

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 15-1120V

Filed: November 7, 2017

Not for Publication

RACHAL LAPRAIRIE,

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Petitioner,

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Attorneys' fees and costs decision;
reasonable attorneys' fees and
costs

v.

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SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

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Respondent.

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Craig S. Watson, Baton Rouge, LA, for petitioner.

Linda S. Renzi, Washington, DC, for respondent.

MILLMAN, Special Master

DECISION AWARDING ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS¹

On October 5, 2015, petitioner filed a petition under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-10–34 (2012) alleging that he suffered Guillain-Barré Syndrome (“GBS”) as a result of his October 8, 2013 receipt of the influenza (“flu”) and tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (“Tdap”) vaccines. Pet. at ¶ 1.

On April 18, 2017, the parties filed a stipulation in which they agreed to settle this case and described the settlement terms. Respondent denies that either the flu or Tdap vaccine caused petitioner's GBS or any other injury. Nonetheless, the parties agreed to resolve this matter informally. On the same day, the undersigned issued a decision awarding compensation

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the special master's action in this case, the special master intends to post this unpublished decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). Vaccine Rule 18(b) states that all decisions of the special masters will be made available to the public unless they contain trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged and confidential, or medical or similar information whose disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. When such a decision is filed, petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact such information prior to the document's disclosure. If the special master, upon review, agrees that the identified material fits within the banned categories listed above, the special master shall redact such material from public access.

in the amount and on the terms set forth in the stipulation. Judgment entered on May 15, 2017.

On October 18, 2017, petitioner filed a motion for attorneys' fees and expenses, requesting attorneys' fees of \$11,400.00 and attorneys' costs of \$1,482.53, for a total request of \$12,882.53. Because counsel paid the filing fee, petitioner had no costs.

On November 6, 2017, respondent filed a response to petitioner's motion stating he has no objection to the overall amount sought, but he does not want his lack of objection construed as an admission, concession, or waiver. Resp. at 1.

The Vaccine Act permits an award of "reasonable attorneys' fees" and "other costs." 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e)(1). It is not necessary for a petitioner to prevail in the case-in-chief in order to receive a fee award as long as petitioner brought the claim in "good faith and there was a reasonable basis for the claim." *Id.* The special master has "wide discretion in determining the reasonableness" of attorneys' fees and costs. *Perreira v. Sec'y of HHS*, 27 Fed. Cl. 29, 34 (1992), *aff'd*, 33 F.3d 1375 (Fed. Cir. 1994); *see also Saxton ex rel. Saxton v. Sec'y of HHS*, 3 F.3d 1517, 1519 (Fed. Cir. 1993) ("Vaccine program special masters are also entitled to use their prior experience in reviewing fee applications.").

Based on her experience and review of the billing records submitted by petitioner, the undersigned finds petitioner's attorneys' fees and costs request reasonable. Therefore, the undersigned **GRANTS** petitioner's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs.

Accordingly, the court awards **\$12,882.53**, representing attorneys' fees and costs. The award shall be in the form of a check made payable jointly to petitioner and Craig S. Watson in the amount of **\$12,882.53**.

In the absence of a motion for review filed pursuant to RCFC Appendix B, the clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment herewith.²

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 7, 2017

s/ Laura D. Millman
Laura D. Millman
Special Master

² Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by each party, either separately or jointly, filing a notice renouncing the right to seek review.