

In the United States Court of Federal Claims
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS
No. 23-2120V

Y.J.,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: January 17, 2025

Jeffrey S. Pop, Jeffrey S. Pop & Associates, Beverly Hills, CA, for Petitioner.

Parisa Tabassian, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR REDACTION¹

On December 13, 2023, 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 following her receipt of a tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (“Tdap”) vaccine on December 11, 2022, she suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (“SIRVA”), as defined in the Vaccine Injury Table. Petition, ECF No. 1. The case was assigned to the Office of Special Masters (“OSM”)’s Special Processing Unit (“SPU”).

On November 22, 2024, I issued a Decision on Proffer (“Decision”) - a brief, two-page ruling that included Petitioner’s name, her vaccine-related injury, and the amount to be awarded in compensation. ECF No. 28. On December 5, 2024, Petitioner filed a timely

¹ Because this unpublished Order contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, in accordance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 light of my conclusion below, I intend to post this Order with a redacted caption.** To the extent Petitioner would seek further redaction, 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.

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all section references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

Motion for Redaction. ECF No. 29. Respondent did not take a position regarding the request for redaction, but rather deferred to my discretion. ECF No. 31. Petitioner thereafter filed a Reply. ECF No. 32. **For the following reasons, Petitioner's Motion for Redaction (ECF No. 29) is GRANTED.**

I. Petitioner's Motion for Redaction

Petitioner requests redaction of her full name to her initials in the Decision's case caption and its body. ECF No. 29. In support, she explains that she is employed as a nurse practitioner/law enforcement officer for the Department of Justice Bureau of Prisons. *Id.* at 2. She seeks to redact the Decision to protect her identity from incarcerated individuals where she works from determining that she was awarded "considerable damages" in her vaccine case. *Id.* Petitioner argues her motion is justified "as it relates to [her] potential safety and privacy," because a published Decision "may endanger her safety and subject her to harassment and threats[,] as "[a]ny prisoner is able to Google Petitioner's name, which exposes her to danger." ECF No. 32 at 2. Petitioner thus requests the redaction of her name to initials in the Decision because the rationale for the "Court's Judgment and Decision Awarding Damages will not be disturbed in any way by modifying [her] name to reveal only her initials in the caption." *Id.* As noted, Respondent has not taken a position regarding the request for redaction. *See generally*, ECF No. 31.

II. Legal Standard

I have previously discussed in other decisions the Vaccine Act's treatment of requests to redact Program decisions and rulings. *See generally K.L. v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 12-0312V, 2015 WL 11387761, at *2-4 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Feb. 27, 2015), *mot. for review den'd*, 123 Fed. Cl. 497 (2015) (denying a request to redact petitioner's name and description of illnesses). Generally, information provided in vaccine proceedings may not be disclosed without the written consent of the party providing the information. Section 12(d)(4)(A); Vaccine Rule 18(a). However, the Act requires disclosure of the decisions of the special masters or the Court, and thus later allows (once a claim has been decided) the disclosure of information previously not permitted to be shared with the public. Otherwise, the Act provides for redaction of certain categories of information – "medical files and similar files" – *only* if the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy." Section 12(d)(4)(B); *accord* Vaccine Rule 18(b).

Some levels of redaction are explicitly recognized as reasonable in the context of Program cases. In particular, the Vaccine Rules allow the initials of a minor to be used in the petition's caption when filed. Vaccine Rule 16(b). By contrast, adult petitioners' names

are not afforded automatic protection; instead, adult claimants must affirmatively establish a basis for redaction. Thus, the Act assumes (consistent with the approach in most federal litigation) that an adult claimant's name *will* be disclosed in the context of publication of a Vaccine Program decision.

Program case law has not established a consistent "rule" for how redaction requests should be analyzed and treated. *Compare W.C. v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 100 Fed. Cl. 440, 460-61 (Fed. Cl. 2011) *aff'd*, 704 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (analogizing Vaccine Act's privacy concerns to treatment of similar issues under the Freedom of Information Act, claimant's name was properly subject to redaction from decision) *with Langland v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 07-0036V, 2011 WL 802695, at *7-8 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Feb. 3, 2011), *mot. for rev. denied on non-relevant grounds*, 109 Fed. Cl. 421 (2013) (petitioners not entitled to redaction of names from decision where they failed to establish compelling grounds for so doing). *Langland* adopts a more stringent approach, while *W.C.* emphasizes a balancing test that weighs a petitioner's privacy interests against "the public purpose of the Vaccine Act." *W.C.*, 100 Fed. Cl. at 460-61; *K.L.*, 2015 WL 11387761, at *2-3.

Indeed, the *Langland* approach acknowledges that the plain language of the Vaccine Act, specifically § 12(d)(4)(B), requires decisions to be disclosed to the public. *Windhorst v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 13-647V, 2017 WL 728045, at *2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Jan. 10, 2017). Further, "special masters have concluded that public disclosure of a vaccinee's medical condition is not a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy because the vaccinee places his or her medical condition in contention by filing a claim." *Windhorst*, 2017 WL 728045, at *2.

With using either the *Langland* or *W.C.* approach, however, a petitioner needs to make *some* showing to justify the relief of redaction; redaction is not available simply at a petitioner's beck and call. *W.C.*, 100 Fed. Cl. at 460 (balancing of interests favors redaction "where an objection [to disclosure] is made on *reasonable grounds*") (emphasis added). I have permitted redaction in cases where such a specialized showing was made without reconciling these two competing standards or choosing one over the other. *See*, e.g., *K.L. v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 12-0312V, 2015 WL 11882259 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Oct. 30, 2015) (granting petitioner's second request to redact only her name to initials which was accompanied by additional information regarding the potential harm she may suffer regarding her employment).

A petitioner's *general* concern for privacy – something undoubtedly shared by many vaccine case petitioners – is not by itself a sufficient reason for redaction, especially when there is a strong public interest in the information's disclosure. *W.C.*, 100 Fed. Cl.

at 461; see also *Castagna v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 99-411V, 2011 WL 4348135, at *11 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Aug. 25, 2011) (denying redaction to an adult who had “not alleged the existence of any special circumstances that would justify her request,” and emphasizing that the Vaccine Act did not give petitioners “a categorical right to anonymity”).

In many cases, redaction is deemed appropriate because the petitioner shows some nexus with the medical profession, and a related concern that disclosure of the claim could result in bias against the individual. *M.A. v. Sec’y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 18-103V, 2020 WL 7137075 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Aug. 21, 2020) (granting redaction when the petitioner established he was concerned about his employment (and thus financial) security if his employer (a large medical provider with knowledge of the Vaccine Program) were to learn of the existence or extent of his vaccine-related injury). But this cannot be the sole circumstances in which redaction is allowed. Indeed, privacy concerns of incarcerated individuals have also been considered. *T.R. v. Sec’y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 23-730V, 2024 WL 4635581 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Sept. 24, 2024) (granting redaction to an incarcerated petitioner who was concerned of safety risks if his shoulder injury were revealed to his fellow inmates).

At bottom, and as the Court of Federal Claims recently confirmed, “[e]ach request for redaction must be made by applying the specifics in the case in which the redaction request is made, and . . . provide the necessary analysis regarding the current petitioner to explain the specific circumstances which would make redaction inappropriate [or appropriate].” *K.N. v. Sec’y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 17-0722V, 2023 WL 6295167 Fed. Cl. 142, 156 (Fed. Cl. 2023) (finding petitioner’s potential employment harm was not found to be remote, as she established she was planning to pursue a career in microbiology, immunology, and vaccines, and thus the existence and disclosure of her mental health conditions, medications, or her vaccine-related claim would harm those employment prospects and create an unwarranted invasion of privacy).

Absent a similar “hook,” the mere claim that it is *possible* a person would face difficulties if the fact of a case was disclosed amounts to speculation. And the standard for redaction should not simply be to allow it whenever “the petitioner asks for it” (since to do so would be to deny relief to claimants solely because they fail to make such a request).

III. Analysis

In this case, I find that Petitioner has shown that redaction is warranted – even though the Decision in question reveals nothing about Petitioner other than her name.

But Petitioner's redaction request is not rooted in a concern about possible adverse treatment by the general public, or the mere desire to maintain her privacy in bringing this matter. Rather, she reasonably focuses on her personal safety from threats and/or harassment arising from her specific employment circumstances (which are wholly distinguishable from most claimants).

T.R. v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs. stands as a helpful comparison. In *T.R.*, redaction was granted to a prison inmate who established a concern for personal harm while incarcerated, as revealing the presence of his vaccine-related shoulder injury to other inmates would make him appear "weak" and likely susceptible to physical danger. See 2024 WL 4635581, at *3. The *T.R.* petitioner's concerns were persuasively rooted in his personal experience of the safety risks within a prison population – both in a specific sense (as he had a shoulder injury) and as a general sense for his wellbeing in a prison setting. See *id.* Petitioner's request herein has some comparable qualities.

In addition, this case involves a SIRVA, a very common kind of injury in the Program today. It thus is not a matter where the complex nature of science involved in adjudicating the matter calls out for public disclosure of the case's disposition. The proposed relief, of simply reducing Petitioner's full name to her initials in the Decision, is appropriately tailored.

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, **Petitioner's Motion (ECF No. 29) is GRANTED. A redacted version of the Decision on Proffer (ECF No. 28) shall be entered onto the docket for public accessibility.**

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Brian H. Corcoran

Brian H. Corcoran
Chief Special Master