

## § 1.182

compliance with a statutory or regulatory requirement where the demand by the agency is substantially in excess of the decision of the adjudicative officer and is unreasonable when compared with such decision under the facts and circumstances of the case. The rules in this subpart describe the parties eligible for awards and the proceedings that are covered. They also explain how to apply for awards, and the procedures and standards that the Department will use to make awards.

### § 1.182 When EAJA applies.

EAJA applies to any adversary adjudication pending or commenced before the Department on or after August 5, 1985, except with respect to a proceeding covered under § 1.183(a)(1)(iii) of this part, which is effective on or after October 21, 1986. In addition, the provisions of § 1.185(b) relating to award for excessive demand apply only to adversary adjudications commenced on or after March 29, 1996. Changes in maximum rates for attorney fees are effective as of October 11, 2002.

### § 1.183 Proceedings covered.

(a)(1) The rules in this subpart apply to adversary adjudications. These are:

(i) Adjudications required by statute to be conducted by the Department under 5 U.S.C. 554 in which the position of the Department or any other agency of the United States, or any component of an agency, is presented by an attorney or other representative who enters an appearance and participates in the proceeding,

(ii) Appeals of decisions of contracting officers made pursuant to section 6 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 605) before the Agriculture Board of Contract Appeals as provided in section 8 of that Act (41 U.S.C. 607), and

(iii) Any hearing conducted under chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code.

(2) Any proceeding in which the Department may prescribe a lawful present or future rate is not covered by EAJA. Proceedings to grant or renew licenses also are excluded, but proceedings to modify, suspend, or revoke licenses are covered if they are otherwise "adversary adjudications." The

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proceedings covered include adversary adjudications under the following statutory provisions.

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 608c(15)(A))  
Animal Health Protection Act, sections 10414 and 10415 (7 U.S.C. 8313 and 8314).  
Animal Quarantine Laws (21 U.S.C. 104, 117, 122, 127, 134e, and 135a)  
Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2149)  
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470ff)  
Beef Research and Information Act (7 U.S.C. 2912)  
Capper-Volstead Act (7 U.S.C. 292)  
Cotton Research and Promotion Act (7 U.S.C. 2111)  
Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1047)  
Egg Research and Consumer Information Act (7 U.S.C. 2713, 2714(b))  
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1540(a))  
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1766)  
Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 604, 606, 607(e), 608, 671)  
Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1599)  
Horse Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1823(c), 1825)  
Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U.S.C. 193, 204, 213, 218d, 221)  
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U.S.C. 499c(c), 499d(d), 499f(c), 499h(a), 499h(b), 499h(c), 499i, 499m(a))  
Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7734, 7735, and 7736)  
Potato Research and Promotion Act (7 U.S.C. 2620)  
Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 455, 456, 457(d), 467)  
Swine Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 3804(b), 3805(a))  
Title V of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, section 501(a) (7 U.S.C. 2279e).  
U.S. Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 51b, 53)  
U.S. Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(g)(3), 85, 86)  
U.S. Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 246, 253)  
Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. 156)  
Wheat and Wheat Foods Research and Nutrition Education Act (7 U.S.C. 3409)

(b) The failure of the Department to identify a type of proceeding as an adversary adjudication shall not preclude the filing of an application by a party who believes the proceeding is covered by EAJA; whether the proceeding is covered will then be an issue for resolution in proceedings on the application.

(c) If a proceeding includes both matters covered by EAJA and matters specifically excluded from coverage, any

award made will include only fees and expenses related to covered issues.

[67 FR 63237, Oct. 11, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 70674, Nov. 26, 2002]

**§ 1.184 Eligibility of applicants.**

(a) To be eligible for an award of attorney fees and other expenses under EAJA, the applicant must meet one of the following conditions:

(1) The applicant must be a prevailing party to the adversary adjudication for which it seeks an award; or

(2) The applicant must be a party to an adversary adjudication arising from an agency action to enforce the party's compliance with a statutory or regulatory requirement in which the demand by the agency was substantially in excess of the decision of the adjudicative officer and the demand is unreasonable when compared with such decision under the facts and circumstances of the case.

(b) In addition to the criteria set out in paragraph (a) of this section, a party seeking an award must be one of the following:

(1) An individual with a net worth of not more than \$2 million;

(2) The sole owner of an unincorporated business who has a net worth of not more than \$7 million, including both personal and business interests, and not more than 500 employees;

(3) A charitable or other tax-exempt organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) with not more than 500 employees;

(4) A cooperative association as defined in section 15(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (2 U.S.C. 1141j(a)) with not more than 500 employees;

(5) Any other partnership, corporation, association, unit of local government, or organization with a net worth of not more than \$7 million and nor more than 500 employees;

(6) For purposes only of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, a small entity as defined in 5 U.S.C. 601.

(c) For the purpose of eligibility, the net worth and number of employees of an applicant shall be determined as of the date the adversary adjudication was initiated: Provided, that for purposes of eligibility in proceedings covered by § 1.183(a)(1)(ii) of this part, the

net worth and number of employees of an applicant shall be determined as of the date the applicant filed its appeal under 41 U.S.C. 606.

(d) In interpreting the criteria set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, the following apply:

(1) An applicant who owns an unincorporated business will be considered as an "individual" rather than a "sole owner of an unincorporated business" if the issues on which the applicant prevails are related primarily to personal interests rather than to business interests.

(2) The employees of an applicant include all persons who regularly perform services for remuneration for the applicant, under the applicant's direction and control. Part-time employees shall be included on a proportional basis.

(3) The net worth and number of employees of the applicant and all of its affiliates shall be aggregated to determine eligibility. Any individual, corporation, or other entity that directly or indirectly controls or owns a majority of the voting shares or other interest of the applicant, or any corporation or other entity of which the applicant directly or indirectly owns or controls a majority of the voting shares or other interest, will be considered an affiliate for purposes of this subpart, unless the adjudicative officer determines such treatment would be unjust and contrary to the purposes of EAJA in light of the actual relationship between the affiliated entities. In addition, the adjudicative officer may determine that financial relationships of the applicant other than those described in this paragraph constitute special circumstances that would make an award unjust.

(4) An applicant that participates in a proceeding primarily on behalf of one or more other person or entity that would be ineligible is not itself eligible for an award.

**§ 1.185 Standards for awards.**

(a) Prevailing party. (1) A prevailing applicant may receive an award for fees and expenses incurred in connection with a proceeding, or in a significant and discrete substantive portion of the proceeding, unless the position of the