

SAN FRANCISCO REPARATIONS

Report to the SF Board of Supervisors

www.sfreparations.org



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



TINISCH HOLLINS (Vice Chair)

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



ERIC McDONNELL (Chair) SEAT 3

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



REV. DR. AMOS BROWN

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



OMEREDE 'RICO' HAMILTON

Seat 5 An individual who has been incarcerated





GLORIA BERRY Seat 7

An individual who has

the workplace

experienced discrimination in

Seat 6

An individual who has experienced or is experiencing homelessness

NIKCOLE CUNNINGHAM

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

TIFFANY CARTER

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

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









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

ANIETIE EKANEM

Seat 11

STARR WILLIAMS

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

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

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

FREDERICK (FREDDY) MARTIN

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



AARAC Timeline





AARAC Subcommittees

EDUCATION

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

HEALTH

POLICY



WHY REPARATIONS?













Urban Renewal

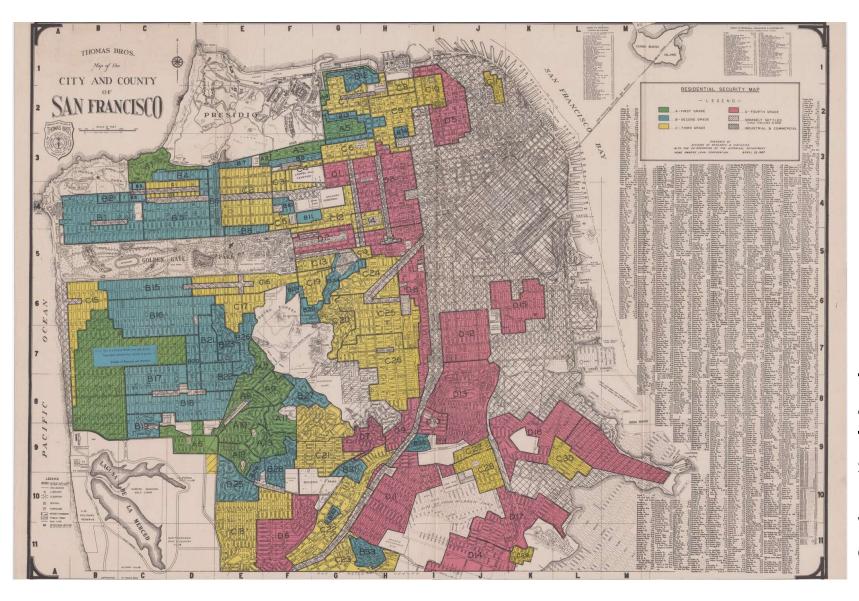
• In 1945, the SF Planning and Housing Association published "Blight and Taxes," which proposed urban renewal in the Western Addition. The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency would be founded in 1948.

• Thanks to funding incentives from the 1949 Federal Housing Act, cities across the US would embark on urban renewal projects.

• By the 1950s, SF's African-American population was concentrated in the Western Addition. Urban renewal evictions began in 1958

• By 1960, 8,000 residents-- primarily Black and Japanese-- would be displaced by the City from a 28-block radius, completely transforming the Western Addition





Redlining represented private disinvestment from Black communities and created the conditions that historically suppressed Black homeownership and wealth-building opportunities





"One of the purposes of renewal when it was called slum clearance was not only to get rid of the people and the structures but to make sure those blighting influences didn't come back. And so there was no intent to rebuild for the kind of people who were being displaced."

> Former San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and Western Addition Area Director Gene Suttle

San Francisco's Black Population

1980	84,334	(12%)
1990	76,343	(11%)
2000	58,791	(8%)
2010	46,781	(6%)
2020	48,225	(5.5%)



Median Income for Black Households in San Francisco is less than ONE FOURTH that of White Households

Source: San Francisco Planning 2022 Housing Element Update



WHY REPARATIONS?

Addressing structural institutional harms Accounting for generations of unpaid debt to SF's Black communities Moral imperative to create policy that centers and benefits Black communities

Once-in-ageneration opportunity to close the Racial Wealth Gap

San Francisco Stands at the Center of History With Reparations Efforts





PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS



San Francisco Reparations Plan 2023

A Submission from the San Francisco African American Reparations Advisory Committee

Prepared by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission

Final Report and Recommendations

Submitted July 7







OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The City and County of San Francisco and its agencies should issue a formal apology for past harms, and commit to making substantial ongoing, systemic and programmatic investments in Black communities to address historical harms.
- II. The City and County of San Francisco should establish an independent Office of Reparations within the City to execute this plan. This Office must track implementation of the recommendations of the Reparations Plan and ensure the continued success of programs.
- III. The City and County of San Francisco must create and fund a committee of community stakeholders –such as a Reparations Stakeholder Authority or similar– to ensure equity and continuity in the implementation of relevant policy initiatives, independent of the City and County of San Francisco.





ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Financial Reparations

- Provide a one-time, lump sum payment of \$5 million to each eligible person.
- Supplement African American income of lower income households to reflect the Area Median Income (AMI) annually for at least 250 years (\$97,000 in 2021)
- Rental Housing and Homeownership for all who qualify.
- Spatial Justice, Cooperatives and Community Space Ownership
 - Fully fund Black cultural districts and community centers
 - Create a multi-million dollar fund to buy buildings along Black business corridors.
 - Support Black housing cooperatives.

Job Creation and Succession

- Build the bench and invest in jobs, training and internships.
- Black Business Ownership and Entrepreneurship
 - Multimillion dollar investments in Black business ownership.

- Creating Black-Centered Educational Pathways
 - Establish an Afrocentric K-12 school in San Francisco, similar to existing culturally specific schools in SFUSD. Study innovative public school models (e.g. I Promise School, iLearn Remediation Intervention and Scholastic Enrichment [iRise], and Freedom Schools) to implement best practices for urban education and pedagogy in a brand new school built intentionally for African-American student enrollment.
 - Establish an historically Black college and university (HBCU) in the city.
- Recruiting, Retaining and Supporting African American Educators
- Interrupting the School-to-Prison Pipeline
 - Culturally competent mental health to include meditation, yoga, and which teaches and models healthy coping skills, anger management, navigating gender relations, empowerment and anti-bullying.
 - Create pathways for African American students to pursue both traditional and non-traditional educational opportunities, which create pipelines to living wage jobs, rather than reinforcing pipelines to prison.
 - Work in consultation with the District Attorney and Public Defender's offices to implement a cash incentive program (similar to <u>Richmond's Office of</u> <u>Neighborhood Safety gun violence intervention</u> <u>model</u>) that offers a stipend to those who are at risk of being justice-involved for achieving educational benchmarks like degree completion.



EDUCATION



HEALTH



- Addressing health disparities at the root, including acknowledging historical harms caused by the Clty and County of SF and taking actions to reduce health disparities by investing in structural, long-term solutions.
- Creating safer public spaces through improvements to the built environment
- Reducing the ongoing burden of stress disparately endured by Black San Franciscans.



- Addressing the historical and existing state policies that have disproportionately harmed San Francisco's African American communities.
- Enforcing existing local policies that are designed to address historical harms.
- Seeking continuity in implementation by recommending a nonpartisan body and/or new city agency to ensure the successful implementation of Reparations policy recommendations after the AARAC officially sunsets in January 2024.





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THANK YOU!

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