In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 21-0455V

[redacted]

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: October 19, 2026

Leah VaSahnja Durant, Law Offices of Leah V. Durant, PLLC, Washington, DC, for Petitioner.

Debra A. Filteau Begley, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

DECISION ON JOINT STIPULATION[1]

On January 11, 2021, [redacted] filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*[2] (the "Vaccine Act").[3] Petitioner alleged that he suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration ("SIRVA"), a defined Table injury, after receiving an influenza ("flu") vaccine on September 10, 2020. Amended Petition at 1, ¶¶ 1, 10-11; Stipulation, filed Oct. 19, 2026, ¶¶ 1-2, 4. Petitioner further alleged that he received the vaccine within the United States, that he suffered the residual effects of his injury for more than six months,

[1] 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.

[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 (2018).

[3] On July 26, 2022, Petitioner filed an amended petition containing additional details and medical records citations. ECF No. 19.

and that neither he nor any other party has filed a civil case or received compensation for his SIRVA, alleged to be vaccine-related. Amended Petition at ¶¶ 1, 11-12; Stipulation at ¶¶ 3-5. "Respondent denies that [P]etitioner sustained a SIRVA Table injury; denies that the flu vaccine caused [P]etitioner's alleged shoulder injury, or any other injury or condition; and denies that [P]etitioner's current condition is a sequela of a vaccine-related injury." Stipulation at ¶ 6.

Nevertheless, on October 19, 2026, the parties filed the attached joint stipulation, stating that a decision should be entered awarding compensation. I find the stipulation reasonable and adopt it as my decision awarding damages, on the terms set forth therein.

Pursuant to the terms stated in the attached Stipulation, **I award** the following compensation:

> **A lump sum of $20,000.00, to be paid through an ACH deposit to Petitioner's counsel's IOLTA account for prompt disbursement to Petitioner**. Stipulation at ¶ 8. This amount represents compensation for all items of damages that would be available under Section 15(a). *Id*.

I approve the requested amount for Petitioner's compensation. In the absence of a motion for review filed pursuant to RCFC Appendix B, the Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this decision.[4]

IT IS SO ORDERED.

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

[4] 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.