

JIMMY LEBERT SHAW)	
)	
Claimant-Respondent)	
)	
v.)	
)	
INGALLS SHIPBUILDING,)	DATE ISSUED:_____
INCORPORATED)	
)	
Self-Insured)	
Employer-Petitioner)	DECISION and ORDER

Appeal of the Supplemental Decision and Order Awarding Attorney Fees of Quentin P. McColgin, Administrative Law Judge, United States Department of Labor.

John F. Dillon (Maples and Lomax, P.A.), Pascagoula, Mississippi, for claimant.

Traci M. Castille (Franke, Rainey, & Salloum), Gulfport, Mississippi, for self-insured employer.

Before: HALL, Chief Administrative Appeals Judge, SMITH and DOLDER, Administrative Appeals Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Employer appeals the Supplemental Decision and Order Awarding Attorney Fees (88-LHC-1438) of Administrative Law Judge Quentin P. McColgin rendered on a claim filed pursuant to the provisions of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §901 *et seq.* (the Act). The amount of an attorney's fee award is discretionary and may be set aside only if shown by the challenging party to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or not in accordance with law. *See e.g., Muscella v. Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.*, 12 BRBS 272 (1980).

Claimant's counsel submitted a fee petition to the administrative law judge requesting an attorney's fee of \$3,175.25, representing 24.75 hours of legal services, at an hourly rate of \$125 per hour, for work performed before the administrative law judge in connection with claimant's hearing loss claim, and \$80.50 in expenses. Employer filed objections to the attorney fee petition. Subsequently, the administrative law judge, after noting employer's objections to the fee petition, reduced the hourly rate sought by counsel to \$100, disallowed 6.125 of the 24.75 hours requested by counsel, and approved the requested expenses in a Supplemental Decision and Order. Accordingly, the administrative law judge awarded claimant's counsel a fee of \$1,862.50, representing 18.625

hours of legal services performed at the hourly rate of \$100, and \$80.50 for expenses. Supplemental Decision and Order at 2-3.

On appeal, employer challenges the administrative law judge's attorney fee award, incorporating by reference the arguments it made before the administrative law judge into its appellate brief.

Employer initially contends that the administrative law judge's fee award is premature because the case is on appeal. It is well-established that an administrative law judge may award an attorney's fee even if an order is on appeal in order to further the goal of administrative efficiency. *See Williams v. Halter Marine Service, Inc.*, 19 BRBS 248 (1987). Any such award does not become effective and thus is not enforceable until all appeals have been exhausted. *See Bruce v. Atlantic Marine, Inc.*, 12 BRBS 65 (1980), *aff'd*, 661 F.2d 898, 14 BRBS 63 (5th Cir. 1981). We therefore reject employer's contention of error and hold that the administrative law judge committed no error in awarding counsel a fee while the case was pending on appeal.

Employer next contends that the fee awarded is excessive, maintaining that the instant case was routine, uncontested, and not complex. The administrative law judge considered the routine and uncomplicated nature of the instant case in reducing counsel's requested hourly rate from \$125 to \$100. We, therefore, reject employer's contention that the awarded fee must be further reduced on this criterion because employer has not satisfied its burden of showing that the administrative law judge abused his discretion in awarding a fee based on an hourly rate of \$100. *See Ross v. Ingalls Shipbuilding, Inc.*, 29 BRBS 42 (1995); *see generally Snowden v. Ingalls Shipbuilding, Inc.*, 25 BRBS 245 (1991) (Brown, J., dissenting on other grounds), *aff'd on recon. en banc*, 25 BRBS 346 (1992) (Brown, J., dissenting on other grounds).

We next reject employer's objections to the number of hours awarded by the administrative law judge, as it has not shown that the administrative law judge abused his discretion in this regard. *See Ross*, 29 BRBS at 42; *Maddon v. Western Asbestos Co.*, 23 BRBS 55 (1989); *Cabral v. General Dynamics Corp.*, 13 BRBS 97 (1981). Employer's specific objection to counsel's method of billing in minimum increments of one-quarter hour also is rejected, as the administrative law judge considered this objection, and his award conforms to the criteria set forth in the decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in *Ingalls Shipbuilding, Inc. v. Director, OWCP [Fairley]*, No. 89-4459 (5th Cir. July 25, 1990) (unpublished) and *Ingalls Shipbuilding, Inc. v. Director, OWCP [Biggs]*, No. 94-40066 (5th Cir. Jan. 12, 1995) (unpublished).

Accordingly, the Supplemental Decision and Order Awarding Attorney Fees of the administrative law judge is affirmed.

SO ORDERED.

BETTY JEAN HALL, Chief
Administrative Appeals Judge

ROY P. SMITH
Administrative Appeals Judge

NANCY S. DOLDER
Administrative Appeals Judge