
Enslavement

**AB 3121: California Task
Force to Study and Develop
Reparation Proposals for
African Americans**

*Personally Curated by:
Kamilah V. Moore, Esq.*



ABOUT: AB-3121 CALIFORNIA REPARATIONS TASK FORCE

Championed by:

- 1) Secretary of State
Shirley Weber**
- 2) Grassroots Activists**
- 3) Signed by CA
Governor Gavin
Newsom:
Sept. 30, 2020**

Study Phase:

June 2021- June 2022
**Interim Report
Released June
2022**

Development Stage:

September 2022- June 2023
**Final Report
Submitted to
CA Legislature
by July 1, 2023**

Final Report will include:

- **Final
recommendations**
- **Community of
Eligibility**
- **Compensation
Models (state
sanctioned
atrocities)**
- **i.e. Devaluation of
Black Businesses**

About: AB-3121 California Reparations Task Force

- **AB-3121 authorizes the Task Force to hold public hearings to pursue its mission.**
- **In order to inform the contents of the interim report, the Task Force held nine public meetings, during which it considered public comments, expert, and personal witness testimony, in addition to considering the voluminous materials submitted to the Task Force via email from those unable to attend the meeting.**
- **As of June 2022, the Task Force heard over 40 hours of testimony from 103 witnesses and 16 hours of public comment, and received 1,075 emails and 100 phone calls.**

What is Reparations?

Layman's Definition: Reparations simply means making amends for the offense or harm done.

International Legal Definition: (1) Restitution, (2) Compensation, (3) Rehabilitation, (4) Satisfaction and (5) Guarantees of Non-Repetition

Domestic Examples: Japanese American Internment Camp Survivors; Rosewood, Florida

International Examples: Post-Nazi Germany; Holocaust Survivors and heirs; South Africa apartheid (direct victims of police brutality)

Sample of AB-3121 Official Public Hearings

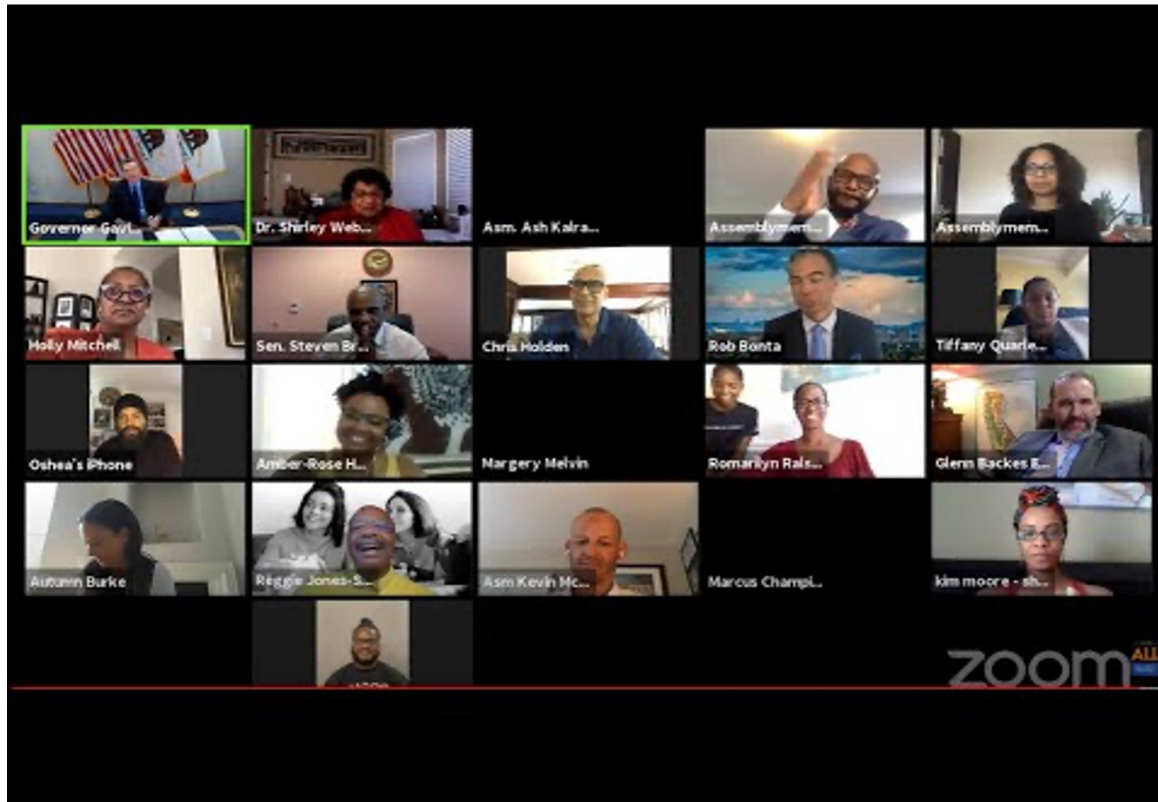


AB-3121 SIGNING CEREMONY

SEPTEMBER 2020

CA REPARATIONS TASK FORCE INAUGURAL HEARING

JUNE 2021



CALIFORNIA REPARATIONS TASK FORCE

INTERIM REPORT



▲ PROLIFERATION OF KKK CHAPTERS & MEETINGS

▲ REDLINING

▲ "WHITES ONLY" TOWNS & NEIGHBORHOODS

▲ LAWS & ORDINANCES SUPPORTING SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS

Interim Report:

- In 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and, in 1865, the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution commanded that “[n]either slavery nor involuntary servitude ... shall exist within the United States.” In supporting the passage of the 13th Amendment, its co-author Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois said that *“it is perhaps difficult to draw the precise line, to say where freedom ceases and slavery begins...”*
- In 1883, the Supreme Court interpreted the 13th Amendment as empowering Congress “to pass all laws necessary and proper for abolishing all badges and incidents of slavery in the United States.”



California Task Force to Study and Develop
Reparation Proposals for African Americans
INTERIM REPORT

“Badges and Incidents of Slavery”

Ultimately, this Article concludes that the best understanding of the “badges and incidents of slavery” refers to **public or widespread private action, aimed at any racial group or population that has previously been held in slavery or servitude, that mimics the law of slavery and has significant potential to lead to the de facto reenslavement or legal subjugation of the targeted group.** This limited definition will assist Congress in identifying ways in which it can fulfill the Thirteenth Amendment’s promise of universal civil and political freedom. At the same time, it will provide judicially enforceable limits for the exercise of the Section 2 power.

Source: Jennifer Mason McAward, Defining the Badges and Incidents of Slavery, 14 U. Pa. J. Const. L. 561, 592 (2012).

About: Interim Report

However, throughout the rest of American history, instead of abolishing the “badges and incidents of slavery,” the **United States federal, state and local governments, including California, perpetuated and created new iterations of these “badges and incidents.”** The resulting harms have been innumerable and have snowballed over generations.



This interim report focuses on these harms. So thoroughly have the effects of slavery infected every aspect of American society over the last 400 years, that it is nearly impossible to identify every “badge and incident of slavery,” to include every piece of evidence, or describe every harm done to African Americans.



In order to address this practical reality, this interim report of the Reparations Task Force describes a sample of government actions and the compounding harms that have resulted, organized into **12 specific areas of systemic discrimination.**

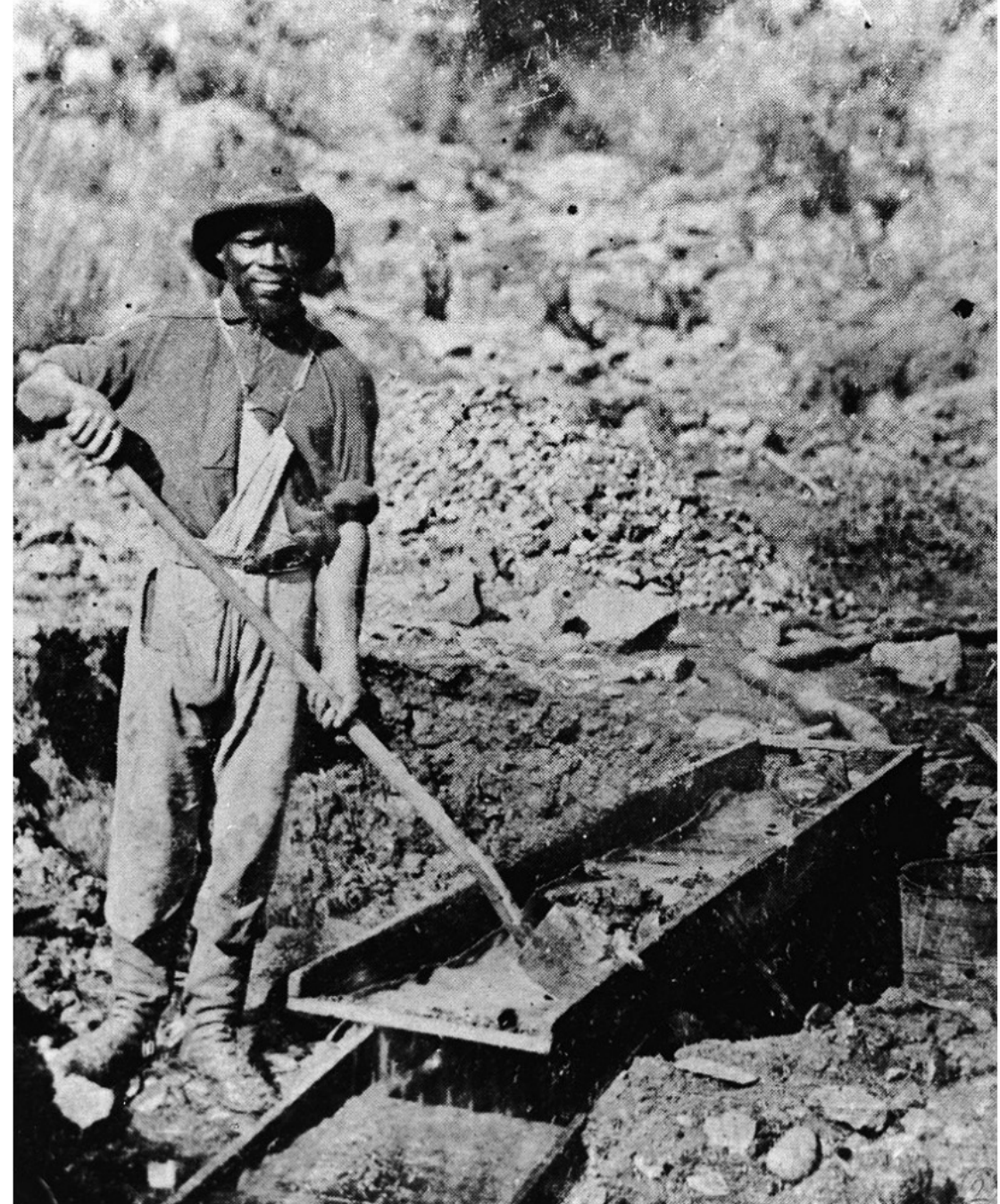
TWELVE
CHAPTERS

(BADGES &
INCIDENTS
OF SLAVERY):

- **Enslavement**
 - Racial Terror
 - Political Disenfranchisement
 - Housing Segregation
 - Separate and Unequal Education
 - Racism in Environment & Infrastructure
 - Pathologizing Black Families
 - Control Over Creative, Cultural, and Intellectual Life
 - Stolen Labor and Hindered Opportunity
 - Unjust Legal System
 - Mental and Physical Harm and Neglect
 - Wealth Gap

II. Enslavement

- **Nationally:** The foundation of America's wealth was built upon trafficked African peoples and their descendants—built by their forced labor and their bodies as they were bought and sold as commodities. American government at all levels allowed or participated in exploiting, abusing, terrorizing, and murdering people of African descent so that mostly white Americans could profit from their enslavement.
- **California:** Despite California entering the Union in 1850 as a free state, its early state government supported slavery. Proslavery white southerners held a great deal of power in the state legislature, the court system, and among California's representatives in the U.S. Congress.



An African-American miner poses with a shovel in Auburn Ravine during the Gold Rush, California. (1852)

III. Racial Terror

- **Nationally:** After slavery, white Americans, frequently aided by the government, maintained the badges of slavery by carrying out violence and intimidation against African Americans for decades. Racial terror pervaded every aspect of post-slavery Black life and prevented African Americans from building the same wealth and political influence as white Americans.
- **California:** Supported by their government, ordinary citizens also terrorized and murdered Black Californians. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) established local chapters all over the state in the 1920s. During that time, California sometimes even held more KKK events than Mississippi or Louisiana. Many of California's KKK members were prominent individuals who held positions in civil leadership and police departments.

KLANSMEN IN THE TOWN OF BREA 1924-1936



2/3 of the fire chiefs



5 of the first 8 mayors



6 of 10 councilmen on board of trustees



Half the treasurers, engineers, clerks and marshals

IV. Political Disenfranchisement

COURTESY OF LOS ANGELES EXAMINER/USC LIBRARIES/CORBIS VIA GETTY IMAGES



Rayfield Lundy, Republican candidate for the California 55th Assembly District inspects a burnt cross at 1816 East 122nd Street, Los Angeles, California. (1952)

- **Nationally:** African Americans have pursued equal political participation since before the Civil War, but the federal, state, and local governments of the United States have suppressed and continue to suppress Black votes and Black political power.
- **California:** California also passed and enforced laws to prevent Black Californians from accumulating political power. California did not allow Black men to vote until 1879. The state also passed many of the voter suppression laws that were used in the South. California prohibited individuals convicted of felonies from voting, added a poll tax, and put in place a literacy test.



Los Angeles, CA., William Bailey and Roger Duncan look at the wreckage in Bailey's living room after a bomb exploded in the house. Duncan's house, directly across the street, was also bombed at the same time and a note was left threatening all the Black families on the street if they didn't move out. (1952)

V. Housing Segregation

- **Nationally:** Government actors, working with private individuals, actively segregated America into Black and white neighborhoods. Although this system of segregation was called Jim Crow in the South, it existed by less obvious, but effective means throughout the entire country, including in California.
- **California:** Like elsewhere in the country, white Californians used violence to enforce the racial hierarchy created during slavery by preventing African Americans from moving into desirable white neighborhoods. In fact, violent incidents in California rose in the 1950s and 1960s, after courts declared restrictive covenants unenforceable.

Nationally, nonwhite school districts get

\$23 Billion LESS
than predominantly white districts

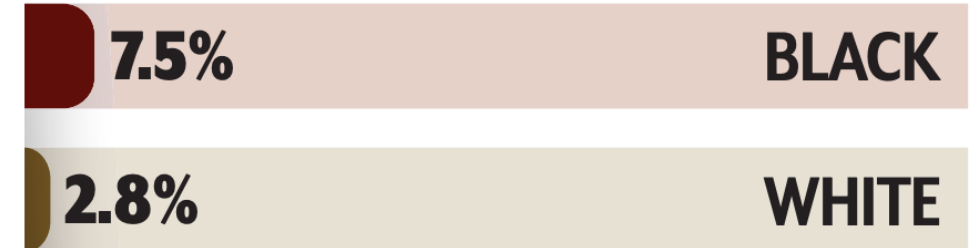
VI. Separate and Unequal Education

- **Nationally:** Through much of American history, enslavers and the white political ruling class in America falsely believed it was in their best interest to deny education to African Americans in order to dominate and control them.
- **California:** In the vast majority of California school districts, schools either re-segregated or were never integrated, and thus segregated schools persists today. California remains the sixth most segregated state in the country for Black students. In California's highly segregated schools, schools mostly attended by white and Asian children receive more funding and resources than schools with predominately Black and Latino children.

VII. Racism in Environment and Infrastructure

- **Nationally:** Due to residential segregation, African Americans have lived in poor-quality housing throughout American history, exposing them to disproportionate amounts of lead poisoning and increasing risk of infectious disease.
- **California:** National patterns are replicated in California. Black Californians are more likely than white Californians to live in overcrowded housing, and near hazardous waste. Black neighborhoods are more likely to lack tree canopy and suffer from the consequences of water and air pollution.

AMERICANS LIVING IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING



Compared to other Americans,
African Americans are

75% MORE LIKELY to live near hazardous waste or refining facilities

VIII. Pathologizing the Black Family

AFRICAN AMERICANS
IN THE UNITED STATES

14%



2019

BLACK CHILDREN IN
FOSTER CARE

23%

- **Nationally:** Government policies and practices—at all levels—have destroyed Black families throughout American history. After the Civil War, southern state governments re-enslaved children by making them “apprentices” and children.
- **California:** California trends in the child welfare, juvenile justice and disciplinary action in schools match those in the rest of the country. Recent California Attorney General investigations have found several school districts punish Black students at higher rates than students of other races.

IX. Control Over Creative Cultural and Intellectual Life

- **Nationally:** During slavery, state governments controlled and dictated the forms and content of African American artistic and cultural production. After the Civil War, governments and politicians embraced minstrelsy, which was the popular and culture makers access to the leisure sites, business licenses, and funding for lifestyle activities that were offered to white people.
- **California:** In California, city governments decimated thriving Black neighborhoods with vibrant artistic communities, like the Fillmore in San Francisco. State-funded California museums have excluded Black art from their institutions. California has been home to numerous racist monuments and memorials for centuries.

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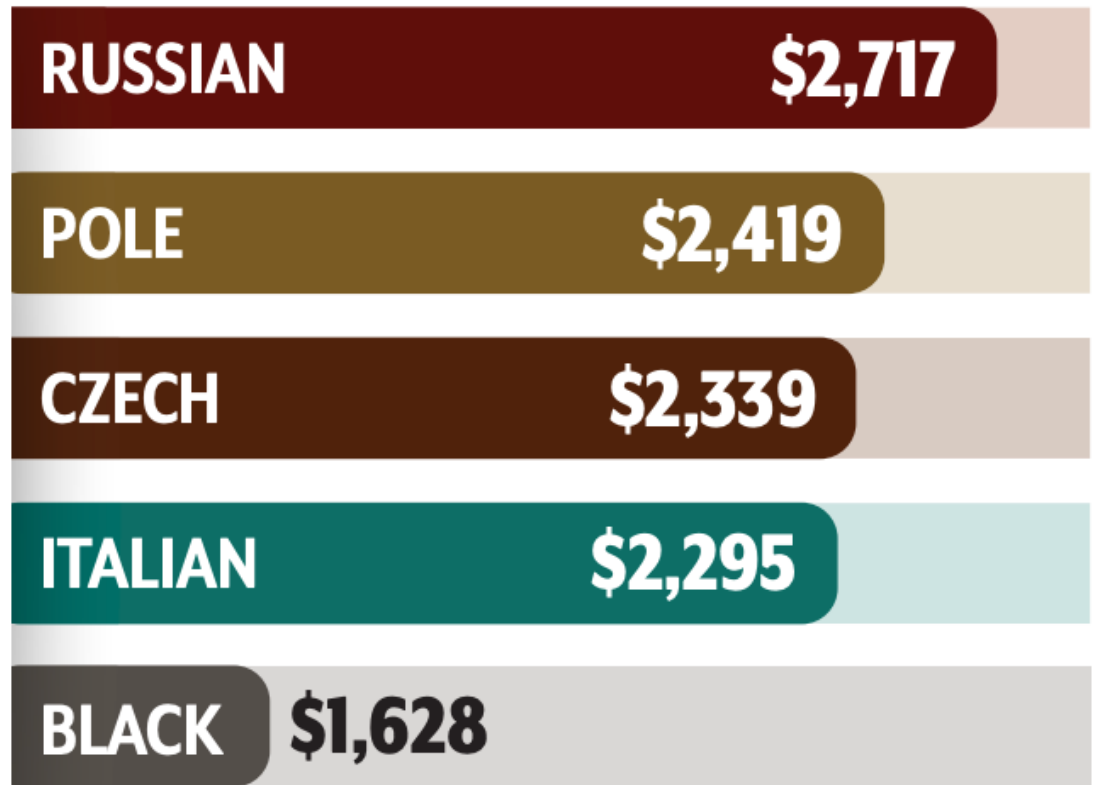
Little Richard protesting record companies over royalties. Little Richard sold the rights to the song "Tutti Fruity" for a reported \$50, and received half a cent for each record sold. "I was a dumb black kid and my mama had 12 kids and my daddy was dead," Little Richard reportedly said, "I wanted to help them, so I took whatever was offered." (1984)

X. Stolen Labor and Hindered Opportunity

- **Nationally:** It is undeniable that the labor of enslaved Africans built the infrastructure of the nation, produced its main agricultural products for domestic consumption and export, and filled the nation's coffers. Since then, federal, state, and local government actions directly segregated and discriminated against African Americans.
- **California:** Several California cities did not hire Black workers until the 1940s and certain public sectors continued to avoid hiring Black workers even in 1970. The San Francisco Fire Department, for example, had no Black firefighters before 1955 and, by 1970 when Black residents made up 14 percent of the city's population, only four of the Department's 1,800 uniformed firefighters were Black.

ANNUAL INCOME DURING GREAT MIGRATION

White immigrant workers verses Black workers



XI. An Unjust Legal System

- **Nationally:** American government at all levels criminalized African Americans for social control, and to maintain an economy based on exploited Black labor.
- **California:** Like the rest of the country, California stops, shoots, kills, and imprisons more African Americans than their share of the population. Data show that law enforcement most frequently reported taking no further action during a stop with a person they perceived to be Black, suggesting there may have been no legal basis for the stop.

African Americans are



to be **killed** by police

More than half of all killings by police in the U.S. go unreported in the USA National Vital Statistics System database from which some analysis is drawn.

88% increase
in **anti-Black** hate crimes
from 2019 to 2020



COURTESY OF *DISSECTION: PHOTOGRAPHS OF A RITE OF PASSAGE IN AMERICAN MEDICINE, 1880-1930*, PAGE 10



Students at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, 1898. The English sociologist Harrie Martineau wrote in 1838 that “...the bodies of coloured people exclusively are taken for dissection because the whites do not like it, and the coloured people cannot resist.”

XII. Mental and Physical Harm and Neglect

- **Nationally:** The government actions described in this report have had a devastating effect on the health of African Americans. Compared to white Americans, African Americans live shorter lives and are more likely to suffer and die from nearly all known diseases and medical conditions compared to white Americans.
- **California:** These national trends are similar in California. The life expectancy of an average Black Californian was 75.1 years, six years shorter than the state average. Black babies are more likely to die in infancy and Black mothers giving birth die at a rate of almost four times higher than the average Californian mother. Compared with white Californians, Black Californians are more likely to have diabetes, die from cancer, or be hospitalized for heart disease.

XIII. The Wealth Gap

- **Nationally:** Federal and California Homestead Acts essentially gave away hundreds of millions of acres of land almost for free mostly to white families. Today, as many as 46 million of their living descendants reap the wealth benefits, approximately one-quarter of the adult population of the United States.
- **California:** The wealth gap exists in similar ways in California. A 2014 study of the Los Angeles metro area found that the median value of liquid assets for native born African American households was **\$200**, compared to \$110,000 for white households, and \$72,000 for African Blacks.

In 2019, white households owned
9x 
MORE
assets than Black households

Key Findings: Control Over Creative, Cultural, and Intellectual Life

At its inception, the United States created a series of laws and policies that denied African Americans the ability to create and own art and engage in sports and leisure activities.

After the Civil War, governments and politicians embraced minstrelsy, which was the popular racist and stereotypical depiction of African Americans through song, dance, and film.

Federal and state governments allowed white Americans to steal Black art and culture with impunity—depriving Black creators of valuable copyright and patent protections.

State governments built monuments to memorialize the Confederacy as just and heroic through monument building, while simultaneously suppressing the nation's history of racism, slavery and genocide.

In California, city governments decimated thriving Black neighborhoods with vibrant artistic communities, like the Fillmore in San Francisco.

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I. Introduction

On July 5th, 1852, Frederick Douglass gave a speech to a crowd of 600 mostly white antislavery activists in Rochester, New York, the day after Independence Day.¹ Douglass was one of the most famous Black antislavery and civil rights activists at the time.² He began by praising the courage of the nation's founders in winning their freedom from the British Empire.³ But Douglass did not come to celebrate American independence and liberty.⁴ The United States was founded on the idea that “all men are created equal[,]” but white Americans enslaved their fellow African Americans and “notoriously hate[d] [...] all men whose skins are not colored like your own.”⁵ For Douglass, the Fourth of July only highlighted the “immeasurable distance” between free white Americans and enslaved African Americans.⁶ “The blessings in which you, this day, rejoice, are not enjoyed in common.—The rich inheritance of justice, liberty, prosperity and independence, bequeathed by your fathers, is shared by you, not by me,” he explained; “You may rejoice. I must mourn.”⁷

Frederick Douglass's speech about the Fourth of July shows the conflict at the heart of American history. The United States prides itself on liberty, equality, and justice for all, but for over 400 years, white people of European ancestry built and continued a brutal caste system based on false notions of racial difference: white people at the top, people of African descent at the bottom, and all other groups ranked in between.⁸ From the beginning, America's wealth was built by the forced labor of people from Africa and their descendants. These people were forcibly sold and traded as commodities and millions of them cultivated crops—tobacco, sugar, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, and especially cotton—that allowed American colonies and the early United States to prosper. Colonial governments and the U.S. government at all levels allowed and participated in the exploitation, abuse, terror, and murder of people of African descent so that white people could profit as much as possible from their enslavement. To justify stealing the intellect, skill, and labor of African Americans, enslavers created and spread false, racist ideas that African Americans were less intelligent than whites, that they loved their children less than white parents, and that they felt less pain than white people did.



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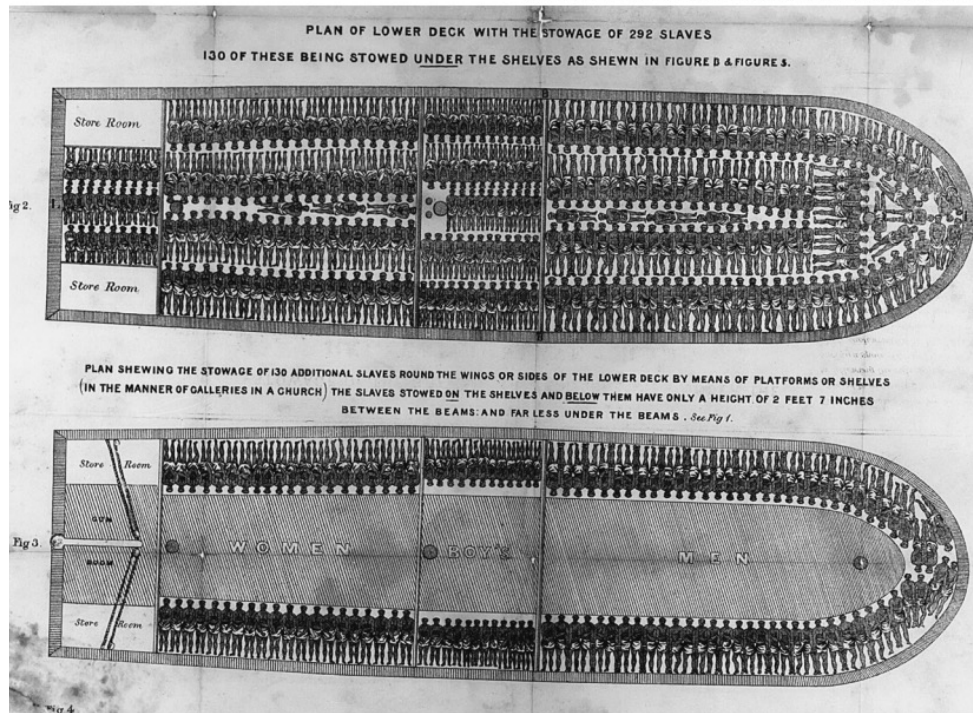


'Introduction of Slavery,' probably Jamestown, Virginia, late 1610s.

Almost 1.8 million Africans died as they were trafficked across the Atlantic Ocean to slavery.

Crews stripped enslaved Africans naked, chained them up, and forced them to lay down on their sides, or to lay head to feet, so that they could fit in as many people as possible. On English slave ships, each man had a space smaller than the size of a coffin.

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Engraving "Stowage of the British Slave Ship 'Brookes' Under the Regulated Slave Trade Act of 1788" (circa 1788)

Enslavers who forced enslaved people to labor in agricultural production exploited not only their physical strength, but also their intellect, innovation, and skill. Growing rice and indigo, for instance, required skilled labor and knowledge of specialized techniques for successful production. In fact, rice and indigo growing was already highly developed along the western coast of Africa, and, later the Caribbean, where people of African descent had already innovated several production techniques. Enslavers were eager to buy enslaved people who already had these specialized agricultural skills.

The Founding Fathers embedded slavery into the U.S. Constitution by:

- Protecting the transatlantic trafficking of enslaved people for another 20 years, resulting in the trafficking of 86,000 Africans.
- Giving power to Congress to use military force to stop insurrections, including slave rebellions.
- Requiring the return of enslaved people who fled towards freedom across state lines.
- Counting enslaved people as 3/5 of a person

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the first draft of the Declaration of Independence, owned around 600 enslaved people over the course of his lifetime. He willingly freed only 10 of the 600 people who he had enslaved over the course of his life. Four of those 10 people were his own children with Sally Hemings, an enslaved woman who he owned as his property and who he never freed.

More Than 50 percent of U.S. Presidents from 1789 to 1885 enslaved African Americans



Between 1790 and 1859, slave traders sold approximately 845,720 people within the U.S. They made enormous fortunes in this trafficking of human beings, amounting to more than \$159 million between 1820 and 1860.

Some buyers specifically bought Black people that they could subject to sexual and reproductive violence. The “fancy trade” was the term for selling young women and girls to white men for the purpose of constant rape and/or forced sex work in brothels. Other enslavers bought young mothers (with or without their children) because a woman who had recently given birth to children showed that she was able to have more children in the future to enrich her buyer.

The American colonial Slave Codes created a new type of slavery that was different than the slavery which existed in pre-modern times.

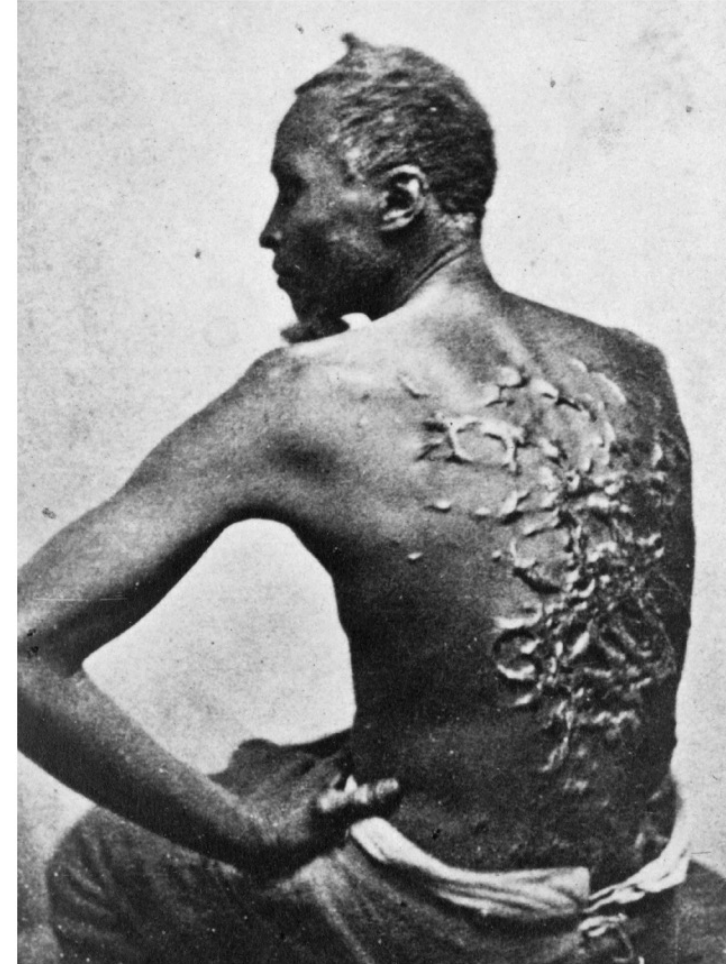
- These laws enslaved babies at birth, for their entire lives, and for the entire lives of their children, and their children's children.
- These laws denied political, legal and social rights to free and enslaved Black people alike in order to more easily control enslaved people.
- These laws divided white people from Black people by making interracial marriage a crime.

Some of these laws survived well into the 20th century. The Supreme Court only declared that outlawing interracial marriage was unconstitutional in 1967.

Enslavers also forced sexual intercourse between enslaved people—an act historian Daina Ramey Berry has called third-party rape—so that they could “breed” more children to make more money.

Family life was the building block of enslaved life in the American South. Although enslaved families were always in danger of being broken apart by sale, enslaved people built strong extended family ties and fought to preserve these relationships

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Formerly enslaved person named Gordon, also known as "Whipped Peter," showing his scarred back at a medical examination, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (1863)

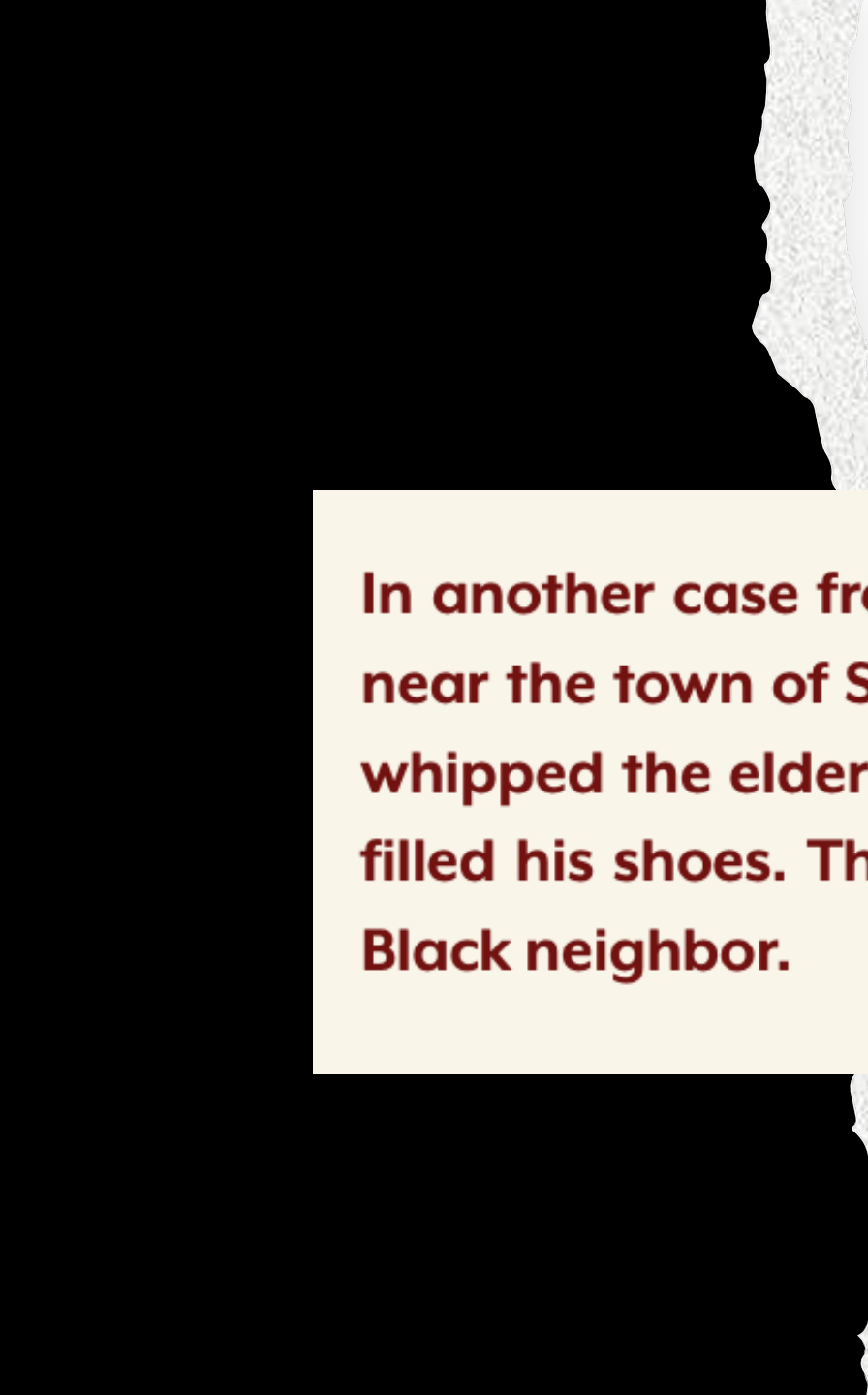
Cotton grown by enslaved people in the South fed mills employing thousands of people across New England. By the time of the Civil War in 1861, New Englanders had invested more than \$69 million in cotton fabric production and operated 570 separate mills. Over 81,000 Americans worked in the New England textile mills and the total profits amounted to over \$79 million dollars per year.

In 2005, JP Morgan Chase, the banking giant, wrote a formal apology because two banks that it now owned had taken 13,000 enslaved people as security for loans in the state of Louisiana. When enslavers could not pay back the loans, the banks ended up taking ownership of 1,250 of these people.

In the southern enslaving states, some churches raised money to buy enslaved people. Anglican and Episcopalian churches in Virginia during the 1600s and 1700s attracted new ministers by allowing them use of church-owned enslaved people. Some wealthy churchgoers donated enslaved people to churches so that the profits of their labor could be used to fund free schools for poor white children. In the 1700s and 1800s, many Virginia Presbyterian churches hired out enslaved people so that they could use the profits to pay ministers and fund church upkeep.

By 1861, just under two percent of the entire budget of the United States went to pay for expenses related to enslavement. These expenses included dealing with the illegal transatlantic slave trade; colonization projects to remove formerly enslaved people from the United States and settle them in other parts of the world; enforcing fugitive slave laws; and renting enslaved people to build federal military sites in the South.

A gold rush source estimated that 1,500 enslaved African Americans lived in California in 1852.



In another case from 1850, an elderly enslaved couple ran away near the town of Sonora. When the slaveholder caught them, he whipped the elderly man until his blood flowed so heavily that it filled his shoes. The couple later escaped with the help of a free Black neighbor.

Instead of just covering people who escaped across state lines, California's law said that a fugitive slave was any enslaved person who arrived before California officially became a U.S. state in September 1850 but who refused to return to the enslaving states with their enslavers. These people could be arrested, placed under the control of their enslavers, and forced to return to the South.

Even as the United States was dismantling enslavement, the Union could not immediately or completely abolish the institution. More than 20 percent of the members of Congress during the Civil War remained either current or former enslavers, mostly from the border states that had not seceded.

California's legislature and courts sent an important message: they were friendly to the southern enslaving states, they believed enslaved people should have no legal rights, and they thought that the U.S. Constitution should protect enslavers and enslavement.

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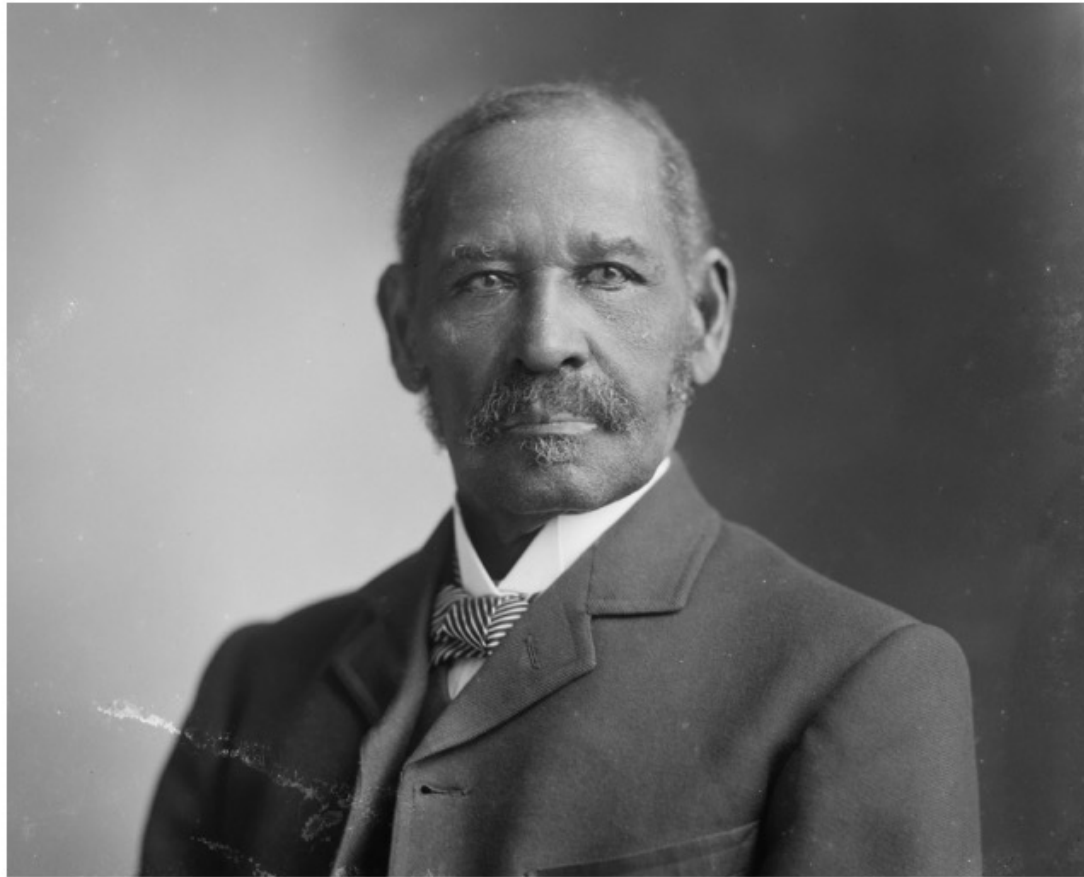
The 107th U.S. Colored Infantry stand guard during the United States Civil War. (c. 1860-1865)

By the end of the Civil War, Black servicemen made up roughly 10 percent of the entire Union military. The federal government and the U.S. military did not treat Black soldiers equally. Black soldiers faced doing hard labor, being fed less nutritious food than white soldiers, and having less access to medical care. The federal government also paid Black soldiers less than white soldiers, and Black soldiers were closed out of opportunities to lead their units as high-ranking officers because these positions were given to white men only.

In every ex-confederate state, white southerners passed laws called the Black Codes. Examples include:

- Vagrancy laws that allowed police to arrest any Black person without an employer and force them to work
- Laws that forced Black parents to give control over their children to their former enslavers.
- Laws that did not allow African Americans to change employers without permission

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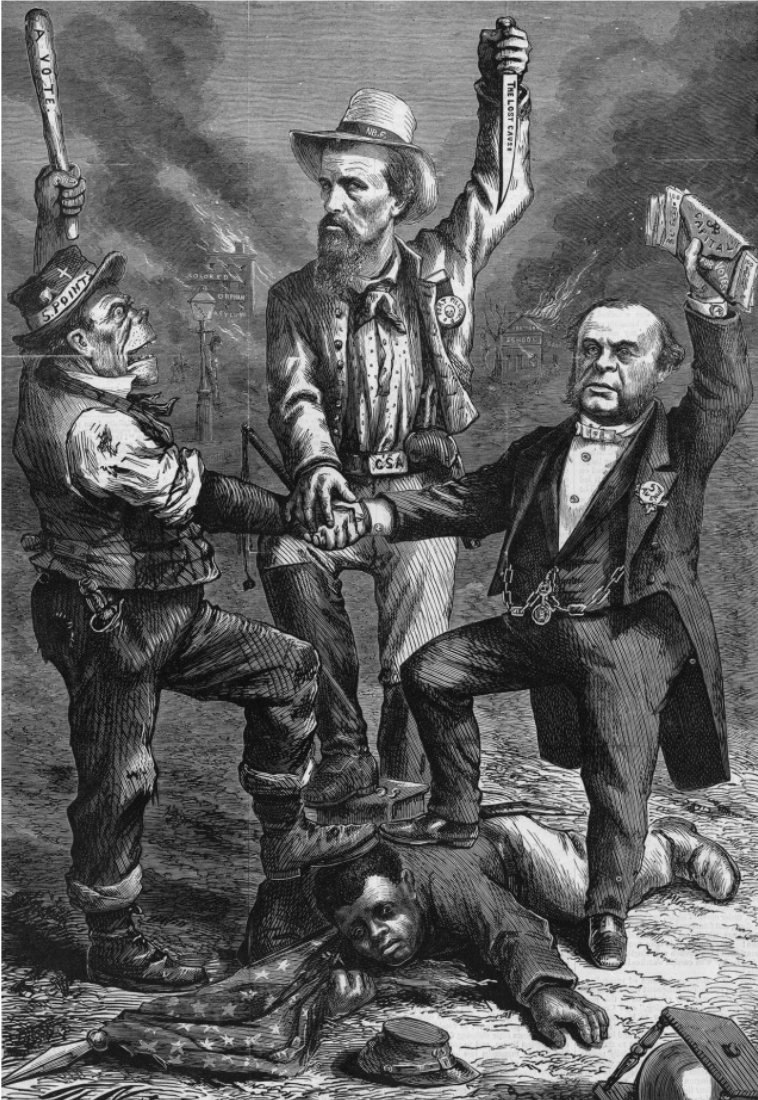


"Gibbs, Judge M.W." Judge Mifflin Wistar Gibbs (1823-1915) was a prominent civil rights and entrepreneur in San Francisco who fought against California's anti-black laws. (c. 1901-1903)

At the end of the 1800s and the start of the 1900s, white southerners began building thousands of monuments and statues all over the South to celebrate famous Confederates, and to name important buildings after Confederate figures. White Californians also built Confederate monuments across the state.

In the case of *Ward v. Flood*, California's Supreme Court justices decided that segregation in the state's public schools did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment as long as Black children and white children had equal access to similar schools and educational opportunities. Twenty-two years later, the U.S. Supreme Court made a similar "separate but equal" decision in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. This decision supported the segregation of public facilities in the United States for almost 60 years.

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"This is a white man's government" (1868)

Important Framing Questions:

- 01 What are the damage time frames? This becomes even more important for the prioritization of Black descendants of persons enslaved in the United States. 1865-1960?
- 02 Will there be a California residency requirement? If yes, how will it be determined?
- 03 What year determines the beginning of harm? Are there different starting points and end points for each atrocity category?
- 04 Will direct victims and/or Black descendants of U.S. Slavery be compensated?

WHO: Lineage-based/direct victims/family members?

WHAT? Residency Requirements

WHEN? Time frame for each atrocity and harm based on economic evidence.

Tenets of Model* Eligibility - Time - Residency

Define the **community of eligibility** based on lineage determined by an individual being an African American descendant of chattel enslaved person or the descendant of a Free Black person living in the US prior to the end of the 19th century.

Harms/Atrocities:

1. Unjust Property Takings by Eminent Domain
2. Devaluation of Black Businesses
3. Housing Discrimination and Houselessness
4. Disproportionate Black Mass Incarceration and Over-Policing
5. Health Harms

Potential Final Reparation Proposals

Enslavement:

- **Provide Funding to the Proposed California American Freedmen Affairs Agency, Specifically for Creative, Cultural, and Intellectual Life**
- **Enact legislation to create compensation fund for all direct descendants of American slaves forced to labor specifically in the state of California (i.e. Descendant legacy families in Coloma, CA)**

IX. Control Over Creative Cultural and Intellectual Life

- Formal Apologies on Behalf of the State of California—Minstrel Shows; Discrimination in the Arts; Bias in Cinematic Depictions
- Public Disclosure of Compensation and Benefits for Artists Across All Media Industries in California

Unjust Legal System:

- Increase Efforts to Restore the Voting Rights of Formerly Incarcerated Persons and Provide Access to Those Who Are Currently Incarcerated and Eligible to Vote

Separate and Unequal Education:

- Increase Funding to Schools Through the Local Control Funding Formula to Address Racial Disparities

Housing Segregation:

- Provide Property Tax Relief to Descendants, Living in Formerly Redlined Neighborhoods, Who Purchase or Construct a New Home
- Provide Shared Appreciation Loans and Subsidized Down Payments, Mortgages, and Homeowner's Insurance

STAY ENGAGED

Task Force Website: <https://oag.ca.gov/ab3121>

Task Force E-mail: ReparationsTaskForce@doj.ca.gov

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Past Hearings: Search CA DOJ Reparations or ETM Media on Youtube

Personal Twitter/Website: @KamilahVMoore; kamilahmoore.com