

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 24-99V

UNPUBLISHED

CAMERON AUTHEMENT,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: September 20, 2024

*Tracy Turner, Pendley, Baudin & Coffin, LLP, Plaquemine, LA, for Petitioner.*

*Julia M. Collison, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.*

## **DECISION**<sup>1</sup>

On January 24, 2024, Cameron Authement filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa—10 through 34 (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleges that she suffered various injuries from human papillomavirus (“HPV”) vaccinations she received on January 22, 2019, March 25, 2019, and July 29, 2019. ECF No. 1 at 2.

Because the petition was untimely filed, and Petitioner has failed to establish a basis for equitable tolling, Respondent’s motion to dismiss is **GRANTED** and this case is **DISMISSED**.

## **Relevant Factual Background**

When she was fifteen years old, Petitioner received the first two doses of the HPV vaccine on January 22, 2019, and March 25, 2019, and, at age sixteen, received the third dose on July 29, 2019. Exhibit 1 at 10-25. The records of the first vaccination appointment state that Petitioner was “counseled regarding the indications, risks and benefits of [the HPV vaccine].” *Id.* at 10. The records of the second vaccination appointment note that

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<sup>1</sup> Because this Decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action taken in this case, it must be made publicly accessible and will be posted on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, and/or at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/uscourts/national/cofc>, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2018) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). **This means the Decision will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** 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, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

Petitioner's mother accompanied her, but the other vaccine appointment records are silent on this matter.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at 16.

After the second HPV vaccination on March 25, 2019 (and presumably before the third vaccination on July 29, 2019), Petitioner stated she began to experience breathing complications, fainting like symptoms, and fatigue. ECF No. 1 ¶ 4. Petitioner stated she was later diagnosed with postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome ("POTS"). ECF No. 1 ¶ 5. Petitioner has not submitted her own affidavit or an affidavit from her mother about any of these factual assertions.

Facially, Petitioner's claim herein was filed three and a half years after the most recent HPV dose, which was administered in July 2019, and three and a half years from the time she began manifesting symptoms earlier in 2019. But Petitioner maintains her delay is excusable. Petitioner stated at the time these vaccinations occurred, no one discussed the possible adverse side effects of the HPV vaccine, no Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) was provided, and no information was relayed about the Vaccine Program. ECF No. 13 at 1, 14-15. Petitioner stated that she only learned about the Vaccine Program in July 2023. *Id.* at 15.

### **Relevant Procedural History**

On February 1, 2024, Respondent filed a motion to dismiss arguing that the claim had been filed outside the Vaccine Act's 36-month statute of limitations, Sec. 16(a)(2). ECF No. 6. Respondent maintained that Petitioner had not diligently pursued her rights before filing a vaccine claim in 2024. Respondent also disputed the veracity of contentions about the manufacturer's conduct, and whether it could in any event constitute an extraordinary circumstance that would serve as a basis for tolling the statute of limitations.

On March 18, 2024, Petitioner filed a response.<sup>3</sup> ECF No. 13. Petitioner did not dispute the onset of symptoms in 2019, or that her petition was filed in 2024 (beyond the statute of limitations deadline), but instead argued that the limitations period should be equitably tolled. Petitioner asserted that she had diligently pursued her rights once she

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<sup>2</sup> Later appointments with this provider specifically note when Petitioner's mother was not present stating "Ms. Authement refuses the presence of a chaperone during examination/procedure." Exhibit 1 at 61, 67, 72, 79. Thus, the absence of a notation that Petitioner's mother was present does not foreclose that her mother was actually present during the appointments.

<sup>3</sup> On March 12, 2024, Petitioner's counsel filed a motion to withdraw from representing Petitioner. ECF No. 10. Counsel stated that Petitioner had been unresponsive since the petition was filed on January 24, 2024, and had sent notice to Petitioner on March 7, 2024, of her intent to withdraw from representing Petitioner. *Id.* Failure of a petitioner to contact her counsel for 43 days is rarely sufficient grounds for an attorney to withdraw from representing that petitioner and counsel would usually be required to make prolonged efforts to reestablish communication. Regardless of the reasonableness of the motion to withdraw, the motion is ultimately moot as this case is being dismissed.

realized the connection between her injuries and the HPV vaccine and became aware of the Vaccine Program. Petitioner also made allegations not relevant to a Vaccine Act claim, about the perfidious conduct of the vaccine manufacturer in fraudulently concealing the HPV vaccine's harmful character from the public. ECF No. 13 at 15. Relatedly, Petitioner argued that the failure of a healthcare professional to provide her with a Vaccine Information Statement at the time of vaccination can be attributed to the Department of Health and Human Services' failure to systematically ensure that VIS are provided and explained to all vaccine recipients. *Id.* at 3. Petitioner also argued that her minor status when receiving the vaccinations impeded her ability to bring a vaccine claim. *Id.* at 2.

Respondent did not file a reply to Petitioner's response.

### **Legal Standards**

The Vaccine Act's statute of limitations is thirty-six months. Sec. 16(a)(2). The statute begins to run from the manifestation of the first objectively cognizable symptom, whether or not that symptom is sufficient for diagnosis (or even recognized by a claimant as significant). *Id.*; *Carson v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 727 F.3d 1365, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

The Federal Circuit has held that the doctrine of equitable tolling can apply to Vaccine Act's statute of limitations. See *Cloer v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 654 F.3d 1322, 1340-41 (Fed. Cir. 2011). However, in keeping with applicable U.S. Supreme Court precedent, equitable tolling of a limitations period is to be permitted "sparingly." *Irwin v. Dep't of Veterans Affairs*, 498 U.S. 89, 96, (1990). The appropriateness of equitable tolling is ultimately to be determined on a case-by-case basis, without rigid application of any relevant overarching guidelines. *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649-50 (2010); accord *Arctic Slope Native Ass'n v. Sebelius*, 699 F.3d 1289, 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

Petitioners must prove two elements to establish equitable tolling: (1) that petitioner diligently pursued her rights, and (2) an extraordinary circumstance prevented her from timely filing the claim. *K.G. v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 951 F.3d 1374, 1379 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (citing *Menominee Indian Tribe v. United States*, 577 U.S. 250, 255 (2016)). When first articulating this limited exception to equitable tolling, the Federal Circuit primarily enumerated fraud and duress—but not, for example, *lack of awareness* on a petitioner's part that she might have an actionable claim. *Cloer*, 654 F.3d at 1344-45 (noting that tolling of the Vaccine Act's statute of limitations period is not triggered "due to unawareness of a causal link between an injury and administration of a vaccine").

In *K.G.*, 951 F.3d at 1380-82 (Fed. Cir. 2020), the Circuit more explicitly endorsed the proposition that an individual's demonstrated mental incapacity could be a basis for equitable tolling in the Program. For a mentally incapacitated individual, the Circuit

instructed that the details of the individual's relationship with her legal guardian would affect whether there was reasonable diligence or extraordinary circumstances. *K.G.*, 951 F.3d at 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2020). More recently, the Circuit concluded that a parent acting as a legal guardian did not have extraordinary circumstances preventing the filing of a petition where the parent: (1) routinely made medical decisions on behalf of the legally incapacitated individual during the relevant time period, (2) had no documented strained relationship with the individual, and (3) had no conflicts of interest dissuading the parent from filing a petition. *W.J. v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 93 F.4th 1228, 1241 (Fed. Cir. 2024).

### **Analysis**

The untimeliness of this filing is acknowledged by Petitioner, so the only question to be resolved is whether equitable tolling should save the claim. But Petitioner has failed to establish both elements of equitable tolling – diligent pursuit and extraordinary circumstances.

#### *A) Diligent pursuit*

Petitioner was fifteen years old when she received the first two HPV vaccinations in 2019 and was sixteen years old when she received the third HPV vaccination later in 2019. Until she turned eighteen in 2021, Petitioner argues that her diligent pursuit of her vaccine claim was impeded by her minor status when the vaccinations were administered. After turning eighteen, Petitioner argues that she was impeded by the failure of the vaccine administrators to provide her with a VIS or any other information about the Vaccine Program at the vaccination appointments. Petitioner admits that she only learned of the Vaccine Program in July 2023 and then began to diligently pursue her vaccine claim.

First, Petitioner incorrectly attempts to leverage her minor status at the time of the vaccinations into an exception to diligent pursuit. The Federal Circuit has conclusively stated that Vaccine Act does not contain a provision for minority tolling and that Congress did not intend to allow minority tolling. *W.J.*, 93 F.4th at 1241. The only savings clause in the Act is for revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table, which allow an otherwise untimely claim for newly added vaccines to be filed. Sec. 16(b). And there is no argument here that a Table claim specifically involving the HPV vaccine was added that would cover Petitioner's delayed filing.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> In fact, the HPV vaccine was added to the Table in 2007 – twelve years before onset is alleged herein to have occurred. 42 C.F.R. § 100.3 (Vaccine Injury Table); National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Addition of Meningococcal and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines to the Vaccine Injury Table, 72 Fed. Reg. 19937 (Apr. 20, 2007). The Act's lookback provisions have no relevance at all to the timeliness of this claim.

At best, the Federal Circuit has noted that a guardian's effectiveness in acting on behalf of a legally incapacitated individual should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and, thus, there could be circumstances where the adequacy of a guardian's performance of their duties bears on tolling. *K.G.*, 951 F.3d at 1382. However, Petitioner has not alleged that her parents or legal guardians were ineffective at managing her medical or legal affairs. I do not find any evidence that Petitioner's parents or legal guardians were ineffective and, thus, I do not find any grounds to toll the statute of limitations while Petitioner was a minor.

Second, turning to Petitioner once she turned eighteen in 2021, the argument about the vaccine administrators' failure to provide a VIS or any other information about the Vaccine Program is wholly unpersuasive. It is beyond question that claims asserted in the Vaccine Program are not subject to a "discovery rule," accruing only when a claimant *learns* he or she might possess a cause of action. Rather, the statute of limitations period is triggered by the onset of Petitioner's symptoms – whether or not onset was understood to be the start of the claimed injurious illness or condition. *Cloer v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 654 F.3d 1322, 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (en banc). And the failure to be advised of the Vaccine Program or the Act does not support equitable tolling of the statute of limitations period for an otherwise-untimely filed petition. *Speights v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 03-2619V, 2013 WL 5944084, at \*13 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Oct. 17, 2013). Thus, a petitioner cannot generally shield an untimely claim from dismissal by asserting, even in good faith, that she literally was unaware of her Vaccine Act "rights."

#### *B) Extraordinary Circumstances*

Petitioner's arguments about the purported fraudulent conduct of the vaccine's manufacturer, in hiding proof of the vaccine's dangers, deserve even less consideration. ECF No. 13 at 15. As a threshold matter, these contentions are speculative and not evidentiarily-supported. And regardless of their actual truth, the fact remains that the Government *has approved* the HPV vaccine for administration to minors, rendering it "covered" under the Act.<sup>5</sup> The only issue to be resolved in a Program case is whether (assuming, as here, the claim is not a Table claim) the claim meets the standards for causation – and those standards have nothing to do with a manufacturer's alleged misconduct in preparation or promotion of the underlying vaccine.

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<sup>5</sup> The HPV vaccine was first added to the Table in 2007. 42 C.F.R. § 100.3 (Vaccine Injury Table); National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Addition of Meningococcal and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines to the Vaccine Injury Table, 72 Fed. Reg. 19937 (Apr. 20, 2007).

These allegations also are not a basis for tolling under the circumstances. Petitioner simply has not shown that contentions of corporate misconduct not specific to, or directed at, her personally could rise to the level of the kind of “fraud” that might excuse failing to file a Program claim in a timely manner. Nor has she persuasively established that the vaccine administrator’s “failure to warn,” or provide a VIS in 2019, is an extraordinary circumstance. Even assuming the factual accuracy of that allegation,<sup>6</sup> it remains the case (as the Circuit recognized in *Cloer*) that vaccine claims accrue upon onset – and that the failure to be advised of the Vaccine Program does not support equitable tolling. *Cloer*, 654 F.3d at 1340; see also *Speights*, 2013 WL 5944084, at \*13. And arguments about governmental agency knowledge of a failure to warn reflect overheated, almost-conspiratorial allegations that do not come close to excusing the claim’s untimely nature.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, Petitioner has failed to establish equitable tolling. **This case is dismissed for being untimely filed. The Clerk of Court shall enter judgment accordingly.**<sup>7</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Brian H. Corcoran**  
Brian H. Corcoran  
Chief Special Master

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<sup>6</sup> As noted above, at the first HPV vaccination appointment, the records state that Petitioner “[had] been counseled regarding the indications, risks and benefits of [the HPV vaccine].” Exhibit 1 at 10. Petitioner has not submitted her own affidavit or an affidavit from her mother about whether she was counseled about the HPV vaccine.

<sup>7</sup> If Petitioner wishes to bring a civil action, she must file a notice of election rejecting the judgment pursuant to § 21(a) “not later than 90 days after the date of the court’s final judgment.”