

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
COURT OF APPEALS

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KENT PATTENAUDE,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v

HAROLD LANE,

Defendant-Appellee.

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UNPUBLISHED

January 10, 1997

No. 187873

LC No. 93-001601

Before: Hoekstra, P.J., and Sawyer and T.P. Pickard,\* JJ.

PER CURIAM.

Plaintiff appeals as of right from a trial court order entering judgment on a jury verdict in plaintiff's favor in this third-party automobile negligence action. We affirm the judgment, but remand for recalculation of the award of attorney fees.

This action arose when defendant, who was driving at a high rate of speed on a wet road, lost control of his car and collided with plaintiff's car. Plaintiff suffered injury to his dominant right hand as a result of the collision. Defendant admitted that he was negligent and that his negligence was the proximate cause of the collision. The case was mediated and both parties rejected the mediation evaluation. At trial, plaintiff alleged that he suffered from reflex sympathetic dystrophy (RSD) in his right hand. The jury found that plaintiff had suffered an injury resulting in serious impairment of a bodily function and awarded \$20,000 in damages, but did not award plaintiff any future noneconomic damages.

Plaintiff first alleges that the trial court erred by denying plaintiff's motion for additur or partial new trial on the issue of future damages because the jury's verdict was clearly inadequate. We disagree. The standard of review in an appeal from denial of a motion for additur or, in the alternative, a new trial is whether the verdict is so "clearly or grossly inadequate and so contrary to the great weight of the evidence pertaining to damages sustained by plaintiff as to shock the judicial conscience." *Burtka v Allied Integrated Diagnostic Services, Inc.*, 175 Mich App 777, 780; 438 NW2d 342 (1989), quoting *Moore v Spangler*, 401 Mich 360, 373; 258 NW2d 34 (1977). It is well-settled that

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\* Circuit judge, sitting on the Court of Appeals by assignment.

a jury verdict that ignores “uncontroverted” damages of the plaintiff is inadequate and must be reversed. *Id.*

Here, plaintiff argues that the jury’s verdict was clearly inadequate because it failed to award noneconomic damages to plaintiff even though plaintiff presented uncontroverted evidence that he suffered a continuing injury. Our review of the record, however, reveals that plaintiff’s evidence of a continuing injury was not uncontroverted. Defendant presented expert testimony that plaintiff did not suffer from RSD caused by the car accident. The record shows that defendant challenged plaintiff’s allegation of a continuing injury by presenting evidence that after the accident, plaintiff was able to do everything he did before the accident occurred. Plaintiff returned to work one week after the accident, and his ability to perform his job was not significantly impaired. Plaintiff admitted that after the accident he could still pitch horseshoes, play softball, fish, hunt, bowl, and play golf, although plaintiff could not perform at the level at which he performed prior to the accident. Defendant presented testimony that plaintiff’s left elbow could be the cause of plaintiff’s lowered performance. Defendant also presented expert testimony that plaintiff’s current pain in his right hand was not caused by RSD resulting from the accident, but rather could be caused by a previous bone chip in that hand. Because the record supports the jury’s finding that plaintiff did not suffer a continuing injury, the jury’s verdict, which did not award noneconomic future damages to plaintiff, was not clearly inadequate. The trial court did not abuse its discretion by denying plaintiff’s motion for additur or partial new trial.

Finally, plaintiff claims that the trial court abused its discretion when it awarded costs and attorney fees to defendant as mediation sanctions at an hourly rate in excess of those fees that were actually incurred. We agree. Although this Court has previously concluded that nothing in the language of MCR 2.403(0) requires a trial court to equate reasonable fees with actual fees, *Cleary v The Turning Point*, 203 Mich App 208; 512 NW2d 9 (1993), we believe that on the facts of this case, the trial court abused its discretion when it awarded attorney fees at a higher rate than actually charged by defendant’s attorney. Here, defendant originally submitted his attorney fees claim on the basis of an \$85 per hour rate, but when plaintiff requested a hearing to require defendant to establish reasonableness, defendant then resubmitted the claim at a \$125 per hour rate, which the trial court eventually awarded. From these facts, the only apparent reason for defendant requesting a higher hourly rate of compensation was plaintiff’s demand for a hearing. Because the award at the higher rate, in effect, punishes plaintiff for exercising his right to request a hearing, we find that the trial court abused its discretion in awarding the higher rate. Therefore, we remand to the trial court for purposes of recalculating the award of attorney fees at the rate of \$85 per hour.

Affirmed, but remanded for recalculation of the award of attorney fees.

/s/ Joel P. Hoekstra

/s/ David H. Sawyer