

# STATE OF NEW YORK

---

2619--A

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 19, 2021

---

Introduced by M. of A. BARRON, PRETLOW, DICKENS, AUBRY, WALKER, WILLIAMS, RICHARDSON, SOLAGES, PICHARDO, RODRIGUEZ, PEOPLES-STOKES, COOK, J. RIVERA, DE LA ROSA, PERRY, VANEL, HYNDMAN, CAHILL, JEAN-PIERRE, BICHOTTE HERMELYN, TAYLOR, DILAN, DARLING, JOYNER, BENEDETTO, EPSTEIN, REYES, FRONTUS, SIMON, RAMOS, FERNANDEZ, CRUZ, NOLAN, O'DONNELL, ZINERMAN, JACKSON, FORREST -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations -- reported and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality and inhumanity of slavery in the city of New York and the state of New York; to establish the New York state community commission on reparations remedies, to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans and to make determinations regarding compensation; and providing for the repeal of such provisions upon expiration thereof

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New York  
2 state community commission on reparations remedies".

3 § 2. Legislative intent. Contrary to what many people believe, slav-  
4 ery was not just a southern institution. Prior to the American Revo-  
5 lution, there were more enslaved Africans in New York City than in any  
6 other city except Charleston, South Carolina. During this period, slaves  
7 accounted for 20% of the population of New York and approximately 40% of  
8 colonial New York's households owned slaves. These slaves were an inte-  
9 gral part of the population which settled and developed what we now know  
10 as the state of New York.

11 The first slaves arrived in New Amsterdam, a Dutch settlement estab-  
12 lished at the southern tip of Manhattan Island, around 1627. These

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD00314-03-1

1 enslaved Africans did not belong to individuals, but worked for the  
2 Dutch West India Company. The Dutch East India Company had established  
3 Fort Amsterdam, a fortification located on the southern tip of the  
4 island of Manhattan, for the purpose of defending the company's fur  
5 trade operations in the North River, now known as the Hudson River. In  
6 1624, New Amsterdam became a provincial extension of the Dutch Republic  
7 and it was designated the capital of the province in 1625.

8 These first enslaved Africans cleared forests, prepared land for agri-  
9 culture and built an infrastructure of roads, buildings and walls of  
10 timber and earthwork, including the wall that gives Wall Street its  
11 name. During the following years, more and more enslaved Africans were  
12 brought to the New World for the purpose of expanding the settlement.

13 New Amsterdam came under English control in 1664 and was renamed New  
14 York in honor of the then Duke of York, in whose name the English had  
15 captured it. Three years later, the Dutch gave up their claim to the  
16 town and the rest of the colony, in exchange for control of certain  
17 trade routes and areas.

18 The change of control of the city did not deter slavery; it was an  
19 enormously profitable enterprise and it continued under the English. New  
20 York businesses engaged directly in slave trade and also in the  
21 production of supplies used in the slave trade. They supplied food,  
22 tools and grain to slave plantations in North America and in the West  
23 Indies. Slave labor built and maintained ships used for trade between  
24 North America, Europe, the Caribbean and Africa. Slaves produced goods  
25 for sale and worked in private homes. Even newspapers benefited from  
26 slavery: advertisements of slaves for purchase were a major source of  
27 revenue for the papers during the eighteenth century.

28 Life was repressive for enslaved Africans in New York. The New York  
29 City Common Council passed a number of restrictive laws designed at  
30 curtailing the rights and freedoms of slaves. Slaves were barred from  
31 owning significant property and from bequeathing what they did own to  
32 their children. The number of people of African descent who could gather  
33 in one place was limited. Restrictions on movement included requiring  
34 slaves to carry lanterns after dark and to remain in certain geographic  
35 areas.

36 Penalties for breaking these and other laws were severe. Beatings,  
37 mutilations and executions were common.

38 Enslaved Africans refused to submit to the slave existence. The condi-  
39 tions of their lives gave rise to rebellions and the development in the  
40 city of a network of the Underground Railroad.

41 Not all citizens of New York agreed with slavery. A powerful aboli-  
42 tionist movement developed, but the end of slavery in New York did not  
43 come easily or quickly. Those who profited from the slave economy fought  
44 to maintain the system.

45 In 1799 the New York state legislature passed "An Act for the Gradual  
46 Abolition of Slavery". This legislation was a first step in the direc-  
47 tion of emancipation, but did not have an immediate effect or affect all  
48 slaves. Rather, it provided for gradual manumission. All children born  
49 to slave women after July 4, 1799 would be freed, but only after their  
50 most productive years: age 28 for men and age 25 for women. Slaves  
51 already in servitude before July 4, 1799 were reclassified as "inden-  
52 tured servants", but in reality, remained slaves for the duration of  
53 their lives.

54 In 1817, the Legislature enacted a statute that gave freedom to New  
55 York slaves who had been born before July 4, 1799. This statute did not  
56 become effective until July 4, 1827, however.

1 Despite these laws, there were exceptions under which certain persons  
2 could still own slaves. Non-residents could enter New York with slaves  
3 for up to nine months, and allowing part-time residents to bring their  
4 slaves into the state temporarily. The nine-months exception remained  
5 law until its repeal in 1841, when the North was re-defining itself as  
6 the "free" region in advance of the civil war.

7 In 1991, a huge African burial ground was discovered in the heart of  
8 New York's financial district during construction of a skyscraper. The  
9 excavations that followed the termination of the construction project  
10 yielded the skeletal remains of 419 Africans, many of whom were women  
11 and children.

12 The slavery that flourished in the New York state constituted an  
13 immoral and inhumane deprivation of Africans' life, liberty, African  
14 citizenship rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the fruits of  
15 their own labor. Sufficient inquiry has not been made into the effects  
16 of the institution of slavery on living African-Americans and society in  
17 New York.

18 § 3. Establishment, purpose and duties of the commission. a. Estab-  
19 lishment. There is hereby established the New York state community  
20 commission on reparations remedies (hereinafter referred to as the  
21 "commission").

22 b. Duties. The commission shall perform the following duties:

23 (1) Examine the institution of slavery which existed within the state  
24 of New York and in the city of New York. The commission's examination  
25 shall include, but not be limited to, an examination of:

26 (A) the capture and procurement of Africans;

27 (B) the transport of Africans to the United States and the colonies  
28 that became the United States for the purpose of enslavement, including  
29 their treatment during transport;

30 (C) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in inter-  
31 state and intrastate commerce; and

32 (D) the treatment of enslaved Africans in the city of New York and the  
33 state of New York, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploita-  
34 tion of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, reli-  
35 gion, and families.

36 (2) Examine the extent to which the federal and state governments of  
37 the United States supported the institution of slavery in constitutional  
38 and statutory provisions, including the extent to which such governments  
39 prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of freed enslaved Africans to  
40 repatriate to their homeland.

41 (3) Examine federal and state laws that discriminated against freed  
42 enslaved Africans and their descendants during the period between the  
43 end of the Civil War and the present.

44 (4) Examine other forms of discrimination in the public and private  
45 sectors against freed enslaved Africans and their descendants during the  
46 period between the end of the Civil War and the present.

47 (5) Examine the lingering negative effects of the institution of slav-  
48 ery and the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of  
49 this subdivision on living African-Americans and on society in the  
50 United States.

51 (6) Recommend appropriate ways to educate the American public of the  
52 commission's findings.

53 (7) Recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the commis-  
54 sion's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3),  
55 and (4) of this subdivision. The commission shall determine the form of

1 compensation, the amount of compensation and who should be eligible for  
2 such compensation.

3 c. Report to the legislature. The commission shall submit a written  
4 report of its findings and recommendations to the temporary president of  
5 the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the minority leaders of the  
6 senate and the assembly and the governor not later than the date which  
7 is one year after the date of the first meeting of the commission held  
8 pursuant to subdivision c of section four of this act.

9 § 4. Membership. a. Appointment of members. The commission shall be  
10 composed of eleven members who shall be appointed within 90 days after  
11 the effective date of this act, as follows:

12 (1) one member shall be appointed by the governor;

13 (2) one member shall be appointed by the speaker of the assembly;

14 (3) one member shall be appointed by the temporary president of the  
15 senate;

16 (4) one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the assem-  
17 bly;

18 (5) one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the  
19 senate;

20 (6) two members shall be appointed by the National Coalition of Blacks  
21 for Reparations in America (N.C.O.B.R.A.);

22 (7) two members shall be appointed by the December 12th Movement; and

23 (8) two members shall be appointed by the Institute of the Black  
24 World.

25 b. Qualification of members. All members of the commission shall be  
26 persons who are especially qualified to serve on the commission by  
27 virtue of their education, training, or experience, particularly in the  
28 field of African-American studies.

29 c. First meeting. The chair shall call the first meeting of the  
30 commission within 120 days after the effective date of this act.

31 d. Quorum. Six members of the commission shall constitute a quorum,  
32 but a lesser number may hold hearings.

33 e. Chair and vice chair. The commission shall elect a Chair and Vice  
34 Chair from among its members.

35 f. Compensation. The members of the commission shall receive no  
36 compensation for their services as members, but shall be reimbursed for  
37 their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their  
38 duties.

39 § 5. Powers of the commission. a. Hearings and sessions. The commis-  
40 sion may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act,  
41 hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and at such places in  
42 the United States, as the commission considers appropriate.

43 b. Powers of subcommittees and members. Any subcommittee or member of  
44 the commission may, if authorized by the commission, take any action  
45 which the commission is authorized to take by this section.

46 c. Obtaining official data. The commission may acquire directly from  
47 the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the state,  
48 available information which the commission considers useful in the  
49 discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumental-  
50 ties of the state shall cooperate with the commission with respect to  
51 such information and shall furnish all information requested by the  
52 commission to the extent permitted by law.

53 § 6. Termination. The commission shall terminate 90 days after the  
54 date on which the commission submits its report to the temporary presi-  
55 dent of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the minority leaders of

1 the senate and the assembly and the governor as provided in subdivision  
2 c of section three of this act.

3 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire and be  
4 deemed repealed 90 days after the New York state community commission to  
5 study reparations remedies submits its report to the temporary president  
6 of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the minority leaders of the  
7 senate and the assembly and the governor as provided in subdivision c of  
8 section three of this act; provided that, the chair of the New York  
9 state community commission to study reparations remedies shall notify  
10 the legislative bill drafting commission upon the submission of its  
11 report as provided in subdivision c of section three of this act in  
12 order that the commission may maintain an accurate and timely effective  
13 data base of the official text of the laws of the state of New York in  
14 furtherance of effecting the provisions of section 44 of the legislative  
15 law and section 70-b of the public officers law.