

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 14-1080V

Filed: April 22, 2015

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[Redacted]

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

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Damages Decision Based on Proffer;  
Influenza Vaccine; Shoulder Injury  
Related to Vaccine Administration  
("SIRVA"); Special Processing Unit  
("SPU")

\*\*\*\*\*

Amber Wilson, Esq., Maglio Christopher and Toale, PA, Washington, DC, for petitioner.  
Althea Davis, Esq., U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

**DECISION AWARDING DAMAGES<sup>1</sup>**

**Vowell**, Chief Special Master:

On November 5, 2014, [Redacted] filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*<sup>2</sup> [the "Vaccine Act" or "Program"]. The petition alleges that as a result of a trivalent influenza ("flu") vaccination on October 4, 2013, petitioner suffered a shoulder injury. Petition at 1-2. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit ("SPU") of the Office of Special Masters.

On January 21, 2015, I issued a ruling on entitlement, finding petitioner entitled to compensation. On April 20, 2015, respondent filed a proffer on award of compensation ("Proffer") detailing compensation for all elements of compensation to which petitioner

<sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (Dec. 17, 2002). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioners have 14 days to identify and move to delete medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will delete such material from public access.

<sup>2</sup> National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all "§" references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2006).

would be entitled under §15(a). According to respondent's Proffer, petitioner agrees to the proposed award of compensation.

Pursuant to the terms stated in the attached Proffer, **I award petitioner a lump sum payment of \$100,000.00 in the form of a check payable to petitioner.**

This amount represents compensation for all damages that would be available under §15(a).

The clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this decision.<sup>3</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Denise K. Vowell**  
**Denise K. Vowell**  
**Chief Special Master**

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<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by each party filing a notice renouncing the right to seek review.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS  
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

[REDACTED]	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	No. 14-1080V
	)	Chief Special Master
v.	)	Denise K. Vowell
	)	ECF
SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

**RESPONDENT’S PROFFER ON AWARD OF COMPENSATION**

**I. Compensation for Vaccine Injury-Related Items**

Respondent proffers that based on the evidence of record, petitioner should be awarded \$100,000.00. This amount represents all elements of compensation to which petitioner would be entitled under 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(a). Petitioner agrees.

**II. Form of the Award**

The parties recommend that the compensation provided to petitioner should be made through a lump sum payment as described below, and request that the special master’s decision and the Court’s judgment award the following:<sup>1</sup>

- A. A lump sum payment of \$100,000.00 in the form of a check payable to petitioner, [REDACTED]. This amount accounts for all elements of compensation under 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(a) to which petitioner would be entitled.

Petitioner is a competent adult. Evidence of guardianship is not required in this case.

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<sup>1</sup> Should petitioner die prior to entry of judgment, the parties reserve the right to move the Court for appropriate relief. In particular, respondent would oppose any award for future medical expenses, future lost earnings, and future pain and suffering.

Respectfully submitted,

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DATED: 20 April 2015