

Plaintiff requests \$25,565.75 in pre-judgment interest on his medical expenses and \$95,026.43 in discretionary interest on the general damages. (Doc. 227 at 5.) Defendant Darling requests that the court award \$21,172.48 in interest on plaintiff's medical expenses only. (Doc. 229 at 2.) The difference between the two figures for interest on medical expenses is the date from which interest is calculated. Defendant Darling computed interest from the date that plaintiff incurred each expense while plaintiff computed interest from the date of his accident. (See Doc. 229-1 at 1.)

The court agrees with defendant Darling that prejudgment interest runs from the date each element of special damage is incurred, not the date of plaintiff's accident. "Prejudgment interest is awarded as of right when damages are liquidated or reasonably certain. The rationale is that the defendant can avoid the accrual of interest by simply tendering to the plaintiff a sum equal to the amount of damages." *EBWS, LLC v. Britly Corp.*, 2007 VT 37, ¶ 36, 181 Vt. 513, 928 A.2d 497 (internal quotation marks omitted and cleaned up).

The Vermont Supreme Court approved the award of prejudgment interest for medical bills in *Smedberg v. Detlef's Custodial Serv., Inc.*, 2007 VT 99, ¶ 38, 182 Vt. 349, 940 A.2d 674. In doing so, it noted that "as each medical expense was incurred, its cost and date was known precisely. It works no unfairness on tortfeasors to require them to pay prejudgment interest on medical expenses flowing from their wrongs." *Id.* Since the amount of these expenses is neither known nor owing until after the medical treatment is provided, it would be a windfall to award prejudgment interest *before* the treatment was provided.

The court has also considered Mr. Merritt's requested award of discretionary interest on his pain and suffering and declines to grant such an award. See *Estate of Fleming v. Nicholson*, 168 Vt. 495, 500, 724 A.2d 1026, 1029 (1998) (trial court maintains ability to award

prejudgment interest in a discretionary capacity to avoid injustice). The total amount due to Mr. Merritt, including prejudgment interest on medical bills, fairly compensates him for all aspects of his loss. The issues giving rise to liability, both factual and legal, were fairly contested by both sides. The court found that two of the three defendants, the United States and Gloria Hammond, were not liable at all. In the court's judgment, the total amount awarded, including approximately \$21,000 in prejudgment interest on medical expenses in the amount of \$30,603.13 (after reduction for comparative negligence), is sufficient to fully compensate plaintiff without a further award of prejudgment interest on the amount awarded for general damages.

The amounts due to plaintiff in the final judgment order are:

1. Damages in the amount of \$144,353;
2. Pre-judgment interest in the amount of \$21,172.48;
3. Costs in the amount of \$2,927.40.¹

Total: \$168,452.88

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Merritt's Motion for Award of Prejudgment Interest (Doc. 227) is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. The clerk shall enter final judgment in the amounts set out above.

Dated at Burlington, in the District of Vermont, this 15th day of November, 2022.



Geoffrey W. Crawford, Chief Judge
United States District Court

¹ The court removed the witness and mileage fee for Francene Ellis who was not permitted to testify at trial. Defendant Darling does not object to the remaining costs.