## In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## **OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**

No. 15-1023V Filed: December 1, 2016 Unpublished

BIANCA PEREZ,

Petitioner,

\*

V.

Attorneys' Fees and Costs;

SECRETARY OF HEALTH

AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

\*

Respondent.

\*

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Attorneys' Fees and Costs;

Special Processing Unit ("SPU")

William I. Goldsmith, Goldsmith & Hull, APC, Northridge, CA, for petitioner. Debra A. Begley, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

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

## **Dorsey, Chief Special Master:**

On September 14, 2015, a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² (the "Vaccine Act") was filed on behalf of the petitioner, who at the time was a minor. Petitioner is now a competent adult. It was alleged that petitioner suffered cellulitis caused in fact by the measles, mumps, and rubella ("MMR") and meningococcal vaccines, which she received on February 11, 2015. On October 6, 2016, the undersigned issued a decision awarding compensation to petitioner based on the respondent's proffer. (ECF No. 37).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website,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 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, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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 (2012).

On November 28, 2016, petitioner filed an unopposed motion for attorneys' fees and costs. (ECF No. 41).<sup>3</sup> Petitioner requests attorneys' fees in the amount of \$18,795.00 and attorneys' costs in the amount of \$3,200.07 for a total of \$21,995.07. *Id.* at 2. In compliance with General Order #9, petitioner has filed a signed statement indicating she incurred no out-of-pocket expenses. *Id.* at 3.

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. § 15(e). Based on the reasonableness of petitioner's request and the lack of opposition from respondent, the undersigned **GRANTS** petitioner's motion for attorneys' fees and costs.

Accordingly, the undersigned awards the total of \$21,995.07<sup>4</sup> for attorneys' fees and costs, as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to petitioner and petitioner's counsel, William I. Goldsmith.

The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.5

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey
Nora Beth Dorsey
Chief Special Master

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In the motion, petitioner states that respondent has no objection to petitioner's request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</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, § 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 of Health & Human Servs., 924 F.2d 1029 (Fed. Cir.1991).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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.