

October Meeting Minutes

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

MEETING MINUTES October 12, 2021, 9:00 A.M. <https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

The meeting of the Task Force was conducted via Blue Jeans video and telephone conference at <https://primetime.bluejeans.com/a2m/live-event/wtzpbzcv>.

Members Present: Chair Person Kamilah V. Moore, Vice Chair Dr. Amos Brown, Senator Steven Bradford, Dr. Cheryl Grills, Lisa Holder, Dr. Jovan Scott Lewis, Don Tamaki, Assembly member Reginald Jones Sawyer, Councilwoman Monica Montgomery-Steppe.

1. Chairperson Welcome

Chairperson Kamilah Moore welcomed everyone to day one of the October AB 3121 hearing and opened the meeting just after 9:00 a.m.

Chair Moore called for a roll call attendance to establish quorum. Parliamentarian Doreathea Johnson asked DOJ Staff Sarah Belton to call the roll. Ms. Belton called the roll. Members present were Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Scott Lewis, and Member Tamaki. Member Reginald Jones Sawyer and Montgomery Steppe were not present. Five (5) members were needed for a quorum, There were seven present and a quorum was established.

Chair Moore opened the meeting by giving background on AB 3121, discussing previous meetings, and summarizing the agenda for the October meeting. Chair Moore then moved to public comment.

2. Public Comment

Aisha Martin-Walton, with the California Department of Justice provided directions for public comment. There were approximately four public comments. Comments touched on topics such as income inequality, and housing. One commenter requested that reparations be given only to African American descendants of slavery. One commenter requested that task force members attend community meetings. One commenter emphasized return of land as reparations. The public comment hour was paused by Chair Moore due to the lack of commenters in the queue and the consensus of the Task Force was that the Task Force would return to public comment after the next agenda item and Chair Moore made this announcement.

3. Action Item: Approval of September 23-24 Meeting Minutes

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

MOTION: Vice Chair Brown moved for the approval of the September Meeting Minutes as presented It was seconded by Member Scott Lewis. There was no discussion. Chair Moore called for the vote.

AYE: Moore, Brown, Grills, Holder, Scott Lewis, Tamaki

ABSTENTION: Bradford

NAY: 0

NOT PRESENT: Jones-Sawyer and Montgomery Steppe

The vote was six members voting aye, one-member abstaining and two members not present. The motion passed, 6 to zero and the September 23 and 24, 2021 meeting minutes were adopted as presented

Public Comment Continued

The task force returned to public comment. There were approximately 10-15 additional comments. One comment emphasized the importance of the book “From Here to Equality” by William Darity and Kirsten Mullen. Another comment discussed environmental racism and its effect on Black communities. One comment discussed the importance of Black media and the systemic discrimination faced by Black media makers. One commenter requested the return of his family’s land, which was seized through eminent domain. One comment discussed gentrification and racism and implored the task force to launch empirical research related to reparations. Commenters requested that reparations include lifetime cash payments and land. One commenter recommended a witness to testify in the upcoming task force meetings. One commenter requested the task force subpoena banks to determine whether they engage in discriminatory practices against Black communities. Public comment ended at 10:15 AM. All public comments were video recorded and can be found on <https://oag.ca.gov>

Chair Moore introduced all of the speakers. Chair Moore stated that Bobby Seale, who had been scheduled to testify, would not be able to testify.

4. Witness Panel #1: Housing and Education Segregation

a. Testimony: Stephen Menendian

Stephen Menendian is the Assistant Director and Director of Research at the Othering & Belonging Institute at the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Menendian spearheaded the “Roots of Structural Racism” study revealing the persistence of racial residential segregation and its consequences. Mr. Menendian discussed racial residential segregation, the racial wealth gap and how government policy extended and deepened racial discrimination against Black people.

b. Testimony: Kawika Smith

Kawika Smith grew up in Los Angeles, California. In 2019, Mr. Smith was a named plaintiff in the lawsuit against the University of California for its discriminatory use of the SAT and the ACT in college admissions. Mr. Smith is currently a student at Morehouse College in Atlanta and recounted how the SAT was racially discriminatory and the barriers he encountered as a high school student. After Mr. Smith’s lawsuit, the UC system has admitted the most diverse class of students. Mr. Smith recommended universal pre-K, freedom schools, changes in school funding that would allow equal access to education, as well as funding and supporting Black students in college.

c. Testimony Jacob Jackson

Jacob Jackson grew up in Los Angeles and is currently a Los Angeles County Youth Commissioner. Mr. Jackson described how he experienced racial profiling and police violence as a young person at Crenshaw High School. He emphasized the need for mental health support, accessibility in schools, holistic youth departments, healthy grocery stores, proper infrastructure, and revitalization of arts, culture, and parks and recreation in Black neighborhoods. Mr. Jackson explained how his family was targeted by the criminal justice system, including the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, when sheriff's deputies shot and killed his brother.

d. Testimony: Dr. Rucker Johnson

Dr. Rucker Johnson is the Chancellor's Professor of Public Policy in the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley. He specializes in the economics of education, is the author of the 2019 book *Children of the Dream: Why School Integration Works*. Mr. Johnson discussed educational policy and unequal school resources which perpetuate structural racism. He described how racial stigma, neighborhood segregation, school segregation, disparities in access to higher education, labor market disparities, and criminal justice disparities, all impact generational social mobility for Black communities.

e. Task Force Comments and Questions

A question and answer session followed the witness testimony. The witnesses' written and recorded testimony can be found on <https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

5. Lunch

Chair Moore reconvened the meeting and called for a roll call attendance to reestablish quorum. Sarah Belton called roll. Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, member Grills, Member Scott Lewis, Member Tamaki, and Member Montgomery Steppe were all present. Six members were present. Five members were needed for a quorum, and a quorum was established.

6. Witness Panel #2: Environmental Racism

a. Testimony: Anthony Rogers-Wright

Anthony Rogers-Wright is the Director of Environmental Justice at New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, Inc., a non-profit civil rights law firm in New York City. Mr. Rogers-Wright discussed anti-black racism, colonization, genocide, and white supremacy in the United States. Mr. Rogers-Wright discussed the harmful effects of Proposition 13 in California, which exacerbated racial segregation in California. He discussed how low-income

communities of color are the most impacted by climate change—a phenomenon known as the climate gap.

b. Testimony: C.N.E Corbin, Ph.D.

Dr. C.N.E Corbin is an Assistant professor at Portland State University and a board member of the Oakland Parks and Recreation Foundation. Dr. Corbin discussed how Black people in Oakland were dispossessed of quality housing and healthy green environments over the course of the 20th and 21st centuries.

c. Testimony: Helen Kang, J.D.

Helen Kang is a law professor and the Director of the Environmental Law and Justice Clinic at Golden Gate University. She discussed the environmental racism experienced by Black communities in Bayview-Hunter's Point due to government-created segregation through redlining. Ms. Kang discussed the displacement of Black communities in San Francisco due to predatory lending, the subprime mortgage crisis, and gentrification. Ms. Kang described how Black residents of Bayview have experienced adverse health consequences due to pollution.

d. Task Force Comments and Questions

A question and answer session followed the witness testimony. The witnesses' written and recorded testimony can be found on <https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>.

7. Potential Action Item: Community of Eligibility

Chair Moore introduced the topic to be discussed, stating the overarching question as community of eligibility., e.g., who should be eligible for reparations in the state of CA. An open dialogue with the task force members sharing their thoughts, with the possibility of a straw poll on who should be eligible for reparations.

Task force members discussed the community of eligibility.

Member Grills expressed concern about forcing people to trace their own history to a direct descendant of an enslaved person to be eligible for reparations—for example Black children in the foster care system.

Member Holder was similarly concerned about individuals who are not able to trace their history, but experience anti-Black discrimination, and she stated that this should continue to be discussed by the task force. She stated that task force discussions should be informed by legal frameworks and thought leaders and that special consideration of the statute should be addressed. The task Force should recognize the intent of the statute and be grounded in his language of the statute.

Member Jones Sawyer advised that as someone who worked on the legislation, spoke with the author and voted for the bill, his understanding of the author's intent of AB 3121's and what he voted for is exactly

as it is written which is to look at the harm done to African Americans with special consideration for descendants of enslaved people. People who were not adversely affected by slavery/Jim Crow should not be eligible and that reparations should be issued in proportion to the harm experienced. There is a difference of injury between 400 years of injustice versus one century, one year, one month or one hour. The effect of slavery did not go away because Lincoln freed the slaves. Member Jones Sawyer stated that the topic of community of eligibility should be a priority for the task force to study, get help from experts and that Dr. Weber could be invited to a future meeting to explain her intent directly to the task force members. He attested that Dr. Weber fought hard for every word in the bill and that every word was deliberate.

Member Scott-Lewis discussed the importance of defining the community of eligibility and asked general questions about how to determine not just when eligibility should begin, but where and how should it end. Also that the task members should be thinking about these questions as they continue to hear testimony from witnesses.

Member Bradford agreed with member Jones Sawyer as someone who discussed the intent of the bill with Dr. Weber and who voted for the bill. If a hypothetical African American person was a free person, but subjected to the effects of Jim Crow and segregation and all those horrible acts that in many ways are still happening today, then the Task Force could consider prioritizing reparations by the level of harm. However, the harm should start with those who can trace their lineage to someone who was enslaved in this country. He agreed that Dr. Weber could be invited to share directly her intent of the bill regarding eligibility.

Vice Chair Brown shared his own personal lineage going back to enslaved people which he found through the Mormon registry and the Freedmen's Bureau's recently-publicized information.

Chair Moore summarized different viewpoints regarding eligibility for reparations, and stated that while not agreeing or disagreeing, she emphasized William Darity's viewpoint expressed in his book, *From Here to Equality*, that reparations (Federal) should be for people who can trace their ancestry back to chattel slavery and not for people who voluntarily immigrate to the U.S. She also stated facts that reflected differential wealth points with respect to descendants of enslaved people and immigrant communities.

Member Tamaki stated that he treads lightly on this issue, but would like to hear more. He thought that a communications consultant should be hired and that there should be additional listening sessions on this matter. He stated that reparations schemes could accommodate descendants of enslaved people as well as people who immigrated during Jim Crow or experienced redlining.

Member Montgomery Steppe stated that the intent of the bill is important, particularly the special consideration for descendants of enslaved people. She stated that she would appreciate a focus on both descendants of enslaved people and immigrants from Africa who migrated during earlier periods of American history.

Chair Moore emphasized that this discussion could be continued and added to the agenda for the December Hearing.

MOTION: Vice Chair Brown moved that the Secretary of State, Dr. Shirley Weber, address the Task Force regarding the topic of community of eligibility at a future meeting. The motion was seconded following the discussion.

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

NAY: 0

The motion passed with nine votes in support and zero votes against.

8. Break

Following the break, Chair Moore reconvened the meeting and called for attendance by roll call to reestablish the presence of a quorum. Parliamentarian Doreatha Johnson asked DOJ Staff Belton to call the roll. Ms. Belton called the roll, and eight Task Force Members answered present. Member Jovan Scott-Lewis did not answer present, but was noted as present on the video. Five members were needed for a quorum, there were nine members present and a quorum was established. Chair Moore resumed the meeting.

9. Potential Action Item: Subpoena Power of the Task Force

Michael Newman from the Department of Justice gave a presentation summarizing the subpoena powers of the task force. The presentation explained what the task force can seek in a subpoena, who a subpoena can be issued to, and what it means to compel compliance with a subpoena.

Chair Moore invited the task force to comment on the presentation given. Member Holder asked if there could be closed sessions for a subcommittee dealing with subpoena power. Mr. Newman stated that putting a subpoena together would not allow for a closed session initially. Chair Moore asked for further explanation of the different kinds of subpoenas. Mr. Newman stated that the DOJ could engage in further analysis on this matter.

Chair Moore requested Mr. Newman provide a timeline for the subpoena process. Member Grills stated that this information led her to believe a subpoena should be issued sooner rather than later, if issued.

Member Holder suggested the task force members take a day to think about the issue and revisit it in the next day's meeting. Member Tamaki asked what industries would be good to target for a subpoena. Holder suggested banking, the real estate industry, and insurance agencies. Member Grills agreed. Vice Chair Brown suggested redevelopment agencies.

Chair Moore asked if the federal government could be targeted for a subpoena. Mr. Newman suggested that further analysis would have to be done.

MOTION: Vice Chair Brown moved that a two-member advisory committee on subpoena power be established and for the committee to report back in December. The motion was seconded by Member Montgomery Steppe.

Following discussion Chair Moore called for the vote

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

NAY: 0

The motion passed with nine votes in support and zero votes against.

Chair Moore stated that the advisory committee will be comprised of Members Tamaki and Holder.

Member Tamaki requests that a DOJ Liaison be appointed to communicate with the task force members

regarding agendas, subpoena power, and other such matters. Mr. Newman said the DOJ would develop a method of communication that would be helpful.

10. Information Item: Department of Justice Updates

Chair Moore invited Michael Newman to provide DOJ updates. Mr. Newman stated that the sole role of the DOJ here is to support the Task Force in executing on its landmark opportunity to shape the national conversation around reparations, and to do so in a way that fully complies with the procedural requirements in which we are operating. Mr. Newman stated that the DOJ is not and will not make any decision regarding whether something should or should not be placed on the agenda unless a particular agenda item would violate the Bagley-Keene Act. Mr. Newman stated that all witnesses are coming through recommendations from the Task Force members themselves. Even where potential witnesses recommended by Task Force members are not available for meetings, DOJ staff is working with Task Force members to elicit additional recommendations to fill gaps in various subject matter areas. On behalf of the DOJ, Mr. Newman apologized for any miscommunication or misunderstanding on the part of anybody as to the setting of the agenda or the coordination of witnesses for these meetings. Mr. Newman stated that the DOJ will conduct an analysis and provide a report at the next meeting regarding the feasibility of Saturday meetings. Mr. Newman also presented three options the Task Force could consider to structure itself that might help the members craft the conclusions and the final report. This could be agendized for discussion at a future meeting. Mr. Newman stated that the DOJ will defer to the Task Force to provide direction on enabling the chat function during meetings, including whether to agendize the issue for discussion and action in a future meeting.

Chair Moore stated that press inquiries and the Blue Jeans chat capability would be discussed in the next day agenda item regarding the December meeting. Member Tamaki shared that in his view the outlines provided thus far by DOJ include the findings and conclusions and that the Task Force may not need to craft them as a separate mechanism.

MOTION: Member Tamaki moved that the DOJ outline serve as the evidentiary draft, evidentiary findings and conclusions: that Task Force members will of course be charged with reading and reviewing and if they so desire submit, edit, make corrections, augments, improvements, additions etc. The DOJ then takes comments and incorporates them into the outline and the task force then approves the outlines as revised and uses that to produce the first rough draft of the report for that particular section. The task force has the opportunity to review the rough draft of the report and use that as a basis of making changes for the final version of the report. Member Grills seconded the motion.

Chair Moore asked for discussion. Mr. Newman advised that he would confer and get back to the task force. Chair Moore restated the motion and called for the vote.

AYE: Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Scott Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery Steppe

NAY: 0

NOT PRESENT: Member Jones Sawyer and Member Bradford

The motion passed with seven voted.in support. Zero votes against.

Chair Moore recessed the meeting until 9:00 am October 13.

October 13, 2021, 9:00 A.M.

11. Chairperson Welcome

Chairperson Kamilah Moore reconvened the meeting at 9:00 am and welcomed everyone to day two of the October AB 3121 hearing and opened the meeting just after 9:00 a.m.

Chair Moore called for a roll call attendance to establish quorum. Parliamentarian Doreatha Johnson asked DOJ Staff Belton to call the roll. Ms. Belton called the roll. Members present Chair Member Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Scott Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Jones Sawyer and Member Montgomery Steppe. Five members are needed for a quorum, there were 9 members present and a quorum was established.

Chair Moore opened the meeting by giving background on AB 3121, discussing previous meetings, and summarizing the agenda for day two of the October meeting. Chair Moore then moved to public comment.

12. Public Comment

Aisha Martin-Walton provided directions for public comment. There were approximately 22. Comments touched on topics such as eligibility, responsiveness by the DOJ, the chat function, and personal stories. A commenter expressed that as a white conservative his political paradigm has shifted by engaging in conversations on Clubhouse social media platform and expressed his support of the taskforce. One commenter described her experience of racism from the state of Connecticut and the discrimination she has experienced.. Several commenters urged the Task Force to limit the definition of eligibility for reparations as descendants of U.S. slavery. A commenter spoke about the need for DOJ to address emails from the public. One commenter emphasized the importance of the “special consideration” language in the bill and urged that Secretary of State Weber testify about why the language was drafted that way. He encouraged the Task Force to continue to engage in the nuanced conversation of eligibility. He spoke about his support of disaggregation (AB 105) and encouraged the Task Force to support legislation like this one. One commenter urged the Task Force to consider reimbursement for ancestry searches. One commenter urged that reparations not be a community development program. She stated that it is impossible to define eligibility before defining what reparations mean. One commenter urged the Task Force to look into the shortcomings of past civil rights legislation in the U.S. A commenter asked the Task Force to invite the attorney Antonio Moore to testify and urged a yes vote for the chat function to be restored. One commenter stated that affirmative action has not helped the Black community because it is too broad. ry. One commenter emphasized that California is at the forefront of this effort and should get it right by limiting reparations to American descendants of slavery.

13. Witness Panel #3: Racism in Banking, Tax and Labor

Chair Moore stated that panelist Mr. David Smith would not be testifying due to a family emergency.

a. Testimony: Williams Spriggs, Ph.D.

Dr. William Spriggs is a professor in the Department of Economics at Howard University and was formerly the Chair of the Department of Economics. He currently serves as Chief Economist to the AFL-CIO. Previously, he served as the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Policy at the United States Department of Labor. Dr. Spriggs testified about the importance of labor to this

conversation. He started by showing the average hourly wage gap between Blacks and Whites and how it has increased throughout time. He explained that where there is a wage gap, there will also be a savings gap. This gets compounded year after year, which explodes into the wealth gap between Blacks and Whites. Dr. Spriggs gave examples of how actions of the state, other workers, and companies contributed to this phenomenon. A study of Black teachers throughout time illustrates how state action contributed to lower wages in the first half of the twentieth century. A second study of railroad workers before and after the 1920s shows how Black men were chased out of the profession as these jobs became more desirable due to acts of discrimination that created hierarchies within the industry. A third example about the careers of Black men in the military show how the telephone industry discriminated against Black men despite their backgrounds in radio technology.

b. Testimony: Jacqueline Jones, Ph.D.

Dr. Jacqueline Jones is a Professor of History at the University of Texas, Austin. She is the author of several books, including, *Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work and the Family from Slavery to the Present*, which was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize and won the Bancroft Prize. Dr. Jones spoke about how governmental entities played a significant part in promoting and sustaining racist entities, specifically the history of American slavery and its roots in the Constitution. She spoke about the failures of federal welfare programs, especially in the 1920s. She emphasized that the combination of the actions of bankers, real estate agents, city officials, and builders contributed to the history of exclusion of Black families from owning their own homes. Dr. Jones emphasized how the COVID pandemic has had disastrous effects on Black families.

c. Testimony: Lawrence Lucas

Lawrence Lucas is the President Emeritus for the United States Department of Agriculture Coalition of Minority Employees, which represents thousands of employees within the USDA, and also advocates on behalf of Black farmers unfairly impacted by the department's practices. Mr. Lucas has testified before both houses of Congress about discrimination faced by USDA employees and the farmers they serve. Mr. Lucas spoke about the vast amount of land lost by Black farmers in the United States. He urged the Task Force to do justice for the Black community with reparations. He emphasized the power of the state of California to promote this kind of justice. Mr. Lucas described the ongoing lawsuits from Black farmers. He spoke about the discrimination at the heart of the US Department of Agriculture.

d. Testimony: Mehrsa Baradaran, J.D.

Mehrsa Baradaran is a professor of banking law, financial inclusion, inequality, and the racial wealth gap at the University of California Irvine Law School. Her book, *The Color of Money: Black Banks and the Racial Wealth Gap* was awarded the Best Book of the Year by the Urban Affairs Association. Ms. Baradaran defined the wealth gap to be where past injustice breeds present suffering. The racial wealth gap was created -- through public policy in a coordinated way by federal, state and local governments throughout history that created a race-based bifurcated economy. First through the use of Black bodies to build wealth for White southerners by slavery and for white northerners by the sale of cotton. From reconstruction and sharecropping through the 1930's whites built wealth with the help of the federal government by

engaging in land theft, especially in California. Post New Deal, she explained how redlined communities were targeted with toxic loans during the subprime crisis, which blew up and cost the Black community to lose another 53% of its wealth. Ms. Baradaran described how the COVID crisis has perpetuated harm. She urged policies to be aimed specifically at closing the wealth gap. To move forward requires federal, state and local levels of government to take actions that disrupt the patterns which maintain tangible disparities of wealth via taxation, banking, housing private markets sustained by government policies.

e. Task Force Comments and Questions

The video containing the question and answer session and the witness statements provided can be found on <https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>.

14. Lunch

Chairperson Kamilah Moore reconvened the meeting. Chair Moore called for a roll call attendance to establish quorum. Parliamentarian Doreatha Johnson asked DOJ Staff Belton to call the roll. Ms. Belton called the roll. Members present were Chair Moore, Vice Chair Brown, Member Jones Sawyer, Member Bradford, Member Tamaki, Member Holder, Member Montgomery Steppe, Member Grills and Member Scott Lewis. Five members are needed for a quorum, there were 9 members present and a quorum was established.

Chair Moore introduced the speakers for panel #4.

15. Witness Panel #4: The Wealth Gap

a. Testimony: Thomas Craemer, Ph.D.

Dr. Thomas Craemer is an associate professor in the Department of Public Policy at the University of Connecticut. He has conducted numerous studies on the psychology of race and has written numerous papers on reparations for slavery. Dr. Craemer testified about the wealth gap and lost wages due to slavery. His research uses average household wealth to compute the Black-white wealth gap. He stated that if the goal of reparations is the elimination of the wealth gap, the minimum dollar amount based on the wealth gap in 2019 would have to be \$358,293 per household. Dr. Craemer also testified about the wages stolen from slaves between 1790-1860, and the current amount in U.S. dollars. In 2019 dollars, the net capita amount due to Black non-Hispanics is \$406,785. He testified about his personal motivation in the subject due to his experience of growing up in Germany and learning about the reparations paid to descendants of the Holocaust.

b. Testimony Kavon Ward

Kavon Ward is the founder of Justice for Bruce's Beach and the co-founder of Where is My Land. Kavon is a PhD Student at Antioch University and an award-winning spoken word artist. Ms. Ward described the return of stolen land from the City of Manhattan Beach to the Bruce family, but emphasized that this is not enough. She urged the Task Force to consider reparations in the form of support for organizations like Where is My Land. She also encouraged the establishing

tiers for reparations so that all Black people in America can benefit, not just American descendants of slavery. Ms. Ward shared poetry in conclusion.

c. Testimony: Paul Austin

Paul Austin is a resident of Marin City and the founder and CEO of Play Marin, a non-profit dedicated to providing adequate access to extracurricular and athletic opportunity in Marin City. Mr. Austin testified about the inequality that exists in Marin County. Mr. Austin who is Black, provided personal testimony about discrimination he and his wife experienced in the area of housing when they received a significantly undervalued appraisal for their home. They employed assistance from a white friend to pose as his wife, which resulted in a higher re-appraisal. Mr. Austin's story received national attention and resulted in the passing of legislation in California related to appraisals. He also emphasized the educational disparities and home values in Marin City compared with the rest of Marin.

d. Testimony: Terrance Dean

Dr. Terrance Dean is a Professor of Black Studies at Denison University in Ohio. Mr. Dean was formerly an MTV executive and is the author of numerous books. Dr. Dean testified about the migration of Black families from the Midwest to California. He spoke about the town of Allensworth, which was founded exclusively by Black residents in the early twentieth century.

e. Task Force Comments and Questions

The video containing the question and answer session and the witness statements provided can be found on <https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>.

16. Break

17. Action Item: Adoptions of Findings

This is a moot action item because the Task Force took action on this item on October 12.

18. Action Item: Agenda for December Hearing

Chair Moore facilitated a discussion about the draft agenda for the December meeting, potential topics, and potential panelists. She explained that Day 1 should be about gentrification, infrastructure, homelessness, and Day 2 should be about entertainment and arts and culture.

Member Grills stated that mental health is not the same as public health and asked for clarification about what is under the category of public health in the next agenda. She stated that the topic of mental health needs a significant amount of time outside of the general public health conversation. The Task Force had a discussion about the disparities in the field of medicine and the proposal for one whole day to discuss about the topic of medicine and mental health.

In response to Members' questions from the previous day, Michael Newman from the DOJ discussed agendizing the review of the outlines. These outlines should reflect the Task Force's conclusions and findings through this process. Mr. Newman provided a timeline for consideration by the Task Force of when the drafting of the final report may take place as follows: By mid-November, DOJ will send Task

Force all outlines for all 12 sections of the first report. At the December 7-8 hearing, the Task Force discusses, provides edits, and votes on approving the 12 sections. At the mid-February hearing, the Task Force discusses and provides edits on the first draft report. At the mid-March hearing, the Task Force discusses, provides edits, and votes on a final draft. The Task Force discussed this proposal and the drafting process of the report.

Chair Moore introduced some potential witnesses for the gentrification and public health panels. She proposed that the Task Force consider inviting non-high profile speakers for the panel on entertainment. The Task Force discussed topics that should be prioritized, including the proposal to devote an entire day to a wider discussion of public health, physical health, and mental health.

Member Lewis discussed the need to focus on a bigger set of questions relating to entertainment beyond merely discussing exclusion. He spoke about the unrecognized contributions of Black Americans to the entertainment industry, and spoke about Tik Tok as a modern example.

Member Tamaki spoke about his ongoing research related to Task Force's subpoenas. He requested that there be time on the agenda for a presentation on the question of subpoenas. Task Force members discussed the need to expand the conversations on the agenda. Member Grills spoke about including news media in the discussion of entertainment, especially how it shapes bias.

The Task Force discussed the need to add a section for unfinished business to the agenda.

MOTION: Assembly member Jones-Sawyer moved to adopt the outline and draft agenda schedule as it appeared on the screen for December 7-8, 2021. The motion was seconded by Member Bradford.

Chair entertained discussion of the motion. Member Tamaki, indicated that the outlines might take much more time and perhaps the testimonies could be shortened or summarized.

Member Brown had an emergency and needed to leave the meeting. Eight Task Force members remained at the meeting and a quorum was still present. The discussion of the motion continued.

It was noted that a separate meeting may be necessary to discuss 'health' as it may need a full day. This will free up one of the sessions on Tuesday, allowing more time for the action item on outlines. Discussion was also held to remove Technology from the December 7/8.

Parliamentarian asked for clarification as to whether they wanted to amend the schedule presented, add another meeting date.

Grills sought to make a friendly amendment to make several different motions to remove Health from the December agenda, add a separate meeting for Mental Health, Public Health and Physical Health, add separate meeting for the live chat, subpoenas, technology and infrastructure.

Jones Sawyer withdrew his motion regarding the agenda. Bradford withdrew his second.

Chair Moore summarized the discussion. Mr. Newman indicated that regarding the previous discussion on Saturday meetings, DOJ would poll the task force members to determine availability for a quorum. DOJ would then report those findings and date options at the December meeting in the DOJ update.

Following further discussion, the following motion was made:

MOTION: Member Steppe moved to adopt the December 7 and 8 agenda as presented, with the following modifications: remove public health section, add discussion on the twelve outline sections, subpoena powers, chat function, and add a stand-alone meeting to discuss health in general. Senator Bradford seconded the motion.

During the discussion of the motion, Member Tamaki sought to make a friendly amendment to the motion to include removal of the discrimination in technology section. The Parliamentarian stated that the proposed amendment was substantive and needed to be voted on by the body before voting on the original motion as amended. The maker of the original motion withdrew the motion and the second was withdrawn. A new motion was made.

MOTION: Member Steppe moved to adopt the December 7-8 agenda, with the following modifications: removal of the public health section, removal of discrimination in technology section, addition of discussion on approving all twelve outlines, addition of discussion on subpoena power, restoring live chat function and adding a standalone meeting on health in general. Member Bradford seconded the motion. The Chair restated the motion. There was no further discussion and the Chair called for the vote:

AYE: Chair Moore, Member Bradford, Member Grills, Member Holder, Member Scott Lewis, Member Tamaki, Member Montgomery-Steppe.

ABSTAIN: Member Jones-Sawyer

NAY: 0

NOT PRESENT: Vice Chair Brown

Eight members present and voting, seven Ayes, one abstention.

The motion passed with seven votes in support and zero votes against with one abstention.

Chair Moore reminded the Task force members and members of the public that the next Task Force meeting was scheduled for December 7th and 8th. Chair Moore adjourned the meeting.