

Approved as to Form and Legality

Date

March 10, 2022

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County Counsel

**MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS SUPPORTS THE
PASSAGE OF ASSEMBLY BILL 938 AND SENATE BILL 386 THE
"NEW JERSEY REPARATIONS TASK FORCE ACT"**

WHEREAS, the "New Jersey Reparations Task Force" act to conduct research and develop reparatory proposals and recommendations to address the generational harms caused by New Jersey's role in America's institution of slavery and its legacy of systemic racial discrimination; and,

WHEREAS, Mercer County is a multicultural and diverse County, African Americans account for over 21.5 percent of the County's population; and,

WHEREAS, over four hundred years ago, enslaved Africans were brought to Jamestown, Virginia as captives; and,

WHEREAS, from 1619 to 1865, approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants, under a practice that was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned, were enslaved in the United States and the colonies that became the United States; and,

WHEREAS, the system of slavery that flourished in the United States constituted an immoral, shameful, and inhumane deprivation of the life, liberty, humanity, citizenship, and cultural heritage of Africans and also denied them, among other things, the fruits of their own labor upon which this country, and its economy, was built; and,

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Clerk to the Board

RECORD OF VOTE													
COMMISSIONERS	Aye	Nay	N.V.	Abs.	Res.	Sec.	COMMISSIONERS	Aye	Nay	N.V.	Abs.	Res.	Sec.
Cimino							Stokes	X					
Frisby							Walter	X					✓
Koontz							Melker	X					
McLaughlin													
X—Indicates Vote Abs.—Absent N.V.—Not Voting Res.—Resolution Moved Sec.—Resolution Seconded													

WHEREAS, an overwhelming body of scholarship, legal and community evidentiary documentation, and the modern-day lived experiences of the descendants of enslaved Africans form the basis for inquiry into the ongoing effects of the institution of slavery and its legacy of persistent systemic structures of discrimination on living Black people and communities in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, following the abolition of slavery, state actors at the federal, state, and local level continued to perpetuate, condone, and profit from practices that continued to brutalize and systemically disadvantage Black people, including sharecropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow laws, redlining, unequal education, and disproportionate treatment at the hands of the criminal justice system; and,

WHEREAS, contrary to what many people believe, slavery was not just a Southern institution and took root very deeply in New Jersey. In the early 17th Century, the first enslaved African people arrived in New Netherland, a Dutch settlement established in the Mid-Atlantic, which included portions of present-day New Jersey. As the demand for labor increased, the number of enslaved African people imported to New Jersey increased, with Bergen County becoming the largest slaveholding county in the Province of New Jersey. In 1704, the Province of New Jersey introduced the “Slave Code,” which prohibited enslaved Africans and free Africans from owning property and made certain actions, like staying out past curfew, illegal for Black people. Although New Jersey outlawed the importation of enslaved Africans in 1786 and enacted a law in 1804 to abolish slavery gradually, the State Legislature passed “Peace Resolutions” in 1863 denying President Lincoln’s power to emancipate slaves and later voted against the 13th amendment to the United States Constitution; and,

WHEREAS, in 1844, New Jersey also restricted access to the ballot box by denying the vote to people with criminal convictions the same year it restricted voting to white men in its Constitution, the first state in the Northeast to do so. While many Northern states abolished slavery following the Civil War, New Jersey opposed the Emancipation Proclamation and was the last Northern state to abolish slavery. Following the Civil War, New Jersey refused to ratify the Reconstruction Amendments; and,

WHEREAS, New Jersey’s deep roots in American slavery and its vestiges have endured to the present day. A direct line can be traced from New Jersey’s role in American slavery to its system today of voter suppression, racial wealth disparities, mass incarceration, racial segregation, and crumbling infrastructure in Black communities in New Jersey, such as the current elevated lead levels in water and homes; and,

WHEREAS, the full effects of the institution and legacy of slavery on Black people and communities in New Jersey have not been sufficiently examined, nor have there been remedies for past injustice and present harm, or sufficient efforts at the transformation; and,

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Clerk to the Board

WHEREAS, as a result of historic and continued systemic racial discrimination, Black people in New Jersey confront some of the worst racial disparities in America, including but not limited to these areas; and,

WHEREAS, access to democracy: New Jersey suffers from racialized voter disenfranchisement, denying the vote to over 100,000 people in prison, on parole, or on probation, according to state data. Over half are Black, though Black people comprise just 15 percent of the State’s population. The racism of the criminal justice system is directly imported into the franchise; and,

WHEREAS, youth justice: Generations of Black kids have experienced racism in the youth justice system. Just two years after the Civil War, New Jersey opened Jamesburg, its largest youth prison for boys. Today, Black children are almost 18 times more likely to be locked up than white children, the highest disparity rate in America, even though Black and white children commit most offenses at similar rates. As of February 9, 2022, just 11 white children are incarcerated in New Jersey, compared to 65 Black children, according to state data; and,

WHEREAS, housing and the racial wealth gap: New Jersey also experienced racially restrictive covenants that prohibited Black people from buying, leasing, or occupying property based on race, and redlining, which targeted Black people who were refused housing loans. That legacy of systemic housing discrimination spills into today’s vast discrepancy in New Jersey homeownership rates: 75.9 percent for white households and 38.4 percent for Black households. Because homeownership is a primary driver of wealth, Black and Latino people in New Jersey confront one of the worst racial wealth gaps in America. The median net worth for New Jersey’s white families is \$309,000, the highest in the nation. For New Jersey’s Black and Latino families, it is incredibly just \$5,900 and \$7,020, respectively. New Jersey also leads the nation in home foreclosures, according to ATTOM Data Solutions; and,

WHEREAS, racial segregation itself, born from the vestiges of slavery, pervades New Jersey, which, while one of the most racially diverse states in America, is also among the most segregated. New Jersey’s racial diversity and racial segregation, combined with its extreme wealth and punishing poverty, has created in New Jersey’s public classrooms some of the fiercest segregation by race, ethnicity, and income in this country. Nearly half of New Jersey’s Black and Latino students attend schools that are more than 90 percent nonwhite. Almost two-thirds go to schools that are more than 75 percent nonwhite; and,

WHEREAS, to address these systemic challenges in New Jersey, the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” will research, write, and publish a report that will make the case for State-based reparations in New Jersey and outline policy recommendations that seek to repair the harm that has resulted from America’s original sin in the Garden State and its aftermath; and,

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Clerk to the Board

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State and of the people of New Jersey for the government to initiate and foster methods of improving knowledge and understanding between African Americans and other ethnic groups in New Jersey and to adopt and initiate means to foster communication and dialogue, for the purpose of achieving truth, transformation, and reparation. Therefore, it is in the interest of the State and the people of New Jersey to establish the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” to urge New Jersey to take responsibility for its role in American slavery and its aftermath, and to set forth comprehensive and sweeping policy recommendations aimed to develop profound and reparative financial and other investments in Black communities impacted by New Jersey’s history of systemic racial discrimination; and,

WHEREAS, the urgency for the establishment of this task force is compelling. The elder African-American population, some of whom are the grandchildren of formerly enslaved Black people and can bear direct witness to some of the severest forms of racism and oppression, is advancing in age. As too many generations of Black people have already passed without the benefit of any remedies for the injustices they endured, it is important that New Jersey make the establishment of this task force an imperative; and,

WHEREAS, it shall be the duty of the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” to study and develop reparations proposals for Black people in this State. In performing this duty, the commission shall: 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 chattelization of persons; (f) 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; (g) the federal and state laws that discriminated against formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present; (h) other forms of systemic racial discrimination in the public and private sectors against enslaved African people and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present, including redlining, Jim Crow segregation, restrictive covenants, mass incarceration, voter suppression, educational funding discrepancies, and predatory financial practices; and (i) the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in this section on living African-Americans and on society in the United States; and,

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Clerk to the Board

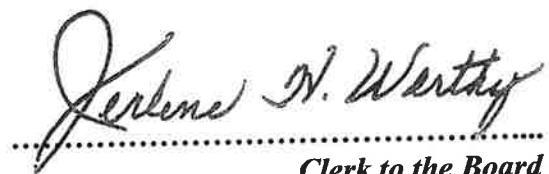
WHEREAS, the Mercer County Board of Commissioners endorses that the task force recommends appropriate ways to educate the New Jersey public of the task force's findings.

WHEREAS, the Mercer County Board of Commissioners recommends appropriate remedies in consideration of the task force's findings. In making recommendations, the task force shall address among other issues: (1) how the recommendations comport with international standards of remedy for wrongs and injuries caused by the State, that include full reparations and special measures, as understood by various relevant international protocols, laws, and findings; (2) how the State of New Jersey will offer a formal apology on behalf of the people of New Jersey for the perpetration of gross human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants; (3) how New Jersey 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; (4) how the injuries resulting from slavery and its aftermath can be reversed and appropriate policies, programs, projects, and recommendations to reverse the injuries; (5) how, in consideration of the task force's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of enslaved Africans is calculated; (6) what form of compensation should be awarded, through what instrumentalities, and who should be eligible for such compensation; and (7) how, in consideration of the task force's findings, any other forms of rehabilitation or restitution to African descendants is warranted and what the form and scope of those measures should take. The "New Jersey Reparations Task Force" shall issue an interim report of its progress to the Governor and the Legislature no later than 12 months following the initial meeting, and shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature no later than 24 months following the initial meeting. The interim and the final report shall be submitted to the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of 15 P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1). The task force shall expire upon issuance of its final report; and,

WHEREAS, the "Say the Word: Reparations" campaign, powered by the advocacy of thousands of people across New Jersey, and led by the New Jersey Institute for Social Justice and partners, has called on New Jersey to become the second state in history to establish a statewide reparations task force; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mercer County Board of Commissioners supports the passage of Assembly Bill 938 and Senate Bill 386 the "New Jersey Reparations Task Force" and calls for its immediate enactment; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk to the Board shall forward a certified copy of this Resolution to State Senate President Nicholas P. Scutari and Assembly Speaker Craig J. Coughlin and all legislative members that represent Mercer County.


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Clerk to the Board