Introduced by Representatives Cina of Burlington, Bluemle of Burlington, Christie of Hartford, Colburn of Burlington, Colston of Winooski, Cordes of Lincoln, Small of Winooski, Surprenant of Barnard, Toleno of Brattleboro, and Vyhovsky of Essex

Referred to Committee on

Date:

Subject: Executive Branch; General Assembly; Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to establish the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for the Institution of Chattel Slavery to:

(1) study and consider a State apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery; and

(2) make recommendations to the General Assembly on appropriate remedies.

An act relating to establishing the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for the Institution of Chattel Slavery
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. TASK FORCE TO STUDY AND DEVELOP REPARATION PROPOSALS FOR THE INSTITUTION OF CHATTEL SLAVERY

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares:

1. From 1619 to 1865, approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the colonies that became the United States.

2. From 1789 through 1865, the United States constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned the institution of slavery.

3. The slavery that flourished in the United States constituted an immoral and inhumane deprivation of the lives, liberty, citizenship rights, and cultural heritage of Africans and denied Africans the fruits of their own labor.

4. An inquiry into the ongoing effects of the institution of slavery and its legacy of persistent systemic structures of discrimination on living African Americans and society in the United States can be based in a preponderance of academic research, legal documentation, community evidence, and culture markers.

5. Following the abolition of slavery, government at the federal, state, and local level continued to perpetuate, condone, and often profit from continued practices that brutalized and disadvantaged African Americans.

These practices included sharecropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow laws,
redlining, unequal education, and disproportionate treatment at the hands of the criminal justice system.

(6) As a result of both historic and continued discrimination, African Americans currently suffer debilitating economic, educational, and health hardships, including:

(A) having nearly 1,000,000 Black people incarcerated;
(B) an unemployment rate more than twice the current White unemployment rate; and
(C) an average of less than 1/16 of the wealth of White families, a disparity that has worsened, not improved, over time.

(b) It is the purpose of this chapter to establish the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for the Institution of Chattel Slavery to:

(1) study and develop reparation proposals for any person as a result of:

(A) the institution of slavery, including:
(i) the transatlantic and domestic slave trade that existed from 1565 in colonial Florida and from 1619 through 1865 within the other colonies that became the United States; and
(ii) the constitutional and statutory support for the institution of slavery by both federal and state governments;
(B) the de jure and de facto discrimination against freed slaves and their descendants from the end of the Civil War to the present, including economic, political, educational, and social discrimination;

(C) the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the discrimination described in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection (b) on living African Americans and on society in Vermont and the United States;

(D) the use of instructional resources and technologies to deny the inhumanity of slavery and the crime against the humanity of people of African descent in Vermont and the United States;

(E) the role of Northern complicity in the Southern-based institution of slavery; and

(F) the direct benefits to public and private institutions, including institutions of higher education, corporations, religious institutions, and associations;

(2) recommend appropriate ways to educate the Vermont public of the Task Force’s findings;

(3) recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Task Force’s findings on the matters described in this section; and

(4) submit to the General Assembly the study completed pursuant to Sec. 2 of this act, together with any recommendations.
Sec. 2. TASK FORCE TO STUDY AND DEVELOP REPARATIONS

PROPOSALS FOR THE INSTITUTION OF CHATTEL SLAVERY;

DUTIES

(a) There is established the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation

Proposals for the Institution of Chattel Slavery.

(b) The Task Force shall perform the following duties:

(1) Identify, compile, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary
documentation of the institution of slavery that existed within the United States

and the colonies that became the United States from 1619 through 1865. The

Task Force’s documentation and examination shall include the facts related to:

(A) the capture and procurement of Africans;

(B) the transport of Africans to the United States and the colonies

that became the United States for the purpose of enslavement, including their

treatment during transport;

(C) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in

interstate and intrastate commerce;

(D) the treatment of African slaves in the colonies and the United

States, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor,

and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families;

(E) the extensive denial of humanity, sexual abuse, and trade of

persons as chattel property;
the role of the federal and state governments of the United States in supporting the institution of slavery in constitutional and statutory provisions, including the extent to which the governments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants to repatriate to their homeland;

the federal and state laws that have discriminated against African Americans and their descendants from 1868 to the present;

the other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against African Americans and their descendants from 1868 to the present, including redlining, educational funding discrepancies, and predatory financial practices; and

the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery on living African Americans and society in the United States.

(2) Recommend appropriate ways to educate the Vermont public of the Task Force’s findings.

(3) Recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Task Force’s findings. In making recommendations, the Task Force shall address the following:

how the recommendations comport with international standards of remedy for wrongs and injuries caused by the State, which include full
reparations and special measures, as understood by various relevant

international protocols, laws, and findings:

(B) how the State of Vermont will offer a formal apology on behalf

of the people of Vermont for the perpetration of gross human rights violations

and crimes against humanity on enslaved African and their descendants;

(C) how Vermont laws and policies that continue to

disproportionately and negatively affect African Americans as a group, and

how those that perpetuate the lingering effects, both material and psychosocial,

can be eliminated;

(D) how the injuries resulting from matters described in this section

can be reversed and provide appropriate policies, programs, projects, and

recommendations for the purpose of reversing the injuries;

(E) how any form of compensation to the descendants of enslaved

persons should be calculated;

(F) what form of compensation should be awarded, through what

instrumentalities, and who should be eligible for such compensation; and

(G) how, in consideration of the Task Force’s findings, any other

forms of rehabilitation or restitution to descendants of enslaved persons is

warranted and what the form and scope of those measures should take.

(c) The Task Force shall submit a written report of its findings and

recommendations to the General Assembly not later than the date that is one
year after the date of the first meeting of the Task Force held pursuant to Sec. 3 of this act.

Sec. 3. MEMBERSHIP

(a) Number and appointment.

(1) The Task Force shall consist of 11 members, appointed as follows:

(A) Three members shall be appointed by the Governor, not more than two of whom shall be from one political party.

(B)(i) Eight members shall be appointed by the General Assembly, four by the Senate Committee on Committees, and four by the Speaker of the House.

(ii) Not more than four appointees shall be members of the General Assembly, and each appointing authority shall appoint not more than two members from the same political party.

(iii) At minimum, four appointees shall represent major civil society and reparations organizations that have historically championed the cause of reparatory justice, including the NAACP, Vermont Racial Justice Alliance, and Black Lives Matter.

(2) Members shall be drawn from diverse backgrounds to represent the interests of communities of color throughout the State, have experience working to implement racial justice reform, and, to the extent possible, represent geographically diverse areas of the State.
(b) Terms. The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Task Force. A vacancy in the Task Force shall not affect the powers of the Task Force and shall be filled in the same manner that the original appointment was made.

(c) First meeting. The Governor shall call the first meeting of the Task Force to occur on or before January 1, 2021.

(d) Quorum. Seven members of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum.

(e) Chair and vice chair. The Task Force shall elect a chair and vice chair from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Task Force.

(f) Compensation.

(1) For attendance at meetings during adjournment of the General Assembly, a legislative member of the Task Force shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses pursuant to 2 V.S.A. § 406 for not more than 20 meetings. These payments shall be made from monies appropriated to the General Assembly.

(2) Other members of the Task Force shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses as permitted under 32 V.S.A. § 1010 for not more than 20 meetings. These payments shall be made from monies appropriated to the Task Force.
Sec. 4. POWERS

(a) Hearings and sessions. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Task Force may:

(1) hold hearings and sit and act at any time and location in Vermont;

(2) request the attendance and testimony of witnesses;

(3) request the production of books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents; and

(4) seek an order from the Civil Division of the Superior Court compelling testimony or compliance with a subpoena.

(b) Powers of subcommittees and members. Any subcommittee or member of the Task Force may, if authorized by the Task Force, take any action that the Task Force is authorized to take pursuant to this section.

(c) Obtaining official data. The Task Force may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the State available information that the Task Force considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Executive Branch shall cooperate with the Task Force with respect to such information and shall furnish all information requested by the Task Force to the extent permitted by law. The Task Force shall keep confidential any information received from a public agency that is confidential or exempt from the Public Records Act.
Sec. 5. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(a) Staff. The Task Force may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as the Task Force considers appropriate.

(b) Assistance. The Task Force shall have the administrative, technical, and legal assistance of the Human Rights Commission.

(c) Contracts. The Task Force may:

(1) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and rules; and

(2) enter into contracts with departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States; State agencies; and private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Task Force.

Sec. 6. TERMINATION

The Task Force shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the Task Force submits the report to the General Assembly pursuant to Sec. 2 of this act.

Sec. 7. APPROPRIATION

The sum of $200,000.00 is appropriated from the General Fund to the Human Rights Commission in the fiscal year 2022 for the purpose of per diem compensation, reimbursement of expenses, and the discharge of the duties and powers granted to the Task Force by this act.
Sec. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2021.