

# AFRICAN AMERICAN REPARATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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DECEMBER 2021 REPORT

*Efforts to Support the Preparation  
of a San Francisco Reparations Plan*

SAN FRANCISCO  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
COMMISSION



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# PURPOSE AND FORMATION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AFRICAN AMERICAN REPARATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In February 2020, District 10 Supervisor and Board President Shamann Walton introduced a resolution to address reparations to San Francisco's Black communities, building on a powerful nationwide movement to call for federal, state and local governments to acknowledge the harms that policy decisions have played in perpetuating racial inequities in the United States.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed the ordinance officially establishing the San Francisco African American Reparations Advisory Committee (AARAC) in December 2020. Over the course of two years, the fifteen member Advisory Committee is tasked with developing a San Francisco Reparations Plan that addresses the institutional, City-sanctioned harm that has been inflicted upon African American communities in San Francisco. The legislation specifically prioritizes improving education, housing, workforce development, economic opportunities, financial stability, small businesses, transit access and food security while reducing violence, health disparities and over-criminalization experienced in our city's Black communities.

## Report Context

This report is the Committee's first milestone, to be presented to the Board of Supervisors, Human Rights Commission and the Mayor six months after the Committee's initial meeting. This document is intended to give a general outline of the Committee's vision, direction and desired outcomes, and provide a glimpse into the research and outreach they plan to take on over the next two years. This is not intended to be prescriptive, and the Committee will continue to refine as appropriate as they gather more input from the community and incorporate expert analysis into their work.

# San Francisco African American Reparations Advisory Committee Members

The San Francisco African American Reparations Advisory Committee (AARAC) is comprised of 15 members, officially appointed by the Board of Supervisors on January 20, 2021. In order to maintain diversity within the Committee, each committee seat has a designated role:



**DR. JAMES LANCE TAYLOR**

**SEAT 1**  
An individual who works for a media outlet that principally serves the African American community, is a storyteller of African American stories, or is a historian with expertise in African American history



**NIKCOLE CUNNINGHAM**

**SEAT 6**  
An individual who has experienced discrimination in the workplace



**ANJETIE EKANEM**

**SEAT 11**  
A person who works in the technology industry with experience in the field of technological equity



**TINISCH HOLLINS (Vice Chair)**

**SEAT 2**  
An individual who has been displaced from San Francisco due to gentrification



**GLORIA BERRY**

**SEAT 7**  
An individual who has experienced or is experiencing homelessness



**STARR WILLIAMS**

**SEAT 12**  
A person who is between the ages of 14 and 24, inclusive, with experience working with community groups serving the African American community



**ERIC McDONNELL (Chair)**

**SEAT 3**  
An individual with expertise in private equity, venture capital, or fundraising in the financial industry



**DANIEL LANDRY**

**SEAT 8**  
An individual with expertise in the impact of redevelopment activities in the Fillmore District and the Western Addition on Black communities



**SHAKEYLA O'CAIN**

**SEAT 13**  
A person representing the sectors served by the Office of Economic and Workforce Development (construction, building and trades, hospitality, and medical sectors) with experience working in predominantly African American communities



**REV. DR. AMOS BROWN**

**SEAT 4**  
An individual who is 65 years of age or older and who has lived in a predominantly African American community



**TIFFANY WALKER-CARTER**

**SEAT 9**  
An individual with experience as a small business owner principally serving the African American community



**LATICIA ERVING**

**SEAT 14**  
An individual with experience as a parent or caregiver of a child or children experiencing barriers to or disparate treatment in education



**OMEREDE 'RICO' HAMILTON**

**SEAT 5**  
An individual who has been incarcerated



**GWENDOLYN BROWN**

**SEAT 10**  
A person who is employed by or in a leadership position in a charitable, social service, or religious organization principally serving the African-American community



**YOLANDA HARRIS**

**SEAT 15**  
An individual who has lived or is currently living in public housing

## Milestones

**June 1, 2021**



First meeting of the African American Reparations Advisory Committee

**December 1, 2021**



AARAC submits a report to the BoS, Mayor and HRC summarizing research plan, outreach and other efforts it intends to undertake in developing a San Francisco Reparations Plan

**December 1, 2022**



The AARAC will submit a draft plan to the Board of Supervisors

**June 1, 2023**



The AARAC will submit a final plan to the Board of Supervisors

**January 18, 2024**



The AARAC will sunset, having completed their work

# HISTORY

*From the legislation: Chronicles the legacy of American chattel slavery, post-Civil War government-sanctioned discrimination against African Americans, and ongoing institutional discrimination that has prevented the enslaved and their descendants from fully benefiting from the growth of the U.S. economy, with an emphasis on systemic, City-sanctioned discrimination that has adversely impacted the lives of Black San Franciscans)*

## Past Harms — Locally

The cruel treatment of African Americans in San Francisco and California predates the creation of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1852, an African American correspondent for two Black-owned papers, *The Elevator* and *The Pacific Appeal*, left California after five years. Some believe the journalist left because of the state's anti-black laws<sup>1</sup>.

Another Black writer for the San Francisco *Elevator* noted that Black women and men were limited from full participation in the opportunities available<sup>2</sup>. The Alexander family is said to have left San Francisco in the 1850s due to discrimination<sup>3</sup>. During this time, California was under pressure by Southern states to become a slave state; this worried many of the Black residents and prompted them to sell their property and leave the state<sup>4</sup>.

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1 <http://npshistory.com/publications/transportation/sweet-freedoms-plains.pdf>

2 IBID

3 IBID

4 IBID

The frustration and plight of the African American in California is captured in comments made by Mr. E.A. Booth and Mr. Dettter at the Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the Colored Citizens of the State of California, held in the City of Sacramento, in 1856. Mr. E.A. Booth remarked:

*Our constituents feel deeply the disabilities which we suffer. Under the present laws of this State, as they refer to our testimony and the school privileges of colored children, and they are willing to join you and do their part in the struggle for our rights. It is with regret I acknowledge that we have some among us who are indifferent to their condition, but I trust that all such will soon see and feel that every colored man is the victim of bitter prejudice and unjust laws, and that they can lend their influence to change the one and abate the other; to this end how important it is that we should be united; if it be true that 'union is strength,' then is it also true, that division is weakness? Who then speaks of disunion or weakness? Brothers in suffering and oppression!, our experience teaches us that by union only can we accomplish the purpose for which we have assembled. Let us drive out from our midst all local or sectional prejudice; we are all brothers, whether from Missouri or Maine, from New York or Alabama; crushed by the same power, let us be actuated by the same motives, the same aspirations; then down with the demon discord, and from to-day let us labor in union for the common good.<sup>5</sup>*

Mr Dettter added to the conversation:

*I sincerely hope that love and unity may govern us in our actions. Why have we convened together? Because the law, relating to our testimony in the Courts of California, is but a shadow. It affords no protection to our families or property. I [may] see the assassin plunge his dagger to the vitals of my neighbor, yet, in the eyes of the law, I see it not. I may overhear the robber or incendiary plotting the injury or the utter ruin of my fellow citizen, and yet, in the judgment of the law, I hear it not. The robbery may follow, the conflagration may do its work, and the author of the evil may go unpunished, because only a colored man saw the act or heard the plot.*

*"Under these circumstances who are really injured and losers by the law? It deprives colored men from testifying in cases where white persons are parties. Is it not evident that the white citizen is an equal sufferer with us? When will the people of this State learn that justice to the colored man is justice to themselves? Why, in the despotic lands of Europe the humblest servant may approach his sovereign, present the statement of his grievance, and rarely does he fail to obtain redress; but here, in this boasted land of liberty and equality, where the people are the sovereigns, the laws but express the popular sense of right; the judges interpret, and the courts enforce them. What redress have we from the legal tribunal? What protection from injustice have we? Even the ministers of the law are often compelled to stifle their convictions of right or wrong, and do violence to their sense of justice under this enactment. Mr. President, I do not believe this state of things can last; the people of this State cannot be interested in upholding and continuing an act which never has been and never can be made compatible with the safety and security of the lives and property of those whom, by a gross sophism, it assumes to benefit and protect. It is an act alike disgraceful to the intelligence of this State, and a foul blot upon the pages of her Statute Book. Friends, let us feel assured that a brighter day is opening, the public mind is awakening, let us continue to hope and work for this change, and may heaven crown our efforts with success.<sup>6</sup>*

San Francisco's Black community has seen no shortage of documentation, research, and convenings to understand and address these disparities over many decades. However, despite all of the work to make substantial progress, the Committee notes that outcomes for Black San Franciscans remain worse today than they were in the 1960s. The Black population in the City has dwindled to below six percent, homeownership has fallen off and inequities in health and education outcomes have been exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic.

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5 <https://omeka.coloredconventions.org/items/show/266>

6 <https://omeka.coloredconventions.org/items/show/266>



## Urban Renewal Era

Beginning in the mid-1940s and lasting until the 1970s, the period of urban history known as Urban Renewal marked a period of large scale, federally-funded development initiatives that would go on to have long lasting socioeconomic and spatial effects on cities that continue to this day.

When the industrial boom that drove Black migration subsided in 1945 when World War II ended, the shipyards closed and Black San Franciscans faced employment discrimination and rising unemployment rates. They were also denied housing throughout much of the city, so most of the Black population came to be heavily concentrated in the Western Addition and Bayview-Hunters Point. It was during that time that the Fillmore was known as the "Harlem of the West"-- a vibrant corridor that became a gateway for Black jazz musicians thanks to the concentration of Black-owned and Black-serving venues and hotels. The Fillmore Corridor was a vibrant destination for the city's Black population, with restaurants, theaters, storefronts and other businesses that catered to a Black clientele.

Like many cities across the United States, throughout the 1950s San Francisco began to use federal funding available from the newly-formed Housing and Home Finance Agency (the Department of Housing and Urban Development's predecessor) to engage in "slum clearance."<sup>7</sup> Local agencies used redevelopment as a catalyst to push out entire communities, designating certain blocks to be "blighted," and thus ripe for City intervention.

Under controversial Director M. Justin Herman, who headed the agency from 1959 until his death in 1971, the SF Redevelopment Agency ultimately displaced over 20,000 primarily Black residents in 60 city blocks of the Fillmore District and Western Addition. Displaced households were issued Certificates of Preference guaranteeing them preference in affordable housing lotteries; however, the program can be difficult to navigate and there is little known about the households who historically received those certificates. In the ensuing decades, the area has become some of the most valuable real estate in San Francisco, and former residents have been not only priced out in many cases, but also robbed of the opportunity to build a legacy generational wealth through property ownership. Urban Renewal is perhaps the most significant example of how the City and County of San Francisco as an institution played a role in undermining Black wealth and actively displacing the city's Black population.

7 [Fifty Years of Redevelopment](#), SPUR *Urbanist*. March 1, 1999

## Continuing Harm

Negative health outcomes across almost all health measures impact Black people in San Francisco at higher rates<sup>8</sup>, including higher mortality rates and lower life expectancy.

Studies suggest education, income and health outcomes are often connected. Low income and educational achievement can be used as indicators for health and wellbeing.

The educational system also continues to fail African American youth, literally and figuratively. Access to educational opportunities and resources can vary from neighborhood to neighborhood, and some schools within the district have different academic opportunities and resources available to its students. Similarly, schools are not adequately prepared to support their students. Around 7% of the school district population is African American, while nearly a third of suspensions are African American. Research posits not everyone has access to quality academic opportunities (Price, 2021). Principals can transfer “problem” students, for example; students can graduate without being able to read.

The Black community is also suffering continued harm from lack of Black space here in San Francisco. The City’s inability to reopen the Fillmore Heritage Center (1330 Fillmore Street) is one example. The Heritage Center, a place that has brought so much joy and opportunity to the Black community, sits empty. The AARAC will prioritize identifying and securing Black spaces throughout the city, including the Fillmore Heritage Center, for revitalization.

The allocation, and the quantity and quality, of resources can contribute to the persistent inequality:

- [The Loneliness of Being Black in San Francisco \(Published 2016\)](#)
- [San Francisco has done everything to the Bayview except fix problems](#)
- [Data Prove the Truth of ‘The Last Black Man in San Francisco](#)

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8 <https://www.potreroview.net/health-disparities-plague-san-francisco/>



# RESEARCH

## National, State and/or local Strategies

- Who is doing what you would like to see done here in San Francisco?:
- What are they doing that could be replicated or tried?
- What are the current assets, resources, allies or supports?
- Are there liabilities? What are they? Why?

## Invited Guests

- Theodore R. Johnson, Author, *When the Stars Begin to Fall: Overcoming Racism and Renewing the Promise of America*
- Majeid Crawford, Executive Director, New Community Leadership Foundation

## Potential Guest Speakers Identified by AARAC

- John A. Powell, Othering & Belonging Institute (UC Berkeley)
- Fania Davis
- William (Sandy) Darity, UNC; co-author of "From Here to Equality: Reparations for Black Americans in the 21st Century"
- Elaine Brown, founding Black Panther Party member
- Movement 4 Black Lives
- N'COBRA
- Robin Rue Simmons, City of Evanston (IL) City Council
- Michael Nabors, Chair, Evanston NAACP
- Darrick Hamilton, Director, Institute for the Study of Race, Stratification and Political Economy at The New School
- Dr. Shirley Weber, California Secretary of State
- Greg Francis, Attorney and Author, "Just Harvest"
- Reverend Arnold Townsend, Fillmore Community
- Kamilah Moore, Chair, California State Reparations Task Force

# OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PRIORITIES

## Priority Outreach Questions

- What's the scope of and eligibility requirements for a citywide reparations program?
- What are the means for disbursing reparations?
- How do you make whole those who have been wronged or who continue to suffer harm from historical wrongs?
- How can reparations help close racial wealth gaps,
- How can reparations address ongoing discrimination, anti-Black prejudice, and entrenched socioeconomic inequities?

## Community Engagement

The Committee is committed to getting input from Black San Franciscans across all neighborhoods, specifically District 5 (Fillmore/Western Addition), District 6 (Tenderloin/SOMA), District 10 (Bayview-Hunters Point) and District 11 (Lakeview).

In addition to direct outreach, the Committee would like to use Community Engagement as an opportunity to engage high school and college-aged students around reparations and Black San Francisco by creating a program for young people to learn how to develop, administer and analyze surveys.

## Methods of Community Outreach:

- Newspaper ads in local Black news outlets, op-eds, outdoor advertising (billboards, bus shelters)
- Newsletters, emails, social media posts
- Direct mailers
- Community rallies (as permitted)
- Virtual Town Halls
- Building relationships with community-based organizations
- Black Student Unions

## Certificate of Preference Holders

Thousands of Black San Franciscans who were displaced in the 1960s and 1970s received Certificates of Preference (COPs) to ostensibly return to the city; however, there is little public information available on the trajectory of program participants over the years. The Committee wants to work closely with the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure - the SF Redevelopment Agency's successor - to identify how and where COPs have been used, and to identify barriers to using them as the program intended.

The Committee would also like to engage with COP holders directly to gather first-hand accounts of the effects of displacement, including why some San Franciscans ultimately did not return to the city, and to understand how to adequately address their needs when developing the Reparations Plan.

## Policymakers

## Researchers

# SUBCOMMITTEES

In order to fulfill the objectives laid out in the ordinance forming the AARAC, the Committee decided to split into four **Subcommittees** to delve deeper into their respective subject matter areas. The Committee determined four areas of immediate priority: Economic Empowerment, Education, Health and Policy. Each Subcommittee meets outside of the full Committee meeting, and over the past six months they have worked to identify their goals, research priorities and intended impact.

## Economic Empowerment

### **Subcommittee Members:**

Anietie Ekanem (Subcommittee Lead), Omerede 'Rico' Hamilton, Starr Williams, Shakeyla O'Cain, Gwen Brown

### **Goals**

We see that building back BLACK will empower all San Franciscans. We will leverage emerging industries like artificial intelligence and cannabis as well as growth in traditional white collar and trade related industries.

We believe that reparations should apply to all Black San Franciscans (as we move closer to define what that means) regardless of gender, religion, class, or age.

We hope that other San Franciscans will redefine themselves to allow the empowerment of Black San Franciscans.

Given that the median income for Black households (\$30,442) in San Francisco is one-third the citywide median income (\$104,552), the San Francisco Reparations Plan represents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to address our city's persistent racial wealth gap. As the primary vehicle for wealth creation in the United States, it is imperative to prioritize homeownership initiatives and to invest in opportunities that create more paths to ownership for public housing residents.

### **Objectives**

We are focusing on three areas:

#### **1. Quantifying Black Economic Loss**

- » Work with outside experts to identify process to quantify economic loss and give a dollar amount to "Chronicle the legacy of bias, racism and discrimination."
  - For example, how do we measure the cost of redlining.
  - How do we measure the loss of the forced displacement of Black San Franciscans from the Fillmore during redevelopment
- » Work with community to identify additional factors (see community engagement)

#### **2. Community engagement**

- » Community engagement on what should be included in economic loss
- » Community engagement on what should be included in economic empowerment for Black Reparations in San Francisco

#### **3. Refining Goals for Economic Empowerment**

- » Committee has agreed to read the reports for next round of defining strategies for economic empowerment
- » Developing Recommendations for disbursing reparations
- » Outlines the scope of and eligibility for a citywide reparations program

## Outcomes

We want African-American San Franciscans to experience economic stability and growth. Economic certainty will replace the uncertainty that so many feel.

While we are still defining what that would look like and methods associated with it, we have prioritized the following 4 areas of economic empowerment:

### 1. Universal/Guaranteed income and lump sum hybrid

to ensure that all Black San Franciscans meet the area median income<sup>9</sup>

### 2. Housing and Spatial Justice

#### Housing

- Increase rates of Black homeownership
- Support in owning more than one residential or commercial property
- Incentives for owning commercial property to ensure the viability of Black-owned businesses
- Reimagining publicly-subsidized homeownership programs to ensure wealth building opportunities. The current below market rate (BMR) model has rules in place that prohibit homeowners from achieving the same level of value in their property as market-rate owners.

#### Spatial Justice

- To address the impact and legacy of displacement in the Redevelopment Era, Black San Franciscans need neighborhoods that include commercial activity, open space, safe streets and affordable housing to thrive
- Vibrant cultural centers and institutions that center the Black community, such as:
  - 1550 Evans
  - Fillmore Heritage Center
  - African American Arts and Culture Complex
  - San Francisco African-American Arts and Culture District
  - And others as identified through the community outreach process

### 3. Black Business growth and sustainability

*Black San Franciscans need to be prioritized in local growth industries, and educational, professional and economic development pipelines need to be defined and built to ensure successful outcomes.*

### 4. Job creation, attainment, and equitable pay

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<sup>9</sup> \$93,250 for a single person in 2021 (<https://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/Documents/MOH/Asset%20Management/2021%20AMI-IncomeLimits-HMFA.pdf>)

# Education

## Subcommittee Members:

*Gloria Berry (Subcommittee Lead), Laticia Erving, Nikcole Cunningham, Starr Williams, Tiffany Walker-Carter and Omerede 'Rico' Hamilton*

## Purpose

### Research

1. History of educational disparities that affect Black students in San Francisco
2. Quantify the cost to address disparities
3. Tracing the effects of redlining; addressing tax incentives and lottery revenue and their effects on driving educational inequities

### Focus

1. Elevating effective policies and program models across private, charter and independent schools to implement across SFUSD schools
2. Creating bold incentives to hire and retain Black educators

## Objectives

- We will write educational policies to change the negative impact of Black children in San Francisco's schools.
- We will research laws and harm that prohibit Black people from being successful in San Francisco's schools.
- We will partner with the Policy Subcommittee and the SFUSD School Board to develop policies that allow both teachers and students in public schools enough resources for success.
- We will recommend the development of a new school, age 2-college that implements specialized programming-from a longer day, to a STEM curriculum with a "We Are Family" philosophy-tailored to the students that create a culture conducive to social-emotional learning as well as knowledge of self.
- Building an educational pipeline that includes older adults who are looking to advance their education or build new skills. Often returning students are deterred by educational costs and loans, so creating pathways for adult learners to pursue certification, training, etc. without an additional burden is vital.
- We will recommend an Office of Neighborhood Safety that will focus on mentoring and furthering the education of youth that have dropped out, to include a stipend to participate; the majority of staff will be previously incarcerated and not currently using illegal drugs. We will partner with the District Attorney's office and the Public Defender's to identify those most affected by the public school to prison pipeline. Similar to the Office of Neighborhood Safety model that was very successful at reducing homicide numbers in Richmond, CA.
- Compensation for the harm brought to Black children due to the failure of the San Francisco Unified School District.

## Outcomes

Success will be measured by extreme results in performance and not the traditional movement of the needle by just one percent. Our children will no longer be in the bottom of reports but at the top and San Francisco will be a model for the country in how to eliminate racial educational disparities.

- **Short term goals**

- Hiring Black tutors and paraprofessional staff
- San Francisco Board of Supervisors apologize through proclamation for all the policies past and present that harm the Black community and pledge to push through legislation that will support the Reparations Committee's findings and solutions

- **Long term goals**

- Happy children and Black teachers with living wages
- Love
- The whole city will be impacted by Black success
- Hire economic analyser, education expert and lawyer
- Housing for teachers
- Wraparound services
- Therapy
- Black culture in schools (drumlines, dancers)
- Internships
- More Counselors
- Pipelines to diverse professions
- Mentors

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## Health Subcommittee

"Reparations must also address ongoing harms to Black people in the United States, including but not limited to police and state violence, mass criminalization, incarceration, institutionalization, deportation, and exclusion, segregation, and structural employment and housing discrimination, food and service apartheid, denial of health care, and high rates of disability and stress-related conditions, high rates of maternal and infant mortality, and lower than average life expectancy, forced sterilization, and denial of reproductive care and gender, sexual, and reproductive autonomy in Black communities."- Reparations Now Toolkit, M4BL

### **Subcommittee Members:**

Reverend Dr. Amos C. Brown (Subcommittee Lead), Shakeyla O'Cain and Laticia Erving

### **Purpose/Priorities:**

To research, elevate and provide solutions to address the past, present, and future harm to Black people in San Francisco caused by health disparities, environmental injustices, and the denial of adequate and timely health care in our communities. Our ultimate goal is for Black people to be holistically well.

### **Objectives/Areas of Focus:**

- To identify reparations in the forms of Restitution, Rehabilitation, and Compensation for the areas of Mental health, Physical Health, Health Education, Access.
- To provide research-based recommendations to the African American Reparations Advisory Committee

## Outcomes:

### Restitution:

- Investment into community Health Clinics including mental health and prenatal facilities—especially Black-run clinics
- Oversight of Housing Developments to ensure safe, updated, liveable housing accommodations
- Clean up of Shipyard
  - » Improving air quality that causes cancer, asthma, etc.
- Educational Pathways for Black Doctors and Psychologists
- Declare community violence as a public health crisis
- Access to nutritious food and physical spaces
  - » Farmers Markets in Black Communities
  - » Partnership with Organic Garden and similar organizations
    - Outside gyms at parks

### Rehabilitation:

- Free Mental Health Support
  - » Prioritizing:
    - Victims of violent crimes
    - Previously incarcerated
    - War-zone residents
    - Substance abuse
- Health Education
  - » Routine podcasts, article updates, campaigns, etc.
- Free Comprehensive Prenatal/Maternal Health Care
- Culturally sensitive treatment for substance abuse

### Compensation:

- Funds to acknowledge environmental harm, mass incarceration, housing disparities, denial of care
- Basic income for basic needs (reduces stress and heart disease that plagues Black community)
- Stipends/student loan forgiveness/housing for Black Doctors working in SF (specific neighborhoods)
- Sharing of Stories
  - » Uplift the Black experience with health in SF in efforts to release the trauma

## SUPPORTIVE QUOTES:

*"Giving people money without preparing them to achieve the goals that they want to achieve is not good," she said. "For them to benefit, we need community engagement."*

*- Dr. Zea Malawa, Director of Expecting Justice's Abundant Birth Project*

*"Forces that shape societal structures, including power, money, and access to resources, inevitably become embodied in health and will continue to shape health patterns unless they are addressed. "*

*- Dr. Mary Bassett, Harvard Health Professor,  
and Sandro Galea, Dean, Boston University School of Public Health*

*"Cash restitution would save lives... There is a strong positive correlation between socioeconomic status or income and health outcomes, including mortality."*

*- Dr. Mary Bassett, Harvard Health Professor*

# Policy

## Subcommittee Members:

Daniel Landry (*Subcommittee Lead*), Omerede 'Rico' Hamilton, Yolanda Harris, Gwen Brown, Tinisch Hollins and James Lance Taylor

## Purpose

Our intention is to develop policy and legislative priorities centering reparations for African Americans that can be implemented as part of San Francisco City Charter.

### Implementation of Reparations Legislation

1. Identify specific policies to change or amend to mandate reparations through city ordinance and the city charter.
2. Research previous and current city tax codes to help craft a Reparations Tax.
3. Implement past recommendations of reports, and studies by rewriting the language as official reparations legislation policies.

### Areas of Focus

1. Systemic disparities: Legal system, medical system, housing, educational system, and criminal system.
2. Any Institutional systems that have legally hindered Black people establish generational wealth.

## Objectives

- **We will** choose current enforceable laws that disproportionately affect Black people.
- **We will** unpack and review the current laws that have negatively impacted Black people.
- **We will** partner and work closely with the Education Subcommittee and the Economic Empowerment Subcommittee to collaborate to ensure policies are concise and synchronized.
- **We will** begin to research how to make legislation with teeth from previous recommendations put before the city i.e., African American Out Migration Report, Unfinished Agenda, and War on Drugs Report.
- **We will** review other African American Task Force Committee Subcommittees initial proposed recommendations policies prior to final submission to the SF Board of Supervisors and Mayor.
- **Who is impacted?**  
Entire Black population in San Francisco.  
*Specific Populations:* Infants, children, adults, and seniors. In all San Francisco Neighborhoods, Zip codes, and impacted Citywide.

## Outcomes

- All Reparations Legislation policies proposed to the city of San Francisco will become law.
- Each Black/African American individual, born and raised and who has lived in San Francisco since the incorporation of the City and County of San Francisco receives reparations.



# WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

How do you measure success?

## REFERENCES

- [SWEET FREEDOM'S PLAINS: African Americans on the Overland Trails 1841-1869 By Shirley Ann Wilson Moore, PhD. For the National Park Service](#)
- [Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the Colored Citizens of the State of California, Held in the City of Sacramento, Dec. 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1856](#)
- [Fifty Years of Redevelopment, SPUR Urbanist. March 1, 1999](#)
- [Health Disparities Plague San Francisco, The Potrero View, September 2019](#)
- [AMI income limits, HMFA; Maximum income by household size 2021](#)
- [The Loneliness of Being Black in San Francisco, The New York Times, July 20, 2016](#)
- [San Francisco Has Done Everything to the Bayview - Except Fix Problems, Curbed SF, February 18, 2020](#)
- [Data Prove the Truth of 'The Last Black Man in San Francisco,' Quartz, June 10, 2019](#)

## APPENDIX

- [Racial Segregation in the San Francisco Bay Area, Part 2](#)
- [New Map Shows the Decline of SF's Black Population](#)
- [African American Segregation in San Francisco](#)
- [Fillmore Street 1960](#)
- [The Fillmore: Timeline](#)
- [James Baldwin's visit to Bayview Hunters Point: Racism, censorship and a vision of democracy](#)
- Eminent domain
- [1858 outmigration of Blacks \(A. Broussard, the Frontier\)](#)

## REPORTS, PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

- [AfricanAmericanHistoricContextStatement\\_Draft\\_Jan2016.pdf](#)
- [SAN FRANCISCO NEIGHBORHOODS SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES](#)
- [African American Out-migration Trends Initial Scan Of National And Local Trends In Migration And Research On African Americans](#)
- [San Francisco's Community Stabilization | Cultural Districts Initiative](#)
- [Dream Keeper Initiative](#)
- SFUSD Consent Decree
  - [School Desegregation: The San Francisco Unified School District's Consent Decree of 1983](#)
  - [San Francisco NAACP v. San Francisco Unified School District](#)

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