

**In the United States Court of Federal Claims**

**OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**

**No. 16-300V**

Filed: August 15, 2017

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|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| CHARLES MOORE,      | * | UNPUBLISHED                           |
|                     | * |                                       |
| Petitioner,         | * |                                       |
| v.                  | * | Decision on Attorneys' Fees and Costs |
|                     | * |                                       |
| SECRETARY OF HEALTH | * |                                       |
| AND HUMAN SERVICES, | * |                                       |
|                     | * |                                       |
| Respondent.         | * |                                       |
| * * * * *           | * |                                       |

*Michael G. McLaren, Esq.*, Black McLaren, et al., PC, Memphis, TN, for petitioner.  
*Christine M. Becer, Esq.*, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

**DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS<sup>1</sup>**

**Roth**, Special Master:

On March 7, 2016, Charles Moore ("Mr. Moore," or "petitioner") filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.<sup>2</sup> Petitioner alleges that he developed Transverse Myelitis ("TM"), neuropathic pain, and/or other injuries that were "caused-in-fact" as a result of receiving an Influenza ("Flu") vaccination on September 22, 2014. See Petition ("Pet."), ECF No. 1. On April 20, 2017, the undersigned issued a Decision awarding compensation to petitioner based on the parties' stipulations. Decision, ECF No. 22.

On July 14, 2017, petitioner filed a Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs. Motion for Fees, ECF No. 27. Petitioner requests attorneys' fees in the amount of \$37,291.50, and

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<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 Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in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, § 205, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012)). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), a party has 14 days to identify and move to delete medical or other information, that satisfies the criteria in 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B). Further, consistent with the rule requirement, a motion for redaction must include a proposed redacted decision. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within the requirements of that provision, 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 (2012).

attorneys' costs in the amount of \$7,586.24, for a total amount of \$44,877.74, for work performed by her attorney, Mr. Michael McLaren. In accordance with General Order #9, petitioner's counsel represents that petitioner did not incur any out-of-pocket expenses. *Id.* at 3.

On July 31, 2017, respondent filed a response to petitioners' Motion for Fees. Response, ECF No. 28. Respondent provided no specific objection to the amount requested or hours worked, but instead, "respectfully recommend[ed] that the Special Master exercise her discretion and determine a reasonable award for attorneys' fees and costs." *Id.* at 3.

## I. Legal Framework

The Vaccine Act permits an award of "reasonable attorneys' fees" and "other costs." § 15(e)(1). If a petitioner succeeds on the merits of his or her claim, the award of attorneys' fees is automatic. *Id.*; see *Sebelius v. Cloer*, 133 S. Ct. 1886, 1891 (2013). However, a petitioner need not prevail on entitlement to receive a fee award as long as the petition was brought in "good faith" and there was a "reasonable basis" for the claim to proceed. § 15(e)(1).

The Federal Circuit has endorsed the use of the lodestar approach to determine what constitutes "reasonable attorneys' fees" and "other costs" under the Vaccine Act. *Avera v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 515 F.3d 1343, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Under this approach, "an initial estimate of a reasonable attorneys' fees" is calculated by "multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation times a reasonable hourly rate." *Id.* at 1347-48 (quoting *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 888 (1984)). That product is then adjusted upward or downward based on other specific findings. *Id.*

A "reasonable hourly rate" is defined as the rate "prevailing in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience and reputation." *Id.* at 1348 (quoting *Blum*, 465 U.S. at 896 n.11). This rate is based on "the forum rate for the District of Columbia" rather than "the rate in the geographic area of the practice of petitioner's attorney." *Rodriguez v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 632 F.3d 1381, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citing *Avera*, 515 F.3d at 1349). There is a "limited exception" that provides for attorneys' fees to be awarded at local hourly rates when "the bulk of the attorney's work is done outside the forum jurisdiction" and "there is a very significant difference" between the local hourly rate and forum hourly rate. *Id.* This is known as the *Davis County* exception. See *Hall v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 640 F.3d 1351, 1353 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citing *Davis Cty. Solid Waste Mgmt. & Energy Recovery Special Serv. Dist. v. U.S. EPA*, 169 F.3d 755, 758 (D.C. Cir. 1999)). For cases in which forum rates apply, *McCulloch* provides the framework for determining the appropriate hourly rate range for attorneys' fees based upon the attorneys' experience. See *McCulloch v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 09-293V, 2015 WL 5634323 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Sept. 1, 2015). The Office of Special Masters has issued a fee schedule that updates the *McCulloch* rates to account for inflation in subsequent years.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This fee schedule is posted on the court's website. See Office of Special Masters, *Attorneys' Forum Hourly Rate Fee Schedule: 2015-2016*, <http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys-Forum-Rate-Fee-Schedule2015-2016.pdf> [hereinafter *Hourly Rate Fee Schedule*].

Once the applicable hourly rate is determined, it is applied to the “number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation.” *Avera*, 515 F.3d at 1348. Counsel should not include in their fee requests hours that are “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary.” *Saxton ex rel. Saxton v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 3 F.3d 1517, 1521 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983)). “Unreasonably duplicative or excessive billing” includes “an attorney billing for a single task on multiple occasions, multiple attorneys billing for a single task, attorneys billing excessively for intra office communications, attorneys billing excessive hours, [and] attorneys entering erroneous billing entries.” *Raymo v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 129 Fed. Cl. 691, 703 (2016). While attorneys may be compensated for non-attorney-level work, the rate must be comparable to what would be paid for a paralegal or secretary. *See O’Neill v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 08-243V, 2015 WL 2399211, at \*9 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Apr. 28, 2015). Clerical and secretarial tasks should not be billed at all, regardless of who performs them. *See, e.g., McCulloch*, 2015 WL 5634323, at \*26. Hours spent traveling are ordinarily compensated at one-half of the normal hourly attorney rate. And “it is inappropriate for counsel to bill time for educating themselves about basic aspects of the Vaccine Program.” *Matthews v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 14-1111V, 2016 WL 2853910, at \*2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Apr. 18, 2016). Ultimately, it is “well within the Special Master’s discretion to reduce the hours to a number that, in [her] experience and judgment, [is] reasonable for the work done.” *Saxton*, 3 F.3d at 1522. In exercising that discretion, special masters may reduce the number of hours submitted by a percentage of the amount charged. *See Broekelschen v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 102 Fed. Cl. 719, 728-29 (2011) (affirming special master’s reduction of attorney and paralegal hours); *Guy v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 38 Fed. Cl. 403, 406 (1997) (same).

Ultimately, special masters have substantial discretion in awarding fees and costs, and may adjust a fee request *sua sponte*, apart from objections raised by respondent and without providing petitioners with notice and opportunity to respond. *See Sabella v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 86 Fed. Cl. 201, 209 (Fed. Cl. 2009). Special masters need not engage in a line-by-line analysis of petitioner’s fee application when reducing fees. *See Broekelschen*, 102 Fed. Cl. at 729.

## II. Discussion

### A. Reasonable Hourly Rates

Petitioner requests \$37,291.50 in attorneys’ fees. Pet. Ex. 2, ECF No. 27-2. The requested rates, *see id.* at 16, are consistent with the rates previously found to be reasonable in cases involving petitioner’s counsel. *See, e.g., Reece v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 15-724V, 2017 WL 1967802, at \*1 (Fed. Cl. Apr. 17, 2017); *Knorr v. Sec’y of Health & Human*

Servs., No. 15-1169V, 2017 WL 2461375, at \*3 (Fed. Cl. Apr. 17, 2017). Therefore, the undersigned finds the requested rates to be reasonable.

## B. Hours Reasonably Expended

Ordinarily, “[w]hen case-related work is performed during travel, the time sheets should reflect the work performed and the hours spent performing it.” *O’Neill v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 08-243V, 2015 WL 2399211, at \*7 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Apr. 28, 2015) (quoting *Gruber ex rel. Gruber v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 91 Fed. Cl. 773, 788 (2010)). And “[a]bsent documentation of the work performed by an attorney while he or she was traveling, the attorney will not be compensated at his or her full hourly rate for travel time.” *Id.* Instead, those travel hours will be compensated “at one-half the standard hourly rate.” *Id.*

Here, 28.2 of the hours billed by Chris Webb for travel do not contain any reference to the work performed during such travel.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, activities such as driving a car are not the type to allow for simultaneously performing substantive work. *See Romig v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 15-0942V, 2016 WL 8378157, at \*6 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Nov. 15, 2016). Those hours will therefore be compensated at one-half of the normal hourly rate. For these reasons, the undersigned finds that the requested \$37,291.50 should be reduced by \$4,300.50 (28.2 hours at \$152.50). Accordingly, \$32,991.00 is awarded in attorneys’ fees.

## B. Attorneys’ Costs

Petitioner requests a total amount of \$7,586.24 in attorneys’ costs. Pet. Ex. 2, ECF No. 27-2. The requested costs consist of the filing fee, shipping costs, medical record expenses, and traveling expenses. The undersigned finds petitioner’s requested costs to be reasonable.

## III. Total Award Summary

Based on the reasonableness of petitioner’s request for attorneys’ fees and costs for her vaccine attorney, the undersigned **GRANTS IN PART** petitioner’s motion for attorneys’ fees and costs. **Accordingly, the undersigned awards a total amount of \$40,577.24<sup>5</sup> representing reimbursement for attorneys’ fees and costs, in the form of a check payable jointly to petitioner and petitioner’s counsel, Michael G. McLaren, Esq.** The clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this Decision.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., Motion for Fees, Pet. Ex. 2 at 6, ECF No. 27-2 (“Drive from Atlanta to Gadsden for meeting with client”); *id.* (“Drive back from Gadsden to Atlanta after meeting with client”); *id.* at 8 (“Drive from Birmingham to Gadsden for site visit with life care planner”) *id.* (“Drive from Gadsden back to Birmingham after site visit”); *id.* at 12 (“Drive from Birmingham to Gadsden for meeting with client to go over life care plan”).

<sup>5</sup> This amount is intended to cover all legal expenses incurred in this matter. This award encompasses all charges by the attorney against a client, “advanced costs” as well as fees for legal services rendered. Furthermore, § 15(e)(3) prevents an attorney from charging or collecting fees (including costs) that would be in addition to the amount awarded herein. See generally *Beck v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 924 F.2d 1029 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by each party filing a notice

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/ Mindy Michaels Roth**

Mindy Michaels Roth

Special Master

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renouncing the right to seek review.