

**AB 3121 TASK FORCE TO STUDY AND DEVELOP
REPARATIONS PROPOSALS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS**

MEETING MINUTES
April 13, 2022, 9:16 A.M.
<https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

Meeting Locations Hosted:

Third Baptist Church
1399 McAllister
San Francisco, CA 94115

Hverfisgata 10
101 Reykjavík, Iceland

Members Present: Chairperson Kamilah V. Moore, Vice Chair Dr. Amos Brown, Assembly Member Jones-Sawyer, Dr. Cheryl Grills, Dr. Jovan Lewis, Don Tamaki.

Members Absent: Senator Steven Bradford, Member Lisa Holder, and Member Montgomery-Steppe

1. Chairperson Welcome

Chairperson Moore welcomed everyone to the April 2022 AB 3121 Hearing at the Third Baptist Church in San Francisco and officially called the meeting to order at 9:16 a.m.

Chair Moore called for attendance by roll call to establish a quorum. **Parliamentarian Doreathea Johnson** called the roll. Members present during roll call included: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Grills, Member Jones-Sawyer, Member Lewis, and Member Tamaki.

Ms. Johnson stated that 5 members were needed for a quorum, 6 members were present at the time the roll was called, and a quorum was established. Member Bradford and Member Montgomery-Steppe joined the meeting after roll call and were added to the number present giving a total a number of 8 Task Force members present.

Once the quorum was established, Chair Moore called on Vice Chair Brown for opening remarks.

Chair Moore followed Vice Chair Brown's remarks with an acknowledgement of the Los Angeles City Council, the largest City Council in the State of CA and the second largest in the nation. Chair Moore acknowledged the Los Angeles City Council for its leadership and thanked the City Council for their unanimous support of AB 3121.

Chair Moore announced that the next item on the agenda was for Public Comments and was slated for one hour of which 30 minutes was allocated for in-person comments and 30

minutes was allocated for phone-line comments. She then turned the meeting over to **Aisha Martin-Walton** for facilitation of the Public Comment agenda item.

2. Public Comment

Aisha Martin-Walton moderated the public comment portion of the meeting agenda. There was a hybrid audience, some in-person and others participated virtually. There were approximately 23 comments, 14 in-person and 9 comments provided via the phone line. Public comments reflected individuals, businesses, and community organizations in support of reparations. Most of the commenters thanked Task Force members for their vote in support of lineage-based eligibility for reparations. A few commenters stated their opposition to AB 2296, a bill that would extend the Task Force until July 1, 2024. Some commenters made the following suggestions: the federal government should support the effort for reparations including establishing a super fund for reparation payments and re-establishing the Freedman's Bureau to handle reparation claims, there should be genealogists hired to research on behalf of applicants for reparations, and there should be a holistic approach to improving conditions for American Descendants of Slaves, including, but not limited to, repayment for harms, redress for the future, addressing the racial wealth gap, and providing support for families, educators, childcare providers, and the elderly.

3. Action Item: Approval of the March 2022 Meeting Minutes

Chair Moore called for a motion to approve the March Meeting Minutes.

MOTION: Member Bradford moved to approve the March 2022 Meeting Minutes as presented.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore asked for questions and called for the Discussion: There was no Discussion.

Chair Moore asked Parliamentarian Johnson to call for the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki

Nays: 0

Not Voting: Member Jones-Sawyer and Member Montgomery Steppe

There were 8 members present: 6 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays** and 2 members **Not Voting**

The motion passed and the March 2022 meeting minutes were approved as presented.

4. **Witness Panel #1 Pre-k to 12th Grade Education Institutions.**

Chair Moore introduced all panelists, which was followed by their expert testimonies.

a. **Expert Testimony: Dorothy Hines**

Mrs. Hines graduated from Northern Illinois University with AA degree in Special Education for the educable intellectually disabled. After graduation, she moved to Santa Ana, California to work for the Santa Ana Unified School District. While there, she co-authored a district study guide for teachers to help them be more effective when working with African American students. Later she moved to San Jose, California where she continued teaching until her retirement in 2015.

Ms. Hines began collecting articles artifacts and information about people of African descent when she was 10 years old. Since then, she has made displays about people of African descent for public in and around her community.

Ms. Hines stated that she is the great granddaughter of four enslaved persons. Ms. Hines indicated that in Black communities there is a general lack of information among African Americans about its history when it pertains to which plantation on which our ancestors lived because many times the families didn't pass down the information or it wasn't considered relevant by the younger generations. She stated that the horrors of slavery over the centuries and the hostilities of Jim Crow along with ensuing discrimination du jour and the de-facto laws, still affects every person of African descent in our country today. She added that in 1850, California was ratified as a Free State, yet still allowed slavery, indentured servitude and included the Fugitive Slave Act. She noted that the challenges of finding who was an early-enslaved African American include not having death records, birth records and county records etc.

Ms. Hines pointed out that reparations to African Americans is a key step in the healing process and planners should devote up to three years for gathering information although disbursement of funds could begin within the first year as documentation is verified. Once a person has been verified as being an African American and living their life as an African American then the research team must go to work proving that that person is the descendant of an enslaved person, which should not be too complicated.

b. **Expert Testimony: Dr. Etta Hollins**

Dr. Etta Hollins is Professor Emerita in the Division of Teacher Education and Curriculum Studies at the University of Missouri, Kansas City. She is a member of the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP)'s Accreditation Council and is on the advisory boards for the National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering, the Salish Kootenai College teacher preparation program, and edTPA. In 2016, she received both the Outstanding Book Award from the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education and the Legacy Award from Division K of the American

Educational Research Association (AERA). She was inducted as a Fellow of AERA in 2018.

Dr. Hollins opened by stating that she is a seventh generation descendent on this continent. Her second great grandmother, Mandy Coulson, was a slave and Dr. Hollins knew her personally; Coulson died when Dr. Hollins was age 13. Two of her great-grandfathers actually fought in the Civil War.

Dr. Hollins has been in the field of education for 55 years, teaching Pre-K – 12th grade. She stated that has done longitudinal studies especially on the teaching of reading for African American children and stated that African American children in California underperform their peers especially in reading and mathematics. Underperformance in reading and mathematics across all the grade levels puts later education out of reach. The disparities in math show that African American children are on the bottom in California; they underperform all other subgroups. Dr. Hollins believes literacy is extremely important in the development of children’s cognitive abilities. Their ability to think and reason is contained in whether or not they become literate. It enables people to share their thoughts in organized and reasonable ways. Dr. Hollins stated that there is a relationship between culture, cognition, and learning. She believes that children are socialized in a particular way; they have apprenticed in a particular thought process from infancy. If a child goes to school and school does not build on that apprenticeship in which that the child has already engaged, it will create a disadvantage. This is not about the child not having vocabulary, nor is not about the thought process, it is about the holistic thinking versus linear thinking, The African American oral tradition of storytelling, poetry, reading, spoken word, tall tales, and rap tie to literacy development and serves as a cultural and academic basis, simultaneously. The children learn to read, and to recognize the words in the passage, they learn to react, which means that they are going to produce something from it that develops reading comprehension. Using the visual and performance arts, as the source for teaching African American children their own history, culture, and own oral tradition, will have a much greater academic competence, self-esteem, and higher social skill development.

c. Expert Testimony: Masie Chin

Maisie Chin is Executive Director/Co-Founder of CADRE – Community Asset Development Re-defining Education, an independent 300-member organization in South Los Angeles, California, led by African American and Latino parents of public school children. For 15 years, CADRE parents have been organizing and building movement to end the school-to-prison pipeline, leading to seismic changes in school discipline in LA, California, and nationally. Ms. Chin is a board member of the Schott Foundation for Public Education.

Ms. Chin provided the following explanation and focus of the CADRE organization. Specifically, it is to reframe perceived barriers that have been rooted in cumulative harm to African American parents that has yet to be found and articulated. CADRE is focused on the harm to African American parents as shareholders and advocates for their children

and are able to recognize the intergenerational exclusion of African American parents. So, as an organization, CADRE began to think critically about the approaches to advocacy and involvement to the degree to which their parents' behaviors towards their school were rooted in the earlier generation's experience. CADRE recognized that the full freedom of perfection is rarely offered to African American parents and even less, for those extremely marginalized whose children are often in the crosshairs of multiple forms of educational exclusion and permanent alienation from the learning process. African American parents are denied their power and African American students are then denied access to equity in K-12 education. CADRE finds that there is no Afro-American parent power if the children of African American parents are always caught in the school-to-prison pipeline with little or no way to dislodge their children from this track.

Ms. Chin noted that African American students are still the most often suspended, detained, arrested, and permanently removed from our school campuses. African Americans are kept from this country's educational wealth, as well as continuing the historical precedence of destroying African American parent economic stability yet will punish and criminalize African American parents if they do not send their children to schools that are not free from harm. It is clear that parent power in general and African American parent power in particular would receive help from a bold redefinition that considers the level of human defense and advocacy needed to ensure African American students' safety in all dimensions in schools.

She stated that there appears to be no standards for how parents, especially Afro-American parents, are treated at schools. Parents are rarely believed, and their complaints often go undocumented; racial bias leads to African American students and their parents concurrently being profiled and defending their rights does not often add value or remedy, but more often leads to targeting and retaliation. Ms. Chin added that there have been national and statewide coalitions and movements aimed at ending the school-to-prison pipeline, decriminalizing our schools, abolishing law enforcement ideologies, and practices in our schools and yet they are falling short on remitting violations of both students and parents' rights. In concert, most of which happen as a result of criminalizing and entrenching poverty across multiple generations of African American families. As an organization, Ms. Chin shared that they humbly but boldly recommend that the task force take heed of the limitations of policy solutions and institutional reforms without an accomplishment of recognition. Ms. Chin concluded by stating that the harm caused by this country's denial of Afro-American parent agency, in fact, has served as a template for curtailing the power of Afro-American, Indigenous, Latinx, and marginalized parents of color across the board. By twelve, they have accumulated through community-based research and transformational parent organizing, a wealth of anecdotal evidence of how intergenerational African American parent exclusion cuts an important pillar of remedy and harm repair, which is parent agency and power. On behalf of CADRE Ms. Chin urged the task force in its proceedings, to make deliberate room for further inquiry, testimony, and space, holding of this unaddressed harm.

- d. The question and answer session followed the witness testimony. Each witnesses' full oral testimony can be found on <http://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

5. Lunch 11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Chair Moore called for a roll call attendance to determine whether a quorum was reestablished. **Parliamentarian Johnson** called the roll. Members present during roll call included: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Lewis, and Member Tamaki.

Five members are needed to establish a quorum. There were 6 members present and a quorum was reestablished.

Chair Moore moved to Agenda Item # 6.

6. Action Item: Experts' Scope of Work: Members Moore and Lewis

The Task Force previously voted to pursue a State Specific Harms/ Atrocities Model, as one possible form of reparations. Chair Moore then asked the Economic Consultants to provide a high-level summary of what was discussed during the March meeting.

The Economic Consultants provided a review of the discussion that occurred regarding the difference between a National Model versus the State Specific Harms/Atrocities Model for reparations and further explained some possible issues and complications with the State Specific Harms/Atrocities Model and California's ability to pay the determined owed financial wealth gap. Before the discussion, it was stated by Professor Kramer that the objective was not to minimize the expenditures that could be paid by California or to look for the more affordable alternatives. Rather, Professor Kramer clarified that the objectives, nor the goal was to save the state money, but rather, to present the best model that will stand up to public debate when the Task Force's recommendations are presented to the California Legislature at large. For example, the national model would lead to the question of why California is paying for slavery reparations when it was a free state. Kramer stated that he believed that a reasonable argument could be made if the model addresses California's specific atrocities, including educational discrimination, job discrimination and discrimination in sentencing in mass incarceration.

Kramer stated that it was the job of the economists to present different models to the Task Force for their ultimate decision, as to which model would be operationalized. Professor Campbell stated that during the last meeting, two models were presented: 1. The National Model and, 2. The Harms and Atrocities Model. Professor Darity presented the summary of the National Model, stating that the central premise of this model was that the racial wealth inequity in the United States best captures the cumulative intergenerational effects of white racism, thereby capturing the overall consequences of the full wave of the historical atrocities that have shaped contemporary disparities in the United States.

Because the racial wealth differential is a consequence of policies conducted on a nationwide basis, it would be appropriate for the federal government to address those

disparities in the form of a nationwide reparation's plan that would be conducted at the federal level. Professor Darity further stated that the magnitude of those disparities amount to approximately \$841,000 per black and white household and that this would constitute approximately \$350,000 per black and white individuals. If those figures are used as a baseline for the amount of compensation due to Black American descendants of US slavery, this would constitute a figure of approximately \$14 trillion nationally which would be the minimum size of the reparation point. Darity concluded that it would be difficult to replicate that objective at the state level on multiple fronts.

For further clarification, Member Grills asked the Economic Consultants to provide their analysis summarizing the implications, directives, and inherent assumptions for each Model in writing so that the Task Force could have a more informed conversation about the implications going forward.

The Economic Consultants asked for direction from the Task Force to prioritize the work for the harms that were previously identified within the State Specific Harms/Atrocities Model. After consensus was obtained with no objection from the Task Force, Chair Moore summarized the preferred sequence of harms for the Economic Consultants to begin their investigation and analysis work. The agreed upon sequence/order of harms are listed below:

- 1. Housing Discrimination/Eminent Domain/ Unhoused Persons**
- 2. Mass Incarceration/Sentencing/Unwarranted Police Violence**
- 3. Transgenerational Effects/Health Harms**

The Economic Consultants reminded the Task Force that they would need DOJ's support to gather state related data for the required analysis work.

7. Witness Panel #2 College to Professional Education Institutions

a. Dr. Joyce King

Dr. Joyce E. King is recognized for her work on issues around racial equity and justice in American education, specifically their impact on teacher training and black education. A professor of educational policy studies at Georgia State University since 2004, she is the provost emerita of Spelman College and has served as president of the American Educational Research Association (AERA), the nation's leading organization focused on the use of research to improve education.

Dr. King's testimony focused on why there is a need for a Black Studies Theory Curriculum and Pedagogy in Teacher Preparation. As president of the American Educational Research Association (AERA), Dr. King spoke about the recommendations that came from the AERA Commission on Research and Black Education which she chaired. This commission was set up as a group of scholars to identify and share the key issues that hinder the education of Black people and to move these issues to the forefront

of the association's agenda. The recommendations in the book "Black Education" under the heading Transformative Research and Action Agenda for Human Freedom remain relevant and represent the best thinking of Black scholars and practitioners who are engaged in a sustained examination of the education that is needed. Dr. King presented these recommendations as a vision and scope of the needed repair. She asked that the Task Force consider the late Dr. Asa Hilliard, who served on the Commission's Elders Council. The recommendations included identifying teachers whose culturally nurturing instruction improves student performance and provides a support strategy for these teachers to pass their knowledge to other teachers. These new models of development help to address the problem of student alienation and achievement. With regards to barriers in the educational system, participants found issues related to the curriculum, structural materials, and policy inconsistencies, as well as problems with classroom interactions. The teachers and administrators that may contribute to harsh disciplinary action and the problem of the absence of Black teachers in that community, found overt and subtle forms of racism and discrimination as well as the educators' low expectations of curriculum issues and that student's experience. The absence of protection from racism and discrimination by school personnel was even found at the level of preschool.

b. Expert Testimony: Sylvia Drew- Ivie

Sylvia Drew -Ivie is Special Assistant to the President of Charles Drew University of Medicine and Research, a Historically Black College and University (HBCU). She is the daughter of Dr. Charles Drew and serves as an advisor on community relations/affairs. In her role, she works with health centers, community-based organizations, and community coalitions to develop and implement programs that promote the University and its strategic plan. In addition, Ms. Drew-Ivie assists with establishing and promoting positive external relationships with various community-based organizations, individuals, and businesses that support the University's strategic outreach efforts.

Ms. Drew-Ivie opened her testimony stating she would be discussing the issues from a health perspective. When you think of South Los Angeles, you think about about race and ethnicity as the reason for generational suffering. Professor Paul Ong from USC suggests that the stigma of inequality in South L.A. is space related as well as race and ethnicity. Those issues have an impact on housing, employment, and transportation and of course, in health healthcare. Ms. Drew-Ivie hopes that the taskforce does not think only in terms of the thirteen categories that have been discussed today, but to think about a place in terms of a nexus for the suffering that occurred in the state among the Black and the brown population. Ms. Drew-Ivie provided a chronological and historical summary of the challenges Blacks have faced over the years. In particular, the Watts Revolt left 34 people dead, most of them black; 1032 people wounded, 3952 arrested, 600 buildings were damaged and/or destroyed. They renamed it South L.A. to try to get rid of the South-Central bias. The Watts Revolt galvanized the emerging civil rights movement, but an economic downturn caused more suffering, fewer people with jobs fewer people with cars to get to jobs, still segregation in housing. So, the area and the people trying to get out of the area did not have to be told "oh they don't hire blacks." They just had to say

they live in Watts and that reason was enough to block their progress in securing stability in their families. South L.A. Black people suffered in many ways including in the health arena where they couldn't get care. Because they did not have cars and it cost ten dollars to use the taxi, so the question was when the baby was coughing, is the baby ten dollars sick which is a terrible calculus to have to make when trying to care for your family. South L.A. did not have a hospital, they didn't have jobs, or cars to get to health care. This is where Charles R. Drew University comes into the picture. They had a few resolute black doctors in the Charles Drew Medical society who were incensed that their patients had to go so far for care. They also had activists in the community like Sweet Alice, like Lily Ann Mobley. There were five women who were instrumental in demanding that healthcare be provided to South L.A. who collaborated with Supervisor Kenneth Hahn to get a university that focused on health care. Moreover, it was only because of their advocacy, that Charles Drew University (CDU) came into being in 1966. CDU is the only HBCU west of Texas and it works with a myriad of community partners like MLK hospital, the Watts Health Foundation, and the Community Black Caucus. If the Task Force has an opportunity to allocate funding, she hopes that they will consider institutions that connect with the Community like Charles Drew Medical University. In stigmatized localities like South L.A., they can be empowered together, not just as individuals to receive compensation but to work together as a community.

c. Expert Testimony: Simone Anderson

Ms. Anderson is currently the chairperson of the ASU (Afrikan Student Union) at UCLA.

Ms. Anderson began her testimony discussing the issue of protest and activism around the marginalization of Black students in a university environment. She stated that Black students do not typically receive fair access and retention resources on the UCLA campus. She shared her story of a major controversy that centered on the Blackberry Resource Center protest that resulted in a 16-day sit-in. The students saw a need to fight for governance and to be able to decide and provide, the appropriate guidance and resources that were needed for existing and potential students of the Black community. Ms. Anderson noted that because of the protest, the Blackberry Resource Center at UCLA is now considered the first Black Resource Center in the Country. The Resource Center will have a governing model and will be student dominated. Students will make the decisions and govern their own communities and address the critical call for a safe, convening environment that creates space and opportunity for Black students

Ms. Anderson also spoke about the severe decrease in admission and enrollment of Black Students after the passage of proposition 209. The infamous 2006 Class of Ninety Six where only ninety-six Black students were admitted and enrolled into UCLA. This decrease prompted the use of the Holistic Admissions Campaign that works to increase diversity and inclusiveness within the UC System. Ms. Anderson stated that there is not a lot of institutional support for Black students. As a result, the Afrikan Student Union (ASU) created its own access project. The ASU does a lot of work specifically with students in the Los Angeles School District (LAUSD) and works in conjunction with the

admissions office to reach out to Black students and into other regions beyond Los Angeles. Assistance is provided with counseling and academic resources, course planning, degree planning, working with dismissed Black students to be readmitted into the university, as well as contesting admissions appeals. The goal is to ensure Black students have access to these opportunities and to move through the UC System successfully, providing long term support and to ultimately to graduation. The ASU feels that Black students do not have a great deal of access to financial assistance or scholarships. These students deserve the same support commitment and long-term investment from the institution that others receive. There needs to be vast improvements within the system that are fair and available for Black students, so that they can have access to the same opportunities for higher education that others are afforded. Ms. Anderson also voiced that Reparations should include Universities assisting Black students with institutional support and there should be a collective push to provide support for African American students at all levels to be successful in the educational environment.

d. The question and answer session followed the witness testimony. Each witnesses' full oral testimony can be found on <http://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

8. **Break 2:50 - 3:10 p.m.**

Chair Moore called for a roll call attendance to re-establish a quorum.

Parliamentarian Johnson called the roll. Members present during roll call included: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Lewis, and Member Tamaki.

Five members are needed for a quorum, there were 6 members present and a quorum was re-established.

9. **Witness Panel #3 School to Prison Pipeline**

a. **Expert Testimony: Angelo Williams**

Dr. Angelo Williams serves as a public policy professional and professor of Sociology and Educational Leadership and Policy Studies at Sierra College, Sacramento City College, California State University, Sacramento and Drexel University, Sacramento. .

Dr. Williams based his testimony on his career experiences in government, philanthropy, board governance, higher education, leadership, administration, and policy, and as a professor of African American Studies, Sociology, and Public Policy for the past 16 years. Dr. Williams cited April 13, 1873 as an extremely important date in the history of African Americans. He stated that the Colfax massacre occurred 149 years ago today, April 13, 1873, Easter Sunday in Colfax, Louisiana. African Americans who were apart of the Republican Party had won an election in 1872 and a white mob murdered them.

This is an important example of Black people gaining control of the government, white militias reacting violently, and the Supreme Court upholding white rights. Dr. Williams suggested that the focus of the Reparations Task Force should be reorienting the Black community to a history of black self-determination in the face of white supremacist violence.

Dr. Williams added that contrary to widespread belief, African Americans built their own school system before the Freedmen's Bureau created the freedom school. The school system was set up for Black folk through the A.M.E church, Black Sabbath schools, or Saturday Sabbath schools. One of the key aspects of dismantling the school-to-prison pipeline and re-establishing a school system that works for African Americans is Black self-determination. He advised the following; support independent Black schools and school systems and use lessons from those independent schools to inform the larger school system, continue to challenge institutions supported by US tax dollars with innovation and reorient African Americans to Black dominance in education. . He added that it is important in order to have a future and to prevent a school-to-prison pipeline for African Americans.

Dr. Williams urged the committee to consider the school to prison pipeline as a part of an ecosystem of pipelines that require an ecosystem of solutions. The school-to-prison pipeline is an effect of slavery and segregation and describes a deliberate system that creates both intended and unintended consequences, ensuring a steady supply of Black youth will end up in prison. In addition to the school-to-prison pipeline, there are pipelines from institutions of health, justice, and economic development that produce racialized outcomes for African Americans in California. Equity means the least get more until the least have enough. Equity must influence the framework for health, justice, economic development education policies including community colleges, California State Universities and Universities of California. Dr. Williams also recommended the task force address the Black teacher shortage, promoting a track for children in the community to return to schools as educators. If closing the achievement gap requires fair school board policies, then strong executive leadership, solid school climate, and highly resourced teachers and students, the same is true for promoting Black excellence and education.

b. Expert Testimony: Joseph Williams

Mr. Joseph Williams Director of Students Deserve, Ms. Marshay Doss, Youth Organizer of Students Deserve and Mr. Maura Trejo, School Diversity Organizer, Students Deserve stated that they intend to discuss the school-to-prison pipeline, its connection to reparations, chronicle the impact of the criminalization of Black students in the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) and the push back .

They explained that the Los Angeles County, Students Deserve (LACSD) is a youth-led grassroots organization with a mission to unite parents, teachers and community members fighting to ensure that “Black Lives Matter” in schools. Also, that the organization urges

schools to focus on correcting the criminalizing and over policing of students. Alternatively, LACSD would like to see more resources invested into Black Muslims, undocumented, Indigenous, queer, youth, and the working class community of color. Mr. Williams, Ms. Doss, and Mr. Trejo all shared their personal experiences as victims of unfair treatment by the LAUSD Police.

Mr. Williams, Ms. Doss, and Mr. Trejo contended that there is significant data to support the negative impact of policing in the school system. The Million-Dollar Hoods (MDH) Project conducted at the University of California, Los Angeles, revealed that Black students in LAUSD account for only eight percent of the population, but 25% of all citations, diversions, arrests, and contact with school police. Black students are the only demographic that is overrepresented in each category. Additionally, 1-in-4 students arrested in schools were middle school or younger; four of the five top zip codes for school police contact in Los Angeles are in South Central. Black students already experience high instances of communal trauma, poverty insecurity, and police violence in the community and, now, police violence in schools.

They advised the Task Force that in 2011, the United States Department of Education found that Black students in LAUSD were being denied equal access to education due to disciplinary policies and other reasons. Even as enrollment has declined, the investment on policing has actually increased. LAUSD successfully redirected resources directly to Black students because of a \$25 Million cut to the School Police budget. They closed by stating that funding is needed to support improvements like hiring psychiatric social workers, restorative justice teachers, pupil services, attendance and academic counselors, community partnership grants so that Black students can have relationships with community-based organizations and mentor-based relationships with community members. Finally, a culturally responsive curriculum in African American studies courses, as well as, professional development for teachers is needed.

9. **Expert Testimony: Pedro Noguera**

Pedro A. Noguera is currently the Dean of the Rossier School of Education at the University of Southern California. Dr. Noguera previously served as a Distinguished Professor of Education at the Graduate School of Education and Information Studies and Faculty Director for the Center for the Transformation of Schools at UCLA. He is a sociologist whose scholarship and research focuses on the ways in which social and economic conditions influence schools as well as demographic trends in local, regional, and global contexts. Dr. Noguera serves on the boards of numerous national and local organizations and appears as a regular contributor on educational issues on CNN, MSNBC, National Public Radio, and other national news outlets.

Dr. Noguera began his discussion by noting the importance of the topic and its relevance to reparations for African Americans. He explained the school-to-prison pipeline and underscored the need for more effective and creative alternatives. In the context of reparations, Dr. Noguera described an educational debt America owed to African-Americans dating back to slavery. He added that although education became a priority during reconstruction, segregation and racial brutality relegated Black children to an

inferior, underfunded education. Also that, the Brown Decision of 1954 intended to correct this grave injustice. Dr. Noguera noted that although the Supreme Court unanimously voted to integrate schools, there continues to be examples of schools segregated by race and socioeconomic status. Dr. Noguera referred to these examples as byproducts of structural racism.

Dr. Noguera referenced research he did with Professor Tyrone Howard at UCLA on the state of Black Americans native to Los Angeles. They were trying to understand why that even as the Black population in Los Angeles had declined, academic performance for Black children had not improved. The results were concerning but not surprising. They concluded that Black children's schools are under-resourced and most likely staffed by uncertified teachers, their neighborhoods are environmentally toxic, resulting in higher rates of asthma, and they have increased rates of homelessness and foster care placement. Dr. Noguera asserts that Black children need tangible benefits that support their social, emotional, and psychological needs so that students can thrive and contribute to the well-being of their families and communities.

Dr. Noguera commended the Task Force for taking on this task and urged the members to marshal the evidence of historic damage, its contributing factors, and make recommendations that make tangible progress in alleviating that damage.

- c. The question and answer session followed the witness testimony. Each witnesses' full oral testimony can be found on <http://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

10. Potential Action Item: Subpoena Update: Members Tamaki and Holder

Member Tamaki provided an overview and update on the progress of surveying and gathering data around enforcement issues related to the Racial Justice Act which prohibits the use of discriminating language and conduct inside and outside the courtroom. He also stated that the Act provides defendants a way to challenge disparities based on race, charging conditions, and sentencing. Member's Tamaki and Holder concluded that the best way to determine bias in these processes would be to gather data from all 58 jurisdictions via a survey that would reveal if and how districts are collecting, tracking, and resolving these complaints of unfair treatment based on bias. Member Tamaki concluded by stating that after several iterations, the survey has been finalized and is expected to be issued around April 22nd which is in alignment with previously published timeline.

11. Discussion & Potential Action Item: Department of Justice Updates

SAAG (Special Assistant Attorney General) Damon Brown welcomed everyone to the first In-Person Task Force meeting and introduced the DOJ team.

SAAG Brown reminded everyone that there were two outstanding items that were tabled at the March 2022 meeting:

- The proposed universal edits for the report by the Task Force:

Item #1- Change the word Racism to Casteism:

Item #2-Change the word Blacks to African American

Both of these universal edits can be addressed during the discussion of the Report in agenda item 15 (Final discussion and vote on Report)

- The Witness Confirmation process, which can be discussed in detail in Agenda item 22, Unfinished Business, if the Task Force wishes to do so.

12. Recess Meeting Until April 14, 2022, at 9:00 a.m.

April 14, 2022

Report 1 and Educate the Public

13. Call to Order, Roll Call to Establish a Quorum and Welcome 9:00 a.m.

Chair Moore reconvened the meeting at 9:00 a.m. and welcomed everyone to day two of the April AB 3121 Hearing. She then opened the meeting by calling for a roll call attendance to establish a quorum.

Parliamentarian Johnson called the roll:

Members present during roll call included: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe.

Five members are needed for a quorum, there were 7 members present and a quorum was established.

Member Holder and Member Reginald Jones-Sawyer joined after roll call.

Chair Moore then turned the meeting over to **Aisha Martin-Walton** for the Public Comment.

14. Public Comment

Aisha Martin-Walton moderated the public comment portion of the meeting agenda. There was a hybrid audience, some in-person and others participated virtually, with an equal amount of time allotted for each format. There were approximately 20 comments, 8 in-person and 12 comments provided via the phone line. Public comments reflected individuals and community organizations in support of reparations. Several commenters thanked the Task Force members for their vote in support of lineage-based eligibility for reparations. A few commenters stated their opposition to AB 2296, a bill that would extend the Reparations Task Force until July 1, 2024. Some commenters made the following suggestions: American Descendants of Slaves should be considered a protected class, create a state office, similar to the Office of Redress Administration (ORA), to handle matters of eligibility, utilize a grassroots, community-based communication firm to enhance community engagement efforts, create reentry offices in prisons to assist formerly incarcerated persons navigate psychiatric care, addiction and housing needs, reparations should include mandatory hiring requirements for law enforcement entities, monthly payments, payments should also be made to the descendants of those who have passed away, and, if there are no living descendants, payments should be directed to a fund established to ensure quality of life for the elderly Black population.

15. Action Item: Final Discussion and Vote on Report 1

1. Michael Newman, Xiyun Yang, and Francisco Balderrama - DOJ
2. Task Force Member Discussion and Action

Chair Moore Turned the meeting over to **DOJ Senior Assistant Attorney General SAAG) Newman** to facilitate this discussion. SAAG Newman introduced his report team developers: **Deputy Attorneys General Xiyun Yang and Francisco Balderrama**. He then walked the Task Force through the development of Report 1. First the DOJ team produced an outline and then a draft report that now reflects the edits and suggestions made by the contracted experts, input from Public Comment, as well as any expert testimony received thus far. This review included extensive site checking and a continuing review and update as the report developed. The final step was for the Task Force to consider changes to the final draft and then to vote to approve Report 1 in preparation of a June 1, 2022, formal release. SAAG Neman then turned the meeting back over to Chair Moore to facilitate this discussion.

Member Bradford suggested that there be a two member Advisory Committee created to review and assist with building the framework for the final report. Member Bradford also suggested that one or both of the committee members be from the Legislature because they have a working knowledge and experience of the legislative process and would be able to provide input that would give the bill the best chance to be passed successfully. It is critical that one or both of the members have the working knowledge of the process and access to resources.

MOTION: Member Grills moved that the two representatives of the California Assembly and Senate serve as the two member Advisory Committee of the Task Force to review and edits the Final Report.

The motion was seconded.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: There was no Discussion

Chair Moore asked the Parliamentarian to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Jones-Sawyer, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 9 members present and voting: 9 **Ayes** and 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed**

Various members of the Task Force offered high-level comments regarding the AB3121 Reparations Interim Report 1.

Member Tamaki provided comments that were general expressions of acknowledgement and gratitude to the DOJ staff for the hard work and contributions made in conjunction with the Task Force in the development of a document that will attract California as well as national publicity for its historical and intellectual analysis of the harms rendered and the connection between enslavement and every iteration of prejudice and consequence today, including but not limited to the racial wealth gap, policing, discrimination in

housing, employment, education, etc. While there are about 30 groups and commissions, throughout the nation, addressing the same issues, they do not have the resources that California has and has committed to these issues and a report that addresses the issues that encompass enslavement and every iteration of prejudice. This report will enable the production of a report that states the contributions, including the names of staff, witnesses and the DOJ attorneys.

MOTION: Member Tamaki moved that this work effort should be acknowledged in the Report and names of all of the DOJ staff as well as the Expert Witnesses who testified be included in the Report.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: Member Lewis stated that all of the Task Force member's names should also be included in the report. **Parliamentarian Johnson** announced that Member Lewis could amend the motion on the floor to include the Task Force member's names in the report.

There were no more discussion of the motion. **Chair Moore** called for **Parliamentarian Johnson** to take the vote.

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Jones-Sawyer, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe.

9 members present and voting, 9 **Ayes** and 0 **Nays: The motion passed**

SAAG Newman stated that he was clear on the Task Force's direction, so he did not need an amended motion to include the Task Force names in the Report -1.

SAAG Newman thanked the Task Force and expressed appreciation for all of the hard work and contributions of the Task Force and the community, resulting in an excellent record.

Chair Moore recognized Member Grills who stated that she recommended that the report be identified as an Interim Report, leaving the door open to add details of facts and specific 'harms'

MOTION: Member Grills properly moved to name the report the *Interim Report*.

Member Bradford properly Seconded the motion.

The Chair called for discussion. Hearing no further discussion, the Chair called on Parliamentarian Johnson to call the roll for the vote of Item 15 (c).

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Tamaki, Member Lewis, Member Jones Sawyer
Nays: 0

There were 9 Task Force members present and voting. There were 9 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed.**

The Task Force and DOJ discussed the Executive Summary, the Introduction, and each of the 12 chapters of the report individually, allowing the Task Force to provide any additional preliminary recommendations and/or edits they wanted to discuss, clarify, add, or remove to finalize Interim Report-1 in preparation for the June 1, 2022 release to ensure clarity and consensus. It was stated that Report 1 will list high level recommendations as well as the harms. In addition, the recommendations made by the expert witnesses will be incorporated into the Report 1.

SAAG Newman also suggested that any edits made to the report should be made in the form of a motion.

Vice Chair Brown offered comments regarding the form of reparations.

Chair Moore began the presentation of each section and chapter in the Interim Report, asking for comments and suggestions for recommendations, asking for discussion and or comments and proposed recommendations.

Executive Summary and Introduction: No questions or additional recommendations were made by the Task Force.

Chapter 1: Enslavement
The Task Force had no questions nor made new recommendations.

Chapter 2: Racial Terror
Chair Moore made a comment regarding the use of the term Racial Terror. She stated that White Supremacist Terror would be more appropriate than the term Racial Terror.

SAAG Newman suggested that a motion should be made by the Task Force to change to the terminology. He further stated that the procedure for including comments and recommendations into the Interim Report, is by a motion made and voted on by the Task Force to accept the proposed motion.

MOTION: Member Jovan Lewis moved that the term “Black Americans”, as used in the Interim Report, be changed to “African Americans”.

Vice Chair Brown properly seconded the motion. Following discussion, **Chair Moore** called Parliamentarian Johnson to call for the vote.

The roll was called for the motion on the floor as follows:
Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford
Member Grills, Member Lewis, Member Montgomery-Steppe
Nays: 0
Abstentions: Member Tamaki, Member Holder

There were 6 **Ayes**; 0 **Nays** and 2 Abstentions: **The motion passed.**

The Task Force had no questions nor made new recommendations.

Chapter 3:

Political Disenfranchisement

MOTION: Member Montgomery Steppe moved that legislation be developed to prevent the dilution of the Black vote by the redistricting process.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore then called for Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe

Not Voting: Member Jones-Sawyer

8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**, 1 **Not Voting**: **The motion passed**

SAAG Newman stated that DOJ has retained a legal expert who is working on a survey of racist laws and Case Law in California. The results will be included in the final report so that a record will be created that addresses the history of racism in California.

Chapter 4

The Root of Many Evils-Housing Segregation

MOTION: Member Grills moved to allow the Advisory Committee Legislators [Member Jones-Sawyer and Member Bradford] revisit some of the vague language such as “Reverse” and replace it with more specificity and to review the recommendations related to Article 34, Repealing the Crime Free Housing Laws as well as establishing State subsidized mortgages.

Member Bradford Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore asked Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

Not Voting: Member Jones-Sawyer

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**, 1 **Not Voting**: The motion passed

Chapter 5

Separate and Unequal Education

MOTION: Member Grills moved that we 1) add the California school disciplinary practices that have been noted to be biased against black students, be addressed by implementing a systematic review of public and private school disciplinary records and implement a statewide transition to equitable school disciplinary practices; 2) advance the timeline for implementation of Ethnic Studies classes in Public and Private High Schools, that could be implemented before the 2025-2026 school year and to adopt the recommendation related to pedagogy to integrate culturally aligned approaches in public and private schools teaching practices similarly to the recommendations provided by Expert Witness Dr. Joyce King including the provision of scholarships for all Black High School graduates to cover four years of undergraduate and trade schools.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore called for Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote on

the three recommendations set forth in the record:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

Not Voting: Member Jones-Sawyer

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**, 1 **Not Voting**. **The motion passed**

Chapter 6

Racism and Environment and Infrastructure

MOTION: Member Grills proposed that the following recommendations to be added to the interim Report:

- Develop state-subsidies to support the work of community-based organizations in identifying Black resident interests and needs within neighborhoods (e.g., farmers markets, public transportation)

- Develop state subsidies to support the work of community-based organizations to ensure safe access to neighborhood-level physical activity spaces (e.g., public parks)

- Reduce the density of food swamps (i.e., high densities of fast-food restaurants) in Black neighborhoods

- Introduce climate change mitigation and adaptive capacity strategies and measures (e.g., cooling centers, increasing greenspaces that reduce urban heat island effects and air pollutant concentrations)

- Address unequal exposure to air pollutants associated with roadway and heavy truck traffic, oil drilling, and heavy industry in Black neighborhoods

- Support Black neighborhoods to develop policies and practices that limit the unequal citing of vice retail businesses (e.g., liquor stores, tobacco retail) in Black neighborhoods.

Member Lewis Seconded the motion

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore called the Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members present and voting: **8 Ayes, 0 Nays: The motion passed**

MOTION: Member Montgomery-Steppe moved that the Task Force prioritize funding where there has been a historical lack of investment in infrastructure in Black communities, including water, piping, sidewalks, roads, lighting.

Member Lewis Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore called Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members present and voting: **8 Ayes, 0 Nays. The motion passed**

Chapter 7

Pathologizing the Black Family

MOTION: Member Grills moved to add a recommendation that the state adapt policies that block relative caregivers from the ability to take care of family members with children who have open child welfare cases so that they are not only approved to care for the children who are members of their own families, but they are also allowed to meet the requirements that will give them access to resources.

Member Montgomery-Steppe Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore called Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members present and voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed.**

Chapter 8

Control Over Spiritual Creative and Cultural Life

MOTION: Member Grills moved that the words in the Interim Report 1 “reverse the effects of Anti-Black discrimination polices and preventing discrimination in the industry and ongoing corporate practices” need to be more specific and more precise.

Member Lewis Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore called for Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes: 8**, 0 **Nays: 0**. **The motion passed**

Chapter 9

Stolen Labor and Hindered opportunity

The Task Force had no questions nor made new recommendations.

Chapter 10

Unjust Legal System

MOTION: Member Grills moved to add language referencing the need to reduce the disparities, stops, and use of force by law enforcement. The language used could consist of developing stronger accountability systems for officers that engage in harmful conduct, and reduce the scope of law enforcement authority within the public safety systems and shift to care-centered community-based interventions as well as the ample funding that would support both public and community safety.

MOTION: Member Grills moved that in order to reduce disparities in incarceration, we need to root out policies such as prosecutorial conduct incentives that are nominally race neutral but

actually have racially disparate impacts. Additionally, anti-Black implicit bias among law enforcement personnel, Prosecutors, Judges, Probation, and Parole officers, as well as custody staff who work within the jail facilities, invest in institutions that use care-based services, such as education, youth development, jobs, and living wages.

Member Montgomery-Steppe Seconded the motion

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore asked Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members present and voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed**

Chapter 11

Harm and Neglect Mental, Physical and Public Health

MOTION: **Member Grills** moved that the Advisory Committee work with DOJ to include the following recommendations:

-Make Medi-Cal reforms, including the California Advancing Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) Framework, more flexibility to allow for the addition of Community Defined Evidence-based Practices to billable outpatient services available to Black consumers.

-Put a moratorium on requirements that intervention strategies be solely predicated on evidenced-based practices given the lack of cultural integrity and adequate research of their effectiveness for African Americans. As an alternative, expand the number of CDEPs and practice-based approaches led by community-based organizations'

-Establish a moratorium on requiring evidenced-based practices that are required for intervention for African American Communities because they were not researched designed, or field-tested using Best practice research methods.

Member Bradford Seconded the motion

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore asked Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members present and voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed**

Chapter 12

The Wealth Gap

MOTION: Member Grills moved that funding and technical assistance be provided for Black-led and Black-based community land trusts. The focus and emphasis would be to support wealth building and create permanent affordable housing.

Member Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore asked Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members present and voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed.**

Universal Edits

Chair Moore proposed two universal edits to the report:

Item #1- Change the word Racism to Castism:

Because no motion was made by Task Force members to adopt this change in the Interim Report following the discussion, this item was not adopted.

Item #2-Change the word Blacks to African Americans

MOTION: Member Lewis moved that the words “Black American” be replaced with the words “African American.”

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore asked **Parliamentarian Johnson** to call for the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford,
Member Grills, Member Lewis, Member Montgomery Steppe.
Nays: 0

Abstentions: Member Holder, Member Tamaki

There were 8 members voting: 6 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**, 2 **Abstentions**.
The motion passed.

Chair Moore then asked the Task Force if they had any questions or comments on the draft Foreword she circulated. Chair Moore acknowledged Member Holder's questions regarding the Foreword. Member Holder advised that they not be discussed because her concerns had been addressed. A short discussion then ensued about what could be included in a foreword.

After an in-depth review and discussion of additional edits and preliminary recommendations of the Interim Report's Introduction, Executive Summary, and 12 Chapters submitted by the Task force, SAAG Newman asked for a motion to approve the report.

Chair Moore called for a motion

MOTION: Member Bradford moved to approve the Introduction, the Executive Summary, and the 12 Chapters of the final draft Interim Report with the additional edits and preliminary recommendations that were provided by the Task Force, and further moved that the Advisory Committee, comprised of Members Bradford and Jones-Sawyer, will work with the DOJ to finalize the report based on the discussions in this meeting. Member Grills seconded the motion.

Chair Moore asked Parliamentarian Johnson to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Steppe
Nays: 0

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed**

16. Lunch 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Chair Moore opened the meeting by calling for a roll call attendance to reestablish a quorum. Parliamentarian Johnson called the roll:

Members present during roll call included: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe.

Five members are needed for a quorum, there were 7 members present and **a quorum was Re-established.**

17. Community Engagement Plan Update & Discussion Regarding Agreement: Member Grills (Professor Stoll could not join due to an agenda time change and technical difficulties)

Member Grills provided the following update and status of deliverables of the Community Engagement project:

Member Grills provided an update on the contract and reviewed a detailed slide presentation of the Bunche Center's contracting process, including the timeline for the vendor approval process and documented deliverables. Member Grills also provided the elements of the contract, a status update of accomplishments and appointments. The Bunche Center contracting timeline was presented. Member Grills provided task updates as follows: 1) All contracts/grants area nearly finalized; 2) Bunche Center created a shared Google Drive so that the Anchor organizations could share information with listening session teams; there are 29+ people with access; 3) An anchor organization listening session report form has been finalized; 4) A Statewide survey instrument has been developed with a number of variables; 5) The survey instrument has been beta tested; 6.) The survey for community listening session participants has been finalized; 7) The website/dashboard is near finalization...

Confirmed Appointments:

-**Ama Nyamekye** has been appointed as the Listening Session Facilitator

-**Mary Lee** has been appointed Anchor Organizations Convenor and Organizer

Contract Approvals:

The Anchor Organization Vendor Contracts that have been approved are:

-Black Equity Collective/ So Cal Grantmakers

-Coalition for a Just and Equitable Society (Fiscal Agent CABWHP)

-Afrikan Black Coalition

Contracts were also put in place for two Communication Firms:

-A/B Partners (They have since resigned)

-Young Communication

Contracts Not Yet Approved

-Vendor Contracts not finalized due to pending required documentation are:

-Black Equity Initiative (Congregations Organized for Prophetic Engagement)

-Repaired Nations

-Black Power Network/ California Calls Education Fund (Final paperwork was submitted this week to UCLA)

Member Grills reminded everyone that the Grant Contracting process for traditional Research Projects within the UC System and Community Based Research Project timelines do not always align. Therefore, The Bunche Center's timeline should be measured based on the California State requirements within the University School System. The Bunche Center does not control those requirements.

A detailed question and answer session took place amongst all present Task Force members regarding any outstanding concerns raised in conjunction with the Community Engagement project. Member Grills and Professor Stoll addressed each issue as it was raised and presented. A question was raised as to where 'in the plan' was the 'communication plan'...

Once all questions had been addressed, **Chair Moore** then moved the meeting to the next agenda item, Item 18.

18. Potential Action Item: Strategies for Communications on Press Inquiries and How to Educate the California Public on Report Findings

Member Grills gave a detailed presentation on the meeting she and Member Montgomery-Steppe attended with the Young Communications Firm. In addressing the comments that the firms had received \$1 million, she stated that neither Young Communications nor A/B Partners had received \$1 million. In fact, they had not received any funding thus far, due to contract delays. Grills explained that they had been working together on a communications strategy for the project until the March meeting and were planning to make a formal presentation at the April AB 3121 Reparations hearing, as requested by the Task Force.

Member Grills reported that both firms expressed their concern as to the manner they were treated during the March 2022 Task Force meeting, indicating that some Task Force members questioned their efforts in a way that was offensive and unfairly portrayed. Member Grills also reported that both firms expressed concern that the public characterizations of both firms at the March Task force meeting, called into question the reputations they had worked for many years to build. As a result, a toxic environment was being created making it difficult going forward. It also established a climate of no

confidence placing their work and image in a negative light prior to being given the opportunity or professional courtesy to make the presentation they were asked to make at the April meeting including the ability to answer questions previously raised. Member Grills shared that as a result of the disparaging remarks, A/B Partners had decided to withdraw from the Reparations project.

She added that the Young Communications Firm however, prepared a report to the Task Force as requested, which was presented by Member Grills. The Young Communications Firm expressed the need for the Task Force to provide specific direction and guidance to the Young Communications Firm (or in fact any communications firm working on behalf of the Task Force) going forward. In addition, the Young Communications wanted to make certain that the Task Force understood that it was not a publicist nor a handler.

Member Grills stated that the Task Force needs to clarify who is the targeted client, who specifically is responsible for providing direction to the communication firms, how the Task Force wants to handle incoming media requests, how they should be prioritized and who determines the measurements of success for the outlined scope of work. Young Communications also provided a series of recommendations that the Task Force should consider when structuring a media response process. The task force discussed whether there should be a single person identified as the Task Force spokesperson.

It was stressed that the promotion should focus on the activities of the Task Force and the community; e.g., the people, and that the Task Force needs to have an overall strategy for communicating with the public.

After Member Grills presented the report and recommendations submitted by the Young Communication Firm, **Chair Moore called for a motion from Member Grills.**

MOTION: Member Grills moved that the Task Force create an Advisory Committee of two that would work directly with the Communication Firms to develop and implement a communications strategy for messaging, outreach, triage, and press inquiries.

Member Lewis seconded the motion.

MOTION was made to AMEND the main motion: Member Holder moved to amend the motion, to name Members Grills and Montgomery-Steppe as the two Task Force members be this Advisory Committee.

Member Lewis seconded the motion.

The Chair called for discussion to amend the motion.

Following discussion,

Member Montgomery-Steppe requested Member Holder to respectfully remove her name from the motion. This issue was referred to Parliamentarian Johnson for point of order.

Parliamentarian Johnson advised that Member Holder could restate the motion to amend the main motion and not include Member Montgomery-Steppe as a member, or she could withdraw the motion altogether and the Task Force would then be able to go forward with the original motion on the floor.

The chair expressed her desire and need to be on the advisory committee, indicating that she had, among other things, a particular vision and was personally invested in the strategy outcome and believed that she should be on the Advisory Committee. Vice Chair Brown expressed that such comments placed a burden on the Task Force and that the focus should not be on any individual member's agenda.

Following the discussion, Member Steppe expressed her desire to remove her name from the identified advisory committee and asked Members Holder and Lewis to withdraw their motion and second.

Members Holder and Lewis agreed to withdraw the amended motion and the second.

The Task force returned to the main motion, which was to establish a two-- person Advisory Committee.

MOTION: It was moved by Member Grills and Seconded by **Member Lewis** that the Task Force create a two-person Advisory Committee that would work directly with the Communication Firms to develop a communications strategy for messaging, outreach, and triaging regarding media, press inquiries and commentaries.

Chair Moore called for Parliamentarian Johnson to call for the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: Vice Chair Brown

There were 8 members voting: 7 **Ayes** and 1 **Nay**. **The motion passed**

MOTION: Vice Chair Brown moved that the Chair be the official spokesperson for the Task Force with regard to media engagement and that would include due communication with the Task Force.

Member Montgomery-Steppe Seconded the motion

Chair Moore called for the discussion: **Member Lewis** asked what the words "Due

Communication” refer to in the stated motion? For clarification, **Vice Chair Brown** agreed that “Due Communication” means to ensure Task Force members are always made aware and in the loop of any communication decisions that are made affecting the Task Force. Per **Chair Moore**, as a practice, she already includes Task Force members. **Member Lewis** restated the definition of “Due Communication” as a way to formalize the existing Practice of informing the Task Force. **Vice Chair Brown** agreed with **Member Lewis**’ restatement of definition

Special Assistant Attorney General Brown reminded Task Force members that if they are contacted directly by media, notwithstanding this motion, they have the right to conduct the interview.

There were no other questions or discussion, therefore **Chair Moore** asked Parliamentarian **Johnson** to call for the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

Abstentions: Member Grills

There were 8 Members voting: 7 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**, 1 **Abstention**. **The motion passed.**

Chair asked for a motion naming herself and Member Montgomery-Steppe as members of the advisory Committee.

MOTION: Vice Chair Brown moved that Member Montgomery Steppe and the Chairperson be members of the Advisory Committee.

There was no second to the motion. The motion died, due to a lack of a second.

Chair asked for a motion as to who would be comprised of the advisory committee.

MOTION: Member Bradford moved that the Advisory Committee members shall consist of Member Grills and Chair Moore, the two individuals who have worked on this issue this far.

Member Lewis seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion and made her concerns known about the advisory committee and stated that she had a vision Vice Chair Brown stated that the Task Force should stay on course and address the issue and the people’s agenda. Member Montgomery-Steppe There was no discussion, therefore

Chair Moore called for **Parliamentarian Johnson** to call for the vote.

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

Abstentions: 0

There were 8 Members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed.**

Chair Moore asked if there were other comments on the agenda item, there were none. The Chair declared a 15-minute break.

Chair Moore made her concerns known about the advisory committee and stated that she had a vision. Vice Chair Brown stated that the Task Force should stay on course and address the issue and the people's agenda.

19. Break 3:30 – 3:45 p.m.

Chair Moore opened the meeting by calling for a roll call attendance to establish a quorum. **Parliamentarian Johnson** called the roll.

Members present during roll call included: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe.

5 members are needed for a quorum, there were 8 members present and **a quorum was re-established.**

20. Potential Action Item: Schedule of Future Meetings: Members Moore and Lewis
Member Lewis turned the meeting over to **DOJ SAAG Damon Brown** for an update:

SAAG Brown stated that based on prior adopted procedures, the Task Force was polled for meeting availability in both July and August but was unable to solidify a quorum. **SAAG Brown** informed the Task Force that he will continue to poll the Task Force for July, August, and will extend his search to include September in an effort to obtain a quorum for the next meeting. **SAAG Brown** suggested that the Task Force proceed with developing the agenda for the next meeting and he will provide the date of the next meeting once he able to obtain a quorum based on Task Force availability. In light of Interim Report 1 being released in June and the potentiality of not having an official meeting until September, **Member Lewis** suggested that DOJ might be able to arrange an informal gathering of the Task Force to commemorate the release of Interim Report 1. **SAAG Brown** stated there might be an opportunity to collaborate and engage some of the Community Organizations to establish an event that is not a public meeting, and no business is conducted. This gathering would be to acknowledge the release of the Interim Report 1.

MOTION: **Vice Chair Brown** moved that the Task Force meet in June at the appropriate

time and to consider Los Angeles as the meeting location. **Member Bradford seconded the motion.**

Chair Moore called for the discussion. **Member Grills** reminded everyone of the June 1st release date of the report is a Wednesday and might not be practical for ensuring successful attendance from the public unless the gathering is scheduled for the evening. **Member Tamaki** stated that they need to consider the media cycle when scheduling an evening event.

SAAG Brown offered the State Capitol in Sacramento might be a viable place for the Task Force to consider for the gathering.

Vice Chair Brown also suggested Saint Paul Baptist Church as an option as well. Because Sacramento would be hosting the official Task Force meeting in the fall of this year, and they would solicit Saint Paul Baptist Church as a viable option for regular Task Force meeting at that time.

In an effort to reduce unforeseen logistic challenges and in the spirit of compromise, **Vice Chair Brown and Member Bradford withdrew their motion.** There were no other motions on the floor.

MOTION: Member Lewis moved to have a gathering of the Task Force to celebrate the release of the Interim Report the first week of June 2022 at the California State Capitol.

Member Montgomery-Steppe Seconded the motion

Chair Moore called for the Discussion: No Discussion

Chair Moore asked **Parliamentarian Johnson** to take the vote.

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe
Nays: 0

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed**

MOTION: Member Lewis moved the next scheduled Task Force Meeting be held in September 2022.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: The consensus was to include the location of the September meeting in the motion. **Member Lewis and Vice Chair Brown withdrew their motion.**

MOTION: Member Lewis moved that the next scheduled Task Force Meeting be held

in September 2022 in Los Angeles.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the motion.

Chair Moore called for the discussion: No discussion

Chair Moore asked **Parliamentarian Johnson** to take the vote

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe

Nays: 0

There were 8 members voting: 8 Ayes, 0 Nays: **The motion passed**

Member Lewis requested the Task Force to agree on the dates, location, and topics for discussion for the remaining life of the Task Force. Member Lewis and Chair Moore have determined there are ten remaining meetings that can be scheduled under AB3121. They have been able to trim down the meetings based on the original list of locations recommended to the seven remaining locations already determined. They are:

- Los Angeles	-Allensworth	-Bakersfield	-Sacramento
- San Diego	-Oakland	- Inglewood	

This means there are three additional meetings that should be scheduled to insure more inclusivity.

The Task Force agreed that the Advisory Committee should solicit recommendations for additional cities, counties, and municipalities and report back at the September meeting with a newly formed schedule, suggested locations, and topics for review and approval.

21. Action Item: Agenda for Next Meeting

SAAG Brown requested the Task Force to review and make changes to the proposed Agenda topic slated for discussion at the September 2022 Task Force meeting.

Chair Moore called for a motion to approve the proposed draft agenda.
Motion

Vice Chair Brown moved to approve the proposed draft agenda items as presented.
Member Bradford Seconded the Motion

Chair Moore called for the discussion: The proposed agenda had not yet been updated to reflect the new timeline for the next meeting that is now scheduled for September. Item #4 (Celebration of Report and discussion of report Findings) should be removed and replaced with: A discussion on the forms of reparations and comparative models of reparations under the Domestic and International Human Rights law.

It was also agreed amongst Task Force members to dedicate additional time for the human rights and International law framework discussion. As a result, it was determined that:

Day One of the September meeting would be dedicated to a discussion on Human Rights and International Law for reparations.

Day Two of the September meeting would be to focus on a conversation around the Scope of Work with the Economist, Subpoena Update, including all other remaining agenda items.

Vice Chair Brown and **Member Lewis** withdrew their original motion.

Chair Moore called for the Motion

MOTION: Member Lewis moved that Item #4 on the proposed agenda be removed and replaced with a discussion on Reparations and Comparative Models under Domestic and International law.

Vice Chair Brown Seconded the Motion

Chair Moore asked **Parliamentarian Johnson** to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe.

Nays: 0

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**, **The motion passed.**

MOTION: Member Montgomery-Steppe moved to approve the proposed agenda as corrected and to dedicate day one to the discussion on the forms of reparations and comparative models of reparations under the Domestic and International Human Rights law. And day two to the remainder of the agenda. Vice Chair Brown Seconded the Motion

Chair Moore asked **Parliamentarian Johnson** to take the vote:

Ayes: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe.

There were 8 members voting: 8 **Ayes**, 0 **Nays**. **The motion passed.**

22. Potential Action Item: Unfinished Business

SAAG Brown had one clarification for Unfinished Business. Regarding the parameters

around the terms African American versus Blacks as documented in the Report. He wanted to make sure it was clear that data or citations that referenced the term. The term Black would keep and remain consistent with the sources from which it was derived or obtained and that the Advisory Committee that was formed can massage the change to African American in the other places in the report.

Chair Moore agreed that the parameters were clear and understood.

Vice Chair Brown then provided closing remarks.

22. Meeting Adjourned