

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 14-1090V

Filed: August 26, 2015

\*\*\*\*\*

VIRGIL KIM,

\*

\*

Petitioner,

\*

v.

\*

Attorney Fees and Costs; Stipulation

\*

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

\*

\*

Respondent.

\*

\*

\*\*\*\*\*

*Amber Wilson, Esq., Maglio Christopher and Toale, PA, (DC) Washington, DC, for  
petitioner.*

*Clandia Gangi, Esq., US Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

### **DECISION ON ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS<sup>1</sup>**

**Vowell**, Chief Special Master:

On November 7, 2014, Virgil Kim filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,<sup>2</sup> [the “Vaccine Act” or “Program”]. Petitioner alleges that he “developed pain in the left shoulder and he was suffering from numbness and tingling in his hands” after receiving the DTaP and influenza vaccinations on October 12, 2013. Petition at 1. Petitioner was “diagnosed . . . with left brachial plexitis triggered by vaccination (DTaP).” Petition at 2. On April 16, 2015, I issued a decision awarding compensation to petitioner based on respondent’s proffer to which petitioner agreed.

---

<sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, § 205, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2006)). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioners have 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 (2006).

On August 26, 2015, the parties filed a Stipulation of Fact Concerning Attorneys' Fees and Costs. According to the stipulation, the parties agree upon an award of \$9,286.28 in attorneys' fees and costs. In accordance with General Order #9, petitioner's counsel represents that petitioner incurred no out-of-pocket expenses.

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. 42 U.S.C. § 300 aa-15(e). I find the proposed amount to be reasonable.

**Accordingly, I award the total \$9,286.28<sup>3</sup> as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to petitioner and petitioner's counsel Amber Wilson.**

The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.<sup>4</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Denise K. Vowell**  
**Denise K. Vowell**  
Chief Special Master

---

<sup>3</sup> This amount is intended to cover all legal expenses incurred in this matter. This award encompasses all charges by the attorney against a client, "advanced costs" as well as fees for legal services rendered. Furthermore, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e)(3) prevents an attorney from charging or collecting fees (including costs) that would be in addition to the amount awarded herein. See *generally Beck v. Sec'y, HHS*, 924 F.2d 1029 (Fed. Cir.1991).

<sup>4</sup> Entry of judgment can be expedited by each party's filing of a notice renouncing the right to seek review. See Vaccine Rule 11(a).