



# The *Pigford* Cases: USDA Settlement of Discrimination Suits by Black Farmers

**Tadlock Cowan**

Analyst in Natural Resources and Rural Development

**Jody Feder**

Legislative Attorney

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## Summary

On April 14, 1999, Judge Paul L. Friedman of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia approved a settlement agreement and consent decree in *Pigford v. Glickman*, a class action discrimination suit between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and black farmers. The suit claimed that the agency had discriminated against black farmers on the basis of race and failed to investigate or properly respond to complaints from 1983 to 1997. The deadline for submitting a claim as a class member was September 12, 2000. As of November 2010, 15,642 (69%) of the 22,721 eligible class members had final adjudications approved.

Many voiced concern over the structure of the settlement agreement, the large number of applicants who filed late, and reported deficiencies in representation by class counsel. A provision in the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246) permitted any claimant who had submitted a late-filing request under *Pigford* and who had not previously obtained a determination on the merits of his or her claim to petition in federal court to obtain such a determination. A maximum of \$100 million in mandatory spending was made available for payment of these claims, and the multiple claims that were subsequently filed were consolidated into a single case, *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation* (commonly referred to as *Pigford II*).

On February 18, 2010, Attorney General Holder and Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack announced a \$1.25 billion settlement of these *Pigford II* claims. However, because only \$100 million was made available in the 2008 farm bill, the *Pigford II* settlement was contingent upon congressional approval of an additional \$1.15 billion in funding. After a series of failed attempts to appropriate funds for the settlement agreement, the Senate passed the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (H.R. 4783) to provide the \$1.15 billion appropriation by unanimous consent on November 19, 2010. The Senate bill was then passed by the House on November 30 and signed by the President on December 8 (P.L. 111-291).

Like the original *Pigford* case, the *Pigford II* settlement provides both a fast-track settlement process and higher payments to potential claimants who go through a more rigorous review and documentation process. A moratorium on foreclosures of most claimants' farms will remain in place until after claimants have gone through the claims process. On May 13, 2011, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued a preliminary approval of the settlement agreement. The actual process for adjudicating the individual claims has not been finalized, and it is unclear when payments to successful claimants will be made. No payments will be made until all the merits of all claims have been heard.

This report highlights some of the events that led up to the original *Pigford* class action suit and the subsequent *Pigford II* settlement. The report also outlines the structure of both the original consent decree in *Pigford* and the settlement agreement in *Pigford II*. In addition, the report discusses the number of claims reviewed, denied, and awarded under *Pigford*, as well as some of the issues raised by various parties under both lawsuits. It will be updated periodically.

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## Introduction

In 1999, a federal district court judge approved a settlement agreement and consent decree in *Pigford v. Glickman*,<sup>1</sup> a class action discrimination suit between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and black farmers. Due to concerns about the large number of applicants who did not obtain a determination on the merits of their claims under the original *Pigford* settlement, Congress enacted legislation in 2008 that permitted any claimant who had submitted a late-filing request under *Pigford* and who had not previously obtained a determination on the merits of his or her claim to petition in federal court to obtain such a determination. The multiple claims that were subsequently filed were consolidated into a single case, *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation* (commonly referred to as *Pigford II*),<sup>2</sup> and an agreement was reached to settle these claims. This report discusses both the original *Pigford* consent decree and the subsequent *Pigford II* settlement. Before turning to the main discussion regarding the litigation in these cases, it is useful to understand the historical background leading up to the litigation, as well as some of the studies that have examined USDA's treatment of minority farmers during this period.<sup>3</sup>

## Background

Litigation against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for discrimination against African American farmers began in August 1997 with two suits brought by black farmers—*Pigford v. Glickman* and *Brewington v. Glickman*—but its origins go back much further.<sup>4</sup> For many years, black farmers had complained that they were not receiving fair treatment when they applied to local county committees (which make the decisions) for farm loans or assistance. These farmers alleged that they were being denied USDA farm loans or forced to wait longer for loan approval than were non-minority farmers. Many black farmers contended that they were facing foreclosure and financial ruin because the USDA denied them timely loans and debt restructuring. Moreover,

### Demographics

The 2007 Census of Agriculture reported that 2.20 million farms operated in the United States. Of this total, 32,938, or approximately 1.5% of all farms, were operated by African Americans.

Over 74% (24,466) of African American farmers in the United States reside in Texas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Louisiana.

Average annual market value for farms operated by African American farmers in 2007 was \$30,829. The national average for white U.S. farmers was \$140,521.

Overall, the number of farms operated in the United States increased by 3.2% between 2002 and 2007. Farms operated by African Americans increased from 29,090 to 32,938, an 11.7% increase over the five-year period.

In 2007, 348 (757 in 2002) African American farmers received Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans amounting to a total of \$9.9 million. This averaged \$28,408 per participating African American farmer, about 32% of the national average (\$87,917). Average CCC loan value to white farmers was \$88,379.

Other federal farm payments to African American operated farms averaged \$4,260, half the national average government farm payment of \$9,518. About 31% of all African American farmers received some government payment compared to 50% of white farmers.

**Source:** 2007 Census of Agriculture, NASS.

<sup>1</sup> 185 F.R.D. 82 (D.D.C. 1999).

<sup>2</sup> Order, *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation*, No. 08-mc-0511 (D.D.C. filed August 8, 2008), available at [http://blackfarmercase.com/sites/default/files/2008.08.08%20-%20PLF%20Consolidation%20Order\\_0.pdf](http://blackfarmercase.com/sites/default/files/2008.08.08%20-%20PLF%20Consolidation%20Order_0.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Other minority farmers, including Hispanic, Native American, and female farmers, have filed similar discrimination lawsuits against USDA. For more information, see CRS Report R40988, *Garcia v. Vilsack: A Policy and Legal Analysis of a USDA Discrimination Case*, by Jody Feder and Tadlock Cowan.

<sup>4</sup> As the current USDA Secretary, Tom Vilsack is the named defendant in the class action suit at this time.

many claimed that the USDA was not responsive to discrimination complaints. A huge agency backlog of unresolved complaints began to build after the USDA's Civil Rights Office was closed in 1983.

## **USDA-Commissioned Study**

In 1994, the USDA commissioned D. J. Miller & Associates, a consulting firm, to analyze the treatment of minorities and women in Farm Service Agency (FSA) programs and payments. The study examined conditions from 1990 to 1995 and looked primarily at crop payments and disaster payment programs and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans. The final report found that from 1990 to 1995, minority participation in FSA programs was very low and minorities received less than their fair share of USDA money for crop payments, disaster payments, and loans.

According to the commissioned study, few appeals were made by minority complainants because of the slowness of the process, the lack of confidence in the decision makers, the lack of knowledge about the rules, and the significant bureaucracy involved in the process. Other findings showed that (1) the largest USDA loans (top 1%) went to corporations (65%) and white male farmers (25%); (2) loans to black males averaged \$4,000 (or 25%) less than those given to white males; and (3) 97% of disaster payments went to white farmers, while less than 1% went to black farmers. The study reported that the reasons for discrepancies in treatment between black and white farmers could not be easily determined due to "gross deficiencies" in USDA data collection and handling.

In December 1996, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman ordered a suspension of government farm foreclosures across the country pending the outcome of an investigation into racial discrimination in the agency's loan program and later announced the appointment of a USDA Civil Rights Task Force. On February 28, 1997, the Civil Rights Task Force recommended 92 changes to address racial bias at the USDA, as part of a USDA Civil Rights Action Plan. While the action plan acknowledged past problems and offered solutions for future improvements, it did not satisfy those seeking redress of past wrongs and compensation for losses suffered. In August 1997, a proposed class action suit was filed by Timothy Pigford (and later by Cecil Brewington) in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of black farmers against the USDA. The suit alleged that the USDA had discriminated against black farmers from 1983 to 1997 when they applied for federal financial help and again by failing to investigate allegations of discrimination.

## **The Original *Pigford* Settlement**

This section discusses the *Pigford* lawsuit and the subsequent settlement approved by the court in the consent decree, as well as current statistics regarding the resolution of *Pigford* claims.

### **Class Action Suit**

Following the August 1997 filing for class action status, the attorneys for the black farmers requested blanket mediation to cover all of the then-estimated 2,000 farmers who may have suffered from discrimination by the USDA. In mid-November 1997, the government agreed to mediation and to explore a settlement in *Pigford*. The following month, the parties agreed to stay the case for six months while mediation was pursued and settlement discussions took place.

Although the USDA had acknowledged past discrimination, the Justice Department opposed blanket mediation, arguing that each case had to be investigated separately.

When it became apparent that the USDA would not be able to resolve the significant backlog of individual complaints from minority farmers, and that the government would not yield on its objections to class relief, plaintiffs' counsel requested that the stay be lifted and a trial date be set. On March 16, 1998, the court lifted the stay and set a trial date of February 1, 1999. On October 9, 1998, the court issued a ruling certifying as a class black farmers who filed discrimination complaints against the USDA between January 1983 and February 21, 1997.<sup>5</sup> In his ruling, Judge Friedman concluded that the class action vehicle was "the most appropriate mechanism for resolving the issue of liability" in the case.<sup>6</sup> A complicating factor throughout the period, however, was a two-year statute of limitations in the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA),<sup>7</sup> the basis for the suit. Congress, accordingly, passed a measure in the FY1999 omnibus funding law that waived the statute of limitations on civil rights cases for complaints made against the USDA between 1981 and December 31, 1996.<sup>8</sup>

As the court date approached, the parties reached a settlement agreement and filed motions consolidating the *Pigford* and *Brewington* cases, redefining the certified class and requesting preliminary approval of a proposed consent decree. On April 14, 1999, the court approved the consent decree, setting forth a revised settlement agreement of all claims raised by the class members.<sup>9</sup> Review of the claims began almost immediately, and the initial disbursement of checks to qualifying farmers began on November 9, 1999.

## Terms of the Consent Decree

Under the consent decree, an eligible recipient is an African American who (1) farmed or attempted to farm between January 1, 1981, and December 31, 1996, (2) applied to USDA for farm credit or program benefits and believes that he or she was discriminated against by the USDA on the basis of race, and (3) made a complaint against the USDA on or before July 1, 1997. The consent decree set up a system for notice, claims submission, consideration, and review that involved a facilitator, arbitrator, adjudicator, and monitor, all with assigned responsibilities. The funds to pay the costs of the settlement (including legal fees) come from the Judgment Fund operated by the Department of the Treasury, not from USDA accounts or appropriations.<sup>10</sup>

The *Pigford* consent decree basically establishes a two-track dispute resolution mechanism for those seeking relief. The most widely used option—*Track A*—provides a monetary settlement of \$50,000 plus relief in the form of loan forgiveness and offsets of tax liability. Track A claimants had to present *substantial evidence* (i.e., a reasonable basis for finding that discrimination happened) that

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<sup>5</sup> *Pigford v. Glickman*, 182 F.R.D. 341 (D.D.C. 1998).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 342.

<sup>7</sup> The ECOA prohibits discrimination against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, or source of income. 15 U.S.C. §§ 1691 et seq.

<sup>8</sup> P.L. 105-277, § 741.

<sup>9</sup> *Pigford v. Glickman*, 185 F.R.D. 82 (D.D.C. 1999).

<sup>10</sup> 31 U.S.C. § 1304.

- claimant owned or leased, or attempted to own or lease, farm land;
- claimant applied for a specific credit transaction at a USDA county office during the applicable period;
- the loan was denied, provided late, approved for a lesser amount than requested, encumbered by restrictive conditions, or USDA failed to provide appropriate loan service, and such treatment was less favorable than that accorded specifically identified, similarly situated white farmers; and
- the USDA's treatment of the loan application led to economic damage to the class member.

Alternatively, class participants could seek a larger, tailored payment by showing evidence of greater damages under a *Track B* claim. Track B claimants had to prove their claims and actual damages by a *preponderance of the evidence* (i.e., it is more likely than not that their claims are valid). The documentation to support such a claim and the amount of relief are reviewed by a third party arbitrator, who makes a binding decision. The consent decree also provided injunctive relief, primarily in the form of priority consideration for loans and purchases, and technical assistance in filling out forms.<sup>11</sup> Finally, plaintiffs were permitted to withdraw from the class and pursue their individual cases in federal court or through the USDA administrative process.<sup>12</sup>

Under the original consent decree, claimants were to file their claim with the facilitator (Poorman-Douglas Corporation) within 180 days of the consent decree, or no later than October 12, 1999. For those determined to be eligible class members, the facilitator forwarded the claim to the adjudicator (JAMS-Endispute, Inc.), if a Track A claim, or to the arbitrator (Michael Lewis, ADR Associates), if a Track B claim. If the facilitator determined that the claimant was *not* a class member, the claimant could seek review by the monitor (Randi Roth). If the facilitator (and later by court order, the arbitrator<sup>13</sup>) ruled that the claim was filed after the initial deadline, the adversely affected party could request permission to file a late claim under a process subsequently ordered by the court.

Late-filing claimants were directed to request permission to submit a late claim to the arbitrator by no later than September 15, 2000.<sup>14</sup> The arbitrator was to determine if the reason for the late filing reflected *extraordinary circumstances* (e.g., Hurricane Floyd, a person being homebound, or a failure of the postal system). Since there reportedly had been extensive and widespread notice of the settlement agreement and process—including local meetings and advertisements in radio, television, newspapers, and periodicals across the nation and in heavily populated black minority farmer areas—*lack of notice* was ruled an unacceptable reason for late filing.

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<sup>11</sup> See also P.L. 107-171 (2002 farm bill), § 10707 (mandating that the USDA carry out an outreach and technical assistance program to assist “socially disadvantaged farmers” in owning farms and participating in USDA programs) and § 10708 (governing the composition of county, area, or local committees to encourage greater representation of minority and women farmers).

<sup>12</sup> USDA news release, July 11, 2002.

<sup>13</sup> *Pigford v. Glickman*, No. 97-1978 and No. 98-1693 (D.D.C. December 20, 1999) (order delegating the authority to make decisions on late claims to the arbitrator).

<sup>14</sup> *Pigford v. Glickman*, No. 97-1978 and No. 98-1693 (D.D.C. July 14, 2000).

## Current Status

In general, there seems to be a consensus that many of the issues surrounding the implementation of *Pigford I* can be attributed to the gross underestimation of the number of claims that would actually be filed.<sup>15</sup> At the same time, many in Congress and those closely associated with the settlement agreement have voiced much concern over the large percentage of denials, especially under Track A—the “virtually automatic” cash payment. Interest groups have suggested that the relatively poor approval percentages (69%) can be attributed to the consent decree requirement that claimants show that their treatment was “less favorable than that accorded specifically identified, similarly situated white farmers,” which was exacerbated by poor access to USDA files.<sup>16</sup> **Table 1** shows statistics for Track A claims as of June 9, 2011. As of that date, there were 170 eligible Track B claimants (1% of the total eligible class members).<sup>17</sup>

More alarming to many, however, was the large percentage of farmers who did not have their cases heard on the merits because they filed late—those now eligible to file under *Pigford II*, as described below. Approximately 73,800 *Pigford II* petitions (66,000 before the September 15, 2000, late filing deadline) were filed under the late filing procedure, of which 2,116 were ultimately allowed to proceed under the *Pigford I* process.<sup>18</sup> Many claimants who were initially denied relief under the late filing procedures subsequently requested a reconsideration of their petitions. Out of the approximately 20,700 timely requests for reconsideration, 17,279 requests had been decided; 113 had been allowed to proceed by the end of 2005, according to the most recent compilation of individual case data.<sup>19</sup> Many argued that the large number of late filings indicated that the notice was “ineffective or defective.”<sup>20</sup> Others countered these claims by arguing that the *Pigford* notice program was designed, in part, to promote awareness and could not *make* someone file.<sup>21</sup> Some also suggested—including many of the claimants—that the class counsel was responsible for the inadequate notice and overall mismanagement of the settlement agreement.<sup>22</sup> Judge Friedman, for example, cautioned the farmers’ lawyers for their failure to meet deadlines and described their representation, at one point, as “border[ing] on legal malpractice.”<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> See *Status of the Implementation of the Pigford v. Glickman Settlement*, hearing Before the House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong. at 1595 (2004) (letter from Michael K. Lewis, Arbitrator).

<sup>16</sup> Environmental Working Group, *Obstruction of Justice, USDA Undermines Historic Civil Rights Settlement with Black Farmers*, Part 4 (July 2004) available at <http://www.ewg.org/reports/blackfarmers/execsumm.php> (hereinafter EWG Report).

<sup>17</sup> Office of the Monitor, at <http://www.pigfordmonitor.org/stats/>.

<sup>18</sup> Arbitrator’s Ninth Report on the Late-Claim Petition Process (November 30, 2005).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Notice Hearing*, 1-4. See also EWG Report, at Part 3.

<sup>21</sup> *Notice Hearing*, at 10 (statement of Jeanne C. Finegan, consultant to Poorman-Douglas).

<sup>22</sup> Tom Burrell, President, Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association, Inc., *Tom Burrell Lays out the Case of why Al Pires, Class Counsel, Must be Fired!*, available at [http://www.bfaa.net/case\\_layout.pdf](http://www.bfaa.net/case_layout.pdf); see also EWG Report, at Part 3.

<sup>23</sup> *Pigford v. Glickman*, No. 97-1978 and No. 98-1693 (D.D.C. April 27, 2001); see also *Pigford v. Veneman*, 292 F.3d 918, 922 (D.C. Cir. 2002).

**Table I. Track A Statistics as of June 9, 2011**

<b>Track A</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Track A Decisions	22,551
Final Track A Adjudications Approved	15,645 (69%)
Final Track A Adjudications Denied	6,906 (31%)
\$50,000 Cash Awards	\$769,950,000 <sup>a</sup>
\$3,000 Non-Credit Awards	\$1,515,000
Debt Relief	\$42,424,307
IRS Payments for Title A Claimants	\$192,487,000
IRS Payments for Debt Relief	\$7,216,164
<b>Total Track A Relief</b>	<b>\$1,013,592,971</b>

**Source:** Office of the Monitor, <http://www.pigfordmonitor.org/stats/>.

a. This number may reflect payments actually made thus far.

Judge Friedman also declared that he was “surprised and disappoint[ed]” that USDA did not want to include in the consent decree a sentence that in the future the USDA would exert “best efforts to ensure compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination.”<sup>24</sup> The judge’s statements apparently did not go unnoticed, as the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association (BFAA) filed a \$20.5 billion class action lawsuit in September 2004 against the USDA on behalf of roughly 25,000 farmers for alleged racial discriminatory practices against black farmers between January 1997 and August 2004. This lawsuit, however, was dismissed in March 2005 because BFAA failed to show it had standing to bring the suit.<sup>25</sup>

## *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation (Pigford II)*

Due to concerns about the large number of applicants who did not obtain a determination on the merits of their claims under the original *Pigford* settlement, Congress included a provision in the 2008 farm bill that permitted any claimant who had submitted a late-filing request under *Pigford* and who had not previously obtained a determination on the merits of his or her claim to petition in federal court to obtain such a determination.<sup>26</sup> This provision did not reopen the previous *Pigford* litigation, but rather provided such farmers with a new right to sue. Ultimately, 11 separate lawsuits were filed on behalf of over 25,000 black farmers, and these claims were consolidated into a single case, *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation* (commonly referred to as *Pigford II*).<sup>27</sup>

<sup>24</sup> *Pigford v. Glickman*, 185 F.R.D. 82, 112 (D.D.C. 1999).

<sup>25</sup> *Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Assoc. v. Veneman*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5417 (D.D.C. March 29, 2005).

<sup>26</sup> P.L. 110-246, § 14012.

<sup>27</sup> Order, *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation*, No. 08-mc-0511 (D.D.C. filed August 8, 2008), available at [http://blackfarmercase.com/sites/default/files/2008.08.08%20-%20PLF%20Consolidation%20Order\\_0.pdf](http://blackfarmercase.com/sites/default/files/2008.08.08%20-%20PLF%20Consolidation%20Order_0.pdf). For more information, see <http://blackfarmercase.com/>. The court overseeing the *Pigford II* litigation authorized the law firms representing the plaintiffs to establish the website for information purposes.

On February 18, 2010, Attorney General Holder and Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack announced a \$1.25 billion settlement of these *Pigford II* claims.<sup>28</sup> Normally, funding for the costs of such settlements would be paid out of the Judgment Fund, which is a permanent, indefinite appropriation for the payment of final judgments and “compromise settlements” for which “payment is not otherwise provided.”<sup>29</sup> However, because \$100 million was made available for payment of *Pigford II* claims in the 2008 farm bill, meaning that payment was otherwise provided for, the *Pigford II* settlement was contingent upon congressional approval of an additional \$1.15 billion in funding.

After a series of failed attempts to appropriate funds for the settlement agreement (see “Recent Legislation” section below), the Senate passed the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (H.R. 4783) to provide the \$1.15 billion appropriation by unanimous consent on November 19, 2010. In addition to the funding, the legislation contains several measures that appear to be designed to combat potential fraud during the settlement process. The Senate bill was passed by the House on November 30, 2010, and signed by the President on December 8, 2010.<sup>30</sup>

## **Terms of the Settlement Agreement**

Under the terms of the *Pigford II* settlement agreement, an eligible claimant is any individual who submitted late-filing requests under section 5(g) of the original *Pigford* consent decree after October 12, 1999, and before June 19, 2008, but who has not obtained a determination on the merits of his or her discrimination complaint. Like the original *Pigford* decision, the *Pigford II* settlement provides both a “fast-track” adjudication process and a track for higher payments to claimants who go through a more rigorous review and documentation process. Potential claimants can seek the fast-track payments of up to \$50,000 plus debt relief, or choose the longer process for damages of up to \$250,000.

Individuals must file a claim within 180 days of the date on which the district court enters an order approving the settlement, but this order has not yet been issued. Although the settlement agreement does set forth certain requirements regarding claims submission procedures, some of the details regarding the process for adjudicating individual claims do not appear to have been finalized. Individuals who wish to file a claim do not need to hire an attorney or otherwise pay money to participate in the settlement, but if they wish to receive a free legal consultation regarding their eligibility to file, they may want to contact one of the law firms that already represents *Pigford II* claimants.<sup>31</sup> Under the settlement, no claimants will be paid until the merits of all claims have been determined. It is therefore unclear when payments to successful claimants will be made.

The 2008 farm bill provision also mandated a moratorium on all loan acceleration and foreclosure proceedings where there is a pending claim of discrimination against USDA related to a loan acceleration or foreclosure. This provision also waives any interest and offsets that might accrue on all loans under this title for which loan and foreclosure proceedings have been instituted for the period of the moratorium. If a farmer or rancher ultimately does not prevail on her claim of

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<sup>28</sup> Settlement Agreement, In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation, No. 08-mc-0511 (February 18, 2010).

<sup>29</sup> 31 U.S.C. § 1304.

<sup>30</sup> P.L. 111-291.

<sup>31</sup> For more information, see <http://blackfarmercase.com/>.

discrimination, then the farmer or rancher will be liable for any interest and offsets that accrued during the period that the loan was in abeyance. The moratorium terminates on either the date the Secretary of Agriculture resolves the discrimination claim or the date the court renders a final decision on the claim, whichever is earlier. The *Pigford II* settlement reiterates these provisions.

## **Census Enumeration of Black Farmers**

Questions have been raised about the number of black farmers who were or are eligible for a settlement under *Pigford* or *Pigford II*. Determining the number of African American farm operators who farmed during the period of January 1, 1981, and December 31, 1996, is difficult because of the way in which the Census of Agriculture defined farm operator. Prior to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, only principal farm operators were counted. In the 1982 Census of Agriculture, there were 33,250 African American-operated farms; in 1987, 22,954; in 1992, 18,816; and in 1997, 18,451. Essentially, the number of African American farms was treated as synonymous with the number of African American operators.

These statistics, however, failed to recognize that many farms are operated by more than one farm operator. In 2002, the Census of Agriculture collected data for a maximum of three principal operators per farm. The 2002 Census enumerated 29,090 African American farm operators. This statistical change more accurately captured the actual number of operators, that is, those who are actually engaged in farming. For example, a single farm may be operated by four or more operators, each of whom could have conceivably made loan applications to USDA agencies. In addition, a farm operator might operate rented or leased land owned by a principal operator. In such a case, that operator renting or leasing farmland would not have been counted as the operator of that farm. Under the terms of the consent decree, however, such a farmer could be an eligible claimant because he or she farmed or tried to farm during the requisite time period. The varying Census definitions of farm, farm operator, and farm owner help explain why the number of initial claimants in the *Pigford* case (approximately 94,000) was higher than the number of farms/farm operators enumerated by the Census of Agriculture between 1982 and 1997 and why the estimated number of potential *Pigford II* claimants may be greater than the number of farms/farm operators enumerated in those or subsequent Census counts.

In addition, it is important to note that there may be other reasons for discrepancies between the number of farmers reflected in farm Census data and the number of claimants under *Pigford* or *Pigford II*. For example, individuals who attempted to farm but who were denied loans or other farm assistance would not be counted as farmers but may have been or may be eligible to file a claim under the terms of the two settlement agreements. Likewise, the estate of a deceased individual who farmed or attempted to farm during the eligibility period may be entitled to relief under either settlement, but such persons would not be counted as farm operators. Finally, due to fraud or mistake, some individuals who are not eligible may have filed or may file claims under *Pigford* or *Pigford II*, but such claims would not be entitled to an award. For example, nearly 7,000 Track A claims in *Pigford* (31%) were denied relief, presumably because such claims lacked merit or had other defects. Thus, the number of claims filed cannot be viewed as an accurate representation of the number of awards that have been or will be made under the two settlements.

## Recent Legislation

Due to long-standing congressional interest in providing relief to late-filers who did not receive assistance under the original *Pigford* settlement, numerous bills that would provide a remedy to black farmers who were victims of discrimination have been introduced in recent legislative sessions.

For example, in the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, the *Pigford Claims Remedy Act of 2007* (H.R. 899; S. 515) and the *African-American Farmers Benefits Relief Act of 2007* (H.R. 558) were introduced to provide relief to many of these claimants who failed to have their petitions considered on the merits. The provisions of these bills were incorporated into the 2008 farm bill,<sup>32</sup> providing up to \$100 million for potential settlement costs. The Administration requested an additional \$1.15 billion for these potential settlement costs in its FY2010 budget, but appropriators did not provide such funding in the FY2010 appropriations bill.<sup>33</sup> Meanwhile, Senator Charles Grassley and Senator Kay Hagan introduced S. 972, a bill that would have amended the 2008 farm bill to allow access to an unlimited Judgment Fund at the Department of Treasury to pay successful claims. The legislation also would have allowed for legal fees to be paid from the fund in addition to anti-fraud protection regarding claims. A related bill in the House (H.R. 3623) was also introduced by Representative Artur Davis.

During the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, Attorney General Holder and Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack announced a settlement of the *Pigford II* claims. The Administration requested \$1.15 billion in a 2010 supplemental appropriation (H.R. 4899) for the *Pigford II* settlement. Senator Inouye introduced an amendment (S.Amdt. 3407) to H.R. 4213, the Tax Extenders Act of 2009, to provide the requested \$1.15 billion. On March 10, 2010, the Senate voted 66-34 to invoke cloture on the bill and limit debate on the substitute being considered for amendment purposes. The vote blocked S.Amdt. 3407 as non-germane. On May 28, 2010, the House passed its version of H.R. 4213 and included the \$1.15 billion for the settlement. The Senate version of the bill did not recommend the \$1.15 billion, and H.R. 4213 passed without the *Pigford II* funding.

Meanwhile, the House version of H.R. 4899, the supplemental appropriations bill that passed the House on March 24, 2010, also included the funding for *Pigford II*. The Senate version of H.R. 4899, which passed May 27, did not include the funding. Subsequently, the House passed an amended version of H.R. 4899 that included the funding on July 1. However, the Senate objected to the House version, and on July 27, the House passed the Senate's May 27 version of H.R. 4899 that did not include the funding for *Pigford II*.

Finally, on November 19, 2010, by unanimous consent, the Senate passed the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (H.R. 4783) to provide the \$1.15 billion appropriation. The Senate bill was then passed by the House on November 30 and signed by the President on December 8.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> P.L. 110-246, § 14012.

<sup>33</sup> P.L. 111-80.

<sup>34</sup> P.L. 111-291.

## Next Steps in the Pigford II Claims Process

Judge Paul L. Friedman of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, who approved the settlement agreement and consent decree in *Pigford v. Glickman*, also ordered that plaintiffs be provided with a website where timely information regarding the claims process could be disseminated.<sup>35</sup> This informational website does not offer legal advice to claimants, only information about the claims process. The website may be accessed at <http://www.blackfarmercase.com/>.

In December 2010, the website published this estimated timeline for the Pigford II claims process:

- February-March 2011, Motion for Preliminary Approval. Attorneys for the farmers and attorneys for the USDA will move for preliminary approval of the settlement.
- March-Apr 2011, Court Consideration of Preliminary Approval. The court will consider whether to grant preliminary approval of the settlement. The court may or may not schedule a hearing as part of its review process.<sup>36</sup>
- Spring 2011, Notice Period. If the court preliminarily approves the settlement, notice will be sent to prospective class members regarding when the court will conduct a fairness hearing to decide whether to grant final approval to the settlement and how interested parties can submit any objections to the settlement.
- Summer 2011, Fairness Hearing. If the court grants preliminary approval of the settlement in spring 2011, then it is likely that the court will hold a fairness hearing sometime during summer 2011 to hear any objections and decide whether to grant final approval to the settlement.
- Fall 2011-early 2012, Claim Submission Period. The claims deadline will be 180 days after the court grants final approval of the settlement. That means the claims deadline could be as soon as the end of 2011 or early 2012.
- Fall 2012, Claim Adjudications. All claims submitted by class members before the end of the claim period will be decided by third-party neutrals to determine if they are meritorious. This process is expected to take a number of months, and is estimated to be completed in fall 2012.
- Late 2012-early 2013, Distribution of Awards. After all of the timely claims have been decided by the third-party neutrals, and it is determined how much each successful claimant is entitled to receive, the claims administrator will distribute payments to successful claimants.

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<sup>35</sup> The order for the website and phone bank can be accessed at [http://www.blackfarmercase.com/sites/default/files/2008.12.15%20Signed%20CMO%20No.%201%20re%20website%20and%20phone%20bank\\_0.pdf](http://www.blackfarmercase.com/sites/default/files/2008.12.15%20Signed%20CMO%20No.%201%20re%20website%20and%20phone%20bank_0.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> The U.S. Court for the District of Columbia issued a preliminary approval of the settlement agreement on May 13, 2011. The Preliminary Approval may be accessed at <https://www.blackfarmercase.com/Documents/Preliminary%20Approval%20Order.pdf>.

## **Author Contact Information**

Tadlock Cowan  
Analyst in Natural Resources and Rural  
Development  
tcowan@crs.loc.gov, 7-7600

Jody Feder  
Legislative Attorney  
jfeder@crs.loc.gov, 7-8088