

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

DATE: September 28, 2022

TO: Honorable Members of the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee

FROM: Sharon M. Tso
Chief Legislative Analyst

Council File No. 22-0002-S87

Assignment No. 22-06-0366

SUBJECT: Resolution (Koretz – Harris-Dawson, et al.) to SUPPORT H.R. 40 (Jackson Lee)

CLA RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution (Koretz – Harris-Dawson, et al.) to include in the City's 2021-2022 Federal Legislative Program, SUPPORT for H.R. 40, which would establish the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans to evaluate the impacts of slavery and discrimination on the social, political, and economic lives of African Americans, and make recommendations to repair those impacts.

SUMMARY

Resolution (Koretz – Harris-Dawson, et al.), introduced on May 27, 2022, advises that that approximately four million Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the U.S. and the colonies that became the U.S. from 1619 to 1865, and that the U.S. government constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned the institution of slavery from 1789 to 1865. According to the Resolution, even after 1865, the U.S. government continued to perpetuate, condone, and profit from practices that disadvantaged African Americans at the federal, state, and local levels through policies, such as Black Codes, convict leasing, Jim Crow segregation, and redlining. The Resolution further informs that African Americans continue to suffer economic, educational, and health hardships today as a result of historic and continued discrimination, and disproportionate incarceration.

H.R. 40 (Jackson Lee), currently pending in the House of Representatives, intends to establish a Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans to make recommendations concerning any form of apology and compensation to the descendants of enslaved African Americans. The Commission will evaluate the impacts of slavery and discrimination on the social, political, and economic lives of African Americans, examine the role of the federal and state governments in supporting the institution of slavery and other public and private forms of discrimination, and develop proposals for reparations. The bill's intent aligns with City efforts to address structural and institutional racism, such as L.A. REPAIR, and economic and racial inequality, such as BIG:LEAP. The Los Angeles Reforms for Equity and Public Acknowledgement of Institutional Racism (L.A. REPAIR), the City's first participatory budget program, aims to distribute \$8.5 million to nine underserved neighborhoods. Basic Income Guaranteed: Los Angeles Economic Assistance Pilot (BIG:LEAP) will provide approximately 3,200 individuals impacted by poverty with \$1,000 per month for 12 months. The Resolution requests that the City support H.R. 40.

BACKGROUND

The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate put forward resolutions in 2008 and 2009, respectively, to apologize for the institution of slavery in the U.S., but to date, no joint bill has passed. Since 1989, the

House Representatives have introduced bills to apologize and propose restitution for slavery, but the U.S. federal government has not formally apologized for the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865, nor has the federal government established a framework by which to consider reparations.

According to H.R. 40, African Americans continue to suffer debilitating economic, educational, and health-related hardships as a result of historic and continued discrimination in the U.S., including the incarceration of nearly one million Black people, an unemployment rate that is more than twice the current white unemployment rate, and on average, a household wealth gap that is 1/16th of the wealth of white families.

Congress has previously taken actions to apologize and/or offer redress to protected groups. After World War II, Congress created the Indian Claims Commission to compensate federally recognized tribes for land that had been seized by the U.S. The Commission paid approximately \$1.3 billion to Native American tribes before it was dissolved in 1978. Congress also awarded payments to Japanese Americans who were interned by the U.S. government during World War II. The Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 offered compensation for real and personal property lost during the internment. Approximately \$37 million was paid to 26,000 claimants. In 1980, Congress appointed the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to study the effects of incarceration on Japanese Americans and potential redress. Through that work, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 became law and offered a formal apology and \$20,000 in reparations to each surviving internee who was either a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident. More than \$1.6 billion was paid to 82,219 individuals. The act acknowledged the physical and emotional damage suffered by those who were interned. The acknowledgement was celebrated by the Japanese American community, who felt they were “made whole again as American citizens.”


AB 3121 was enacted on September 30, 2020 to establish the California Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans and charged the California Department of Justice with providing administrative, technical, and legal assistance to the Task Force. On June 1, 2022, the Task Force released an interim report that included a preliminary set of recommendations to the California Legislature. A final report is expected to be issued in 2023. The Task Force is currently hosting a series of public hearings to discuss the proposed reparations. The Task Force is the first effort in the nation by a state government to study slavery, its effects throughout American history, and the compounding harms that the federal and state governments have inflicted upon African Americans.

DEPARTMENTS NOTIFIED

Community Investment for Families Department
Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department

BILL STATUS

1/4/22	Introduced
1/4/22	Referred to Committee on the Judiciary
3/1/22	Referred to Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties
4/13/22	Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Discharged
4/14/22	Ordered to be Amended by the Committee on the Judiciary



Susan Oh
Analyst

Attachment 1. Resolution (Koretz – Harris-Dawson, et al.)
 2. H.R. 40

ATTACHMENT 1

RESOLUTION

RULES, ELECTIONS & INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

WHEREAS, any official position of the City of Los Angeles with respect to legislation, rules, regulations or policies proposed to or pending before a local, state or federal governmental body or agency must have first been adopted in the form of a Resolution by the City Council with the concurrence of the Mayor; and

WHEREAS, approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the U.S. and the colonies that became the U.S. from 1619 to 1865; and

WHEREAS, the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the U.S. government from 1789 to 1865; and

WHEREAS, the slavery that took place in the U.S. constituted an immoral and inhumane deprivation of African and African Americans' life, liberty, citizenship rights, cultural heritage, and compensation for their contributions and labor; and

WHEREAS, even after 1865, the U.S. government continued to perpetuate, condone, and profit from practices that brutalized and disadvantaged African Americans at the federal, state, and local levels; and

WHEREAS, policies like American chattel slavery, Black Codes, convict leasing, Jim Crow segregation, redlining, and racial discrimination have contributed to intergenerational harm to African Americans that continues today; and

WHEREAS, African Americans continue to suffer economic, educational, and health hardships as a result of historic and continued discrimination, including the incarceration of approximately 1,000,000 Black people; an unemployment rate more than twice the current white unemployment rate; and, an average of less than 1/16 of the wealth of white families; and

WHEREAS, on January 3, 2017, Representative John Conyers originally introduced House of Representatives (H.R.) 40 to establish the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act to examine slavery and discrimination in the U.S. from 1619 to the present and recommend appropriate remedies, including reparations; and

WHEREAS, there is federal precedent for the U.S. government to provide reparations to communities, including the millions of dollars provided to many Native American tribes for illegal land seizures that fostered the expansion of the U.S., and the compensation of \$20,000 to surviving Japanese Americans and others who were interned during World War II; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 40 will create a framework for a national discussion on the enduring impact of slavery and discrimination on the lives of African Americans, and begin a process for the U.S. government to formally acknowledge and make amends for the harm, trauma, disenfranchisement, oppression, racial segregation, and government-supported denial of humanity to African Americans for more than 400 years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, with concurrence of the Mayor, that by adoption of this Resolution, the City of Los Angeles hereby includes in its 2021-22 federal Legislative Program SUPPORT for H.R. 40 (Jackson Lee) to establish the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act to evaluate the impacts of slavery and discrimination on the social, political, and economic life of African Americans, and make recommendations to repair those impacts.

PRESENTED BY:

PAUL KORETZ
Councilmember, 5th District

SECONDED BY:

MAY 27 2022

ATTACHMENT 2

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 40

To address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KILANNA, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MENG, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. WEICH, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BEYER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CROW, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BERA, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BRENDAN P. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LIEU, Mr. METSKE, Mr. CARSON, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HOESFORD, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SOTO, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. VEASEY, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. OMAR, Ms. BASS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. KELLY

of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. TLAB, Ms. CHU, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FOSTER, and Ms. BUSH) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Commission to Study
 5 and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans
 6 Act”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

8 (a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

9 (1) approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their
 10 descendants were enslaved in the United States and
 11 colonies that became the United States from 1619 to
 12 1865;

1 (2) the institution of slavery was constitu-
2 tionally and statutorily sanctioned by the Govern-
3 ment of the United States from 1789 through 1865;

4 (3) the slavery that flourished in the United
5 States constituted an immoral and inhumane depri-
6 vation of Africans' life, liberty, African citizenship
7 rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the
8 fruits of their own labor;

9 (4) a preponderance of scholarly, legal, commu-
10 nity evidentiary documentation and popular culture
11 markers constitute the basis for inquiry into the on-
12 going effects of the institution of slavery and its leg-
13 acy of persistent systemic structures of discrimina-
14 tion on living African Americans and society in the
15 United States;

16 (5) following the abolition of slavery the United
17 States Government, at the Federal, State, and local
18 level, continued to perpetuate, condone and often
19 profit from practices that continued to brutalize and
20 disadvantage African Americans, including share
21 cropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow, redlining, un-
22 equal education, and disproportionate treatment at
23 the hands of the criminal justice system; and

24 (6) as a result of the historic and continued dis-
25 crimination, African Americans continue to suffer

1 debilitating economic, educational, and health hard-
2 ships including but not limited to having nearly
3 1,000,000 Black people incarcerated; an unemploy-
4 ment rate more than twice the current White unem-
5 ployment rate; and an average of less than $\frac{1}{16}$ of
6 the wealth of White families, a disparity which has
7 worsened, not improved over time.

8 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to estab-
9 lish a commission to study and develop Reparation pro-
10 posals for African Americans as a result of—

11 (1) the institution of slavery, including both the
12 Trans-Atlantic and the domestic “trade” which ex-
13 isted from 1565 in colonial Florida and from 1619
14 through 1865 within the other colonies that became
15 the United States, and which included the Federal
16 and State governments which constitutionally and
17 statutorily supported the institution of slavery;

18 (2) the de jure and de facto discrimination
19 against freed slaves and their descendants from the
20 end of the Civil War to the present, including eco-
21 nomic, political, educational, and social discrimina-
22 tion;

23 (3) the lingering negative effects of the institu-
24 tion of slavery and the discrimination described in

1 paragraphs (1) and (2) on living African Americans
2 and on society in the United States;

3 (4) the manner in which textual and digital in-
4 structional resources and technologies are being used
5 to deny the inhumanity of slavery and the crime
6 against humanity of people of African descent in the
7 United States;

8 (5) the role of Northern complicity in the
9 Southern based institution of slavery;

10 (6) the direct benefits to societal institutions,
11 public and private, including higher education, cor-
12 porations, religious and associational;

13 (7) and thus, recommend appropriate ways to
14 educate the American public of the Commission's
15 findings;

16 (8) and thus, recommend appropriate remedies
17 in consideration of the Commission's findings on the
18 matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4),
19 (5), and (6); and

20 (9) submit to the Congress the results of such
21 examination, together with such recommendations.

22 **SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.**

23 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Com-
24 mission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for

1 African Americans (hereinafter in this Act referred to as
2 the “Commission”).

3 (b) DUTIES.—The Commission shall perform the fol-
4 lowing duties:

5 (1) Identify, compile and synthesize the relevant
6 corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institu-
7 tion of slavery which existed within the United
8 States and the colonies that became the United
9 States from 1619 through 1865. The Commission’s
10 documentation and examination shall include but not
11 be limited to the facts related to—

12 (A) the capture and procurement of Afri-
13 cans;

14 (B) the transport of Africans to the United
15 States and the colonies that became the United
16 States for the purpose of enslavement, including
17 their treatment during transport;

18 (C) the sale and acquisition of Africans as
19 chattel property in interstate and intrastate
20 commerce;

21 (D) the treatment of African slaves in the
22 colonies and the United States, including the
23 deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of
24 their labor, and destruction of their culture,
25 language, religion, and families; and

1 (E) the extensive denial of humanity, sexual
2 abuse and the chattelization of persons.

3 (2) The role which the Federal and State gov-
4 ernments of the United States supported the institu-
5 tion of slavery in constitutional and statutory provi-
6 sions, including the extent to which such govern-
7 ments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of
8 formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants to
9 repatriate to their homeland.

10 (3) The Federal and State laws that discrimi-
11 nated against formerly enslaved Africans and their
12 descendants who were deemed United States citizens
13 from 1868 to the present.

14 (4) The other forms of discrimination in the
15 public and private sectors against freed African
16 slaves and their descendants who were deemed
17 United States citizens from 1868 to the present, in-
18 cluding redlining, educational funding discrepancies,
19 and predatory financial practices.

20 (5) The lingering negative effects of the institu-
21 tion of slavery and the matters described in para-
22 graphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) on living Afri-
23 can Americans and on society in the United States.

24 (6) Recommend appropriate ways to educate
25 the American public of the Commission's findings.

1 (7) Recommend appropriate remedies in consid-
2 eration of the Commission's findings on the matters
3 described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and
4 (6). In making such recommendations, the Commis-
5 sion shall address among other issues, the following
6 questions:

7 (A) How such recommendations comport
8 with international standards of remedy for
9 wrongs and injuries caused by the State, that
10 include full reparations and special measures,
11 as understood by various relevant international
12 protocols, laws, and findings.

13 (B) How the Government of the United
14 States will offer a formal apology on behalf of
15 the people of the United States for the per-
16 petration of gross human rights violations and
17 crimes against humanity on African slaves and
18 their descendants.

19 (C) How Federal laws and policies that
20 continue to disproportionately and negatively
21 affect African Americans as a group, and those
22 that perpetuate the lingering effects, materially
23 and psycho-social, can be eliminated.

24 (D) How the injuries resulting from mat-
25 ters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4),

(5), and (6) can be reversed and provide appropriate policies, programs, projects and recommendations for the purpose of reversing the injuries.

(E) How, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of enslaved African is calculated.

(F) What form of compensation should be awarded, through what instrumentalities and who should be eligible for such compensation.

(G) How, in consideration of the Commission'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.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress not later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting of the Commission held pursuant to section 4(c).

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—(1) The Commission shall be composed of 13 members, who shall be appointed, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, as follows:

1 (A) Three members shall be appointed by the
2 President.

3 (B) Three members shall be appointed by the
4 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

5 (C) One member shall be appointed by the
6 President pro tempore of the Senate.

7 (D) Six members shall be selected from the
8 major civil society and reparations organizations
9 that have historically championed the cause of
10 reparatory justice.

11 (2) All members of the Commission shall be persons
12 who are especially qualified to serve on the Commission
13 by virtue of their education, training, activism or experi-
14 ence, particularly in the field of African American studies
15 and reparatory justice.

16 (b) TERMS.—The term of office for members shall
17 be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Com-
18 mission shall not affect the powers of the Commission and
19 shall be filled in the same manner in which the original
20 appointment was made.

21 (c) FIRST MEETING.—The President shall call the
22 first meeting of the Commission within 120 days after the
23 date of the enactment of this Act or within 30 days after
24 the date on which legislation is enacted making appropria-
25 tions to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

1 (d) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Commission
2 shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold
3 hearings.

4 (e) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Commission shall
5 elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.
6 The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Com-
7 mission.

8 (f) COMPENSATION.—(1) Except as provided in para-
9 graph (2), each member of the Commission shall receive
10 compensation at the daily equivalent of the annual rate
11 of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule
12 under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each
13 day, including travel time, during which he or she is en-
14 gaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the
15 Commission.

16 (2) A member of the Commission who is a full-time
17 officer or employee of the United States or a Member of
18 Congress shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or
19 benefits by reason of his or her service to the Commission.

20 (3) All members of the Commission shall be reim-
21 bursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary ex-
22 penses incurred by them in the performance of their duties
23 to the extent authorized by chapter 57 of title 5, United
24 States Code.

1 **SEC. 5. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.**

2 (a) **HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.**—The Commission
3 may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this
4 Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and
5 at such places in the United States, and request the at-
6 tendance and testimony of such witnesses and the produc-
7 tion of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda,
8 papers, and documents, as the Commission considers ap-
9 propriate. The Commission may invoke the aid of an ap-
10 propriate United States district court to require, by sub-
11 poena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or pro-
12 duction.

13 (b) **POWERS OF SUBCOMMITTEES AND MEMBERS.**—
14 Any subcommittee or member of the Commission may, if
15 authorized by the Commission, take any action which the
16 Commission is authorized to take by this section.

17 (c) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.**—The Commission
18 may acquire directly from the head of any department,
19 agency, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the
20 Government, available information which the Commission
21 considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All depart-
22 ments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive
23 branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Com-
24 mission with respect to such information and shall furnish
25 all information requested by the Commission to the extent
26 permitted by law.

1 **SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.**

2 (a) **STAFF.**—The Commission may, without regard to
3 section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint and
4 fix the compensation of such personnel as the Commission
5 considers appropriate.

6 (b) **APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE**
7 **LAWS.**—The staff of the Commission may be appointed
8 without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States
9 Code, governing appointments in the competitive service,
10 and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and
11 subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classi-
12 fication and General Schedule pay rates, except that the
13 compensation of any employee of the Commission may not
14 exceed a rate equal to the annual rate of basic pay payable
15 for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332
16 of title 5, United States Code.

17 (c) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Commission
18 may procure the services of experts and consultants in ac-
19 cordance with the provisions of section 3109(b) of title 5,
20 United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to
21 exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable
22 under section 5332 of such title.

23 (d) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The
24 Commission may enter into agreements with the Adminis-
25 trator of General Services for procurement of financial
26 and administrative services necessary for the discharge of

1 the duties of the Commission. Payment for such services
2 shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Com-
3 mission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the
4 Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator.

5 (e) **CONTRACTS.**—The Commission may—

6 (1) procure supplies, services, and property by
7 contract in accordance with applicable laws and reg-
8 ulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are
9 provided in appropriations Acts; and

10 (2) enter into contracts with departments,
11 agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Gov-
12 ernment, State agencies, and private firms, institu-
13 tions, and agencies, for the conduct of research or
14 surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activi-
15 ties necessary for the discharge of the duties of the
16 Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are
17 provided in appropriations Acts.

18 **SEC. 7. TERMINATION.**

19 The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the
20 date on which the Commission submits its report to the
21 Congress under section 3(e).

22 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

23 To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are au-
24 thorized to be appropriated \$12,000,000.

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