

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 14-0694V

Filed: December 7, 2015

UNPUBLISHED

\*\*\*\*\*

MICHAEL PHILLIPS,

\*

\*

Petitioner,

\*

v.

\*

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

\*

\*

\*

\*

Respondent.

\*

\*

\*\*\*\*\*

*Isaiah Kalinowski, Esq., Maglio, Christopher and Toale, PA, Washington, DC, for  
petitioner.*

*Claudia Gangi, Esq., U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

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

**Dorsey**, Chief Special Master:

On August 1, 2014, Michael Phillips ("petitioner") 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 alleged that he suffered Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) resulting from the influenza vaccine he received on December 21, 2012. Petition at ¶¶ 2, 16. On May 21, 2015, a decision was issued awarding compensation to petitioner based on the parties' stipulation.

On November 19, 2015, the parties filed a Stipulation of Fact Concerning Attorneys' Fees and Costs. According to the stipulation, the parties stipulate to an

---

<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 Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in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).

award to petitioner of attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of \$15,374.76. In compliance with General Order #9, petitioner has filed a statement indicating he incurred no out-of-pocket expenses.<sup>3</sup>

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. 42 U.S.C. § 300 aa-15(e). Based on the reasonableness of petitioner's request and the lack of any objection by respondent, the undersigned grants the request for approval and payment of attorneys' fees and costs.

**Accordingly, the undersigned awards the total of \$15,374.76,<sup>4</sup> as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to petitioner and petitioner's counsel, Isaiah Kalinowski, Esq.**

The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.<sup>5</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Nora Beth Dorsey**

Nora Beth Dorsey  
Chief Special Master

---

<sup>3</sup> Petitioner's counsel also represented that petitioner incurred no out-of-pocket expenses. Stipulation, filed Nov. 19, 2015, at ¶ 3.

<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, 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>5</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).