

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 16-1480V

Filed: June 22, 2017

Unpublished

ERIN MCLANE,	*	
	*	
Petitioner,	*	Damages Decision Based on Proffer;
	*	Concession; Tetanus-diphtheria-
v.	*	acellular pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine;
	*	Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine
SECRETARY OF HEALTH	*	Administration (SIRVA); Special
AND HUMAN SERVICES,	*	Processing Unit (SPU)
	*	
Respondent.	*	
	*	

Paul R. Brazil, Muller Brazil, LLP, Dresher PA, for petitioner.
Ann D. Martin, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

DECISION AWARDING DAMAGES¹

Dorsey, Chief Special Master:

On November 9, 2016, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleged that she suffered left shoulder injuries as a result of a tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (“Tdap”) vaccine that she received on February 3, 2016. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit (“SPU”) of the Office of Special Masters.

On April 19, 2017, the undersigned issued a ruling on entitlement, finding petitioner entitled to compensation for a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (“SIRVA”). On June 21, 2017, respondent filed a proffer on award of compensation

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website,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). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access.

² 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).

("Proffer") indicating petitioner should be awarded \$132,500.00. Proffer at 1. In the Proffer, respondent represented that petitioner agrees with the proffered award. *Id.*

Based on the record as a whole, the undersigned finds that petitioner is entitled to an award as stated in the Proffer.

Pursuant to the terms stated in the attached Proffer, **the undersigned awards petitioner a lump sum payment of \$132,500.00 in the form of a check payable to petitioner, Erin McLane.** This amount represents compensation for all damages that would be available under § 300aa-15(a).

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey

Nora Beth Dorsey
Chief Special Master

³ Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by the parties' joint filing of notice renouncing the right to seek review.

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

ERIN MCLANE,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	No. 16-1480V
)	Chief Special Master Dorsey
)	ECF
SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND)	
HUMAN SERVICES,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

RESPONDENT’S PROFFER ON AWARD OF COMPENSATION

I. Items of Compensation

For purposes of this proffer, the term “vaccine-related” is as described in Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report, filed on April 19, 2017, conceding entitlement in this case. Based upon the evidence of record, respondent proffers that petitioner should be awarded \$132,500.00, which represents all elements of compensation to which petitioner would be entitled under 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(a) for her vaccine-related injury.¹ Petitioner agrees.

II. Form of the Award

The parties recommend that the compensation provided to petitioner should be made through a lump sum payment of \$132,500.00 in the form of a check payable to petitioner. Petitioner agrees.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAD A. READLER
Acting Assistant Attorney General

¹ 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.

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s/ Ann D. Martin
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DATED: June 21, 2017