by Ms. Abimbola Olubunmi Laniyan, bearing license plate WUP443 VA, entered and passed through the Dulles Toll Road Plaza, incurring a toll of \$2.50. Thus began what can only be described as a bureaucratic nightmare for Ms. Laniyan, in which a total of \$26 in unpaid tolls would mushroom into a potential judgment for \$8,334.

An exercise of governmental authority of this magnitude might well be warranted if Ms. Laniyan was a scofflaw, someone who repeatedly and willfully drove through the toll plaza disregarding her obligation to pay, and then blithely ignored repeated violation notices and payment demands. Indeed, the entire statutory framework that permits the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority ("MWAA") to collect unpaid tolls is designed to ensure that

OPINION LETTER

scofflaws face such significant and escalating financial penalties that they will, reluctantly or not, conform their behavior to the requirements of the law.

But those are not the facts before this Court. Rather, as set out in detail below, Ms. Laniyan was, in fact, a bonafide E-Z Pass Account Holder. She owned a transponder which was associated with her license plate and which was installed in her vehicle. Her E-Z Pass Account was in good standing and actually had a positive balance of \$173.06 when she incurred her first unpaid toll. After being notified of the toll road violations – 14 unpaid tolls over 24 days, each of which were either for \$2.50 or \$1.00 – Ms. Laniyan attempted in good faith to follow the dispute resolution procedures set out in the notice. When that was unsuccessful, she made numerous phone calls to New York and Virginia authorities in a further effort to resolve the dispute. Ms. Laniyan sought E-Z Pass records from her E-Z Pass provider and even obtained a new transponder in an effort to fix whatever led to the unpaid tolls.

And yet here is Ms. Laniyan today, facing a potential judgment of \$8,334. How could that have happened? The answer to that question is the reason this Court finds for Ms. Laniyan and against MWAA and enters judgment for Ms. Laniyan in each of the 14 cases.

Put simply, the MWAA, through its contractor, used two materially deficient forms in its communications with Ms. Laniyan. The first was confusing and ambiguous. The second was factually and materially inaccurate. The Court attributes no ill motives to the MWAA. Nevertheless, for any vehicle owner whose E-Z Pass Account was under the auspices of a non-Virginia state authority – as was Ms. Laniyan’s – the forms, taken together, directed the vehicle owner to resolve a problem that did not exist, and materially failed to meet the statutory requirement of fair notice.

Fair notice is an absolute prerequisite to the MWAA seeking relief under the statute, *see* VA. CODE § 46.2-819.1(A) (2011) (amended 2016). Indeed, fair notice is so central to the statutory framework that the General Assembly devoted a separate statute to the precise contents required in a toll road violation notice, to include the procedures and forms necessary to dispute the alleged violation, *see* VA. CODE § 46.2-819.6 (2011) (amended 2016).

Because this Court concludes that the MWAA’s communications with Ms. Laniyan failed to meet the statutory requirement of fair notice, the Court enters judgment for Ms. Laniyan.

FACTS

At all times material to these proceedings, Ms. Laniyan was an E-Z Pass Account Holder, which she obtained through E-Z Pass New York.¹ Defense Exhibits 2, 3 and 4. The Terms and Conditions of E-Z Pass New York include the following language: “Your E-Z Pass Account will be operable on all E-Z Pass facilities, regardless of location...” Plaintiff’s Exhibit 3. (emphasis

¹ E-Z Pass New York is operated under the auspices of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, the New York State Thruway Authority and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Plaintiff’s Exhibit 3.

added). In the time frame most pertinent to these proceedings (May 11, 2015 to June 3, 2015), Ms. Laniyan's E-Z Pass account never had a balance below \$172.06.

During the time frame at issue, Ms. Laniyan routinely used the Dulles Toll Road, incurring tolls of either \$2.50 or \$1.00. For example, Ms. Laniyan's E-Z Pass account statements for the time period of April 18, 2015 to May 10, 2015 reflect payment for 34 incurred tolls on the Dulles Toll Road. Beginning on May 11, 2015, and for reasons still unknown, Ms. Laniyan's vehicle passed through the Dulles Toll Road Plaza without the appropriate toll being deducted from her E-Z Pass New York account. The Court accepts Ms. Laniyan's testimony that her transponder was installed in her vehicle during this time period and that she was unaware that her tolls were not being deducted from her E-Z Pass New York account.

On May 22, 2015, the Violation Processing Center, acting on behalf of MWAA, issued a Toll Violation Notice, concerning four unpaid tolls occurring on May 11, 2015 and May 12, 2015. The Notice stated in part: "On the date(s) listed on the attached addendum, the vehicle registered to you used the Dulles Toll Road. Our records show that this vehicle did not have a transponder assigned to it and did not pay the toll for use of the road." Plaintiff's Exh. 1. The Notice also stated: "If you believe this notice has been issued in error, follow the dispute instructions on the back." *Id.* The instructions on the back stated in part:

E-Z Pass PATRONS: If you are an E-Z Pass Customer and your account was in good standing at the time of these toll transactions, check item 1 and follow the instructions below. E-Z Pass customers may dispute online at www.ezpassva.com or by calling 1-877-762-7824. If your account is not in good standing, call the E-ZPass agency that issued your transponder.

Id. Accompanying the Toll Road Violation Notice is a document entitled "DISPUTE REQUEST FORM." It lists six different reasons why a vehicle's owner might not be responsible for an unpaid toll. The first reason is as follows:

Customer Verification. I affirm that I have a valid account. The Transponder Number (located on the front of the transponder for windshield mounted transponders and on the back for bumper mounted transponders) is: _____ and my account number is _____. NON E-Z Pass (your transponder does not start with 010) customers must submit the first page of their most recent statement with their appeal.

Id. On June 1, 2015, Ms. Laniyan filled out the form and mailed it back to the Violation Processing Center. She listed her transponder number as 938008086188697 and her account number as 110824844.² She did not "submit the first page" of her "most recent statement." Ms. Laniyan believed – correctly – that she was, in fact, an "E-Z Pass customer." She held a valid E-Z Pass Account under the auspices of New York State. The language in the Dispute Request Form does not say "NON VIRGINIA E-Z Pass." It simply says "NON E-Z Pass." While the form also defines a Non E-Z Pass customer as one whose transponder "does not start with 010,"

² The Court accepts that these items were listed accurately.

that at most makes the form ambiguous in addition to confusing.³ The reason this was so important is that Ms. Laniyan was never put on notice that she needed to submit her most recent statement in order to perfect her appeal. And that failure led directly to the second materially deficient communication.

On June 5, 2015, the Violation Processing Center received Ms. Laniyan's Dispute Request Form and, on June 10, 2015, it issued a letter entitled "DISPUTE REJECTION." This letter, addressed to Ms. Laniyan, stated in part:

This is to inform you that your appeal to the above referenced license plate number has been rejected because the E-Z Pass account number provided is not in good standing. You are required to pay the total amount due by the due date specified on your original notice. If payment is not received by the due date, you will be subject to additional administrative fees and further collection activities.

Defendant's Exh. 1. (emphasis added). This statement is inaccurate. Ms. Laniyan's E-Z Pass account was in good standing, it did have a positive balance and, until May 11, 2015, the Dulles Toll Road had been routinely withdrawing tolls from it. Not only was the letter inaccurate but, coupled with the confusing and ambiguous initial Toll Violation Notice, it presented the problem as rooted in an account that was not in good standing. The initial notice stated: "If your account is not in good standing, call the E-Z Pass Agency that issued your transponder." Now Ms. Laniyan was being formally advised by the Violation Processing Center that her account was, indeed, "not in good standing." Ms. Laniyan did call E-Z Pass New York, see Defense Exhibit 5 (AT&T phone logs for June 1, 2015 and July 15, 2015). Given that Ms. Laniyan's account was, in fact, in good standing and had a positive balance, it is not surprising that, according to Ms. Laniyan, E-Z Pass New York "did not know what I was talking about."

The problem with the DISPUTE REJECTION letter was not only what it did say but what it did not say. Specifically, the DISPUTE REJECTION letter never told Ms. Laniyan what the real problem was: that her dispute was being rejected because, as an out-of-state E-Z pass account holder, she was required to submit her most recent statement and she had failed to do so.

Mr. Kershner, Counsel for the MWAA, acknowledged at the August 4th hearing that the situation would have been confusing to Ms. Laniyan and stated that it was "the first time I've ever seen this sort of confusion quite like this because of an out-of-state E-Z Pass. So, it is unusual. It is rare." He further conceded that the dispute resolution form "could be made a little clearer," and that a "better" form letter "could be developed" and that an "incorrect" form rejection letter was sent out to Ms. Laniyan. Nevertheless, he asserted that this "isn't our fault" and "[w]e did everything we knew to do." He argued as follows:

What we said is absolutely accurate. She's not an E-Z Pass user as far as we're concerned. We have no access to New York, other states, etcetera. So as far as when we put our information together, it is not an ambiguity as far as any of her

³ Ms. Laniyan also stated that she had never received statements from E-Z Pass New York and did not even know that such statements existed.

information that we may or may not have. We can check the system, see she's not an E-Z Pass user and say, "You're not an E-Z Pass user." Final. I understand there can be some confusion, but when the Court says well, that's some of our fault, I just don't see that as our fault. I mean, do we have to look at every other state, see, "Okay, what do you call yourself? What do you call yourself? Are you an E-Z Pass user? Etcetera." We know she was driving in Virginia. She has some level of responsibility when driving in Virginia to understand Virginia laws, obviously, and when we sent out a letter that says you're not an E-Z Pass user, your account is not in good standing, we're absolutely accurate. We're not misleading at all, and it's not an ambiguity from any information that we have. So I would take some issue with the Court's position on that. I understand it's an ambiguity to her, but that is not our fault and that should not fall on our shoulders.

Transcript of Proceedings.⁴ The Court disagrees. It was not "absolutely accurate," as Mr. Kershner contends, to inform Ms. Laniyan that her account was not in good standing. In fact, that statement is absolutely inaccurate.⁵ Furthermore, the Court rejects Mr. Kershner's suggestion that it is Ms. Laniyan's own fault if she found the processing center's communication to be ambiguous.

On June 10, 2015, the same day that the "DISPUTE REJECTION" form was issued, the Violation Processing Center issued a second Toll Violation Notice concerning the remaining ten violations, which occurred between May 28, 2015 and June 3, 2015. Plaintiff's Exhibit 1. This violation notice suffered from the same confusing and ambiguous language that appeared in the previous Toll Violation Notice.⁶

On June 19, 2015, Ms. Laniyan called the Violation Processing Center and spoke with one of its Customer Service representatives. The representative's note to the file reads as follows: "DTR [Dulles Toll Road] – MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS, DISPUTE HAS BEEN REJECTED,

⁴ The trial of this matter took place on July 14, 2016 and August 4, 2016. The proceedings on July 14 were not in a courtroom where the proceedings were recorded. However, the proceedings on August 4 were in a courtroom that records all hearings, and these excerpts were made from the recording.

⁵ Mr. Kershner also argued this: "[A]s far as we are concerned, and as far as our information system is concerned, [the E-Z Pass account] is not in good standing. We have no ability to know whether it's in good standing in some other state or not." But those two sentences contradict each other. If the MWAA, or its contractor, does not have the ability to know whether an account is in good standing in some other state, it cannot state categorically to a customer that its E-Z Pay account is not in good standing, especially where the customer has already provided the Violation Processing Center information that the E-Z Pay transponder was not issued by E-Z Pass Virginia, as evidenced by the fact that the E-Z Pass Account did not start with "010."

⁶ The same Toll Violation Notice was sent out again on July 16, 2016. Plaintiff's Exhibit 1.

ADV[ISED] REASON BEING IS BECAUSE NO STATEMENT WAS RECEIVED, ADV[ISED] TO RESEND INFO WITH THE STATEMENT AND THEN WAIT 5-7 DAYS.” The Violation Processing Center put the dispute on hold for 30 days. When no statement was received, the hold was removed.

Mr. Kershner cites this conversation between Ms. Laniyan and a customer service representative as curing any problem that might have existed with the prior written notices issued by the MWAA through its contractor. The Court disagrees. The defendant was entitled by law to clear, unambiguous, and written notice, as required by Virginia Code Section 46.2-819.6 (2011) (amended 2016). It was not consistent with the statutory framework for the MWAA, through its contractor, to provide the defendant a confusing and ambiguous dispute resolution form. Nor was it consistent with the statutory framework for the MWAA, through its contractor, to issue a DISPUTE REJECTION letter which stated – explicitly, unambiguously and inaccurately – that the reason Ms. Laniyan’s explanation was rejected was because her E-Z Pass account number was not in good standing.⁷

On July 27, 2015 and August 19, 2015, the Violation Processing Center issued Toll Violation Final Notices. The July 27, 2015 notice advised Ms. Laniyan that she now owed \$107 associated with the first four unpaid tolls totaling \$7. The August 19, 2015 notice advised Ms. Laniyan that she now owed \$269 associated with the last ten unpaid tolls totaling \$19.⁸

⁷ Nevertheless, Ms. Laniyan attempted to get the statements that the customer service representative had told her to submit. On July 5, 2015, the Defendant sent an email to E-Z Pass New York seeking the requested records and, on July 10, 2015, E-Z Pass New York indicated that it was mailing the records to her. Defense Exh. 3. It is not clear to the Court exactly what was received by Ms. Laniyan or why the records that were received were not provided to the Violation Processing Center. At trial on July 14, 2016, Ms. Laniyan was able to produce statements from E-Z Pass New York for the time period before and after the time period in question. See Defense Exh. 2. She did not, however, have the records covering the time period of May 11, 2015 to June 3, 2015. The Court, therefore, continued the trial until August 4, 2016 so that Ms. Laniyan could produce these records. On August 4, 2015, she provided a print-out of what is called a “Transaction View” for her E-Z Pass New York account for the time period in question, see Defendant Exh. 4. Mr. Kershner acknowledged the significance of these records: “So today is the first day that we have a printed off statement from the page showing that she had a positive balance. And I think had we had that from the very beginning, we would never have ended up in court, Your Honor. This probably would have been settled.”

⁸ Significantly, the Dispute Request Forms attached to each of the final notices demonstrate that the Violation Processing Center may actually recognize the confusion and ambiguity inherent in the initial Toll Violation Notices. While the initial notice form stated: “NON E-Z Pass (your transponder does not start with 010) customers must submit the first page of their most recent statement with their appeal,” the final notice form drops the reference to “NON E-Z PASS” customer and only states: “If your transponder number does not start with 010 you must submit the first page of your most recent statement with your appeal.” Why this language does not appear in the initial toll violation notice is unclear; had it done so, the MWAA would have

On November 16, 2015, summons were issued for each of the 14 violations, which ultimately led to the instant proceeding before this Court. At the conclusion of the hearing on August 4, 2016, the Court took the matter under advisement.

The following chart represents the potential judgment before the Court, were the Court to find for the Plaintiff in each of the 14 cases:

Case Number	Violation Date	Unpaid Toll	Admin Fee	Civil Penalty	GDC court costs	CC court costs	Total
MI-16-889	05/11/2015	\$ 2.50	\$ 25.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 51.00	\$ 96.00	\$ 224.50
MI-16-890	05/11/2015	1.00	25.00	100.00	51.00	96.00	273.00
MI-16-891	05/12/2015	1.00	25.00	250.00	51.00	96.00	423.00
MI-16-892	05/12/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50
MI-16-893	05/28/2015	1.00	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	673.00
MI-16-894	05/28/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50
MI-16-895	05/28/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50
MI-16-896	05/29/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50
MI-16-897	05/29/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50
MI-16-898	05/30/2015	1.00	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	673.00
MI-16-899	05/30/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50
MI-16-900	05/30/2015	1.00	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	673.00
MI-16-901	05/31/2015	1.00	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	673.00
MI-16-902	06/03/2015	2.50	25.00	500.00	51.00	96.00	674.50

When totaled, the potential judgment amount is \$8,334.⁹

avoided at least one of its two problems with fair notice. The fact that the unambiguous language is used in the final notice does not, however, cure the defects in the prior communications. This is for two reasons: First, this final notice imposes administrative fees not previously imposed in the initial notice. In other words, the final notice in no way is intended to be, or constitutes, a “do-over.” Second, this final notice comes too late to undo the damage caused by the confusing and ambiguous initial notice and the inaccurate DISPUTE REJECTION letter. That damage included Ms. Laniyan’s expenditure of unnecessary effort to resolve a problem that did not exist (i.e., that her account was not in good standing) and to fail to resolve the problem that did exist (i.e., the need to obtain and submit a copy of her latest E-Z Pass New York statement).

⁹ Mr. Kershner indicated that he did not “want to see this defendant hit with \$7,100 in civil penalties” and suggested that a judgment in the amount of \$2,200 would be a satisfactory resolution of the cases. This amount is now the statutory cap for a first conviction (regardless of the number of underlying toll violations) for offenses occurring after July 1, 2016. See VA. Code § 46.2-819.1 (2016).

DISCUSSION

Virginia Code Section 46.2-819.1(A) (2011) (amended 2016) states, in pertinent part, “The operator of a toll facility shall send an invoice or bill for unpaid tolls to the registered owner of a vehicle as part of an electronic or manual toll collection process, prior to seeking remedies under this section.”

Virginia Code Section 46.2-819.6 (2011) (amended 2016) sets out the statutorily-required contents of the required invoice. The pertinent sections are as follows:

- A. The operator of a toll facility shall send an invoice for the unpaid toll pursuant to Section 46.2-819.7 to the registered owner of the vehicle. An invoice for the unpaid toll shall contain the following:

* * *

8. The statutory defenses available under this chapter;
9. A warning describing the penalties for nonpayment of the invoice for the unpaid toll or failure to file a notice to contest liability for the toll violation; and
10. The procedures and time limits for filing a notice to contest liability for a toll violation as provided in subsection B of Section 46.2-819.3:1.

- B. The toll facility operator shall include with the invoice a form to be used by the registered owner or operator of the vehicle to contest liability for a toll violation. This form shall include the mailing address to which it should be sent.

While the statute never explicitly states that the notice shall be fair and unambiguous, it would be an absurdity to interpret the notice requirement in any other fashion. A confusing and ambiguous notice, let alone an inaccurate one, is no notice at all.

Moreover, the requirement of fair notice must be strictly applied. The MWAA is an instrumentality of the government. It has the authority to collect unpaid tolls, to assess, impose and collect administrative fees, to issue summons that charge individuals with having “unlawfully used a toll facility without payment in violation of Virginia Code Section 46.2-819.1,” to seek imposition of substantial and escalating statutorily-mandated civil penalties, and to initiate court actions culminating in the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles refusing to issue or renew vehicle registration certificates for applicants or vehicles involved in the commission of offenses. See VA. CODE § 46.2-819.1(B)-(D), (G) (2016).

Recognizing the breadth of this authority and its potential impact on the citizens of the Commonwealth, the General Assembly mandated that vehicle owners be given fair notice of toll road violations. The reason for this is obvious and it is central to the statutory framework: fair notice permits a vehicle owner to timely resolve an alleged toll violation, either through paying what is due or disputing what is due.

OPINION LETTER

Given that the MWAA permits vehicle owners to use E-Z Pass transponders issued by other states, fair notice requires that those vehicle owners be provided clear guidance as to how to contest an alleged toll road violation. That was not done here. Fair notice required that Ms. Laniyan be advised explicitly, unambiguously, and in writing, that if she had a transponder issued by another state she would need to secure and submit the most recent statement from that other state's E-Z Pass authority to prove that the account associated with the vehicle was in good standing. Instead, what Ms. Laniyan was told was that this requirement only applied to "NON E-Z Pass" customers, a category that did not include Ms. Laniyan.

Moreover, for any patron of the toll road, fair notice required that the owner of the vehicle be given accurate information as to the basis for rejecting a disputed claim so that the owner of the vehicle could either remedy the deficiency or pay the amount at issue. Again, this was not done here. Instead, Ms. Laniyan was given inaccurate information – that her account was not in good standing – and was told that this was the reason her dispute was rejected.

Taken together, or individually, these two documents did not meet MWAA's statutory obligation to provide a vehicle owner fair notice. Therefore, the Court will enter judgment for Ms. Laniyan in each of the 14 cases. An ORDER in accordance with this Letter Opinion will issue today.

Sincerely,



Randy I. Bellows
Circuit Court Judge

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000889
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 22 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000890
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

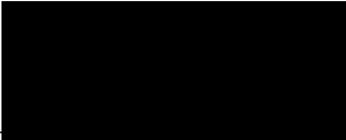
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY
(DULLES TOLL ROAD)

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CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000891

VERSUS

ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN

APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

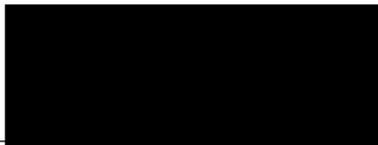
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000892
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000893
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So **ORDERED**, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000894
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

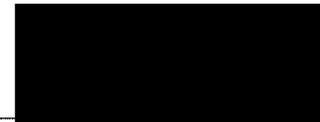
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000895
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

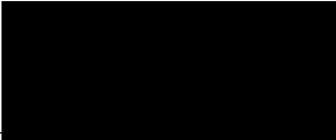
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So **ORDERED**, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000896
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

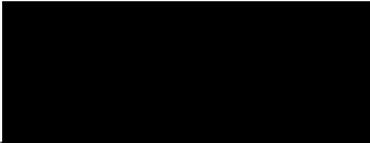
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY
(DULLES TOLL ROAD)

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CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000897

VERSUS

ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN

APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

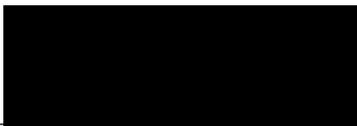
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000898
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

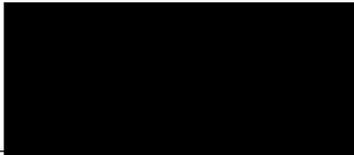
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000899
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So **ORDERED**, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON	)	CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000900
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)	
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))	
)	
VERSUS)	
)	
ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN	)	APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

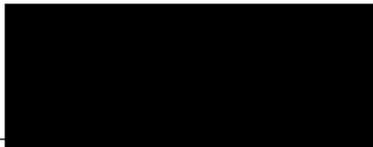
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY
(DULLES TOLL ROAD)

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CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000901

VERSUS

ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN

APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

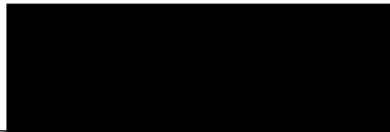
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON)
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY)
(DULLES TOLL ROAD))

CASE NUMBER MI-2016-0000902

VERSUS)

ABIMBOLA OLUBUNMI LANIYAN)

APPEAL – FAILURE TO PAY TOLL

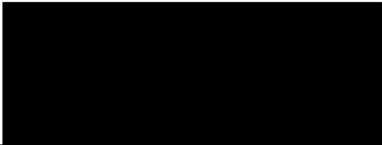
FINAL ORDER

For the reasons stated in a Letter Opinion issued today, the Court finds for the Defendant in this case and enters judgment for the Defendant accordingly.

The Defendant is released and discharged of record in this case.

This is a Final Order.

So ORDERED, this 23 day of August 2016.



JUDGE RANDY I. BELLOWS