

On January 27, 2025, Petitioner filed an unopposed motion for a decision dismissing her petition. ECF No. 96. In her motion, Petitioner indicated that Ms. Black had now reached the age of majority and indicated “she does not want to proceed with her vaccine petition.” *Id.* at 1. Petitioner maintained that she continued to suffer from her alleged injuries as caused by the vaccines alleged and that she would pursue her claim “in the Gardasil MDL in North Carolina.” *Id.* Petitioner continued that she understood a dismissal of her claim would result in a judgment against her, and that she intended to protect her rights to file a future civil action and thus intends to elect to “reject the Vaccine Program judgment and elect to file a civil action” pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-21(a)(2).

To receive compensation under the Program, Petitioner must prove either (1) that she suffered a “Table Injury”—i.e., an injury falling within the Vaccine Injury Table—corresponding to the vaccination, or (2) that she suffered an injury that was caused by a vaccine. *See* §§ 13(a)(1)(A), 11(c)(1). Petitioner does not allege a Table claim. The record does not contain persuasive evidence that Petitioner’s alleged injury was caused by the vaccines alleged.

Under the Act, petitioners may not be given a Program award based solely on their claims alone. Rather, the petition must be supported by medical records or the opinion of a competent physician. § 13(a)(1). In this case, the medical records are insufficient to prove Petitioner’s claim, and Petitioner has not filed a supportive opinion from an expert witness. Therefore, this case must be **dismissed for insufficient proof. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.**³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Herbrina D. S. Young
Herbrina D. S. Young
Special Master

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