

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 14-1183V

Filed: November 20, 2015

Unpublished

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LISA CRIDER,

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Petitioner,

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v.

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Attorney Fees and Costs; Stipulation

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SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

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Respondent.

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*John Howie, Jr., Howie Law, P.C., Dallas TX, for petitioner.*

*Darryl Wishard, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

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

**Dorsey**, Chief Special Master:

On December 9, 2014, Lisa Crider (“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”]. Petitioner alleged that she suffered Guillain-Barré Syndrome (“GBS”) after receiving the influenza vaccine on December 5, 2011. Petition at 1, ¶ 28; see *also* Stipulation, filed Nov. 19, 2015, ¶¶ 2, 4. On November 19, 2015, a decision awarding compensation to petitioner based on the parties’ stipulation was issued.

On November 20, 2015, the parties filed a Stipulation of Facts Regarding Final Attorneys’ Fees and Costs. According to the stipulation, the parties stipulate to an award of \$30,000.00 for attorney’s fees and costs. In accordance with General Order

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<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 Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, in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 (2012).

#9, petitioner's counsel represents that petitioner incurred no out-of-pocket expenses in this case. Stipulation, ¶ 3.

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. 42 U.S.C. § 300 aa-15(e). The proposed amount is reasonable.

**Accordingly, I award the total of \$30,000.00<sup>3</sup> as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to petitioner and petitioner's counsel John Howie, Jr. of Howie Law.**

The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.<sup>4</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Nora Beth Dorsey**  
**Nora Beth Dorsey**  
Chief Special Master

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<sup>3</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>4</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).