By the Committees on Appropriations; and Judiciary; and Senators Bracy and Rodriguez

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots; 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 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 an effective date.

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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

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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

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

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WHEREAS, in the aftermath of the riots, nearly all African-American residents of the community were forced to flee, 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 acknowledge 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. The Commissioner of Education's African 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

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recommendations to the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education by March 1, 2021.

Section 2. 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 3. 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 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.

Section 4. <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 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.