



# Town of Carrboro

Town Hall  
301 W. Main St.  
Carrboro, NC 27510

## Meeting Agenda Town Council



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Tuesday, October 20, 2020

7:00 PM

Remote Meeting - View Livestream or Cable TV

18

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### 7:00-7:05

#### A. ROLL CALL

### 7:05-7:15

#### B. POETRY READING, RESOLUTIONS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### 7:15-7:20

#### C. ANNOUNCEMENT OF UPCOMING MEETINGS

### 7:20-7:30

#### D. CONSENT AGENDA

1. [20-378](#) Stormwater Utility Monthly Report  
**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this item is to provide the monthly update regarding Stormwater Utility projects and initiatives.  
**Attachments:** [October 2020 Stormwater Report](#)
2. [20-326](#) Fire Department Monthly Report  
**PURPOSE:** To provide the Town Council a monthly overview of calls for service.  
**Attachments:** [Attachment A - September 2020 FD Incident Data](#)
3. [20-333](#) Police Department Monthly Report  
**PURPOSE:** The Purpose of this agenda item is to provide the Town Council a brief overview of the monthly calls for service.  
**Attachments:** [September 2020 CPD Monthly Report.pdf](#)
4. [20-385](#) Economic Development Monthly Report  
**PURPOSE:** Regular Monthly Activities and Status Report  
**Attachments:** [Attachment A - September Economic Development Report](#)

**E. OTHER MATTERS****7:30-8:00**

1. [20-382](#) Draft Carrboro Reparations Resolution Prepared by Mayor Lavelle and Council Member/Mayor Pro Tem Foushee  
**Attachments:** [Attachment A - Draft Resolution](#)

**8:00-10:00**

2. [20-381](#) A Discussion About Reparations Part II  
**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this work session item is for the Town Council to continue the discussion about reparations.  
**Attachments:** [Attachment A - Six questions about slavery reparations](#)  
[Attachment B- Update on Reparations Process, Planning \\_\\_ News List \\_\\_ City of Evanston](#)  
[Attachment C - City Council will approve resolution en...tural racism, achieving racial equity](#)  
[Attachment D - Evanston Reparations Resolution](#)  
[Attachment E - Chicago Legislation Details \(With Text\)](#)  
[Attachment F - Asheville Article](#)  
[Attachment G - Asheville Reparations for Black Asheville](#)  
[Attachment H City of Providence Mayor Jorge Elorza Announces Truth-Telling, Reconciliation and Municipal Reparations Process - City of Providence](#)  
[Attachment I - Mayors-Executive-Order-2020-13-1.pd](#)  
[Attachment J - Buncombe-County-Support-Reparations-for-Black-People-Resolution-Fin al](#)  
[Attachment K - Durham Resolution](#)  
[Attachment L - Timeline of Racial Injustice](#)

**F. MATTERS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS**



# Town of Carrboro

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301 W. Main St.  
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## Agenda Item Abstract

**File Number:**20-378

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**Agenda Date:** 10/20/2020

**File Type:**Agendas

**In Control:** Board of Aldermen

**Version:** 1

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### **TITLE:**

Stormwater Utility Monthly Report

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this item is to provide the monthly update regarding Stormwater Utility projects and initiatives.

**DEPARTMENT:** Public Works

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Randy Dodd, Stormwater Utility Manager, 919 918-7341

**INFORMATION:** The report identifies 13 separate projects and initiatives that Stormwater staff are currently or will be involved in in FY 20/21. These are specific efforts, some time-limited and others part of ongoing stormwater program development, that are above and beyond the baseline workload that includes but is not limited to: program administration; responding to requests for support and community outreach; stormwater system inspection and maintenance; reviewing development plans; stream determinations/buffer reviews; and illicit discharge response and pollution prevention.

An emphasis of Stormwater staff work, beyond the core workload, since the last report has been: supporting the Broad Street culvert and Public Works stream restoration active capital projects; follow up from the August NPDES permit audit; drafting of a Homeowner's Watershed and Stormwater Manual; CityWorks implementation for workflow and asset management; preparing for increased Stormwater Control Measure maintenance oversight efforts; and follow up from the 10/11 rain event. Several other activities will be pursued in the coming months, as presented in the report.

**FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT:** There is no fiscal impact associated with this update. There are/will be nearer and longer term fiscal and staff impacts, as presented in the report.

**RECOMMENDATION:** It is recommended that the Council receive the staff report.

# STORMWATER UTILITY MONTHLY REPORT

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## **PART 1: WATER QUANTITY DRIVEN WORK**

### **1. Broad Street Culvert Replacement**



**Project Description:** This project involves replacing an old and undersized culvert on the 400 block of Broad Street.

**Project Background:** The inadequate culvert has been responsible for previous overtopping of the road. This site has been included in previous Town flood studies by Sungate Design.

**Status: Construction.** Funding has been approved, preliminary engineering completed, and a construction contract executed to replace the 24" culvert with a 54" culvert. Temporary and permanent easements have been conveyed for two properties. **Construction is starting in October and is anticipated to take about two months.**

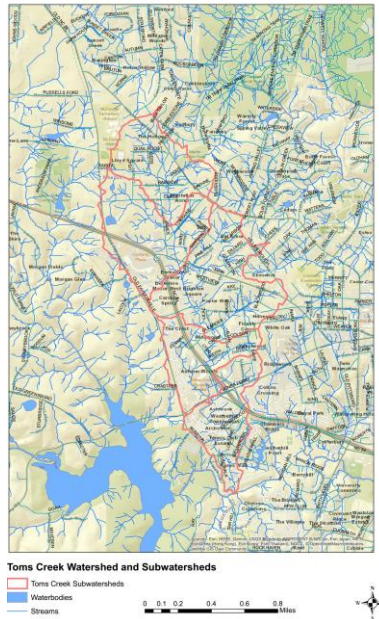
**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** The engineering cost is \$50k and construction cost is \$136k. There is a staff impact associated with project management.

**Additional Information:**

<https://carrboro.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2288740&GUID=0B2EA271-314B-4ED8-8A38-0E199F87A49F%3E&FullText=1>

<https://carrboro.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2288740&GUID=0B2EA271-314B-4ED8-8A38-0E199F87A49F%3E>

## 2. RainReady Study Follow Up



**Project Description:** In 2019, the Council directed staff to move forward with a pilot study due to the persistent and ongoing need to address flooding issues, with the upper Toms Creek watershed serving as the geographic focus.

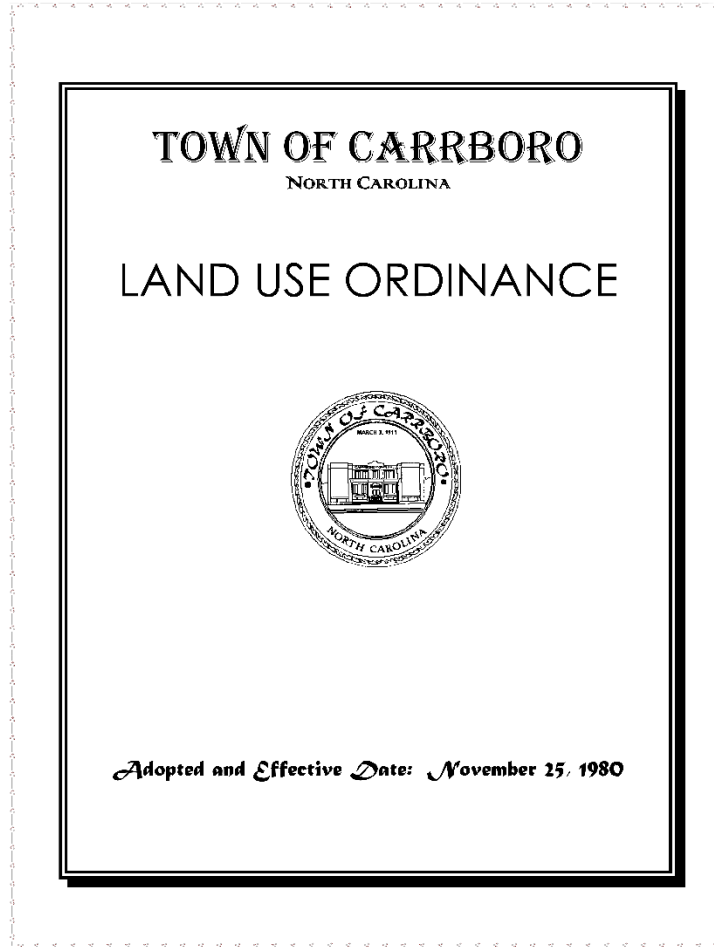
**Project Background:** For the Toms Creek watershed, flooding and drainage is a recurring and important theme. The upper watershed has received the most attention in recent years due to the degree of flooding and drainage issues experienced by residential property owners both in the regulated floodplain and other areas. A watershed based approach is needed to comprehensively address the issues that exist. An emerging concern is resiliency in consideration of the growing number of recent intense storms and the potential for a shift to more flooding in the future due to climate change.

**Status: Active.** The Town contracted with the Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT), resulting in a “RainReady” report in May, 2020. Sungate Design has also completed an engineering assessment of a catchment between Hillsborough Rd. and West Main Street with known drainage issues. Staff are following up internally and anticipate coordinating with the SWAC in early 2021.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** Sungate’s work cost \$16.5k and the CNT’s work cost \$25k. There could be further implementation costs as a result of these projects. Any fiscal impact resulting from financial assistance to be provided as part of a new program will be determined through administrative and policy level review. There has been and will continue to be a staff impact associated with technical assistance. This impact will increase if staff will be administering a new program.

**Additional Information:** Additional information is available from multiple Council agenda items from 2013-2019. A [project website](#) has been created with relevant historical and project related information.

### 3. Land Use Ordinance Stormwater Provisions Review



**Project Description:** LUO stormwater provisions are under review.

**Project Background:** At the April 16, 2019 meeting, the Council referred further review of the stormwater provisions in the LUO to staff and the Stormwater Advisory Commission in consideration of the flooding and drainage impacts being experienced and elevated risk for increasing impacts due to climate change.

**Status: Planning.** This is being referred to Stormwater and Planning staff, Sungate Design, and the Stormwater Advisory Commission. Staff and Sungate are currently researching and considering the scope of potential changes, and anticipate working with the SWAC in the first half of 2021.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** There is no fiscal impact with reviewing and amending the LUO. There will be a staff impact with performing the review.

**Additional Information:**

<https://carrboro.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3919560&GUID=59CDD594-2973-4C2B-813C-738A1CF5707B&Options=&Search>

<http://www.townofcarrboro.org/DocumentCenter/View/698/Article-XVI-Floodways-Floodplains-Drainage-and-Erosion-PDF>

#### 4. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Letters of Interest (Acquisition and Elevation)



**Project Description:** The information presented below is for an acquisition project for 116 Carol Street, and a new elevation project for 100 James Street

**Project Background:** Following on Hurricane Florence and Tropical Storm Michael, FEMA announced new rounds of HMGP funding. In addition to the Lorraine Street properties discussed above, two additional homeowners at 116 Carol Street and 100 James Street (properties included in previous HMGP applications for acquisitions that did not move forward) have responded, and were included in Letters of Interest submitted by the Town to the NC Department of Public Safety (NCDPS). Staff submitted one Letter of Interest for an acquisition project for 116 Carol Street and a second Letter of Interest for elevation of the home at 100 James Street in early 2019. Staff received notification in the summer of 2019 that the NCDPS would accept applications.

**Status: Applications in Review.** Application materials for the 116 Carol acquisition were submitted to the State in October, 2019 under Hurricane Florence. Application materials for the 100 James Street elevation were submitted to the State in November, 2019 under Tropical Storm Michael. Staff regularly check on the status, which has remained “pending obligation” since the applications were submitted. If approved, staff will follow up with pursuit of entering into (a) grant agreement(s) for one or both projects.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** If the Town is able to successfully enter into grant agreements (one for acquisition and one for elevation), costs for work covered by the grants will first be borne by the Town and then reimbursed to the Town with a combination of both Federal and State funds covering eligible costs, provided that all grant requirements are met. Elevation costs can be reimbursed at up to \$175k per home and acquisition costs at up to \$276k per home. There would be a significant staff impact to administer the grant funds.

**Additional Information:**

[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1493317448449-b83f27544e36b7bf67913f964a56b15a/HMA Homeowners Guide 040717 508.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1493317448449-b83f27544e36b7bf67913f964a56b15a/HMA_Homeowners_Guide_040717_508.pdf)



## 5. FEMA Public Assistance: Damage Recovery from Hurricane Florence



### Overview

Public Assistance (PA) is FEMA's largest grant program providing funds to assist communities responding to and recovering from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The program provides emergency assistance to save lives and protect property, and assists with permanently restoring community infrastructure affected by a federally declared incident.

### Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include states, federally recognized tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations so long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations.

PNPs must have "an effective ruling letter from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, granting tax exemption under sections 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or satisfactory evidence from the State that the nonrevenue producing organization or entity is a nonprofit one organized or doing business under State law."<sup>1</sup> Additionally, for a PNP operated facility to be eligible, the PNP must demonstrate the facility provides a critical service or provides a non-critical, but essential government service and is open to the general public. A facility that provides a critical service is defined as one used for an educational, utility, emergency, or medical purpose.<sup>2</sup>

### Project Categories

FEMA processes PA grant funding according to the type of work the applicant undertakes. Eligible work must be required as a result of the declared incident, be located in the designated area, be the legal responsibility of the applicant, and be undertaken at a reasonable cost.

Eligible work is classified into the following categories:

#### Emergency Work

Category A: Debris removal  
Category B: Emergency protective measures

#### Permanent Work

Category C: Roads and bridges  
Category D: Water control facilities  
Category E: Public buildings and contents  
Category F: Public utilities  
Category G: Parks, recreational, and other facilities

Federal funding guidelines for each of these categories are listed in the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, which is located [online at https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781](https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781).

### Application Process

After a federal declaration, the recipient (i.e. state, tribe, or territory) conducts Applicant Briefings to inform potential applicants (i.e. state, local, tribal, territorial, and PNP officials) of the assistance available and how to apply. Applicants must then file a Request for Public Assistance within 30 days of the date their respective area is designated by the federal declaration.

Following the approved request, FEMA and the applicants will conduct additional meetings to discuss disaster

**Project Description:** The Town has been working through the FEMA Public Assistance process for damage recovery from Hurricane Florence. This aspect of Public Assistance is associated with covering the costs for debris removal, emergency protective measures, restoring roads, equipment and facilities to pre-storm conditions, and administrative costs. It is considered separately from the activities described in #11 below, although also under the Public Assistance umbrella.

**Project Background:** Stormwater staff have been leading the Town's pursuit of FEMA Public Assistance funding. Staff have submitted claims for losses not covered by insurance and have been working with FEMA/NCDPS staff to document and receive reimbursement, as well as reimbursement for staff time associated with emergency response and follow up. This process has been underway since the winter.

**Status: Active.** The Florence damage recovery work and reimbursal has been completed. Staff continue to work with NCDPS and FEMA to seek reimbursal for the stream restoration project (#11).

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** The Town has received about \$59k in uninsured costs from FEMA to date, and could receive up to about \$250k of additional funds, including any funds granted for the stream restoration project, and for staff time for Public Assistance administration. This work has required over 500 hundred hours of Stormwater staff time.

### Additional Information:

[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1534520496845-4b41646e3d8839c768deb3a7f4ded513/PADeliveryModelFactSheetFINAL\\_Updated\\_052418.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1534520496845-4b41646e3d8839c768deb3a7f4ded513/PADeliveryModelFactSheetFINAL_Updated_052418.pdf)  
[https://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema323\\_app\\_handbk.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema323_app_handbk.pdf)

## PART 2: WATER QUALITY & FEDERAL/STATE REGULATORY DRIVEN WORK

### 6. NPDES Town Wide Permit

#### *What is an MS4 Permit Compliance Audit?*

An MS4 Audit is a structured review of the Stormwater Management Program to evaluate whether the MS4 is meeting the requirements specified in the NPDES MS4 Permit & Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)



AKA do you have your ducks in a row?

Department of Environmental Quality



**Regulatory Requirement:** The Town is regulated under a town wide permit that requires the Town to implement a comprehensive stormwater management program that includes six minimum measures:

- (1) Public education and outreach on stormwater impacts
- (2) Public involvement/participation
- (3) Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- (4) Construction site stormwater runoff control (delegated to Orange County)
- (5) Post-construction stormwater management for new development and redevelopment, and
- (6) Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations.

The initial Carrboro permit was issued effective July 1, 2005, renewed in 2011, and again in 2017.

**Background:** In 1990, under the authority of the federal Clean Water Act and starting with large (population >100k) municipalities (and industries), EPA began regulating stormwater runoff. In 2000, the scope was extended to smaller municipalities, and EPA delegated the authority to the State to issue these municipalities (including Carrboro) a stormwater permit.

**Status: Active.** The planned EPA/State NPDES Phase II stormwater permit audit was completed on August 12. Staff anticipate receiving notification on the audit results soon. Staff are preparing an update to the Stormwater Management Plan required by the permit. Given the State's communications about new compliance expectations and that 24 of the 30 communities that have been audited in 2019/2020 have received Notices of Violation and 3 additional communities have received Notices of Deficiency, staff anticipate that a Notice of Violation or Notice of Deficiency will result from the audit.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** Preparing for and follow up from this audit and improving the Town's permit compliance and record keeping activities has been and will continue to be a major undertaking for staff.

**Additional Information:**

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-and-land-resources/stormwater/stormwater-program/npdes-ms4-permitting>

10/11/2020

## 7. Stormwater Control Measure Maintenance and Inspection Program



**Background:** The Town's Land Use Ordinance (LUO) has required "Stormwater Control Measures" (SCMs) as part of development projects. SCMs treat runoff to reduce both water quantity and quality impacts. Since 2007, the LUO<sup>1</sup> has articulated requirements for private landowner maintenance of SCMs. (Prior to 2007, this responsibility was implicit rather than explicit.) In early 2020, the Council approved a rate increase to support the necessary capacity to expand program efforts in general, and specifically including SCM compliance oversight. In August, 2020, NCDEQ audited the Town's performance for its permit. Past oversight of SCM maintenance was a recognized permit performance deficiency. Moving forward with a compliant and comprehensive Town wide SCM maintenance oversight program is also seen as an immediate and cost effective action that the Town can take for flood/climate change resilience since there are many existing SCMs for which performance can be improved with proper maintenance, and risks of poorer future performance can also be avoided through preventative maintenance.

**Status: Active.** The concept that staff are moving forward with, given the above, is to move forward with the SCM maintenance and inspection program activities with goals of:

- 1) A letter being sent to all owners of Town permitted SCMs by the end of calendar year 2020 outlining their responsibilities and clear communications about the program and what will be happening going forward;
- 2) All owners of Town permitted SCMs being required to initiate their own annual reporting of their maintenance and inspection efforts by the end of 2021;
- 3) Stormwater staff committing to complete staff inspections of all Town permitted SCMs by the end of 2022.

Staff shared the above background and approach with the Stormwater Advisory Commission at their October meeting.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** This activity will take a significant amount of staff time given the size of the inventory and since it is possible if not likely that many owners of SCMs are not aware of their SCM maintenance and reporting responsibility.

**Additional Information:** <http://www.townofcarrboro.org/751/Maintenance-and-Inspection>

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<sup>1</sup> [Section 15-263.1 Maintenance of Structural BMPs](#)

## 8. NPDES Public Works Facility NPDES Permit

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
DIVISION OF ENERGY, MINERAL, AND LAND RESOURCES  
**GENERAL PERMIT NO. NCG080000**

TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

for establishments primarily engaged in the following activities:

### **Vehicle Maintenance Areas**

**Regulatory Requirement:** Under federal and state law, the Public Works facility continues to be regulated through an NPDES stormwater general permit.

**Background:** In 1990, under the authority of the federal Clean Water Act and starting with large (population >100k) municipalities (and industries), EPA began regulating stormwater runoff. In 2000, the scope was extended to smaller municipalities, and EPA delegated the authority to the State to issue these municipalities a stormwater permit. In addition to receiving a town wide permit, Carrboro received a separate permit for the Public Works facility given the operations occurring at the site and potential for stormwater impacts on water quality.

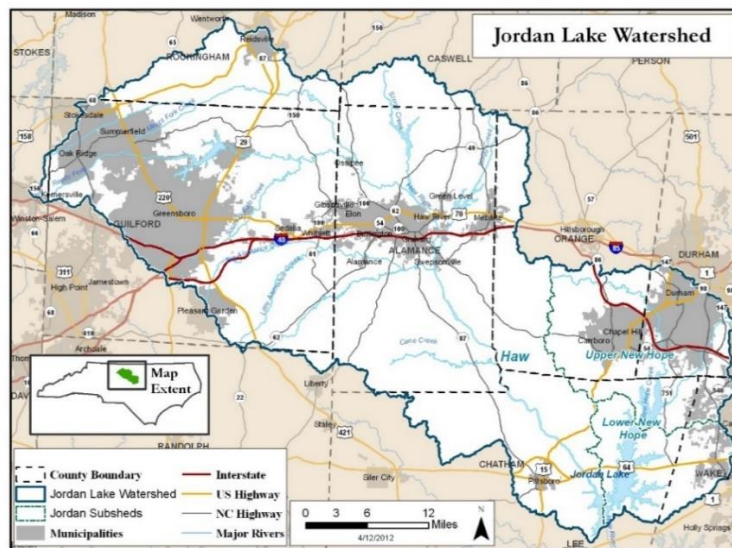
**Status: Active.** This activity has been and remains in a regular/routine operational status, with the facility remaining compliant with federal/state requirements.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** The Town has been working with a consultant for about \$6k/year to support regulatory compliance. There is also an ongoing level of staff activity to maintain compliance.

**Additional Information:**

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-land-resources/npdes-stormwater-gps>

## 9. Jordan Lake Rules Compliance



**Regulatory Requirement:** The Jordan Lake Rules are a nutrient management strategy designed to restore water quality in the lake by reducing pollution entering the lake. Restoration and protection of the lake is essential because it serves as a water supply for several thriving communities, a prime recreation area for more than a million visitors each year, and an important aquatic ecosystem.

**Background:** Jordan Lake was impounded in 1983 by damming the Haw River near its confluence with the Deep River. It was created to provide flood control, water supply, fish and wildlife conservation, and recreation. The lake has had water quality issues from the beginning, with the NC Environmental Management Commission declaring it as nutrient-sensitive waters (NSW) the same year it was impounded. Since that time, Jordan Lake has consistently rated as eutrophic or hyper-eutrophic, with excessive levels of nutrients present. The most relevant provisions in the rules for Carrboro relate to stormwater management for both new and existing development, riparian buffers, and fertilizer application.

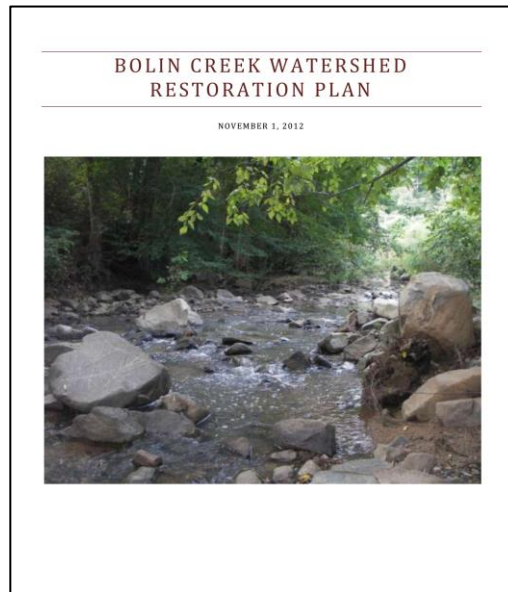
**Status: Under Review (State).** There was significant Town activity between about 2005 and 2015 to prepare for and enact ordinance provisions and begin work on implementation activities. The State then chose to pursue further studies to guide implementation. Jordan Lake Rules regulatory review has begun now that a NC Policy Collaboratory study has wrapped up. The goals of the rules readoption process is to evaluate the Collaboratory's findings and engage stakeholders throughout the watershed to help develop draft rules. The NC Division of Water Resources (DWR) has contracted with Triangle J Council of Governments (TJCOG) to administer this public participation process.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** The Town continues to be required to submit annual reports identifying stormwater retrofits, and has programmed several projects in the CIP. It is preliminary at this point to speculate on the potential fiscal/staff/regulatory impacts that will result, beyond an understanding that some staff time will be required to stay informed and report back as the review is pursued.

### Additional Information:

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-planning/nonpoint-source-planning/jordan-lake-nutrient>  
<https://www.tjco.org/programs-energy-environment%E2%80%AF-water-resources/jordan-lake-one-water>

## 10. Bolin Creek Watershed Restoration Plan Implementation



**Regulatory Requirement:** The downstream extent of Bolin Creek in Carrboro, and continuing into Chapel Hill, is on the state/federal list of impaired waters. Local actions are needed to improve water quality.

**Background:** Carrboro staff worked with Chapel Hill and other local, state and federal agency staff in 2006 to create the Bolin Creek Watershed Restoration Team (BCWRT) because of the impaired waters listing. At the time, the Bolin Creek watershed was selected as one of only 7 watersheds in the state to receive focused state and federal assistance in preparing grant applications and leveraging other resources to remove Bolin Creek from the impaired waters list. The BCWRT's long term goal is to improve the health of Bolin Creek and its tributaries and remove it from the impaired waters list. This is an ambitious goal that will require a robust commitment for many years to come.

**Status: Planning.** Watershed restoration plan implementation has been inactive since 2012 due to insufficient staff capacity and funding resources. Staff are currently in the early stages of exploring project and grant opportunities, with a focus on EPA 319 grant funds, perhaps for 2021 grant cycle.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** There are no near term considerations. Longer term fiscal and staff considerations are uncertain.

**Additional Information:**

<https://townofcarrboro.org/280/Bolin-Creek-Watershed-Restoration>

## PART 3: WORK DRIVEN BY BOTH WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERESTS

### 11. Public Works Stream Restoration



**Project Description:** This project has involved two phases of repairing/restoring a badly eroding stream channel in an extremely high risk situation adjacent to Public Works. The first phase was preliminary engineering; the second is construction/restoration.

**Project Background:** There are two unnamed intermittent streams that flow from the south side of downtown along South Greensboro Street and Old Pittsboro Road, join just above the 54 Bypass, and then flow under the bypass and along the Public Works property line before joining Morgan Creek. The stream channel is very incised adjacent to Public Works, with an extremely actively eroding bank. During Hurricane Florence, a large section of the streambank immediately adjacent to the fuel tanks (as well as outbuildings) collapsed, escalating and accelerating the importance of addressing the bank erosion. This project has been an identified need since 2015.

**Status: Active.** The preliminary engineering was completed in early 2020. Construction bids were solicited in March and received in April. The Council approved moving forward with construction on May 5th. North State Environmental was awarded a construction contract in May; construction began in July. Grading was completed in early September and planting is to occur in late fall/early winter.

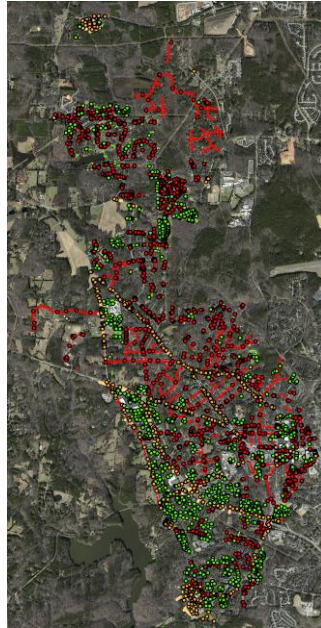
**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** The total cost for engineering and construction is \$230k. Staff are continuing to work diligently with NCDPS and FEMA to pursue federal assistance for this project, although there is not a guarantee of federal funding. There has been a significant staff impact associated with project management and pursuit of federal funding.

**Additional Information:**

[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1534520496845-4b41646e3d8839c768deb3a7f4ded513/PADeliveryModelFactSheetFINAL\\_Updated\\_052418.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1534520496845-4b41646e3d8839c768deb3a7f4ded513/PADeliveryModelFactSheetFINAL_Updated_052418.pdf)  
<https://carrboro.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2288740&GUID=0B2EA271-314B-4ED8-8A38-0E199F87A49F%3E&FullText=1>

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## 12. MS4 Inventory Update, Condition Assessment, Asset and Workflow Management



**Description:** This initiative involves using new technology to update the MS4 inventory, assess MS4 conditions, and create asset management and workflow systems and tools. Asset management is a strategic approach to maintaining and sustaining infrastructure in order to deliver services at the lowest overall life cycle cost. This method is intended for managing any assets, has traditionally been used for drinking water and wastewater, and is increasingly being used by stormwater utilities.

**Background:** A GIS based system inventory was first completed about 15 years ago in preparation for the Town's NPDES permit. While maintenance of the inventory is ongoing, some additional work is needed to fully complete the inventory so it can serve as the foundation for comprehensive stormwater workflow, regulatory tracking and asset management needs. The Town is in the process of implementing a new workflow management system (CityWorks) and GIS based field inventory capabilities. A system condition assessment has not been completed, nor has an asset management system been created.

**Status: Active.** Staff began using CityWorks in May and will continue to configure and implement CityWorks and update the GIS data to serve this function.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** There is no direct fiscal impact currently. The need for additional resources such as engineering or contractual services will depend on the technical requirements and overall staff workload and the desired pace of moving this work forward.

**Additional Information:** <https://louisville.edu/cepm/projects/sustainable-community-capacity-building/asset-management-for-stormwater>

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-01/documents/overcoming-barriers-to-development-and-implementation-of-asset-management-plans.pdf>

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### 13. Stormwater Project Planning and Prioritization

	Criteria	Type	Possible	Points							
				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	
	Public safety/welfare	Public interest	Mandatory	High infrastructure impacts			Medium infrastructure impacts				Low infrastructure impacts
Community Benefits	Conveyance repair/replacement	Infrastructure	10	Public infrastructure or insurable structures affected			Private property impacted				
	Public visibility/educational value	Public interest	10	High			Medium				
	Detention	Flood mitigation	10	Public infrastructure, insurable structures protected			private insurable structures protected				no insurable structures protected
	Water supply protection	Public interest	10				Yes				
	Green infrastructure	Multiple	10	Green street/parking lot			> 1 acre & reduction in curve # by >15				Other green infrastructure
Environmental Benefits	Stream/riparian repair/restoration	Stream/geomorphic	10	Perennial stream			Intermittent stream				
	Runoff (volume) reduction	Multiple	10	>cfs			> < cfs				>< cfs
	Impaired waters	Water quality/stream	8			Lower Bolin Creek		Upper Bolin Creek			
	Nutrient reduction	Water quality	7				> N reduction				< < N reduction
Feasibility	Landowner	Feasibility	10	Town owned		Other local agency		State/federal			Private-landowner easement/agreement
	In CIP?	Feasibility	5							Yes	

**Description:** The purpose of this work is to create a process for planning for and prioritizing large stormwater improvement/capital projects, to inventory all potential projects with a 10-20 year planning horizon, and to develop a prioritized 5 year project list/CIP update during FY 21.

**Background:** Carrboro has been identifying stormwater capital projects in the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) since 2012. These projects have historically been significantly but not solely motivated by the implementation of State’s rules to restore Jordan Lake. Other studies have been completed and potential projects identified by the Town Engineer and also through, for example, the State’s Ecosystem Enhancement program, Bolin Creek watershed restoration efforts, and efforts to identify infrastructure replacement/ improvement and stream repair/restoration projects. Identifying and implementing capital projects is an ongoing Town process, with updates to the CIP typically prepared annually.

**Status: Active.** Preliminary and planning level cost projections have been considered in the past as part of a Stormwater Service Delivery Review in 2019. Jordan Lake Rules, Bolin Creek Watershed Restoration, and Condition Assessment/Asset Management are also relevant. Stormwater input has been provided as part of the annual CIP update. Staff have begun working on the annual CIP update.

**Fiscal and Staffing Considerations:** There is no fiscal impact associated with identifying, planning for, and prioritizing projects. There will be a staff impact to pursue this work through FY 19/20, and a lower level impact in subsequent years.

**Additional Information:**

<http://www.townofcarrboro.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Agenda/12052018-3552>





# Town of Carrboro

Town Hall  
301 W. Main St.  
Carrboro, NC 27510

## Agenda Item Abstract

**File Number:**20-326

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**Agenda Date:** 10/20/2020

**File Type:**Agendas

**In Control:** Board of Aldermen

**Version:** 1

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### **TITLE:**

Fire Department Monthly Report

**PURPOSE:** To provide the Town Council a monthly overview of calls for service.

**DEPARTMENT:** Fire Department

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Chief David Schmidt, (919) 918-7349

**INFORMATION:** This report will provide information on Fire Department calls for service that occurred in Carrboro, South Orange Fire District, and neighboring jurisdictions.

**FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT:** N/A

**RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends the report be received and accepted.



Location	Fire		EMS		Hazardous Condition		Service Call		Good Intent		False Alarm		Weather		Special Incident		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Carrboro	3	100.0%	34	72.3%	7	63.6%	4	100.0%	4	40.0%	9	69.2%		0.0%	1	100.0%	62	69.7%
South Orange		0.0%	12	25.5%	3	27.3%		0.0%	3	30.0%	4	30.8%		0.0%		0.0%	22	24.7%
Chapel Hill		0.0%	1	2.1%	1	9.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2	2.2%
North Chatham Fire District		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	3	30.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	3	3.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Fire	Examples include any type of fire; structure, vehicles, vegetation, rubbish, other outside fires
Overpressure/Rupture	This is an overpressure or rupture of air, steam, or gas where there is no associated fire
EMS	Any type of medical call or rescue of a person in distress
Hazardous Condition	Any type of condition where no fire exists - fuel/chemical spills, electrical equipment failure
Service Call	Examples of Public service incidents include: lockouts, water leaks, assisting other public agencies
Good Intent	Examples of good intent incidents include: steam mistaken for smoke, authorized controlled burns, no incident found at the location
False Alarm	Examples of false alarms include: alarms sounding due to a malfunction or the unintentional activation, and malicious false alarms.
Weather	Examples of weater incidents include: earthquakes, floods, damage assessments, or weather spottiiing
Special Incident	Example of special incidents include: citizen complaints due to code or ordinance violations



# Town of Carrboro

Town Hall  
301 W. Main St.  
Carrboro, NC 27510

## Agenda Item Abstract

**File Number:20-333**

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**Agenda Date:** 10/20/2020

**File Type:**Agendas

**In Control:** Board of Aldermen

**Version:** 1

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**TITLE:**

Police Department Monthly Report

**PURPOSE:** The Purpose of this agenda item is to provide the Town Council a brief overview of the monthly calls for service.

**DEPARTMENT:** Police Department

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Chief Walter Horton, 919-918-7397

**INFORMATION:** This report will provide information on calls for service, arrest, citations, use of force, and accidents.

**FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT:** N/A

**RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends the Town Council receive and accept this report.

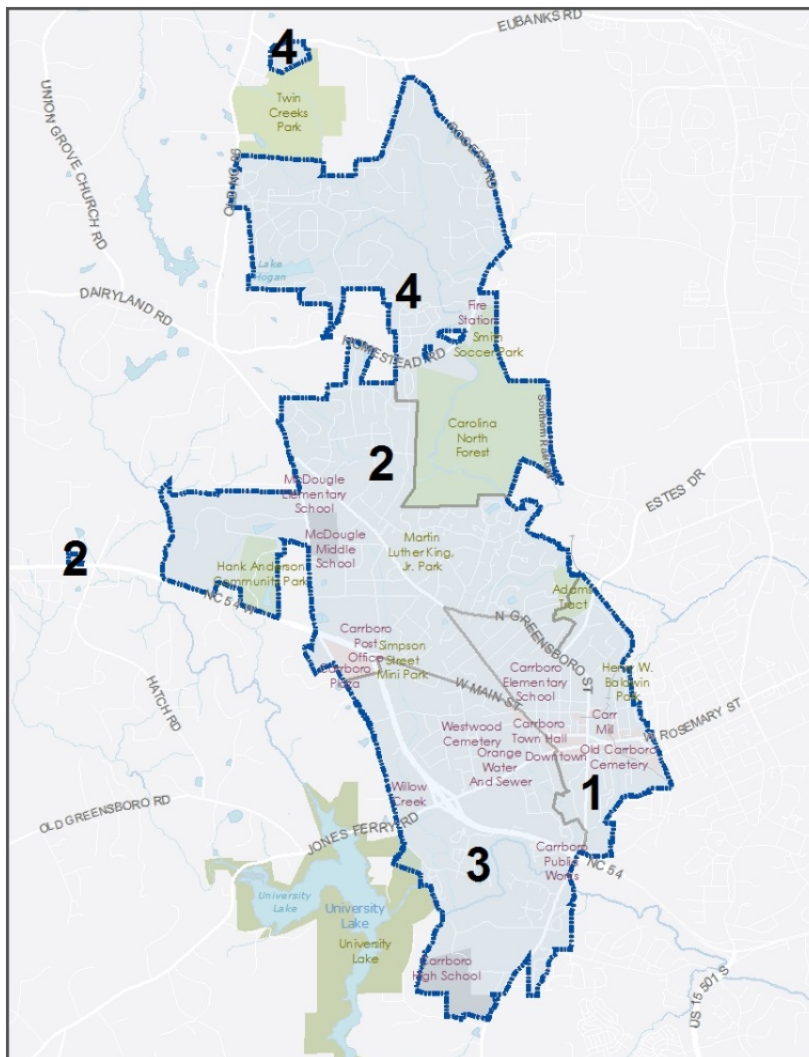


# CARRBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT

**Community • Accountability • Respect • Ethics**

Monthly Report  
September 2020

## Patrol Areas



## Calls for Service

	August	September	% Change
Area 1	446	469	5.16%
Area 2	311	272	-12.54%
Area 3	837	720	-13.98%
Area 4	94	107	13.83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>-7.11%</b>
Traffic Stops	264	183	-30.68%
Citations	20	47	135.00%
Arrest	27	30	11.11%
Use of Force	1	0	-100%



# Town of Carrboro

Town Hall  
301 W. Main St.  
Carrboro, NC 27510

## Agenda Item Abstract

**File Number:20-385**

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**Agenda Date:** 10/20/2020

**File Type:**Agendas

**In Control:** Board of Aldermen

**Version:** 1

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**TITLE:**

Economic Development Monthly Report

**PURPOSE:** Regular Monthly Activities and Status Report

**DEPARTMENT:** Economic Development

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Jon Hartman-Brown - 919-391-7846 - JHartman-Brown@TownofCarrboro.org

**INFORMATION:**

**FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT:**

**RECOMMENDATION:**



# Economic Development Department

Monthly Update Report – September 2020

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## **ACTIVITY**

- **Attending Weekly Regional Economic Developers Meeting for COVID-19 Response**  
I have been attending weekly meetings with Economic Development staff throughout the region including Chatham County, Orange County, Chapel Hill, UNC, Downtown Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, and Chamber staff. Our discussions have been revolving around post-COVID economic development and what that looks like. We are fleshing out ideas to ensure a joint effort in moving forward.
- **Attending CBA Marketing, Policy, and Leadership meetings**  
I am currently attending CBA Marketing Committee, Policy Committee, and Leadership Council meetings to both understand the role of the CBA and to network with these business owners and find ways the Department can get plugged in.
- **Holding Meetings with BIPOC Community Leaders**  
I have been holding various one-on-one Zoom meetings with BIPOC business community leaders to learn what the Town can do to be more involved in these organizations as identified in the Minority Business Roundtable Report, and also what gaps in our existing services we need to fill in order to ensure equity in serving our BIPOC business community.
- **Attending Chamber/EmPOWERment Minority Business Owners Weekly Discussions**  
EmPOWERment and the Chapel Hill/Carrboro Chamber of Commerce have been hosting weekly meetings with primarily black business owners to better understand their needs, especially during the pandemic. September was the last month for these discussions to occur and will not continue through October. The Carrboro Economic Development Department and the Chamber have agreed to work to fill-the-gap that these discussions used to occupy.
- **Various calls with local Businesses and Developers** to introduce myself and find out how the Town Economic Development Department can be of assistance to these investors in our community.

## **PROJECTS**

- **Minority Business Roundtable – Implementation**  
Current Status: An implementation timeline and action items have been developed and implementation has begun. Initial meetings with community leaders have been occurring and another roundtable discussion (to occur every 2 months) has been penciled in for November 19<sup>th</sup>.  
Next Steps: Begin development of a resource center (both online and physical locations).



Projected Completion: On-going. We anticipate these activities to continue and become a part of the economic development workflow process. The resource center projected completion is the end of January.

- **CTDA's VisitCarrboro.com Website Development – Finalizing Design**

Current Status: The design and content is being finalized. The CBA is contracted to complete this project with an anticipated “go live” in early November. Corresponding social media is also being setup in time for the launch.

Next Steps: As the design is finalized the website will “go live” with a soft launch to finalize any issues before marketing the site.

Projected Completion: Early November.

- **Project Arrange**

We have received feedback that Project Arrange was very appreciate of the Town Manager's offer. The company anticipates making a final determination about their location at the beginning of December.





# Town of Carrboro

Town Hall  
301 W. Main St.  
Carrboro, NC 27510

## Agenda Item Abstract

**File Number:20-382**

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**Agenda Date:** 10/20/2020

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**In Control:** Board of Aldermen

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Draft Carrboro Reparations Resolution Prepared by Mayor Lavelle and Council Member/Mayor Pro Tem Foushee

## **Resolution Supporting Reparations for Black Carrboro**

**WHEREAS**, Black people have been unjustly enslaved, segregated and incarcerated; and

**WHEREAS**, Black people have been systematically excluded from historic and present private economic development and community investments and, therefore, Black-owned businesses have not received the benefits of these investments; and

**WHEREAS**, Black people have been denied housing through racist practices in the private real estate market, including redlining, steering, denial of mortgages and gentrification; and

**WHEREAS**, Black people have been consistently impoverished by discriminatory wages and experience disproportionate unemployment rates and reduced job opportunities, and

**WHEREAS**, Black people have been segregated from mainstream education and have experienced the denial of education through admission, retention and graduation rates of every level of education along with discriminatory disciplinary practices; and

**WHEREAS**, Black people, in the past and the present, receive inadequate and sometimes detrimental healthcare as can be seen in morbidity/mortality rates that result from the generational trauma of systemic racism and discriminatory treatment by medical professionals such as involuntary sterilization, denial of adequate testing and denial of preventative procedures; and

**WHEREAS**, Black people have been unjustly targeted by law enforcement and criminal justice procedures; and

**WHEREAS**, systemic racism was created centuries ago and will take time to dismantle; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Carrboro affirms the dignity and humanity of each of our residents, and the right of every resident to be free from discrimination and harm due to their race; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Carrboro is committed to working to eliminate racial bias and racial disparity, and create a more just and equitable world.

### **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE TOWN OF CARRBORO:**

1. Apologizes and makes amends for (what would later be named) Carrboro's participation in and sanctioning of the Enslavement of Black People.
2. Apologizes and makes amends for its enforcement of segregation and its accompanying discriminatory practices.
3. Seek to establish, within a year, a new commission that will be empowered to make short, medium and long term recommendations that will make significant progress toward repairing the damage caused by public and private systemic racism.

4. Directs the Town Manager to give, at a minimum, a bi-annual update to the Town Council on the progress of work performed as it relates to this resolution.
5. Calls on the state of North Carolina to begin policy making and enact a program to allocate funding for reparations to governments at the local level.
6. Calls on the federal government to work toward the immediate enactment of the following policies:
  - a. A program to provide reparations to the descendants of enslaved Africans sufficient to eliminate the racial wealth gap.
  - b. A program to provide a universal basic income to all citizens sufficient to meet each person's basic needs.
  - c. A program to provide a guaranteed federal or federally-funded living-wage job to all citizens.
  - d. An increase in the federal minimum wage to \$15/hr. or higher, with regular increases to account for increases in cost of living and inflation.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Town of Carrboro requests that the Town Clerk send copies of this resolution to N.C. House Speaker Tim Moore, N.C. Senate President Pro Tempore Phil Berger, U.S. Rep. David Price, U.S. Senator Thom Tillis, and U.S. Senator Richard Burr.

This is the 20th day of October, 2020.





# Town of Carrboro

Town Hall  
301 W. Main St.  
Carrboro, NC 27510

## Agenda Item Abstract

**File Number:20-381**

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**Agenda Date:** 10/20/2020

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**Version:** 1

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### **TITLE:**

A Discussion About Reparations Part II

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this work session item is for the Town Council to continue the discussion about reparations.

**DEPARTMENT:** Town Management

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Anita Jones-McNair, Recreation Parks and Cultural Director- Race and Equity Officer, [amcnair@townofcarrboro.org](mailto:amcnair@townofcarrboro.org) <<mailto:amcnair@townofcarrboro.org>> - 919.918.7381

**INFORMATION:** The Town Council first discussed the topic of reparations on September 1, 2020. The discussion involved a national perspective and how zoning and governance decisions still impact life in Carrboro. The Council unanimously voted to devote a work session acknowledging the past, how to define reparations and consider a plan of action moving forward.

Some of the materials included in this packet was shared during the earlier discussion. What is new includes - the definition of oppression, Durham, North Carolina in the list of jurisdictions that developed a reparations plan and timeline of racial injustice.

It is important to have a common understanding of terms when discussing racial equity work. Hopefully the following definitions can help in the discussion:

**Institutional racism** - GARE defines Institutional Racism as policies or practices that work better for White people than for people of color, often unintentionally or inadvertently.

**Oppression** - prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or control. \*

**Racial equity** - The Center for Social Inclusion defines Racial Equity “As both an outcome and a process. As an outcome, we achieve racial equity when race no longer determines one’s socioeconomic outcomes; when everyone has what they need to thrive, no matter where they live. As a process, we apply racial equity when those most impacted by structural racial inequity are meaningfully involved in the creation and implementation of the institutional policies and practices that impact their lives.

**Racism** - the belief that different races possess distinct characteristics, abilities, or qualities, especially so as to distinguish them as inferior or superior to one another. Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed

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against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized. \*

**Reparations** - the making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged. Reparations are a means of addressing the wealth and opportunity gaps residents experience due to historical racism and discrimination.\*

**Structural racism** - Race Forward defines Structural racism as encompassing a history and current reality of institutional racism across all institutions, combining to create a system that negatively impacts communities of color. Structural racism is racial bias among interlocking institutions and across society, causing cumulative and compounding effects that systematically advantage white people and disadvantage people of color.

**Systemic racism** - Racism resulting from the inherent biases and prejudices of the policies and practices of social and political organizations, groups, or institutions.\*

**White Supremacy** - the belief that white people constitute a superior race and should therefore dominate society, typically to the exclusion or detriment of other racial and ethnic groups, in particular Black or Jewish people.\*

Note: \* Definitions were taken from the dictionary if not sited.

In addition to common language, the following information provides a glimpse of what has been happening across the USA.

The topic of reparations is being considered and even unofficially discussed at all levels of government. Some cities are making a conscious effort to address racial injustice that continues to plague Black America. These cities are conducting research, engaging the community and providing recommendations that help frame local programs. Examples of ways in which jurisdictions plan to address this disparity includes creating funds, boosting opportunity in Black communities and establishing commissions/community groups with the sole purpose to partner with local government to narrow the racial disparity gap.

Reparations was recently discussed during an episode of “United Shades of America”. (A CNN documentary series in which the host W. Kamau Bell travels throughout America to explore race-based subcultures.) An editorial entitled, Six Questions about Slavery Reparations, Answered was also written by CNN staff on August 15, 2020. (See Attachment A)

Based on some preliminary research, six jurisdictions recently confronted the difficult topic of reparations and developed a plan of action. Here is a summary of their stories:

**Evanston, Illinois - June 2019** -see Attachment B

- a. The City Council adopts a resolution to end structural racism and achieve racial equality. (June



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2019 - see Attachment C)

- b. Creation of Subcommittee to assist with the reparations process. (September 2019)
- c. The Council adopts a resolution to create a Reparation Fund in the 2020 budget. Tax revenue collected from sales of recreational cannabis committed to support the fund and residents can contribute. (November 2019 - see Attachment D)

**Chicago, Illinois - June 2020**

- a. The City Council participated in reparation discussions in 2019-2020.
- b. The Council adopts a resolution Establishing the Chicago Descendants of Enslaved Africans Reparations Commission to begin reparation process that includes restitution, compensation, satisfaction, and rehabilitation. (June 2020 - see Attachment E)

**Asheville, North Carolina - July 2020 - see Attachment F**

- a. The City Council adopts a resolution supporting reparations. (See Attachment G)
- b. Create Community Reparations Committee to develop recommendations to specifically address the creation of generational wealth and to boost economic mobility and opportunity in the Black community. (Within year)

**Providence, Rhode Island - July 2020 - see Attachment H**

- a. Mayor signed an executive order to create a Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations. (July 2020 - see Attachment I)
- b. Creation of the African American Ambassador Group - grass root group of community leaders who advise city government throughout three-part approach and work to dismantle state and local laws.

**Buncombe County, North Carolina - August 2020**

- a. The County Commissioners adopts a resolution to support community reparations. (August 2020 - see Attachment J)
- b. Appoint representatives to participate in the Community Reparations Committee in Asheville. (August 2020)
- c. Calls for organizations and institutions to help advance racial equity, Congress to study and develop reparations proposals and the State to follow a parallel process. Staff is tasked to address critical needs such as the educational achievement gap and health disparities. (August 2020)

**Durham, North Carolina - October 2020**

- a. Create Racial Equity Task Force to address the issues of racial equity through education of inequitable circumstances, research of best practices and issue policy/funding recommendations. (2018)
- b. Year long discussion between city and the racial equity task force.
- c. The City Council adopts a resolution in support of Federal Action to Increase Racial Equity. (October

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2020 - See Attachment K)

The final attachment is a timeline of racial injustice ranging from 1715-2020. The document initially began as a GARE assignment while participating in the cohort. Since that time it has gone through various iterations for this work session item and still a “work in progress”. Special thanks to Allie Hansen, PSA II/GARE Core Team for her research and formatting the document. (See Attachment L)

**FISCAL & STAFF IMPACT:** Fiscal impact varies based on specified follow-up action.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends the Town Council discuss this item and provide any direction to staff.



## Six questions about slavery reparations, answered

By Breeanna Hare and Doug Criss, CNN

Updated 7:11 AM ET, Sat August 15, 2020

**(CNN)** If you feel like you're hearing more about slavery reparations, it's not your imagination.

The widespread protests against police brutality and racial injustice following [the death of George Floyd](#) have brought a new urgency to the debate around compensating the descendants of American slaves.

This summer, Democratic lawmakers [called for a vote](#) on a bill to study reparations, and a handful of cities and states have weighed in with their own proposed plans to examine the issue.

But just how would reparations, focused specifically on slavery, work? Read on for background on this complex and thorny subject.

### Why are reparations in the news?

The idea of giving Black people reparations for slavery dates back to right after the end of the Civil War (think [40 acres and a mule](#)). For decades, it's mostly been an idea debated outside the mainstream of American political thought.

But writer Ta-Nehisi Coates reintroduced it to the mainstream with his 2014 piece in *The Atlantic*, "[The Case for Reparations](#)." Since then, the conversations surrounding reparations have intensified.

Last year [it was a hot topic on the campaign trail](#), with Democratic presidential candidates voicing support for slavery reparations.

Presumptive Democratic presidential nominee and former Vice President Joe Biden [told The Washington Post](#) he supports studying how reparations could be part of larger efforts to address systemic racism. Biden's newly appointed running mate, California Sen. Kamala Harris, [has co-sponsored a bill](#) that would study the effects of slavery and create recommendations for reparations.

And in the midst of [America's current racial reckoning](#), reparations are being explored on the local level, too.

In June, [the California Assembly passed a bill](#) to create a reparations task force, moving [the legislation](#) on to the state's senate. In July, [the city of Asheville, North Carolina](#), voted unanimously to approve a reparations resolution for Black residents.

And that same month, [the mayor of Providence, Rhode Island](#), [signed an executive order](#) to pursue "truth, reconciliation and municipal reparations" for Black Americans, Indigenous people and people of color in the city.

## **How do you put a cash value on hundreds of years of forced servitude?**

This may be the most contested part. Academics, lawyers and activists have given it a shot, though, and their results vary.

Most formulations have produced numbers from as low as \$17 billion to as high as almost \$5 trillion.

-- The most often-quoted figure, though, is truly staggering, as anthropologist and author Jason Hickel notes in his 2018 book, "The Divide: Global Inequality from Conquest to Free Markets":

*"It is estimated that the United States alone benefited from a total of 222,505,049 hours of forced labor between 1619 and the abolition of slavery in 1865. Valued at the US minimum wage, with a modest rate of interest, that is worth \$97 trillion today."*

Other formulations are more modest. Research conducted by University of Connecticut associate professor Thomas Craemer amounted to an estimate of nearly \$19 trillion (in 2018 dollars).

As Craemer explains to W. Kamau Bell in Sunday's episode of "[United Shades of America](#)," he came up with that figure by estimating the size of the enslaved population, the total number of hours they worked and the wages at which that work should have been compensated, compounded by 3% interest.

However, Craemer notes in [a 2020 report](#) that this estimated total is still conservative because he only deals with the slavery that happened from the time of the country's founding until the end of the Civil War, so his estimate doesn't account for slavery during

the colonial period or the decades of legalized segregation and discrimination against Black Americans that followed emancipation.

### **Where would the money come from?**

Generally, advocates for reparations say that three different groups should pay for them: federal and state governments, which enshrined, supported and protected the institution of slavery; private businesses that financially benefited from it; and rich families that owe a good portion of their wealth to slavery.

"There are huge, wealthy families in the South today that once owned a lot of slaves. You can trace all their wealth to the free labor of Black folks. So, when you identify the defendants, there are a vast number of individuals," attorney Willie E. Gary told Harper's Magazine in November 2000, during the height of the last, big time of reparations talk. Gary was talking about how these families could be sued for reparations since they benefited directly from slavery.

As you might imagine, suing large groups of people to pay for reparations wouldn't go over well. Others have suggested lawmakers could pass legislation to force families to pay up. But that might not be constitutionally sound.

"I don't think you can legislate and have those families pay," Malik Edwards, a law professor at North Carolina Central University, told CNN. "If you're going to go after individuals you'd have to come up with a theory to do it through litigation. At least on the federal level Congress doesn't have the power to go after these folks. It just doesn't fall within its Commerce Clause powers."

The Commerce Clause refers to the section of the US Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states.

### **But reparations mean more than a cash payout, right?**

It could. Reparations could come in the form of special social programs or land resources. It could mean a mix of cash and programs targeted to help Black Americans.

"Direct benefits could include cash payments and subsidized home mortgages similar to those that built substantial White middle-class wealth after World War II, but targeted to those excluded or preyed upon by predatory lending," Chuck Collins, an author and a program director at the Institute for Policy Studies, told CNN. "It could include free tuition and financial support at universities and colleges for first generation college students."

Reparation funds could also be used to provide one-time endowments to start museums and historical exhibits on slavery, Collins said.

In the case of Asheville, the city council resolution does not mandate direct cash payments to descendants of slaves. Instead, the city plans to make investments in areas where Black residents face disparities.

### **What are the arguments against reparations?**

There are many. Opponents of reparations argue that all the slaves are dead, no White person living today owned slaves or that all the immigrants that have come to America since

the Civil War don't have anything to do with slavery. Also, not all Black people living in America today are descendants of slaves (like former President Barack Obama).

Last year, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell [said he opposed the idea](#), arguing "none of us currently living are responsible" for what he called America's "original sin."

Others point out that slavery makes it almost impossible for most African Americans to trace their lineage earlier than the Civil War, so how could they prove they descended from enslaved people?

Writer David Frum noted those and other potential obstacles in a 2014 piece for *The Atlantic* entitled "[The Impossibility of Reparations](#)," which was a counterpoint to Coates' essay. Frum warned that any reparations program would eventually be expanded to other groups, like Native Americans, and he feared that reparations could create their own brand of inequality.

"Within the target population, will all receive the same? Same per person, or same per family? Or will there be adjustment for need? How will need be measured?" asks Frum, a former speechwriter for President George W. Bush. "And if reparations were somehow delivered communally and collectively, disparities of wealth and power and political influence within Black America will become even more urgent. Simply put, when government spends money on complex programs, the people who provide the service usually end up with much more sway over the spending than the spending's intended beneficiaries."

In a column for [The Hill](#) last year, conservative activist Bob Woodson decried the idea of reparations as "yet another insult to Black America that is clothed in the trappings of social justice." He also told CNN he feels America made up for slavery long ago, so reparations aren't needed.

"I wish they could understand the futility of wasting time engaging in such a discussion when there are larger, more important challenges facing many in the Black community," Woodson, the founder and president of the Woodson Center, told CNN. "America atoned for the sin of slavery when they engaged in a civil war that claimed hundreds of thousands of lives. Let's for the sake of argument say every Black person received \$20,000. What would that accomplish?"

### **This isn't the first time reparations have come up, is it?**

After decades of languishing as something of a fringe idea, the call for reparations really caught steam in the late 1980s through the '90s.

Former Democratic Rep. John Conyers first introduced a bill in 1989 to create a commission to study reparations. Known as [HR 40](#), Conyers repeatedly re-introduced the bill, which has never been passed, until he [left office in 2017](#). Texas Democratic Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee has taken up the HR 40 baton.

Activist groups, like the [National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America](#) and the [Restitution Study Group](#), sprang up during this period. Books, like Randall Robinson's "The Debt: What America Owes to Blacks," gained huge buzz.

Then came the lawsuit. In 2002 Deadria Farmer-Paellmann became the lead plaintiff in [a federal class-action suit](#) against a number of companies -- including banks, insurance

company Aetna and railroad firm CSX -- seeking billions for reparations after Farmer-Paellmann linked the businesses to the slave trade.

She got the idea for the lawsuit as she examined old Aetna insurance policies and documented the insurer's role in the 19th century in insuring slaves. The suit sought financial payments for the value of "stolen" labor and unjust enrichment and called for the companies to give up "illicit profits."

"These are corporations that benefited from stealing people, from stealing labor, from forced breeding, from torture, from committing numerous horrendous acts, and there's no reason why they should be able to hold onto assets they acquired through such horrendous acts," Farmer-Paellmann said at the time.

The case was tossed out by a federal judge in 2005 because it was deemed that Farmer-Paellmann and the other plaintiffs didn't have legal standing in the case, meaning they couldn't prove a sufficient link to the corporations or prove how they were harmed. The judge also said the statute of limitations had long since passed. [Appeals to the US 7th Circuit Court of Appeals](#) and the US Supreme Court proved unsuccessful, and the push for reparations kind of petered out.

But Coates' 2014 article in The Atlantic reignited interest in the issue. New reparations advocacy groups, like the [United States Citizens Recovery Initiative Alliance Inc.](#), took up the fight. Black Lives Matter includes slavery reparations in its [list of proposals](#) to improve the economic lives of Black Americans. Even [a UN panel](#) said the US should study reparations proposals.

## **So, what are the prospects of reparations moving forward?**

Slavery reparations still face an uphill battle.

The idea isn't popular with the American public. [A 2020 poll from The Washington Post and ABC News](#) found that 63% of Americans don't think the US should pay reparations to the descendants of slaves. Unsurprisingly there's a racial divide to this. The Post-ABC News poll found that while 82% of Black Americans support reparations, 75% of White Americans don't.

After the failure in the courts of Farmer-Paellmann's lawsuit more than a decade ago, taking legal action to secure reparations doesn't seem like the most promising route either.

Still, the HR 40 bill -- titled "[H.R.40 - Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act](#)" -- continues to make the rounds in Congress.

The bill [calls for a commission](#) that "aims to study the impact of slavery and continuing discrimination against African-Americans, resulting directly and indirectly from slavery to segregation to the desegregation process and the present day," [said Jackson Lee](#).

Her office said it has the support of 128 members of the House -- more than half of the Democratic caucus.

The bill's next stop is a full committee hearing, followed by a vote in the House.

House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer's office told CNN that the bill will get a vote if it comes out of committee.

Whatever happens, there is wide agreement that something needs to be done to cut down the huge wealth gap between Whites and Blacks that slavery helped create. Chuck Collins, the author and scholar, said [his own research](#) showed that the median wealth of a White household is \$147,000, which is about 41 times greater than the median wealth of a Black family, which is \$3,600.

"This can only be explained through an understanding of [the multigenerational legacy of White supremacy](#) in asset building," he told CNN.

"People say, 'slavery was so long ago' or 'my family didn't own slaves.' But the key thing to understand is that the unpaid labor of millions -- and the legacy of slavery, Jim Crow laws, discrimination in mortgage lending and a race-based system of mass incarceration -- created uncompensated wealth for individuals and White society as a whole. Immigrants with European heritage directly and indirectly benefited from this system of White supremacy. The past is very much in the present."

*NOTE: A version of this piece previously appeared in April 2019.*

CNN's Zachary B. Wolf, Veronica Stracqualursi, Sunlen Serfaty and Shawna Mizelle contributed to this report.

Available: <https://www.cnn.com/2020/08/15/us/slavery-reparations-explanation-trnd/index.html>



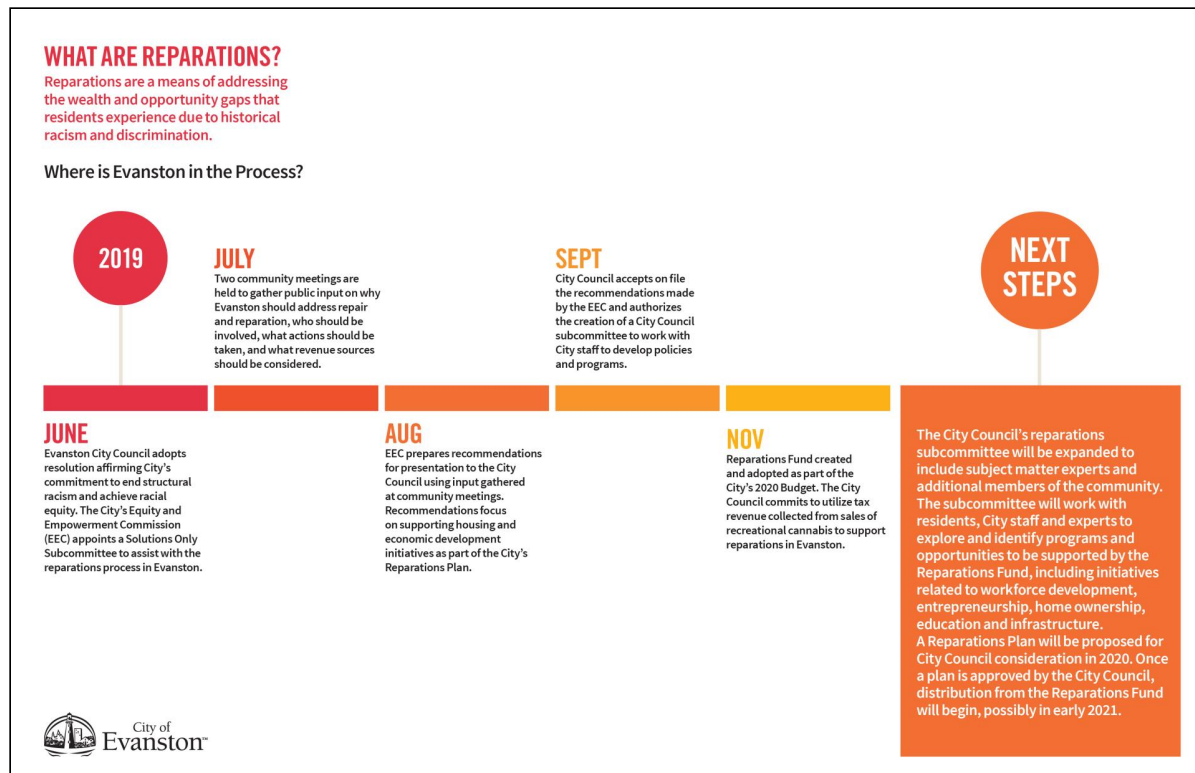
## News List

# City Provides Update on Reparations Process, Planning

**Post Date:** 12/18/2019 9:30 AM

As part of efforts to address the wealth and opportunity gaps residents experience due to historical racism and discrimination, the City of Evanston today provided an update on reparations planning in Evanston and outlined next steps in the City's process.

To help the public better understand Evanston's reparations process and timeline, the City created an infographic charting the City's progress. See below and click to enlarge.



## Actions to date

The City of Evanston's reparations planning process began in June 2019 following the City Council's adoption of a resolution affirming the City's commitment to end structural racism and achieve racial equity. The City Council's Equity and Empowerment Commission held two community meetings to gather public input on reparations in July, and summarized input and recommendations in a report to the City Council. In September, the Council accepted the Equity and Empowerment Commission's report and authorized the creation of a City Council subcommittee to begin the planning process.

In November, a Reparations Fund was created and adopted as part of the City's 2020 Budget. The City Council committed to utilize tax revenue collected from sales of recreational cannabis to support reparations in Evanston.



Following the City Council's adoption of the 2020 Budget, Ald. Robin Rue Simmons hosted a Reparations Town Hall Meeting at First Church of God in Evanston on December 11. Actor, humanitarian and Ambassador for the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent Danny Glover was the keynote presenter. Representatives from the National African American Reparations Commission (NAARC) also participated.

## **What's next**

In 2020, the City Council's reparations subcommittee, which currently includes 5th Ward Ald. Robin Rue Simmons and 8th Ward Ald. Ann Rainey, will be expanded to include subject matter experts and additional members of the community. The subcommittee will work with residents, City staff and experts to explore and identify programs and opportunities to be supported by the Reparations Fund, including initiatives related to workforce development, entrepreneurship, home ownership, education and infrastructure. The process has just begun to consider many important issues, including the scope of funding opportunities, criteria and qualifications for participation, and level of funding.

A Reparations Plan will be proposed for City Council consideration in 2020. Once a plan is approved by the City Council, distribution from the Reparations Fund will begin, possibly in early 2021.

More information about the subcommittee and the 2020 meeting schedule will be announced in the coming weeks. The City Council is set to discuss the reparations subcommittee at its meeting on January 13.

For more information, visit [cityofevanston.org/reparations](https://www.cityofevanston.org/reparations) or call/text 847-448-4311. For convenience, residents may simply dial 311 in Evanston.

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Nina Kavin Jun 8, 2019 4 min read



## City Council will approve resolution ending structural racism, achieving racial equity.

Updated: Jul 21

Let's show up at the City Council meeting on Monday evening as council members vote to approve a resolution committing to end structural racism and achieve racial equity in Evanston. As Cicely L. Fleming, 9th Ward Alderwoman says, "I am fully aware that words on a paper cannot achieve those goals, but I am hopeful that this public acknowledgment of the harm we've caused and our commitment to begin the work to educate ourselves and heal the community will be a huge start."

Let our numbers help the Council understand let's keep them accountable for what they proclaim.

Council meeting starts at 7:15 p.m.



58-R-19  
A RESOLUTION

### COMMITMENT TO END STRUCTURAL RACISM AND ACHIEVE RACIAL EQUITY

WHEREAS, City of Evanston embraces its racial diversity and seeks to continue its path to being the Most Livable City in America; and

WHEREAS, City of Evanston believes that all individuals living or visiting the City should be treated fairly and with respect and dignity; and

WHEREAS, the City of Evanston recognizes that there is an escalation of hatred, bigotry, and overt racism in our country; and

WHEREAS, in order for the City of Evanston to fully embrace the change necessary to move our community forward, it is necessary to recognize, and acknowledge its own history of discrimination and



racial injustice.

The land we currently know as Evanston originally belonged to the Potawatomi Tribes until their forceful and violent relocation at the hands of white colonizers; John Evans, our city's namesake, played a role in the Sand Creek Massacre that killed approximately 150 Native Americans; and, the first Evanston resident of African descent, Maria Murray, was a former slave purchased by the Vane family to labor as a domestic in 1855, and

WHEREAS, the City of Evanston government recognizes that, like most, if not all, communities in the United States, the community and the government allowed and perpetuated racial disparity through the use of many regulatory and policy oriented tools. Some examples would include, but not be limited to the use of zoning laws that supported neighborhood redlining, municipal disinvestment in the black community; and a history of bias in government services.

Such practices were often overt, but more often, covertly adopted or incorporated under the guise of what would appear to be legitimate policy. These ordinances and other city-wide practices have contributed to the decimation of historically black neighborhoods, a lack of trust of government by some black residents, and the collapse of a once economically thriving black community; and

WHEREAS, the City Council acknowledges that the trauma inflicted on people of color by persistent white supremacist ideology results in psychological harm affecting educational, economic, and social outcomes; and conjures painful memories of our City's past not only for those who lived through them but also generations to follow,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WHICH ASSERTS AS A FUNDAMENTAL BASIS THAT ALL PEOPLE ARE CREATED EQUAL AND ARE ENDOWED WITH THE UNALIENABLE RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS:

SECTION 1: The City Council of Evanston hereby acknowledges its own history of racially-motivated policies and practices, apologizes for the damage this history has caused the City, and declares that it stands against White Supremacy.

SECTION 2: The City Council of Evanston hereby rejects prejudice and bigotry based on race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or national origin, including the idea that white people are inherently better or more worthy than any other group of people and declares that it stands against White Supremacy.

SECTION 3: The City Council of Evanston hereby condemns the actions, speech, and attitudes of those who promote hate against any race, ethnicity or other basis, in an effort to interfere with the unalienable rights of any human being. The City of Evanston hereby declares that it reaffirms its commitment, in collaboration with all residents, to pursue policies and take action to ensure civil and human rights to all individuals.

SECTION 4: The City Council of Evanston hereby declares Evanston an anti-racist city that strives to value all citizens, be a welcoming place to all people, and examine its own practices that may unintentionally exclude some of our neighbors; particularly people of color.

SECTION 5: The City of Evanston hereby affirms its commitment to eradicating the effects of systemically racist past practices from City Government and all City-affiliated organizations. As the elected council, charged with representing the City of Evanston and its residents whereby resolve to:

1. Participate in Racial Equity training in order to deepen our understanding of how our decisions can hinder or promote equity for all, while paying particular attention to those historically disadvantaged.
2. Join the Government Alliance for Racial Equity, a national network of government (agencies) working to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all.

----- Stephen H. Hagerty, Mayor  
Attest:

----- Devon Reid, City Clerk  
Approved as to form:

----- Michelle L. Masoncup, Corporation Counsel



Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_, 2019



# Memorandum

**To:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**From:** Alderman Cicely Fleming

**Subject:** Resolution 58-R-19 "Commitment to End Structural Racism and Achieve Racial Equity"

**Date:** June 6, 2019

**Recommended Action:**

This resolution is submitted for your consideration and approval to solidify the City Council's commitment and goal to "Ensure Equity in City Operations."



48 views



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We cannot bow down to hate, vitriol, and threats.

17 [Write a comment](#)

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Dear Evanston  
P.O. Box 8165  
Evanston IL 60204  
Phone: 224-234-8229  
dearevanston@gmail.com



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11/14/2019

**126-R-19**

**A RESOLUTION**

**Establishing a City of Evanston Funding Source Devoted to Local  
Reparations**

**WHEREAS**, on September 9, 2019, the City of the Evanston (the "City") approved the recommendations of the Equity & Empowerment Commission related to local reparations for African American residents of the City; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council formed a subcommittee of its Council members to conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of several recommendations: 1) housing assistance and relief initiatives for African American residents in Evanston; and 2) various Economic Development programs and opportunities for African American residents and entrepreneurs in Evanston; and

**WHEREAS**, the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, Public Act 101-27 (the "Act"), was signed into law and went into effect on June 25, 2019; and

**WHEREAS**, the Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax Law, 65 ILCS 5/8-11-22 (the "Law"), was enacted as part of the Act; and

**WHEREAS**, the Law provides that the City may "impose a tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling cannabis, other than cannabis purchased under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act, at retail" in the City "on the gross receipts from these sales made in the course of that business" in an amount not to exceed "3% of the gross receipts;" and the City enacted this tax by Ordinance 99-O-19; and

**WHEREAS**, the Adult Use Cannabis Tax is a new revenue source starting in 2020, the City seeks to dedicate this funding source to local reparations and the plans for this effort are ongoing and will be more fully developed in the coming year as well; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, THAT:**

**SECTION 1:** The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein as findings of the City Council of the City of Evanston, Illinois.


**SECTION 2:** The Chief Financial Officer is hereby authorized to divert all adult use cannabis funds received by the Illinois Department of Revenue for sales of adult use cannabis to a separate fund in a City account for local reparations.

**SECTION 3:** The City may receive donations to this fund from separate organizations, corporations, and individuals established herein by the City Council.

**SECTION 4:** This Resolution 126-R-19 is effective immediately.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Stephen H. Hagerly, Mayor

Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
~~Deven Reid, City Clerk~~  
Eduardo Gomez, Deputy City Clerk  
Adopted: November 25, 2019

Approved as to form:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle L. Masoncup, Corporation Counsel





## Office of the City Clerk

City Hall  
121 N. LaSalle St.  
Room 107  
Chicago, IL 60602  
www.chicityclerk.com

## Legislation Details (With Text)

**File #:** SR2019-694  
**Type:** Resolution      **Status:** Adopted  
**File created:** 9/18/2019      **In control:** City Council  
**Final action:** 6/17/2020

**Title:** Call for establishment of Chicago Descendants of Enslaved Africans Reparations Commission

**Sponsors:** Sawyer, Roderick T., Ervin, Jason C., Maldonado, Roberto, Scott, Jr. Michael, Lopez, Raymond A., Hadden, Maria E., Hairston, Leslie A., Moore, David H., Curtis, Derrick G., Beale, Anthony, Coleman, Stephanie D., Taylor, Jeanette B., Mitchell, Gregory I., Cardona, Jr., Felix, Sadiowski Garza, Susan, Sigcho-Lopez, Byron, Harris, Michelle A., Burnett, Jr., Walter, Dowell, Pat, Taliaferro, Chris, King, Sophia D., Mitts, Emma, Austin, Carrie M., Ramirez-Rosa, Carlos, Rodriguez Sanchez, Rossana, Waguespack, Scott, Martin, Matthew J., Villegas, Gilbert, Cappleman, James

**Indexes:** Committee on Health and Human Relations

**Attachments:** 1. SR2019-694.pdf, 2. R2019-694.pdf

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
6/17/2020	1	City Council	Adopted	Pass
6/12/2020	1	Committee on Health and Human Relations	Recommended to Pass	
6/12/2020	1	Committee on Health and Human Relations	Substituted in Committee	
6/5/2020	1	Committee on Health and Human Relations	Add Co-Sponsor(s)	
6/4/2020	1	Committee on Health and Human Relations	Recommended to Pass	
9/24/2019	1	Committee on Health and Human Relations	Remove Co-Sponsor(s)	
9/18/2019	1	City Council	Referred	

**RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHICAGO DESCENDANTS OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS REPARATIONS COMMISSION**

WHEREAS, exactly four centuries ago, the transatlantic slave trade began from the west coast of Africa to America resulting in approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants being enslaved in the United States: and

WHEREAS, the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the United States government and its predecessor Colonies from 1619 through 1865. Although the da jure institution of slavery ended with the Emancipation Proclamation, it continued de facto through such onerous policies as Jim Crow and the Black Codes. Such nefarious discrimination provided significant advantages to white individuals and corporations, while disadvantaging African Americans and their descendants; and

WHEREAS, 2019 also marks the 100th anniversary of the "Chicago Race Riot," precipitated by the death of Eugene Williams, an African American youth who had accidentally drifted into a white swimming area at a segregated beach near

29th Street. The unrest lasted from July 27 and ended on August 3, 1919, causing 38 deaths and 537 injuries. African American neighborhoods near white areas were attacked by white gangs. Thousands (mostly African-Americans) lost their homes. Some African Americans organized to defend and protect themselves while the city's police department often turned a blind eye or even joined in the mayhem. The mayor at that time exacerbated the situation by refusing to ask the governor to send in the Illinois National Guard even though the guardsmen had been called up, organized in the city's armories and made ready to intervene; and

WHEREAS, additionally, this December marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Black Panther Party Chairman, Fred Hampton and Defense Captain Mark Clark. On Dec 4, 1969, the Cook County State's Attorney, along with members of the Chicago Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, staged a pre-dawn raid on the Black Panther Party Headquarters. The subsequent investigation found that the Chicago police fired between ninety and ninety-nine shots while the Panthers had only accidentally discharged one shot when the gun Mark Clark held fell from his hands as he was shot to death; and

WHEREAS, African Americans continue to suffer extraordinary disparities in economic, educational, health, housing, unemployment and poverty outcomes. African Americans have been disproportionately incarcerated and been victims of torture and police abuse. Although African Americans account for 31 percent of Chicago's population, they account for 80 percent of the victims of gunshot wounds and deaths throughout the past 10 years. During this last decade, the City of Chicago has paid out nearly \$1 Billion in wrongful death lawsuits against the Chicago Police Department where primarily citizens of African descent were the victims; and

WHEREAS, more than 30 percent of African American families live below the poverty line in Chicago compared to less than 10 percent for white families. The unemployment rate for African Americans in Chicago is approximately 20 percent and for whites it is less than 5 percent. The median family income for African Americans is \$36,720, compared to \$81,702 for white families and \$47,308 for Latino families; and

WHEREAS, the African American infant mortality rate is approximately three times higher than Whites and the community areas with the highest rates of infant mortality cluster on the south and west sides of the city; and

WHEREAS, high school graduation rates for African American males in Chicago Public Schools is 64.7 percent, the graduation rate for white males is 82.1 percent. African American students are expelled at four times the rate of Latinos and 23 times the rate of whites; and

WHEREAS, in 2000, the City of Chicago City Council passed a resolution in support of U.S. House Resolution 40 (HR 40), The Commission to Study Reparations Proposals for African Americans Act. The Illinois State Senate Joint Resolution 0031 passed in the 94<sup>th</sup> General Assembly established the Illinois Transatlantic Slave Trade Commission. This Commission examined the institution of slavery and its lingering impact on African Americans in Illinois. The

Commission filed two reports in 2007 and 2008 with recommendations to deal with structural racism and inequity; and WHEREAS, in 2002, under Title 11 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the City of Chicago City Council codified Title the Slavery Era Disclosure Ordinance (Chapter 2-92-585), making it mandatory for all businesses seeking city contracts, not just insurance companies, to research and report any slave trade history, with documentation to be filed with the Department of Procurement; and

WHEREAS, in the 99<sup>th</sup> and 100<sup>th</sup> Illinois General Assemblies, the House passed unanimous resolutions calling on a Presidential Commission to Study Reparations that specifically details the economic impact of the slave trade, the use of slave labor, and how Emancipation, while freeing slaves of their literal bonds and ending an immoral practice, did not guarantee equity in education, employment, housing, and access to quality affordable health care as well as a proposal for reparations and how those reparations can help overcome obstacles that still exist today in education, employment, housing, health care, and justice; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the mayor and members of the City of Chicago City Council, gathered together this 18<sup>th</sup> Day of September, 2019 AD, do hereby direct the Committee on Health and Human Relations to draft an ordinance to create the Chicago Descendants of Enslaved Africans Reparations Commission charged with a mission to engage the City of Chicago and its citizens of African descent in full reparations measures with the cessation and guarantees of non-repetition, restitution, compensation, satisfaction, and rehabilitation ... outcomes that are consistent with international norms, standards and laws for reparations as developed by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Commission shall:

- 1) Ensure equity, equality, and parity for citizens of African descent in Chicago who are mired in poverty,
- 2) Consider what forms redress may take including, but not necessarily limited to, rehabilitative reparations, i.e. closing the racial gaps in homeownership, educational funding, healthcare, government contracts, etc.
- 3) Ensure that the above-mentioned measures are being implemented and progress is being made,
- 4) Hold public hearings to discuss implementation of the above recommendations,
- 5) Educate the public on its mission, and
- 6) Report annually to the City of Chicago City Council their findings regarding their progress toward implementation of its mission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the Commission shall include the Mayor or her designee. Five Members of the city council, and ten members from the public, at least eight members from the public must be members from the eligible impacted community. The appointed members shall be from a broad section of the African American community.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Commission shall be codified within the Municipal Code of Chicago under Chapter 2-120 and become a permanent commission of city government for 20 years to ensure, monitor and comply with the intended outcomes and dictates of its mission.

**\*1**

**/to**

CITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK  
ANNA M. VALENCIA

**Chicago City Council Co-Sponsor Form**

Subject:

Document No.:

Call for establishment of Chicago Descendants of Enslaved Africans Reparations Commission

**Adding Co-Sponsor(s)**

*Please ADD Co-Sponsor(s) Shown Below-(Principal Sponsor's Consent Required)*

Alderman, \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ Ward)  
(Signature)

Alderman \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ Ward)  
(Signature)

Date Filed:

Principal Sponsor:

(Signature) ■

*Removing Co-Sponsor(s) Please REMOVE Co-Sponsor(s) Below  
- (Principal Sponsor's Consent NOT Required)*

Alderman ><^^^L^ (Signature) > (Ward)

Alderman : . (Signature) . (Ward)

*Date Filed:*

- Final Copies To Be Filed With:
- Chairman of Committee to which legislation was referred
  - City Clerk

121 NORTH LASALLE STREET. ROOM 107. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602

# Asheville reparations resolution is designed to provide Black community access to the opportunity to build wealth

Posted on July 20, 2020 by [Polly McDaniel](#)



African-American owned businesses in downtown, before the East End neighborhood was devastated by “urban renewal.” North Carolina Collection, Pack Memorial Public Library. Photo from the Andrea Clark Collection.

By [Nia Davis](#)  
[Asheville Office of Equity and Inclusion](#)

Rep·a·ra·tion / ,repə' rāSH(ə)n/- “The making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged.”

Reparations has long been a hot-button topic that even the mention of it brings impassioned jubilation, overwhelming concern, or somewhere in between. The

conversation around reparations isn't new; in fact the idea of atoning for the sins of slavery has been around since the Civil War. After the Civil War, Union leaders concluded that each Black family should receive 40 acres and some families were to receive mules left over from the war. General William Sherman signed Field Order 15, which allocated 400,000 acres of confiscated Confederate land to newly freed Black families in no more than 40-acre segments. President Andrew Johnson reversed Field Order 15 and returned land back to former slave owners. The benefits of owning Black people did not stop there — some slave owners received additional reparations. The District of Columbia Emancipation Act "paid those loyal to the Union up to \$300 for every enslaved person freed."

So one might ask, "Why pay for the sins of their fathers?" My response would be that reparations are an attempt to atone for our country's 400-year history of pervasive systemic racism.

Reparations acknowledge the government's role in denying wealth-building opportunities to Black people. Racism is present in every single one of our institutions. Sometimes the racist policies are explicit like in slavery, Jim Crow laws, and segregation. Sometimes the policies are a little more implicit, looking at discriminatory policies such as redlining, and those that exist within our criminal justice and education system.

Our country has had the opportunity to do better and historically we have fumbled this opportunity so many times. One major example is the New Deal. The New Deal is famous for the G.I. Bill and Social Security. These two policies further excluded Black people in America by not allowing Black veterans access to post-WWII benefits. Domestic and farm workers were largely excluded from Social Security benefits and these were professions largely held by Black people. Again, racist policies have been evident in every institution, denying Black people access to the opportunity to build wealth.

On July 14, Asheville City Council unanimously passed a [Resolution supporting community reparations for Black Asheville](#). The resolution acknowledges systemic racism present in the community, as well as nationally. The resolution directs the City Manager to establish a process to develop short-, medium-, and long-term recommendations to specifically address the creation of generational wealth and to boost economic mobility and opportunity in the Black community.

Asheville is no stranger to racist policies, practices, and procedures. Asheville was one of the many cities in the United States that participated in urban renewal. Despite best intentions, this resulted in the displacement of vibrant Black communities and the removal of Black residents and homeowners, many into substandard public housing.

Neighborhoods that were 100 years old were impacted, which means the wealth accumulated in those communities was also lost. To quote the late Rev. Wesley Grant:

“In the East Riverside area we have lost more than 1,100 homes, six beauty parlors, five barber shops, five filling stations, 14 grocery stores, three laundromats, eight apartment houses, seven churches, three shoe shops, two cabinet shops, two auto body shops, one hotel, five funeral homes, one hospital, and three doctor’s offices.”

It is reported that in 1860, that the bodies of enslaved Black people was valued at around \$3 billion. Black people were forced to build this country and jumpstart this country’s economy for free. There has not been atonement for the price of slave labor or racist policies that resulted in a loss of equity, opportunity, and assets. Simply put, can we ever truly repay this debt? Can the United States fully address the historical and generational harms done to Black people in this country? Council’s reparation resolution is a necessary start, but there is so much work that needs to be done.

**Material referenced:**

New York Times: [When Slaveowners Got Reparations](#)

Brookings: [Why we need reparations for Black Americans](#)

N.C. Humanities Council: [Twilight of a neighborhood](#)

**Recommended reading:**

The Atlantic: [The Case for Reparations](#)



Nia Davis



*Nia Davis attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and earned her Bachelors of Science in Psychology and then went on to receive her Masters in Social Work with a concentration in Community, Organizing, and Social Action from the University of Pittsburgh. She serves as the Human Relations Analyst in the City of Asheville's Office of Equity and Inclusion.*

RESOLUTION NO. 20-\_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING COMMUNITY REPARATIONS FOR BLACK ASHEVILLE

WHEREAS, Black People have been unjustly Enslaved; and

WHEREAS, Black People have been unjustly Segregated; and

WHEREAS, Black people have been unjustly Incarcerated; and

WHEREAS, Black People have been denied housing through racist practices in the private realty market, including redlining, steering, blockbusting, denial of mortgages, and gentrification; and

WHEREAS, Black People have been denied housing, displaced and inadequately housed by government housing policies that include discriminatory VA/FHA practices, Urban Renewal, and a variety of local and federal “affordable” housing programs; and

WHEREAS, Black People have been consistently and widely impoverished by discriminatory wages paid in every sector of the local economy regardless of credentials and experience; and

WHEREAS, Black People have experienced disproportionate unemployment rates and reduced opportunities to fully participate in the local job market; and

WHEREAS, Black People have been systematically excluded from historic and present private economic development and community investments and, therefore, black-owned businesses have not received the benefits of these investments; and

WHEREAS, Black people have been segregated from mainstream education and within present day school programs that include AG, AP, and Honors; and

WHEREAS, Black students have experienced the denial of education through admission, retention and graduation rates of every level of education in WNC and through discriminatory disciplinary practices; and

WHEREAS, Black People historically and presently receive inadequate, if not detrimental, health care as exemplified by disproportionate morbidities and mortality rates that result from the generational trauma of systemic racism, discriminatory treatment by medical professionals, and discriminatory medical practices such as involuntary sterilizations, denial of adequate testing, denial of preventative and curative procedures; and

WHEREAS, Black People have been unjustly targeted by law enforcement and criminal justice procedures, incarcerated at disproportionate rates and subsequently excluded from full participation in the benefits of citizenship that include voting, employment, housing and health care; and

WHEREAS, Black People have disproportionately been forced to reside in, adjacent to, or near Brown Zones and other toxic sites that negatively impact their health and property; and

WHEREAS, Black People have disproportionately been limited to the confined routes of travel provided by public transportation; and

WHEREAS, Black People have disproportionately suffered from the isolation of food deserts and childcare deserts;

WHEREAS, systemic racism was created over centuries and will take time to dismantle;

WHEREAS, state and federal governments have a responsibility to adopt programs, policies, and funding to address reparations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE THAT:

The City Council of the City of Asheville:

(1) apologizes and makes amends for its participation in and sanctioning of the Enslavement of Black People;

(2) apologizes and makes amends for its enforcement of segregation and its accompanying discriminatory practices;

(3) apologizes and makes amends for carrying out an urban renewal program that destroyed multiple, successful black communities;

(4) calls on other organizations and institutions in Asheville that have advanced and benefitted from racial inequity to join the city in its apologies and invites them to address racism within their own structures and programs and to work with the city to more comprehensively address systemic racism;

(5) calls on the State of North Carolina and the federal government to initiate policymaking and provide funding for reparations at the state and national levels;

(6) directs the City Manager to establish a process within the next year to develop short, medium and long term recommendations to specifically address the creation of generational wealth and to boost economic mobility and opportunity in the black community;

(7) fully supports its equity department, staff and its work, and encourages the city manager to utilize their talents when forming policy and programs that will establish the creation of generational wealth and address reparations due in the black community as mentioned above;

(8) seeks to establish within the next year, a new commission empowered to make short, medium and long term recommendations that will make significant progress toward repairing the damage caused by public and private systemic Racism. Other local government community

organizations may also be invited to have representation on the Commission. The task of the Community Reparations Commission is to issue a report in a timely manner for consideration by the City and other participating community groups for incorporation into their respective short and long term priorities and plans. Accountability for achieving equity will be enforced in the appropriate offices. The report and the resulting budgetary and programmatic priorities may include but not be limited to increasing minority homeownership and access to other affordable housing, increasing minority business ownership and career opportunities, strategies to grow equity and generational wealth, closing the gaps in health care, education, employment and pay, neighborhood safety and fairness within criminal justice;

(9) calls on the city manager to give, at minimum, a bi-annual update to the city council on the progress of work performed pursuant to this resolution.

Read, approved and adopted this 14th day of July, 2020.

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City Clerk

---

Mayor

Approved as to form:

---

City Attorney

Select Language



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## Mayor Jorge Elorza Announces Truth-Telling, Reconciliation and Municipal Reparations Process

*Research & Engagement to Advise City on Forms of Municipal Reparations*

July 15, 2020

Mayor Jorge O. Elorza today joined City Councilwoman Nirva LaFortune, 1696 Heritage Group Vice President Keith Stokes, Founder and CEO of Impact RI Janice Faulkner, Community Relations Advisor Shawndell Burney-Speaks and community members to announce a community-driven Executive Order committing the City to a process of truth, reconciliation and municipal reparations for Black, Indigenous People, and People of Color in Providence.

“As a country and a community, we owe a debt to our Black, Indigenous People, and People of Color, and on the local level, we are using this opportunity to correct a wrong,” said Mayor Jorge Elorza. “Though this does not undo history it is the first step in accepting the role Providence and Rhode Island has held in generations of pain and violence against these residents, healing some of the deepest wounds our country faces today. May this process of truth bring us education and awareness of these wrong-doings and may our reconciliation change the systems that continue to oppress our communities, while reaffirming our commitment to building a brighter, more inclusive future.”

Through this Executive Order, the City is committed to advancing a social justice process that works in three parts. First, the City will work to identify the Truth by examining the role of the State of Rhode Island and the City of Providence in supporting the institution of slavery, the genocide of Indigenous People, forced assimilation, and seizure of land, among other policies. As part of this first step, local and state laws will be reviewed. This will include a review of all other forms of public and private sector discrimination against people of African or Indigenous heritage and their descendants up to the present day.

“Providence can lead the nation on how we present the inclusive history of all Americans through public memorials, public investments and public education,” said 1696 Heritage Group Vice President Keith Stokes.

[ALERT](#)

[PROVIDENCE: STATE OF EMERGENCY, CITY BUILDINGS OPEN ON LIMITED BASIS](#)

[DETAILS](#)

Once the collection of Truth is completed, findings will be used to begin the process of Reconciliation. Residents, organizations and institutions will be engaged in discussing these Truths, with the aim of appreciating the resiliency of the Black, Indigenous People and People of Color in Providence and to better understand the ways these injustices continue to impact residents today.

“And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free,” said Founder and CEO of Impact RI Janice Faulkner, reciting Bible passage John 8:32. “When will we know the truth? When will we be set free? No one knows the answer. However, I am very grateful that the Honorable Jorge Elorza, Mayor of this great City is committed to uncovering the truth and addressing the centuries of institutional and systemic racial bias affecting Black, Indigenous, People of Color.”

Through the last step of this process, Reparations, the City will take measures to reverse the injuries resulting from the Truth findings and advise what appropriate policies, programs, and projects may be executed based on recommendations that accomplish this mission. These will also work to address local laws and policies that continue negatively impact Black, Indigenous People, and People of Color in Providence.

This process was developed with and crafted by the Mayor’s African American Ambassador Group, which meets weekly and serves as a direct line of communication between the community and the Administration. What originally began as a means to ensure equitable access to COVID-19-related care and resources has since expanded, establishing subcommittees focused on recommending strategies to increase equity citywide and most recently developed the [Executive Order](#) removing the term “plantations” from all City documents and oath ceremonies.

The announcement was hosted at Dexter Park and Training Grounds, a nine-acre park donated by Ebenezer Knight Dexter for military purposes that played a key role in the Dorr Rebellion, the Civil War and World War I. The 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, who used these training grounds, was the first Black company from Rhode Island to serve in the Civil War, recruiting at least 1,800 soldiers from Rhode Island and surrounding states such as Connecticut and New York.

Those interested in engaging in the subcommittees of the Mayor’s African American Ambassador Group are encouraged to contact Community Relations Advisor Shawndell Burney-Speaks at [sburneyspeaks@providenceri.gov](mailto:sburneyspeaks@providenceri.gov).

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ALERT

PROVIDENCE: STATE OF EMERGENCY, CITY BUILDINGS OPEN ON LIMITED BASIS

DETAILS



Mayor of Providence

Jorge O. Elorza

**EXECUTIVE ORDER  
2020-13**

**July 15, 2020**

**DECLARATION ON TRUTH, RECONCILIATION, AND  
REPARATIONS**

WHEREAS the City of Providence is committed to being a welcoming and inclusive city for all residents, specifically Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color; and

WHEREAS the City of Providence is committed to eradicating bias and racism in our governing systems, policies, and structures that violate or jeopardize the safety of, justice for, and value of Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color; and

WHEREAS on Friday, June 19, 2020, in honor of the nationally recognized Juneteenth, Mayor Jorge O. Elorza joined City elected officials, members of the Mayor's African American Ambassador Group and community members to sign an Executive Order removing the term "plantations" from all City documents and oath ceremonies; and

WHEREAS Mayor Jorge O. Elorza has convened community leaders to join the African American Ambassador Group to advance racial equity reforms in Providence; and

WHEREAS Mayor Jorge O. Elorza has identified the process of Truth, Reconciliation and Municipal Reparations as the process by which to address institutional and systemic bias and racism affecting Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color.

NOW THEREFORE I, JORGE O. ELORZA by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Providence, pursuant to the Rhode Island General Laws and the City of Providence's Code of Ordinances, including, but not limited to, Title 45, Chapter 2 of the General Laws and Article 302 of the City of Providence's Code of Ordinances, do hereby order and direct the following process:

1. TRUTH: This process shall begin with Truth, first by identifying, compiling, and synthesizing, and understanding the institution of slavery, the genocide of Indigenous People, and the continued discrimination within the State of Rhode Island and the City of Providence; and



The Truth will include examination and documentation of the facts related to: the capture and procurement of enslaved Black and Indigenous (Indian) People; the transport of Africans to Rhode Island for the purpose of enslavement, including their treatment during transport; the sale and acquisition of them as chattel property in interstate and intrastate commerce; the treatment of them as enslaved people in Rhode Island, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families; the extensive denial of humanity, sexual abuse, and chattel enslavement of persons and property, and the continued discrimination against those individuals, their descendants, and their communities in our state and city; and

The Truth will research, document and present for public awareness and education, the contributions of Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color in the forming of Providence's economic, religious, and civic origins.

The Truth will examine the state and municipal laws that discriminated against Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color from when they were deemed United States citizens to the present.

The Truth will examine other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color from when they were deemed United States citizens to the present, including but not limited to housing discrimination, barriers to homeownership, predatory financial practices, workplace discrimination, educational discrepancies, health disparities, mass incarceration, disproportionate experiences of police violence, disproportionate punishment in school systems, and disproportionate lack of wealth.

The Truth will examine how the institution of slavery, Indigenous (Indian) genocide, and seizure of Indigenous (Indian) lands, and other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors contributed to the development of a system that perpetuates inequality including but not limited to disparities in health outcomes, home ownership, wealth, income, and educational attainment.

The Truth will document the experiences endured by Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color and will ensure that their historical contributions to the City are accurately recorded and accurately portrayed.

The Truth will strive to be inclusive of the experiences of marginalized communities but will focus primarily on the lived experiences of Black people in our city and state.

The Truth will be compiled and be made openly and freely accessible to the general public.

2. RECONCILIATION: Once documentation has been compiled, the Providence community will be broadly engaged to digest and reflect upon the experiences documented in Phase 1.

The Reconciliation process will strive to help our community confront the past and recognize the continued ways that history shapes the present.

The Reconciliation process will strive to help our community appreciate the profound depth of the wounds that Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color have endured.

The Reconciliation process will strive to help our community appreciate the remarkable strength and resilience of Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color.

The Reconciliation process will find creative ways to engage organizations, institutions, and individuals to discuss the experiences in Phase 1 (Truth).

The Reconciliation process will strive to help our community more fully appreciate the shared dependency and connectivity that we have among our residents.

The Reconciliation process will strive to help our community heal and overcome the deep racial divisions that currently exist.

3. REPARATIONS: The city will designate a process whereby recommendations are made to reverse injuries caused by the experiences documented in Phase 1 (Truth).

Recommendations for Reparations should take the form most appropriate for the injuries, be they general or specific, documented in Phase 1 (Truth).

Recommendations for Reparations should be ambitiously scaled in order to make Providence a model city for racial and social justice.

Recommendations for Reparations should consider the most appropriate recipients, be they general communities or individuals, of such reparations.

Recommendations for Reparations should work to actively eliminate state and local laws and policies that continue to disproportionately and negatively impact Black, Indigenous (Indian) People, and People of Color.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately and remain in full force and effect going forward.

So Ordered.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jorge O. Elorza, *Mayor*

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY REPARATIONS FOR BLACK PEOPLE IN  
BUNCOMBE COUNTY

WHEREAS, between 1619 and 1865, an estimated 4,000,000 people were unjustly enslaved in the colonies and the United States;

WHEREAS, in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, there were an estimated 1,913 people enslaved in Buncombe County. At that time, 12,654 people lived in Buncombe County<sup>1</sup>;

WHEREAS, slavery represented an irreconcilable contradiction in our nation's founding: a young democracy committed to the ideals of liberty and justice and yet actively perpetuating the degradation of Black people. This contradiction - what some have called our nation's original sin - has yet to be fully addressed and systemic racism continues to this day;

WHEREAS, the early American economy, including in North Carolina, was built with the labor of enslaved people who were denied the ability to generate wealth from their labor and who were instead subjected to brutal and inhumane abuses including violence, the forced separation of families, being denied access to education and voting, and death;

WHEREAS, even after slavery was abolished by the 13th Amendment, Black Americans in the South continued to be persecuted under the regime of Jim Crow laws and segregation;

WHEREAS, between 1877 and 1950, more than 4,084 Black people were lynched in the South, including three people who were lynched in Buncombe County<sup>2</sup>;

WHEREAS, many Black Americans could not effectively exercise the right to vote in the United States until the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965 due to racist state and local voter suppression laws;

WHEREAS, public schools in Buncombe County were not integrated until the 1966-67 school year, as a result of a district court ruling more than a decade after the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Brown vs. Board of Education<sup>3</sup>;

WHEREAS, even after the era of legal segregation ended, Black Americans continue to experience the harms of institutional and systemic racism;

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<sup>1</sup> 1860 Slave Schedule; 1860 Census

<sup>2</sup> Equal Justice Institute: <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/report>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2016/01/07/today-asheville-history-buncombe-school-integration-plan/78400878/>

WHEREAS, urban renewal in Buncombe County destroyed many homes and businesses owned by Black families and greatly harmed many traditional minority neighborhoods, displacing many people to live in public housing;

WHEREAS, despite decades of policy-level efforts and community and faith-based efforts to create racial justice, deep disparities persist for Black people in Buncombe County, including but not limited to the areas of infant mortality, home ownership, ownership of businesses, earnings, health, education, justice system involvement, incarceration, and life expectancy;

WHEREAS, in Buncombe County, only 41% of Black people own the home they live in compared with 65% for White people<sup>4</sup>;

WHEREAS, although Black people comprise 6.3% of the population of Buncombe County, less than 2% of businesses are owned by Black people<sup>5</sup>;

WHEREAS, Buncombe County has a leadership role in supporting economic development, public education and health care in our community and must assure this vital work is carried out so all people have an equal opportunity to thrive and that no part of our community is left behind;

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress passed resolutions via House Bill 194 in 2008 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 in 2008, apologizing for slavery and Jim Crow, however our country has not yet made reparations for these harms, which have now passed through generations of Black Americans<sup>6</sup>;

WHEREAS, the United States has made reparations to other communities who have experienced human rights violations and systemic racism<sup>7</sup>, including Japanese Americans who were interned and their descendants; to Pueblo Native Americans in 1924; Navajo-Hopi Native Americans in 1950; Alaskan Native Americans in 1971; Seminole and Chippewa Native Americans in 1985; and Ottawa Native Americans all via acts of Congress supported by presidents Coolidge, Truman, Nixon, and Reagan, respectively. Reparations have also been made to descendants of survivors of racial terrorism and massacres targeting Black people in Rosewood, Florida, and Greenwood, Oklahoma, through acts of their state legislatures in 1994 and 2001;

WHEREAS, on July 14, 2020 the City of Asheville passed a resolution to create a local commission to make recommendations about how community reparations can be made and has invited other local governments to participate;

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<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census, 2018 American Community Survey

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.stateofblackasheville.org/economics/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/110/hres194/text>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/19/us/reparations-slavery.html>

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF  
BUNCOMBE COUNTY

The County Commission of Buncombe County:

- (1) apologizes to the Black community - including descendants of people who were enslaved in Buncombe County - and seeks to make amends for Buncombe County's participation in and sanctioning of the enslavement of Black people;
- (2) apologizes to the Black community and seeks to make amends for Buncombe County's enforcement of segregation and racist, discriminatory policies and practices during that era;
- (3) apologizes to the Black community and seeks to make amends for Buncombe County's participation in an urban renewal program that harmed multiple, successful black communities;
- (4) will appoint representatives to and fully participate in the new Community Reparations Commission that the City of Asheville is creating;
- (5) calls on other organizations and institutions in our community that have advanced and benefitted from racial inequity to join in these steps;
- (6) calls on the U.S. Congress to pass H.R. 40, which would establish the federal Commission to Study and Develop Reparations Proposals for African Americans, which would examine the legacy of slavery and discrimination in the United States and make recommendations to Congress to address their lingering impacts<sup>8</sup>;
- (7) calls on the state government of North Carolina to complete a parallel process;
- (8) directs county staff, including the newly-formed Equity and Inclusion Workgroup, to continue prioritizing racial equity in the implementation of the Buncombe County Strategic plan, including but not limited to the following urgent priority areas for Black residents of Buncombe County:
  - Expanding access to quality early childhood education and taking other steps to reduce the opportunity and achievement gap in the local public school systems;
  - Increasing Black home ownership, business ownership and other strategies to support upward mobility and build generational wealth within the Black community;
  - Reducing health disparities, including infant mortality;

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/40>)

- Reducing racial disparities in the justice system.

(9) directs county staff to update content on [www.buncombecounty.org](http://www.buncombecounty.org) about the history of Buncombe County to include references to enslaved people who lived in our community; and

(10) directs county staff to provide, at minimum, bi-annual updates to the County Commission on the impact of strategies being pursued through the Strategic Plan on reducing racial disparities in Buncombe County; and on the progress of the Community Reparations Commission.

Read, approved and adopted this 4<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY CLERK

\_\_\_\_\_  
COMMISSION CHAIR

Approved as to form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY ATTORNEY

## **Resolution in Support of Federal Action to Increase Racial Equity**

WHEREAS, racial disparities in the US are wide-ranging and pervasive, negatively impacting the lives of millions of Black people, indigenous people, and other people of color in myriad ways; and

WHEREAS, the City of Durham affirms the dignity and humanity of each of our residents and the right of every resident to be free from discrimination and harm due to their race; and

WHEREAS, the City of Durham is committed to the work to eliminate racial bias and racial disparity and create a more just and equitable world; and

WHEREAS, after over a year of careful deliberation, the City of Durham's Race Equity Task Force has provided recommendations to the City Council to increase racial equity, including several recommendations specifically intend to reduce the racial wealth gap and increase access to living-wage jobs for Black people, indigenous people, and other people of color in the US; and

WHEREAS, several of these recommendations concern areas of policy outside of the legal authority or financial capacity of the City of Durham and must be enacted by the United States Federal Government.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Durham City Council calls upon our federal representatives to work toward the immediate enactment of the following policies:

1. A program to provide reparations to the descendants of enslaved Africans sufficient to eliminate the racial wealth gap.
2. A program to provide a universal basic income to all citizens sufficient to meet each person's basic needs.
3. A program to provide a guaranteed federal or federally-funded living-wage job to all citizens.
4. An increase in the federal minimum wage to \$15/hr. or higher, with regular increases to account for increases in cost of living and inflation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Durham commits itself fully to all necessary advocacy to ensure that these policies are implemented.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Durham requests that the City Clerk send copies of this resolution to Rep. G.K. Butterfield, Rep. David Price, Sen. Thom Tillis, and Sen. Richard Burr.

This is the 5th day of October, 2020.



# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1715** – North Carolina adopts its first slave code, which tries to define the social, economic, and physical place of enslaved people.<sup>1</sup>

**1715** – The General Assembly enacts a law denying Blacks and Indians the right to vote. Some free African Americans will continue to vote until disfranchisement in 1835.<sup>2</sup>

**1740** – Colonial settlement began. English, German, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh settlers arrived in Orange County. Large concentration of slave owners in Triangle region.<sup>3</sup>

**1752** – Orange County is founded. When Orange County was founded in 1752, five Native American tribes were already living in this area.<sup>4</sup>

**1754** – Oldest documented sale of people as slaves in Orange County Register of Deeds records.<sup>5</sup>

**1789** – UNC is built with slaves contributing to the construction of Old East, the Old Chapel (Person Hall), Old West, the New Chapel (Gerrard Hall) and additions to Old East and Old West.<sup>6</sup>

**1795** – UNC Chapel Hill opens to Whites only. It is the first public university in the United States and only 2.2 miles from Carrboro's center.

**1829** – David Walker, a free Black native of Wilmington living in Boston, published his pamphlet, Walker's Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World. Filled with rhetoric calling for the enslaved to revolt against their owners, Walker's Appeal spurred a wave of anti-Black education legislation across the South.<sup>7</sup>

**1838** – Approximately 17,000 North Carolina Cherokee are forcibly removed from the state to the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). This event becomes known as the Trail of Tears. An estimated 4,000 Cherokee people die during the 1,200-mile trek. A few hundred Cherokee refuse to be rounded up and transported. They hide in the mountains and evade federal soldiers. Eventually, a deal is struck between the army and the remaining Cherokee. Tsali, a leading Cherokee brave, agrees to surrender himself to General Winfield Scott to be shot if the army will allow the rest of his people to stay in North Carolina legally. The federal government eventually establishes a reservation for the Eastern Band of Cherokee.<sup>8</sup>

**1839** – NC began publicly funding limited funds for education. Chapel Hill started raising taxes from its citizens and continued receiving funding from Orange County and the state in 1909. However, the education for Black students, was controlled by the county.<sup>9</sup>

**1861** – Civil War Begins. NC joins the Confederacy.

**1861** – North Carolina lawmakers bar any Black person from owning or controlling a slave, making it impossible for a free person of color to buy freedom for a family member or friend.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/eighteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/eighteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

<sup>3</sup> <https://indyweek.com/guides/archives/censustriangle-s-top-slaveowners/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.orangecountync.gov/1644/About-Orange-County>

<sup>5</sup> <http://ocncslaverrecords.blogspot.com/2019/09/new-and-improved-slave-records-of.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://exhibits.lib.unc.edu/exhibits/show/slavery/introduction>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ednc.org/deep-rooted-a-brief-history-of-race-and-education-in-north-carolina/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/nineteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2018/03/historical-segregation-0306>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/nineteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>





# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1861** – First North Carolina Infantry of the Confederate States Army formed with 1600 officers and men.<sup>11</sup>

**1865** – Civil War Ends

**1869** – Jefferson Morrow and Daniel Morrow, two African American farm workers from Orange County, died for the alleged crimes of barn burning and threats of rape toward a White woman.

- a. July – Three barns in Orange County burned to the ground in a single evening. The Morrow brothers quickly fell under the suspicion of the community and law enforcement arrested and confined them to the Hillsborough jail. A mob of Ku Klux Klan members abducted the two men from the prison and removed them to the “top of a hill outside of town.” There they threatened the men at gunpoint, before finally deciding on their innocence and letting them go free.
- b. August – Mob lynched the Morrow brothers following an accusation of barn burning and the vague charge of insulting women. Reports at the time indicated that the lynch mob left a note identifying themselves as the KKK.
- c. In the wake of the Morrow brothers’ lynching and other Klan activity, Governor William Woods Holden threatened to declare Orange County and other nearby counties as being in a state of insurrection.<sup>12</sup>
- d. At least 4 other men would be lynched that year, most under suspicion of arson.<sup>13</sup>

**1872** – NC General Assembly passed legislation to divide NC into 8 congressional Districts in order to curb Black political power in the state. This concentrated the African American population into a single voting district. This was a way to minimize the impact of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1870 which gave African American men the right to vote.<sup>14</sup>

**1877-1950** – The Equal Justice Initiative Remembrance Project shows 124 people lynched in NC during this time.<sup>15</sup> These are documented cases. There are likely more cases for which records have not been found.

- e. According to multiple sources the majority of NC lynching victims were African American. The next largest group of people were identified as White, and were sometimes lynched because of their associations with or advocacy for African Americans. There is record of Native American and Italian victims also.
- f. The majority of those lynched were Black male adults, but in North Carolina as well as throughout the nation, women, teens, children and infants were also lynched.<sup>16</sup>
- g. Some sources define lynching narrowly as a collective action, involving 3 or more people in a lynch mobs, “justified” by the “apparent” guilt of the victim, bypassing the law, and offering suspects no trial. While broader definitions include scenarios that did not involve this supposed seeking of justice and victims were picked at random, or scenarios where violence is perpetuated on a large

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1st\\_North\\_Carolina\\_Infantry\\_Regiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1st_North_Carolina_Infantry_Regiment)

<sup>12</sup> <http://lynching.web.unc.edu/the-people/daniel-and-jefferson-morrow/>

<sup>13</sup> “Lynching in North Carolina: A History, 1865-1941” Newkirk, Vann R. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company Inc., 2009; <https://plaintalkhistory.com/monroeandflorencework/explore/map2/#3/37.97/-90.99>

<sup>14</sup> <https://cwnc.omeka.chass.ncsu.edu/items/show/551>

<sup>15</sup> <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ourtimepress.com/view-from-here-never-forget-the-lynchings-list/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



scale against an ethnic group. The latter scenarios are rage filled, to maintain the established order, and the victims were often tortured and mutilated.<sup>17</sup>

**1882** – Durham-Greensboro Southern Railway line began offering service to a small, somewhat deserted area west of Chapel Hill, to accommodate travelers to and from UNC. In order not to disturb the scholarly folks who spent their days pondering who knows what, it was decreed that the railroad station was to be built at least a mile from the UNC campus. Carrboro was born.<sup>18</sup>

**1882-1968** – 101 lynchings recorded in NC. Of the 101 total shown here, 86 were Black and 15 were White,<sup>19</sup> some of those likely for helping Blacks or being anti lynching.<sup>20</sup>

**1890's** – In the early 1890's the train station, known as the depot, was one of only a few buildings in Venable. A cotton gin, flour mill, blacksmith, and a couple of houses were the only buildings that existed back in those days. African-American hack drivers transported folks to Chapel Hill from the trains in Carrboro on a regular basis, and the community of Venable very slowly began to grow.<sup>21</sup>

**1897** - North Carolina's Democratic Party decided to embark on a white supremacy campaign to try to drive Populist and Republican politicians out of office during the 1898 election. The campaign used speeches, propaganda cartoons, and the threat of violence to create support for white supremacy.<sup>22</sup>

**1898** - New Hanover County's Democrats used threats and intimidation to stop African Americans from voting. Pro-Democratic Party election officers tampered with the returns. Because of these tactics, Democrats swept the election.<sup>23</sup>

- a. Two days after the contested election, a mob of white armed men ransack *The Daily Record*, the office of the local African American newspaper. The crowd then sets it on fire. The office is located in the Love and Charity Hall, an African American community center.<sup>24</sup>
- b. After burning *The Daily Record* offices, a violent mob then took to the streets, and on the Northside of town, attacked African Americans. An unknown number of African Americans died. Other people—White and Black—were “banished” from the city. On the same day, local elected officials were forced to resign, and were replaced by white supremacist leaders.
- c. Once generally referred to as a “riot,” these events are now more widely understood to have been a white supremacist massacre and a coup d'état.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>17</sup> <https://plaintalkhistory.com/monroeandflorencework/explore/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://carrboro.com/carrborohistory.shtml>

<sup>19</sup> <https://famous-trials.com/sheriffshipp/1083-lynchingsstate>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.naacp.org/history-of-lynchings/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://carrboro.com/carrborohistory.shtml>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.capefearmuseum.com/exhibits/wilmington-massacre-and-coup-detat-of-1898-timeline-of-events/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.capefearmuseum.com/exhibits/wilmington-massacre-and-coup-detat-of-1898-timeline-of-events/>

<sup>24</sup> <https://nhcgov.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=5a4f5757e4904fb8bef6db842c1ff7c3>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.capefearmuseum.com/exhibits/wilmington-massacre-and-coup-detat-of-1898-timeline-of-events/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1900** – NC approves amendment requiring residents to pass a literacy test in order to register to vote. This was done to specifically suppress the African American vote.<sup>26</sup>

**1902** – Chapel Hill Public School opens to Whites only.<sup>27</sup>

**1909** – Julian Carr bought Lloyd cotton mill.

**1909** – The Pickwick Theater, Orange County’s first movie theater, opens to Whites only and excluding Black and other communities of color. Local theaters remain segregated until the Varsity Theater integrated in December 1961, a result of protests and boycotts.<sup>28</sup>

**1910-1997** – African Americans lost about 90 percent of their farmland, amounting to losses in the hundreds of billions of dollars. As ProPublica reports, land loss is a major contributor to the racial wealth gap: the median wealth among Black families is about a tenth of that of White families.<sup>29</sup>

**1911** – First Boy Scouts of America Troup created in 1911 for Whites only. Not until 1974 do North Carolina BSA councils begin to integrate troops.<sup>30</sup>

**1913** – Confederate Monument “Silent Sam” dedicated in McCorkle Place. At the ceremony Julian Carr speaks of the welfare of the Anglo Saxon race and the purest strain to be found in the 13 states. Carr also brags of horse-whipping a “negro wench until her skirts hung in shreds” and how he considered it his “pleasing duty”. Carr was also the largest single donor to the monument.<sup>31</sup>

**1913** – Town of Venable is renamed "Carrboro," at the request of Julian Carr, in exchange for building roads and providing electric power for the downtown Carrboro area from his cotton mill generation plant.<sup>32</sup>

**1920's** – American Eugenics forced sterilization of thousands. American sterilization laws were also used as a tool of racialized population control. From the 1920s to 1970s, thousands of poor, Southern Black women were sterilized without their knowledge or consent. Most states abandoned eugenics programs after World War II, but sterilization increased in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, coinciding with growing Black political power, mandatory integration, and the civil rights movement. Some states continued to sterilize into the 1970s.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>26</sup> <https://calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/aug/2>

<sup>27</sup> <http://the-telegrapher.com/timeline4.html>

<sup>28</sup> <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~orangecountync/history/places/movtheaters/ocmovs.html>

<sup>29</sup> <https://eji.org/news/brothers-jailed-8-years-for-refusing-to-leave-their-land/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://aaregistry.org/story/the-african-american-boy-scout-movement-a-story/#:~:text=In%201974%2C%20after%2053%20years%20of%20segregation%2C%20the,understanding%20what%20it%20means%20to%20be%20a%20Scout>

<sup>31</sup> <https://hgreen.people.ua.edu/transcription-carr-speech.html>

<sup>32</sup> <http://the-telegrapher.com/timeline4.html>

<sup>33</sup> <https://eji.org/news/history-racial-injustice-racial-eugenics/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1924** – Lincoln High built (originally Orange County Trade School, renamed to Lincoln High 1948).<sup>34</sup>

**1929** – North Carolina General Assembly authorized the governing body or executive head of any penal or charitable public institution to sterilize any patient or inmate when it was determined to be in the individual's and/or public's best interest.<sup>35</sup>

**1930** – Carrboro's Black citizens voted to pay higher taxes to join the Chapel Hill school district in order to give students in the Orange County Training School a longer academic year.<sup>36</sup>

**1933** – The Eugenics Board of North Carolina is organized.<sup>37</sup>

**1937** – Chapel Hill/Carrboro race riot. A Race Riot breaks out in August, brought on by the Mill closings and the economic hardships of the Depression. The Black population was unable to compete economically with their White, working-class poor counterparts. Public services, such as streetlights and safe roads, were inadequate in Potter's Field, Tin Top, Pine Knolls, and other Black neighborhoods. Police protection was virtually non-existent, wages were low, rents were high, and sub-standard housing was the norm.<sup>38</sup>

**1942** – The Bracero Program is created as a bi-lateral agreement between Mexico and the United States. This program would allow millions of Mexican men to come to the U.S. to work on short-term, primarily agricultural labor contracts. This was in response to growers arguing that WWII would bring labor shortages to low-paying agricultural jobs. Two negative consequences would result: <sup>39</sup>

- a. Safeguards to protect workers were ignored by Growers leaving Mexican and native workers to suffer.
- b. Farm workers in the U.S. worried that braceros would compete for jobs and lower wages.

**1946** – U. S. Supreme Court held that state laws requiring segregation on interstate buses and trains were unconstitutional.

**1947** – Eight African American and eight White members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) headed by the organization's leaders, Bayard Rustin and George Houser, set out from Washington, D.C., on Greyhound and Trailways buses.<sup>40</sup>

- a. April – As the buses departed Chapel Hill for Greensboro, four of the riders were arrested, two Blacks for refusing to move to the rear of the Trailways bus, and two Whites for interfering.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>34</sup> <https://garemembers.racialequityalliance.org/viewdocument/chapel-hill-homework-assignments-v?CommunityKey=320c4cdb-9126-477a-b48d-e7e1a14c5050&tab=librarydocuments&MessageKey=d5642bf5-5605-4cfb-95b5-c645c92b63c6>

<sup>35</sup> <https://thecincinnatiherald.com/2020/08/study-examines-disproportionate-effect-of-eugenics-on-ncs-black-population/>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2018/03/historical-segregation-0306>

<sup>37</sup> <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/eugenics-board/>

<sup>38</sup> <https://indyweek.com/news/race-riot/>

<sup>39</sup> <http://braceroarchive.org/about>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.ncpedia.org/journey-reconciliation-1947>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.ncpedia.org/journey-reconciliation-1947>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



b. May – Members who had been arrested went on trial and were sentenced.

**1948** – Orange County Training School changed its name to Lincoln High School to reflect more academic rigor.

**1951** – Harvey Beech, James Lassiter, J. Kenneth Lee, Floyd McKissick and James Robert Walker enrolled in the UNC School of Law in 1951, following a court order that said the Law School must admit Black students.

They became the first African American students at Carolina, who had been previously denied admission for over 155 years, when UNC first opened its doors to Whites.<sup>42</sup>

**1954** – Brown v. the Board of Education Supreme Court decision

**1954** – North Carolina government comes up with [the Pearsall Plan](#). The plan would allow students to be exempt from attending court-ordered integrated public schools and would allow for tuition vouchers for students in areas with integrated schools to attend private ones.<sup>43</sup>

**1955** – Cemetery marker commemorates the unmarked graves of African American slaves and freedmen who contributed to the development of Carrboro and were buried in this site.<sup>44</sup>

**1955** – Emmett Till, a fourteen-year-old boy was brutally murdered and his body thrown in the Tallahatchie River. Despite clear evidence that two white men committed the crime, an all-white jury returned a "Not Guilty" verdict after just an hour of deliberation.

**1958-1968** – Between this time period more than 2100 authorized sterilizations occurred across NC's 100 counties.<sup>45</sup>

**1959** – Carrboro joins Chapel Hill Carrboro City School District.

**1959** – Ten year old Stanley Vickers is denied attendance to Carrboro Elementary School. Even though the school was closer to his residence than the still all-Black Northside Elementary, his request was denied based on the color of his skin.<sup>46</sup>

**1960** – Four N.C. A&T freshmen (Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeil, Ezell Blair, Jr. and David Richmond) sat down at the "whites only" Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro and ignited America's sit-in movement.<sup>47</sup>

**1960** – Chapel Hill Nine Sit-In – Nine young men from Lincoln High School stage a sit-in at Colonial Drug to protest segregation.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.unc.edu/story/black-history-month-2020/>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.politicsnc.com/the-pearsall-plan-revisited/>

<sup>44</sup> <https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/288/#:~:text=The%20stone%20marker%20commemorates%20the,two%20narrow%20pieces%20of%20granite>

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.jbhe.com/2020/08/researchers-label-north-carolinas-eugenic-sterilization-program-as-genocide/>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.ibiblio.org/carrborocitizen/main/2011/09/01/vickers-decision-remembered/>

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.sitinmovement.org/about/>

<sup>48</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/civil-rights/the-chapel-hill-nine/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1960** – School Board made the first move towards desegregation, six years *after* the Brown v. the Board of Education Supreme Court decision to end segregation. By 1963 students were assigned schools based on where they lived rather than the color of their skin. It would not be until summer of 1966 that desegregation was complete in Chapel Hill.<sup>49</sup>

**1961** – Picketing called for when manager of the Carolina Theater refuses to allow a desegregated showing of Porgy and Bess, a film with a predominately Black cast. Movement to integrate Chapel Hill theaters becomes known as Citizens for Open Movies.<sup>50</sup>

**1961** – A federal lawsuit filed on behalf of the Vickers family and Stanley Vickers, who had been denied access to Carrboro Elementary School, is decided in favor of the Vickers family. Durham lawyers Conrad Pearson and William Marsh, along with Thurgood Marshall, filed the lawsuit, and Stanley’s win paved the road for integration across the southeastern United States.<sup>51</sup>

**1961** – First Blacks attend an integrated showing at the Carolina Theater of "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs" (only Black university students allowed): Ann Douglas and Edith Mayfield.<sup>52</sup>

**1961** – First schools integrate following Brown V. Board of Education.

**1961** – Stanley Vickers, Ted Stone integrate junior high school, Sheila Bynum becomes first Black student at Chapel Hill High.<sup>53</sup>

**1961** – Carrboro residents oppose zoning plan to redistribute Black elementary students to all elementary schools.<sup>54</sup>

**1961** – After failure of the call for integration, picketing of theaters resumes. In response The Varsity begins to allow “university blacks” to attend screenings. Theaters would not open to all until November 1962.<sup>55</sup>

**1963** – Picket of College Cafe on Franklin Street by UNC NAACP & SPU. University demonstrator, Paul Hutzler, attacked by White resident of Carrboro, Roy Lee Merritt.<sup>56</sup>

**1963** – Protesters, Black and White, arrested at Merchants Association’s headquarters (on Franklin St) in first mass civil disobedience demonstration.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2018/03/historical-segregation-0306>

<sup>50</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.ibiblio.org/carrborocitizen/main/2011/09/01/vickers-decision-remembered/>

<sup>52</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf> [https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Timeline\\_OOF\\_Final.pdf](https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Timeline_OOF_Final.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> <https://books.google.com/books?id=kfUACwAAQBAJ&pg=PA86&lpg=PA86&dq=the+carrboro+school+get+the+smallest+possible+number+of+negro+students&source=bl&ots=yxY8EjVur1&sig=ACfU3U3vZAqEQ19wFLcu4v3G-hjY3gBwrw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjptWlhozsAhWkl3IEHcamC404ChDoATAFegQIARAB#v=onepage&q=the%20carrboro%20school%20get%20the%20smallest%20possible%20number%20of%20negro%20students&f=false>

<sup>55</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1963-1964** – School district lines were redrawn to assign equal percentages of Black and White students.

**1963** – Quinton Baker, along with other protesters, was doused with Clorox and ammonia at a protests at the Rock Pile. He was taken to the hospital with first-degree burns and had his stomach pumped. More violence at Watts Motel demonstrations. Approximately 200 arrests after protests.<sup>58</sup>

**1964** – Pat Cusick, LaVert Taylor, John Dunne, and James Foushee hold 8-day "Holy Week Fast" on the post office steps to protest the nearly 30 segregated business in Chapel Hill. The Ku Klux Klan holds a rally of about 700 people at the town's edge on the seventh day.<sup>59</sup>

**1964** – Rights Act passed by Congress. Black members of community test civil rights law by visiting formerly segregated eateries. Denial of service and attacks at two eateries: Watts Grill and Clarence's Bar & Grill.<sup>60</sup>

**1966** – The all-Black Lincoln High School, serving Carrboro and Chapel Hill, closes.

- a. All students attend newly constructed, integrated Chapel Hill High School.
- b. Black students forced to give up their school name, their mascot, their principal, their coach, and their school trophies.<sup>61</sup>

**1960's** late – Urban Renewal and the Durham freeway destroyed much and would replace little. In the end, over 4,000 families and 500 businesses were displaced. The price tag for the destruction of Hayti was \$300 million in today's dollars, three-quarters of which was paid for by the federal government.<sup>62</sup>

**1969** – Dining Hall workers, with the help of the Black Student Movement at UNC-Chapel Hill went on strike over the university's underpaid and predominantly African American cafeteria workers.<sup>63</sup>

UNC Food Service Employees strike again, after management of food services was transferred to outside vendor and six employees were fired.<sup>64</sup>

**1970** – James Lewis Cates, a Black man was murdered when a fight took place between students attending a dance, hosted by a UNC African American student group, and a white supremacist biker gang that came uninvited.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>58</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>59</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>60</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>61</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> [https://www.bullcity150.org/uneven\\_ground/dismantling\\_hayti/](https://www.bullcity150.org/uneven_ground/dismantling_hayti/)

<sup>63</sup> <https://guides.lib.unc.edu/c.php?g=248685&p=1694843#:~:text=In%20late%201968%2C%20members%20of,%2C%20star%20February%2023%2C%201969>

<sup>64</sup> <https://guides.lib.unc.edu/c.php?g=248685&p=1694843#:~:text=In%20late%201968%2C%20members%20of,%2C%20star%20February%2023%2C%201969>

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2019/11/james-cates-1118>



# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**1972** – Local officials declared a solid waste emergency and rezoned Rogers Road and purchased the land for \$235,000. Residents have theorized that their neighborhood was targeted due to lack of a political voice and minority population.<sup>66</sup>

In exchange for the rezoning, Rogers Road residents were promised infrastructure from the Chapel Hill Mayor, which included basic necessities such as water and sewer hookup, storm drains, curbs, gutters, streetlights, sidewalks, a recreation center, and green space.<sup>67</sup>

**1979** – A nine-car caravan of the Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party members drove into Morningside Homes, a public housing project in the Black community, and opened fire onto demonstrators preparing for an anti-Klan rally organized by the Communist Workers Party (CWP) and local community activists. The march was to have been followed by an educational conference later that day addressing the recent upsurge in white supremacist activity in the South and explore how racism has historically been used to divide workers.<sup>68</sup>

The Greensboro Police, FBI and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms had information that this attack was planned, yet no law enforcement officers were on the scene. The shots fired that day took the lives of Sandy Smith, Jim Waller, Bill Sampson, Cesar Cauce, and Michael Nathan, labor and community organizers, members of the CWP, and wounded 10 others. These murders, filmed and documented by numerous television news cameras on the scene, have largely gone unpunished.<sup>69</sup>

**1980's** – CDBG grants to provide storm water, curb/gutter and sidewalks in Lloyd-Broad neighborhood.

**1981** – Hilliard Caldwell, a prominent Black community activist leader worked as a liaison between students and administration during integration of Chapel Hill High School. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen.

**1995** – Historical marker commemorates the unmarked graves of African American slaves and freedmen who contributed to the development of Carrboro and were buried in this site.<sup>70</sup>

**2007** – Carrboro Board of Aldermen passed an anti-lingering ordinance which applied to the corner where Latino day laborers congregate to seek work. The controversial ordinance would not be rescinded until 2011, 4 years later.<sup>71</sup>

**2011** – Study by the UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, published online in the peer-reviewed journal, Environmental Research, found that Rogers-Eubanks residents reported more respiratory problems and irritation of the eyes, nose and throat when landfill odor was present.<sup>72</sup>

<sup>66</sup> <http://mediahub.unc.edu/rogers-road-neighborhoods-fight-environmental-justice/>

<sup>67</sup> <http://blogs.law.unc.edu/civilrights/2013/07/10/next-generation-series-orange-county-landfill-closing-is-a-victory-for-the-rogerseubanks-community/>

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.greensboromassacrelessonstoday.org/background/>

<sup>69</sup> <https://www.greensboromassacrelessonstoday.org/background/>

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.ncpedia.org/monument/african-american-cemetery>

<sup>71</sup> <https://www.southerncoalition.org/anti-lingering-ordinance-rescinded-in-carrboro/>

<sup>72</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4514614/>



# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**2011** – Brothers Melvin Davis and Licurtis Reels refused to leave family land their great-grandfather bought a hundred years ago in Carteret County. They were jailed for civil contempt and spent the next eight years in jail, even though they had not been charged with or convicted of a crime. The Torrens Act has long had a bad reputation especially in Carteret County, where it has long been used by big business to acquire land for development. In February 2019, Melvin and Licurtis, now 72 and 61, were released on the condition that they do not step foot on the property where they lived their entire lives. ProPublica reports they are “two of the longest-serving inmates for civil contempt in U.S. history.”<sup>73</sup>

**2012** – NC Governor repealed the Racial Justice Act, allowed condemned convicts to use statistical analysis to argue that race played a role in their sentencing. This was after state Democrats said the law resulted in at least four convicts being taken off death row after judges ruled that their sentences resulted from racial bias, with their sentences commuted to life in prison instead.<sup>74</sup>

- a. Chief Resident Superior Court Judge Gregory A. Weeks, who provided the verdicts, determined that prosecutors used a “cheat sheet” of manufactured answers to justify striking African-American citizens from juries, and that they wrote racially-charged notes about potential Black jurors, such as “blk wino – drugs” or being from a “respectable blk family” or from a “blk/high drug” area.<sup>75</sup>
- b. According to Census figures as of the writing of this article, June 21, 2013, about 53% of the 153 convicts awaiting execution in North Carolina were Black, according to the state Department of Public Safety, while about 40% were White. African-Americans made up about 22% of the state's population at that time.<sup>76</sup>
- c. These cases were still not over as of August 2019 – there are many more dates that can be added and the outcome researched as well.<sup>77</sup>

**2013** – The State of Exclusion Report<sup>78</sup> - Orange County, N.C.: An In-depth Analysis of the Legacy of Segregated Communities listed the following inequities:

- a. Between the 2000 and 2010 censuses the county population increased by 15,000, but the African American population decreased by almost 400. Race and income strongly correlate. The loss of lower wealth residents has been most pronounced in historically African American neighborhoods closest to the University, such as the Northside community.
- b. The rate of exposure to solid waste facilities for residents of census blocks that are 75% or more non-White is 17%, as opposed to only 3% for the county as a whole. Compared to other wealthy counties, or to the state, Orange County has

<sup>73</sup> <https://eji.org/news/brothers-jailed-8-years-for-refusing-to-leave-their-land/>

<sup>74</sup> <https://www.cnn.com/2013/06/20/justice/north-carolina-death-penalty/index.html>

<sup>75</sup> <https://nccadp.org/rja-timeline/>

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.cnn.com/2013/06/20/justice/north-carolina-death-penalty/index.html>

<sup>77</sup> <https://nccadp.org/rja-timeline/>; <https://eji.org/news/north-carolina-supreme-court-requires-review-of-racial-bias-in-death-penalty-cases/>

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.uncinclusionproject.org/documents/orangecountyreportfinal.pdf>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



a smaller overall rate of exposure to solid waste facilities, but a higher exposure rate for these super majority non-White census blocks. Unfortunately, issues of environmental racism in Orange County are not limited to the Rogers Eubanks neighborhood. Similar disparities emerge for the exposure rates to other types of potentially polluting facilities tracked by the EPA, disparities caused by facilities such as the OWASA Jones Ferry Road Water Treatment Plant, next to a majority Latino neighborhood in Carrboro (2013).<sup>79</sup>

	RESIDENTS OF CENSUS BLOCKS THAT ARE 75% OR MORE NON-WHITE		ENTIRE POPULATION	
	POPULATION	EXPOSURE RATE	POPULATION	EXPOSURE RATE
ORANGE COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO A SOLID WASTE FACILITIES <sup>12</sup>	6,315	16.72%	133,801	3.20%
TIER 3 COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO A SOLID WASTE FACILITY	732,614	12.30%	4,823,641	6.21%
NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO A SOLID WASTE FACILITY	1,309,105	9.37%	9,535,483	5.34%
ORANGE COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO AN EPA MONITORED POLLUTION SOURCE	6,315	46.57%	133,801	28.27%
TIER 3 COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO AN EPA MONITORED POLLUTION SOURCE	732,614	51.06%	4,823,641	29.77%
NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO AN EPA MONITORED POLLUTION SOURCE	1,309,105	41.82%	9,535,483	24.25%

<sup>12</sup> Exposure rates are defined as being within a one-mile radius of an open or closed solid waste facility listed by the N.C. Department of the Environment and Natural Resources. For example, an exposure rate of 100% could mean either that all of the population lived within a mile of one facility, or that 25% of the population lived within one mile of four solid waste facilities.

- c. CHCCS and OCS have both also faced persistent, district-wide achievement gaps between White students, African American and Latino students. Figure 3 shows that while OCS tracks the statewide achievement gap between White and African American students each year, CHCCS’s achievement gap is much wider. CHCCS’s wide testing disparities recently drew national attention, as researchers from Stanford University found that the achievement gap between the district’s White and African American students is the second-highest of any school district in the country.
- d. 70% of the district’s African American students and 63% of its Latino students qualified for free and reduced lunch, compared to just 5% of the district’s White students.

**2013** – Orange County Landfill closed on Saturday, June 29, 2013, forty-one years after it opened.

<sup>79</sup> <http://www.uncinclusionproject.org/documents/orangecountyreportfinal.pdf>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**2014** – Lennon Lacy is found hanging from a swing set in rural North Carolina.<sup>80</sup>

- a. 2 years later the FBI would find no evidence of a hate crime.
- b. 2016 – Documentary “Always in Season” trace the origins of racial injustice in this case while telling of Lennon’s family’s search for justice.<sup>81</sup>

**2014** – After three decades on North Carolina’s death row, Henry Lee McCollum was declared innocent of the murder of a young girl and released yesterday, along with his half-brother, Leon Brown, who was serving a life sentence.<sup>82</sup>

- a. Both men are intellectually disabled, with one described as having the mental age of a 9 year old.
- b. The 30-year delay in announcing McCollum’s innocence can be traced to prosecutors who illegally hid evidence, including a police request to test a fingerprint found at the crime scene against Roscoe Artis, a suspect who lived a block away from the scene and confessed to a rape and murder that happened within weeks of this crime. The test was not done, and prosecutors never told the defense that police had suspected Artis.<sup>83</sup>

**2014** – In a Washington Post article by Christopher Ingraham, NC Congressional District 4 (which includes Carrboro) is listed as one of the ten most gerrymandered districts in the entire United States. District 4 has been gerrymandered to consolidate Democratic power (which historically includes most African American voters) within the historically liberal district, in hopes to pull out and elect more Republicans to the more conservative neighboring districts.<sup>84</sup>

**2015** – NC Legislature passed Heritage Protection Act to Protect Confederate Monuments “in response to remove Confederate flags and memorials in other states after a White supremacist shot and killed nine Black men and women in a historically Black church in Charleston, South Carolina, on June 17, 2015.”<sup>85</sup>

**2015** – The Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania examined data about school discipline practices for the 2011-2012 school year in every K-12 public school district in thirteen Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Expulsion rates for Black students were higher than their representation in student body in every one of the studied states.<sup>86</sup>

**2015** – A total of 76 Black/African American individuals are experiencing some type of homelessness within Orange County. This compares to 34 individuals identifying as White and 11 individuals who identify as Hispanic/Latino who are experiencing some type of homelessness. Black/African Americans represent 58.9% of the homeless

<sup>80</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2014/dec/12/fbi-investigate-lennon-lacy-north-carolina>

<sup>81</sup> <https://nofilmschool.com/2016/07/20-films-you-need-to-watch-about-race-in-america>

<sup>82</sup> <https://eji.org/news/henry-mccollum-exonerated-released-north-carolina-death-row/>

<sup>83</sup> <https://eji.org/news/henry-mccollum-exonerated-released-north-carolina-death-row/>

<sup>84</sup> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/05/15/americas-most-gerrymandered-congressional-districts/>

<sup>85</sup> <https://calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/jul/20>

<sup>86</sup> <https://eji.org/news/Black-students-disproportionately-suspended-expelled-in-the-south/>



# Timeline of Racial Injustice



population but only represent 12.2% of the total population of Orange County. This signifies that Black/African Americans are disproportionately affected by homelessness in Orange County.<sup>87</sup>

**2016** – U.S. Appeals Court Strikes Down North Carolina's 2013 Voter ID Law for its “discriminatory intent” which “target[ed] African American voters with almost surgical precision.” The law wasn’t changed before the 2016 Election Day and early voting showed a decline in Black turnout.<sup>88</sup>

**2017** – An exception to federal child labor laws permits children as young as 12 to work in the fields for unlimited hours before and after school. Researchers have documented nicotine poisoning among child laborers who work several hours a day for years in North Carolina tobacco fields, and suffer constant headaches and nausea. These children and their parents usually are poor immigrants from Mexico or Central America.<sup>89</sup>

**2017** – NC passed the North Carolina Farm Act of 2017, which prevented farmworkers from organizing and making collective bargaining agreements with employers, as a legal challenge against the law proceeds. In 2018 a federal court blocked the law finding that it likely violates farmworkers’ 14 Amendment right to equal protection.<sup>90</sup>

**2017** – According to the Mobile Home Park Survey preliminary report, a survey was conducted on eight mobile home parks in Orange County identified as high risk for displacement and/or because of an interest in general information about residents and living conditions.<sup>91</sup>

- a. Of the 96 participants 88.5% were Hispanic.
- b. 87% of the families made less than \$30,000 per year.
- c. 40% of families used public transportation.
- d. 87% of families agreed that a detached single family home would be ideal.
- e. 85.4% of families did not want to move from their current mobile home park.
- f. 79% responded that they did not want to relocate out of the **Chapel Hill/Carrboro** area. The most common priorities influencing families’ desires to stay were:
  - i. School system
  - ii. Proximity to family and friends
  - iii. Affordability
  - iv. Home ownership options
  - v. Proximity to stores and services

**2018** – Study shows that the number of children in poverty in Orange County varies widely by race, with 4 percent of white children living in poverty, 32 percent of Hispanic children and 25 percent of black children. According to the rankings, Orange County has the largest income inequality for a county with more than 100,000 residents in the state.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>87</sup> <https://www.orangecountync.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2648/Orange-County-Home-Consortium-Program-Year-FY-2015-to-2020-Five-Year-Consolidated-Plan-FY-2015-Annual-Action-Plan-PDF>

<sup>88</sup> <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/north-carolina-legal-actions-big-impact-upcoming-2020/story?id=66610410>

<sup>89</sup> <https://eji.org/news/history-racial-injustice-labor-exploitation/>

<sup>90</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2018/09/21/federal-court-blocks-north-carolina-law-stripped-rights-farmworkers>

<sup>91</sup> <https://www.townofchapelhill.org/home/showdocument?id=38240>

<sup>92</sup> <https://chapelboro.com/news/health/study-reveals-wide-income-racial-inequality-orange-county>



# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**2018** – SPLC files lawsuit and three other organizations file a law suit against the NC DMV for revoking the licenses of hundreds of thousands of people simply because they cannot afford to pay traffic fines and court costs. This law harms people of color due longstanding racial and ethnic gaps in poverty and wealth.<sup>93</sup>

**2018** – GOP revisits the principles of the Pearsall Plan under the guise of school choice. Charter schools and vouchers allow students to opt out of public schools, taking with them resources and support that help the most vulnerable students. [A study from Duke shows the growth of charters takes money from traditional schools](#), leaving them strapped to provide services to students.<sup>94</sup>

**2018** – President of Chapel Hill-Carrboro NAACP, Anna Richards writes a letter to the Chapel Hill Town Council. Richards and the NAACP would like to ensure that this funding reaches those earning 60 percent of the area median income and less. Richard states that the lack of affordable housing in the area is an issue which is inherently socioeconomic and racial in nature.<sup>95</sup>

**2018** – Greensboro NAACP and five other branches — Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Moore County, High Point, Winston-Salem and Stokes County — filed suit in federal court, arguing that the Voter ID law discriminates against people of color and poorer residents in rural areas unable to secure acceptable photo identification.<sup>96</sup>

**2018** – Charles Ray Finch exonerated 43 Years After He Was Sentenced to Death in North Carolina. Charles Ray Finch, now 81 years old, became the 166th person in the United States since 1973 to be exonerated after having been wrongfully convicted and sentenced to death when the district attorney in Wilson County, North Carolina, dismissed all charges against him this month. For every nine people executed in this country, one innocent person has been exonerated.<sup>97</sup>

**2018** – Carolina Public Press reports that, according to two former officers, guards at the Cherokee County Detention Center ordered incarcerated men to act as “enforcers” and beat up other men held in the jail.<sup>98</sup>

**2019** – Chapel-Carrboro NAACP protests UNC Police's handling of Confederate group with guns. They called the demonstration to condemn the actions of UNC and UNC Police in response to an incident last week when a Confederate group brought guns to campus and were not arrested. According to North Carolina law, carrying a firearm on educational property is a felony.<sup>99</sup>

**2019** – Water and sewer installation is completed in Rogers Road neighborhood, over 40 years since the landfill was put in place.<sup>100</sup>

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2018/05/30/splc-sues-north-carolina-dmv-revoking-licenses-people-who-cannot-pay-traffic-tickets>

<sup>94</sup> <https://www.politicsnc.com/the-pearsall-plan-revisited/>

<sup>95</sup> <https://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/article227576074.html>

<sup>96</sup> <http://www.peacemakeronline.com/n-c-naacp-voter-id-is-voter-suppression/>

<sup>97</sup> <https://eji.org/news/charles-ray-finch-exonerated-43-years-after-being-sentenced-to-death/>

<sup>98</sup> <https://eji.org/news/former-guard-north-carolina-jail-allege-inmate-abuse-and-mismanagement/>

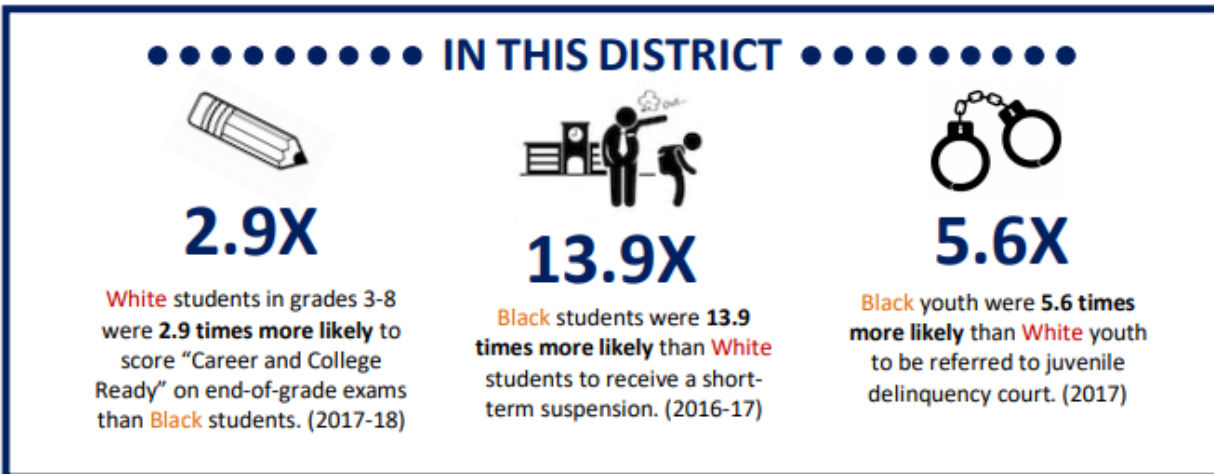
<sup>99</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2019/03/naacp-rally-0323>

<sup>100</sup> <https://chapelboro.com/news/development/completion-of-rogers-road-sewer-project-drawing-celebration-monday>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**2019** – According to the CHCCS Racial Equity Report Card by the Youth Justice Project the following inequities exist:



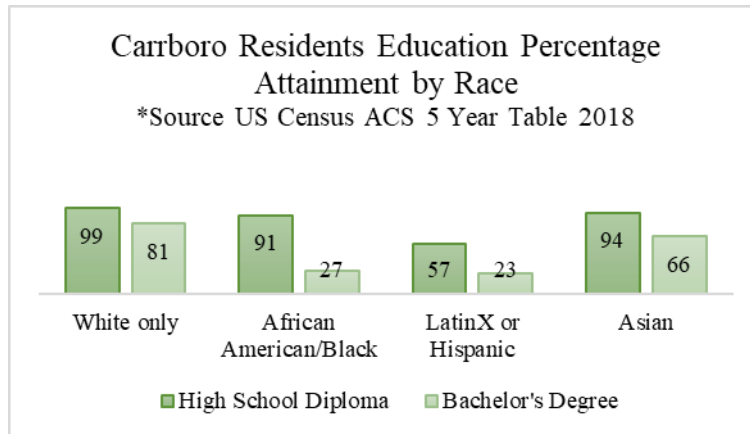
**2019** – In the fall, it was announced that UNC System was settling a lawsuit by granting a \$2.5 million trust fund to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

**2019** – According to the Equity Analysis in Carrboro<sup>101</sup>, the 2019 unemployment rate for African Americans/Black residents of Orange County is nearly twice the county average.

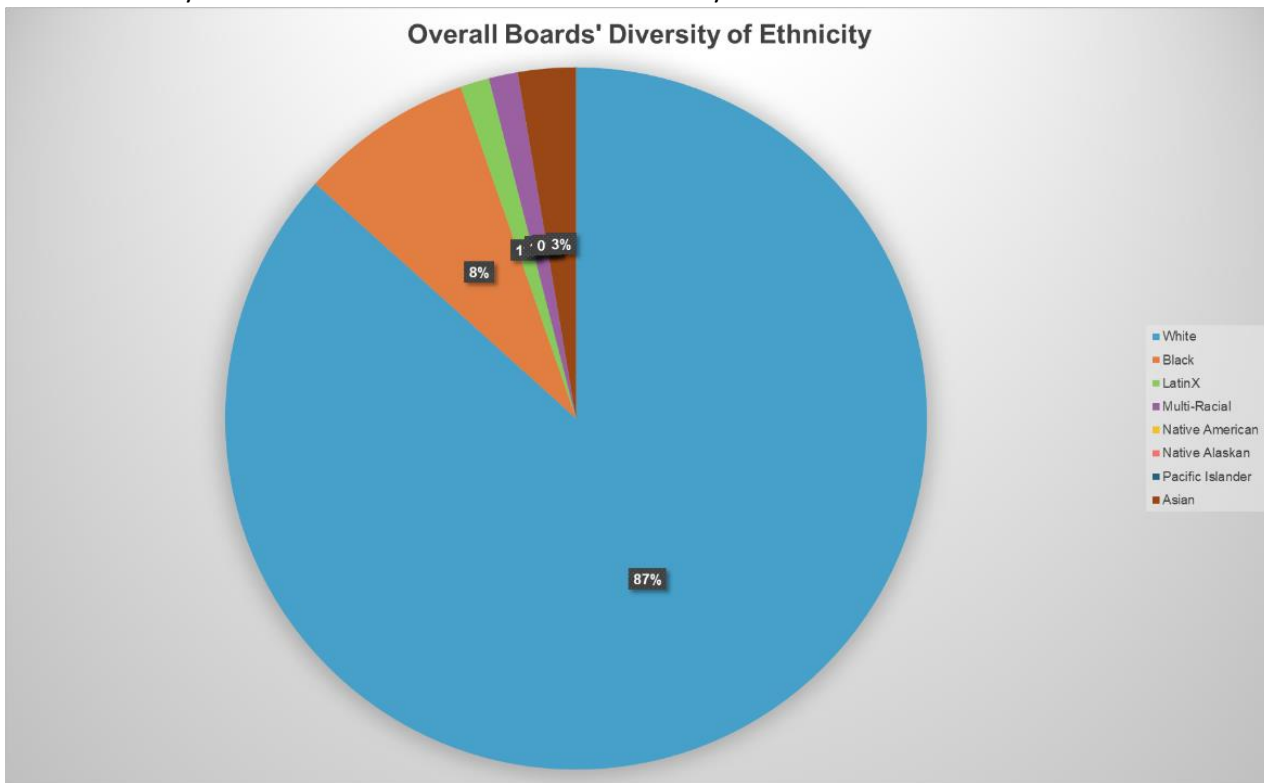
- a. While the unemployment rate for African American/Black residents, LatinX and Hispanic residents has increased steady since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the unemployment rate for White residents has actually been declining.
- b. There remains an equity gap in employment opportunities and wages.
- c. Moreover, there is a racial disparity with educational achievement as follows:  
 Twenty-nine percent (29%) of all LatinX or Hispanic Carrboro residents live below the poverty level. Twenty-six (26%) of all African American or Black Carrboro residents live below the poverty level. These numbers stand in sharp contrast to the percentage of all White residents (12%) who live below the poverty level in Carrboro. Nineteen percent (19%) of all Asian residents live below the poverty level in Carrboro according to the 2018 ACS 5 year estimates.

<sup>101</sup> Equity Analysis in Carrboro - Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Universe includes civilian non-institutional population ages 16 and older. Note: Data represent an average between 2010-2014 and 2012 and 2016.

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**2019** – Diversity Breakdown<sup>102</sup> of Town of Carrboro Advisory Boards with Pie Charts:



**2019** – A new Safe Home study based on FBI hate crime data shows reported hate crimes in North Carolina rose 64 percent from 2013-2017. That's significantly more than the national rise of 22%. According to the data, racism accounted for 6% of all single-bias offenses, religion for 21% and sexual orientation 16%. Black people were the

<sup>102</sup> Town Clerk

# Timeline of Racial Injustice



most targeted racial group at 50% of all race related crimes. Of religion related crimes, Jewish people were the most targeted at 58%. Muslims were the next highest category with 19%.<sup>103</sup>

**2019** – The Southern Poverty Law Center tracks 32 Hate Groups in North Carolina.<sup>104</sup>

**2020** – William Sturkey, an assistant history professor at UNC who specializes in the history of race in the American South, gives a talk about the history of race at UNC and the University's failures to reconcile it. He cites such injustices as UNC's legal settlement with the North Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans, which gave the neo-Confederate group possession of the controversial Silent Sam monument and granted \$2.5 million dollars in a trust to be used for its preservation and display, and the unmarked graves of slaves at the Barbee Cemetery, which is owned by the University and is located a short distance away from its business school's Rizzo Center.<sup>105</sup>

**2020** – March – Voter ID will go into effect for the March 2020 Presidential primary elections, which is expected to have a large voter turnout.

**2020** – April – N.C. ACLU and other groups file lawsuit over health risks to prisoners during pandemic.<sup>106</sup>

**2020** – A few instances of racist attacks and violence in Orange County Northern:

- a. Orange NAACP meeting is Zoom bombed with images of Klansmen holding Ku Klux Klan and Confederate flags, “disseminated racist and misogynistic messages via audio, video and the chat function”, repeatedly used the n-word along with calls for lynching, and “called on female call participants by name and urged them to expose themselves.”<sup>107</sup>
- b. During a Chapel Hill “Black Lives Matter” vigil, a White man punched a 19-year-old Black woman in the face while yelling and cursing at her. The violence was witnessed by the man’s 6-year-old daughter.<sup>108</sup>
- c. In Hillsborough, in broad daylight, a car with two White male occupants pulled up to the curb on Churton Street where a Black man holding a “Black Lives Matter” sign was standing and threatened him, pointing two AR-15s.<sup>109</sup>

**2020** – Controversial killings of Black US by Police officers – Rayshard Brooks, Daniel Prude, George Floyd, Breonna Taylor and Keith Collins.

<sup>103</sup> <http://pulse.ncpolicywatch.org/2019/07/10/study-reported-hate-crimes-up-64-percent-in-nc/>

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/states/north-carolina>

<sup>105</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2020/02/conversations-on-equity-0220>

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2020/04/nc-prison-lawsuit-0415>

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2020/08/naacp-zoom-bombing>

<sup>108</sup> <https://www.chapelhillcarrboronaacp.com/single-post/2020/07/28/White-Supremacy-in-Orange-County-is-real-and-becoming-more-overt>

<sup>109</sup> <https://www.chapelhillcarrboronaacp.com/single-post/2020/07/28/White-Supremacy-in-Orange-County-is-real-and-becoming-more-overt>





# Timeline of Racial Injustice



**2020** – State of the Community Report Indicators of Inequity<sup>110</sup> in Orange County:

- a. (COVID Cases) Hispanic residents make up 8% of the population and 33% of the lab-confirmed cases.
- b. (COVID-Related Deaths) While Black residents make up just 12% of the Orange County population and 15% of the COVID-19 cases, they make up a disproportionate **42%** of deaths.
- c. (Achievement Gap) Only 57% of Black students and 42% of Hispanic students in Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools are reading on grade level by end of 3rd Grade compared to 88% of White students. In Orange County Schools, only 37% of Black students and 26 % of Hispanic students are reading on grade level after grade three compared to 7 % of White students.
- d. (Broadband Access) In Orange County, 22% of Black households and 15 % of Hispanic households lack computer access or internet compared to 8 % of White households.
- e. (Poverty) In Orange County, 24% of Black children (under 18) live in poverty versus 3% of White children. In Chatham County, 30% of Hispanic children live in poverty compared with 14% of White children.
- f. (Residential Segregation) Orange County scored 29 and Chatham 32 on the Black/White residential segregation index, which is a 0-100 indicator measuring complete integration to complete segregation.

**2020** – A Duke University study, looking at eugenic sterilization in NC from 1959-1968, showed that the NC eugenics program’s disproportionate effect on Black citizens was not accidental. Instead, the program was designed explicitly to “breed out” nonworking Black residents. The study expands on previous works that showed that eugenic sterilizations in North Carolina disproportionately targeted Blacks.<sup>111</sup>

## Additional Resources:

- [Race and Education in North Carolina: From Segregation to Desegregation](#), By John E. Batchelor
- <https://www.slideshare.net/carolinachamber/2018-state-of-the-community-report-presentation>
- <https://jacksoncenter.info/northside-stories/the-history-of-northside/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XYdb4lqyWis>

<sup>110</sup> <https://business.carolinachamber.org/news/details/chamber-hosts-13th-annual-state-of-the-community-report>

<sup>111</sup> <https://today.duke.edu/2020/07/new-paper-examines-disproportionate-effect-eugenics-nc%E2%80%99s-black-population>