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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots; creating s. 16.63, F.S.; establishing the Ocoee Election Day Riots Descendant Compensation Fund Program within the Department of Legal Affairs; specifying the purpose of the program; requiring the department to accept and process applications for payment of claims for compensation; requiring the department to provide certain notice of the program; specifying procedures and requirements regarding applications for compensation; requiring the department to approve applications for payment if certain conditions are met, subject to certain limitations; providing for contingent repeal; amending s. 288.7102, F.S.; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity to prioritize certain applications for the Black Business Loan Program; directing the Commissioner of Education's African American History Task Force to determine ways in which the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots may be included in required instruction on African-American history; requiring the task force to submit recommendations to the commissioner and the State Board of Education by a specified date; directing the Secretary of State to take certain action regarding the inclusion of the

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history of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots in museum exhibits; directing the Secretary of Environmental Protection to assess naming opportunities for state parks, or a portion of a facility therein, in recognizing victims of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots; authorizing the secretary to appoint a committee to assist in assessing naming opportunities; requiring the secretary to submit recommendations to the Legislature under specified circumstances; encouraging district school boards to assess naming opportunities for school facilities in recognizing victims of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots; providing effective dates.

WHEREAS, in the decades following the conclusion of Reconstruction, Jim Crow laws were enacted throughout the southern United States, including Florida, which mandated segregation and imposed numerous restrictions, such as the imposition of poll taxes and literacy requirements, thereby suppressing the ability of African Americans to participate in the democratic process, and

WHEREAS, throughout the country, organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan staged rallies, marches, and other demonstrations in an effort to intimidate African Americans and any allies from organizing and attempting to exercise the right to vote, and

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WHEREAS, as the 1920 presidential election approached, efforts were undertaken in Orange County by numerous organizations and individuals, including Judge John M. Cheney and two prominent African-American residents of Ocoee, Julius "July" Perry and Moses Norman, to register African-American voters to allow for their participation in the upcoming election, and

WHEREAS, on November 2, 1920, as several African Americans in Ocoee, including Moses Norman, unsuccessfully attempted to vote on Election Day, violence ensued as a mob of approximately 100 white men formed and marched to Julius "July" Perry's residence, and proceeded to open gunfire as Julius "July" Perry attempted to defend himself along with his property and family, and

WHEREAS, after the Perry family eventually fled the residence, Julius "July" Perry was soon arrested and subsequently shot and lynched after the mob gained access to his jail cell with the aid of local law enforcement, and

WHEREAS, the violence spread throughout the African-American community of Ocoee and upwards of 60 people are estimated to have perished while dozens of homes, two churches, and a lodge meeting hall were set ablaze and gunfire overtook the community, and

WHEREAS, in the aftermath of the riots, nearly all African-American residents of the community were forced to flee,

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abandoning their residences and property and relocating elsewhere, and

WHEREAS, there is no record that state or local government officials took any action to prevent the tragedy that occurred in Ocoee, or reasonably investigated the matter in the riot's aftermath in an effort to bring the perpetrators of the incident to justice or to allow the displaced African-American residents to return to their homes and property, and

WHEREAS, in November 2018, the Ocoee City Commission adopted a proclamation that acknowledged the acts of domestic terror inflicted upon the African-American residents of Ocoee and western Orange County on November 2, 1920, and required the installation of a historical marker in a public space describing the events of that day, and

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature recognizes an obligation to redress the injuries, damages, infringement of civil rights, and loss of life that African-American residents sustained as a result of the violence and destruction that occurred in Ocoee in November 1920, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. If HB 1247 or similar legislation establishing the Ocoee Election Day Riots Descendant Compensation Trust Fund is adopted in the 2020 Regular Session or an extension thereof,

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section 16.63, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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102 16.63 Ocoee Election Day Riots Descendant Compensation 103 Fund Program. -104 The Ocoee Election Day Riots Descendant Compensation (1)105 Fund Program is established in the Department of Legal Affairs. 106 The purpose of the program is to compensate direct descendants of individuals who were killed, injured, or otherwise victimized 107 108 by the violence that took place at Ocoee, Florida, on November 109 2, 1920. 110 (2) The Department of Legal Affairs shall accept and process applications for payment of claims for compensation 111 112 pursuant to this section. The department shall provide reasonable notice of the availability of compensation, including 113 114 through Internet postings on the department's website. 115 (3) A claim for compensation must be on forms approved by 116 the department and must include all of the following: 117 The name and contact information of an applicant who 118 is submitting a claim for compensation.

- (b) The name of the victim who was killed, injured, or otherwise victimized as a result of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots for whom the applicant is seeking compensation on behalf of.
- (c) Reasonable proof establishing the applicant's lineage to an individual who was killed, injured, or otherwise victimized as a result of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots,

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including, but not limited to, census records.

- (d) A statement that the applicant affirms that he or she agrees not to seek a claim bill regarding the underlying incident from the Legislature.
- (4) Upon receipt and verification of a valid claim of compensation, the department shall approve such application for payment. The amount of compensation awarded may not exceed \$150,000 per individual who was killed, injured, or otherwise victimized by the violence that took place at Ocoee. If multiple descendants of a single individual apply for compensation on behalf of that individual, the amount of compensation shall be prorated among any eligible claimants. A descendant may not receive compensation for more than one individual.
- (5) This section is repealed July 1, 2024, unless the Ocoee Election Day Riots Descendant Compensation Trust Fund established pursuant to s. 16.631 is re-created by such date.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 288.7102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 288.7102 Black Business Loan Program.-
- (2) The department shall establish an application and annual certification process for entities seeking funds to participate in providing loans, loan guarantees, or investments in black business enterprises pursuant to the Florida Black Business Investment Act. The department shall process all applications and recertifications submitted by June 1 on or

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before July 31. The department shall prioritize any applications for black business enterprises in areas directly impacted by the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots so long as such entities meet the other requirements established in this section.

American History Task Force is directed to examine ways in which the history of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots may be included in instruction on African-American history required pursuant to s. 1003.42(2)(h), Florida Statutes. The task force shall submit its recommendations to the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education by March 1, 2021.

Section 4. The Secretary of State is directed to:

- (1) In coordination with the Division of Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, determine ways in which the Museum of Florida History and other state museums may promote the history of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots through exhibits and educational programs.
- (2) Collaborate with the National Museum of African

 American History and Culture of the Smithsonian Institution to seek inclusion of the history of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots in the museum's exhibits.
- Section 5. The Secretary of Environmental Protection is directed to assess if any state park, or a portion of or a facility therein, may be named in recognition of any victim of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots. The secretary may appoint a

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committee to assess naming opportunities. If a change to state
law is required in order to change the designation of a state
park, or a portion of or a facility therein, the secretary shall
submit any such recommendation to the President of the Senate
and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Section 6. <u>District school boards are encouraged to assess</u>
naming opportunities for school facilities in recognition of
victims of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots.

Section 7. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2020.