

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

(Filed: December 5, 2019)

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MISTI FRASER,

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UNPUBLISHED

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No. 17-1229V

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Petitioner,

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Special Master Dorsey

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v.

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Attorneys' Fees and Costs

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SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

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Respondent.

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Mark T. Sadaka, Mark T. Sadaka, LLC, Englewood, NJ, for petitioner.

Glenn A. MacLeod, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for respondent.

DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS¹

On September 12, 2017, Misti Fraser ("petitioner") filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² ("Vaccine Act"). Petitioner alleged that she developed Raynaud's phenomenon and/or reactive arthritis after receipt of the Hepatitis A and/or B vaccines on September 18, 2014. Petition at 1, ECF No. 1. On August 9, 2019, the previously assigned special master issued his entitlement decision, dismissing petitioner's claim.³ Decision, ECF No. 30.

¹ This decision will be posted on the website of the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012). **This means the Decision will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** As provided by 44 U.S.C. § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B), however, the parties may object to the published Decision's inclusion of certain kinds of confidential information. Specifically, Under Vaccine Rule 18(b), each party has 14 days within which to request redaction "of any information furnished by that party: (1) that is a trade secret or commercial or financial in substance and is privileged or confidential; or (2) that includes medical filed or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy." Vaccine Rule 18(b). Otherwise the whole decision will be available to the public in its current form. *Id.*

² The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program is set forth in Part 2 of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755, codified as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-1 to -34 (2012) ("Vaccine Act" or "the Act"). All citations in this decision to individual sections of the Vaccine Act are to 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa.

³ On October 7, 2019, the instant case was reassigned to the undersigned for resolution of attorneys' fees and costs.

On August 30, 2019, petitioner filed an application for attorneys' fees and costs. Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs (ECF No. 31). Petitioner requests compensation in the amount of \$20,983.92, representing \$20,460.48 in attorneys' fees and \$523.44 in costs. Fees App. Ex. 1 at 9-10. Pursuant to General Order No. 9, petitioner warrants that she has not personally incurred costs in pursuit of this litigation. ECF No. 34. Respondent filed his response on September 9, 2019 indicating that he "is satisfied the statutory requirements for an award of attorneys' fees and costs are met in this case." Response, ECF No. 32, at 2. Petitioner filed a reply on September 9, 2019, reiterating her belief that the requested amount of fees and costs is reasonable. The matter is now ripe for disposition.

For the reasons discussed below, the undersigned GRANTS petitioner's motion and awards a total of \$20,970.42.

I. Discussion

Under the Vaccine Act, the special master shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs for any petition that results in an award of compensation. 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e)(1). When compensation is not awarded, the special master "may" award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs "if the special master or court determines that the petition was brought in good faith and there was a reasonable basis for the claim for which the petition was brought." *Id.* at §15(e)(1). In this case, although petitioner was denied compensation, the undersigned finds that both good faith and reasonable basis exist. Indeed, as the previous special master noted in his entitlement decision, "[d]espite a general lack of evidence, Petitioner's claim is hardly frivolous" and that "it is readily conceivable that a similarly-situated petitioner could substantiate a comparable claim" with a greater showing of evidence. Accordingly, a final award of attorneys' fees and costs is proper.

a. Reasonable Attorneys' Fees

The Federal Circuit has approved use of the lodestar approach to determine reasonable attorney's fees and costs under the Vaccine Act. *Avera v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 515 F.3d 1343, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Using the lodestar approach, a court first determines "an initial estimate of a reasonable attorney's fee by 'multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation times a reasonable hourly rate.'" *Id.* at 1347-58 (quoting *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 888 (1984)). Then, the court may make an upward or downward departure from the initial calculation of the fee award based on other specific findings. *Id.* at 1348.

Counsel must submit fee requests that include contemporaneous and specific billing records indicating the service performed, the number of hours expended on the service, and the name of the person performing the service. *See Savin v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 85 Fed. Cl. 313, 316-18 (2008). Counsel should not include in their fee requests hours that are "excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary." *Saxton v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 3 F.3d 1517, 1521 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983)). 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." *Id.* at 1522. Furthermore, the

special master may reduce a fee request sua sponte, apart from objections raised by respondent and without providing a petitioner notice and opportunity to respond. See Sabella v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., 86 Fed. Cl. 201, 209 (2009).

A special master need not engage in a line-by-line analysis of a petitioner’s fee application when reducing fees. Broekelschen v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., 102 Fed. Cl. 719, 729 (2011). Special masters may rely on their experience with the Vaccine Program and its attorneys to determine the reasonable number of hours expended. Wasson v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs., 24 Cl. Ct. 482, 484 (Fed. Cl. Nov. 19, 1991) rev’d on other grounds and aff’d in relevant part, 988 F. 2d 131 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Just as “[t]rial courts routinely use their prior experience to reduce hourly rates and the number of hours claimed in attorney fee requests ... [v]accine program special masters are also entitled to use their prior experience in reviewing fee application.” Saxton, 3 F. 3d at 1521.

i. Reasonable Hourly Rates

Petitioner requests the following hourly rates for the work of her counsel, Mr. Mark Sadaka: \$362.95 per hour for work performed in 2016, \$376.38 per hour for work performed in 2017, \$396.00 per hour for work performed in 2018, and \$406.00 per hour for work performed in 2019. Fees App. Ex. 1 at 9. The undersigned finds these rates to be reasonable with the exception of the 2019 rate because it exceeds what Mr. Sadaka has previously been awarded for his 2019 work. See Puckett v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., No. 15-929V, 2019 WL 4894030, at *2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Sept. 16, 2019) (finding \$405.00 per hour to be reasonable for Mr. Sadaka’s 2019 work); Jones v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., No. 12-875V, 2019 WL 4013481, at *2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Jul. 31, 2019) (same); Randall v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., No. 17-1167V, 2019 WL 4256277, at *2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Aug. 14, 2019) (same). Accordingly, the undersigned will compensate Mr. Sadaka’s 2019 work at \$405.00 per hour, resulting in a reduction of **\$13.50**.

ii. Reasonable Hours Expended

The undersigned has reviewed the submitted billing entries and finds the total number of hours billed to be reasonable. The billing entries accurately reflect the nature of the work performed and the undersigned does not find any of the entries to be objectionable. Respondent also has not indicated that he finds any of the entries to be objectionable either. Accordingly, petitioner is entitled to final attorneys’ fees of **\$20,446.98**.

b. Attorneys’ Costs

Petitioner requests a total of \$523.44 in attorneys’ costs. This amount is comprised of acquiring medical records, postage, and the Court’s filing fee. Fees App. Ex. 2. All of these costs are typical of Vaccine Program litigation and petitioner has provided adequate documentation supporting them. Accordingly, the requested attorneys’ costs are reasonable, and petitioner shall be fully reimbursed.

II. Conclusion

Based on all of the above, the undersigned finds that it is reasonable compensate petitioner and her counsel as follows:

Attorneys' Fees Requested	\$20,460.48
(Total Reduction from Billing Hours)	- (\$13.50)
Total Attorneys' Fees Awarded	\$20,446.98
Attorneys' Costs Requested	\$523.44
(Reduction of Costs)	-
Total Attorneys' Costs Awarded	\$523.44
Total Attorneys' Fees and Costs Awarded	\$20,970.42

Accordingly, the undersigned awards \$20,970.42 in attorneys' fees and costs, in the form of a check payable jointly to petitioner and petitioner's counsel, Mr. Mark Sadaka.

In the absence of a motion for review filed pursuant to RCFC Appendix B, the Clerk of Court **SHALL ENTER JUDGMENT** in accordance with this decision.⁴

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey

Nora Beth Dorsey
Special Master

⁴ 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.