

MODEL LOCAL RESOLUTION

Calling For Local Authority to Adopt Housing and Worker Protections and Expand Broadband Access During the COVID-19 Pandemic

As the COVID-19 pandemic spreads and states reopen, local elected officials and advocates are asking what power they have to help their communities across a range of policies, including housing and homelessness needs, worker needs, and broadband access.

In many cases, advocates and local officials are finding that their authority to implement urgent policies and support is limited, if not entirely preempted, by state law. In other cases, they are finding that their authority to adopt the policies residents need most is not clear, and taking local action could subject the local government to a legal challenge based on state preemption. In other states, local governments have found they have the authority to act.

Local advocates and officials could save crucial time as they determine what they can do locally if their state legislature or governor asserted and clarified local authority pertaining to key policies around housing, worker protection, and broadband access. This model resolution is geared towards helping local officials and advocates push their legislature and governor to do just that.

The model resolution includes:

- General “WHEREAS” clauses to provide context for the need for greater and/or clear local authority around key policies that can help address COVID-19 needs.
- “WHEREAS” clauses tied to a demand for greater and/or clear local authority concerning: housing protections, worker health and safety, paid sick leave, minimum wage, and broadband access. (Local officials and advocates can choose which subject-specific clauses to include in their resolution.)
- Resolution language calling for specific action on the part of the state legislature and governor to expand and/or clarify local authority around each policy issue. While calling on the state legislature to repeal preemption statutes offers a more long-term solution for many localities, governors can use their emergency powers in important ways to empower local governments. In general, the resolution language calls for:
 - The state legislature to adopt a statewide policy on the particular subject issue.
 - The governor to suspend for the duration of the declared emergency all state laws (and any past Executive Orders) preempting local governments from adopting a particular policy.
 - The governor to issue a mandatory order requiring temporary relief tied to a particular policy.
 - The state legislature to repeal all state laws preempting a particular policy.

The document below includes links to resources that can help you find information on how/whether a particular policy is preempted in your state.

HOW TO FINALIZE YOUR RESOLUTION

STEP 1:

The model resolution addresses five potential issues: housing; worker health and safety, paid sick leave, minimum wage, and broadband access. Based on what policies your local government is interested in adopting as part of its COVID-19 response and residents' needs, pick what issues you would like your resolution to include.

STEP 2:

You should focus on including policy issues in your resolution where state law might limit local authority. If you are unsure how state law might limit local authority on each issue, for each issue section in the resolution model, you will see Resource Boxes that can point you to resources to help you understand how state law might preempt/limit your local government's authority to adopt each of the policies.

STEP 3:

First, using language on Pages 3 and 4, build the **"WHEREAS"** portion of your resolution where you provide context for why your state legislature and governor should expand or clarify local authority. Copy and paste the general **"WHEREAS"** clauses that you wish to include in your resolution (some of the language in the model may not apply to your city or county). Then copy and paste the **"WHEREAS"** clauses that fall under each policy issue (from Pages 5-13) that you would like your resolution to address.

STEP 4:

Next, copy and paste the **"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,"** and **"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED"** clauses (Page 4) into your resolution.

STEP 5:

Copy and paste the issue-specific resolutions (Pages 5-13) that you would like to include.

STEP 6:

Be sure to include the final **"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED"** and **"DULY ADOPTED"** paragraphs (Page 4) to finish your resolution.

NECESSARY LANGUAGE FOR RESOLUTION

Resolution of the [City/County] of _____.

WHEREAS, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a novel severe acute respiratory illness that is spread among people through respiratory transmissions;

WHEREAS, on January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern;

WHEREAS, on January 31, 2020, the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the WHO characterized the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic;

WHEREAS, as of [insert date], approximately [insert number] people have been infected with COVID-19 worldwide, and there have been approximately [insert number] deaths attributable to COVID-19;

WHEREAS, as of [insert date] approximately [insert number] people have been infected with COVID-19 in the U.S., and there have been approximately [insert number] deaths attributable to COVID-19;

WHEREAS, a vaccine or treatment is not currently available for COVID-19, and at present, there is no evidence that people who have recovered from COVID-19 and have antibodies are protected from a second infection;

WHEREAS, despite efforts to contain COVID-19, the WHO and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicated that the virus was expected to continue spreading and it has, in fact, continued to spread rapidly, resulting in the need for federal, state, and local governments to take significant steps to protect their populations;

WHEREAS, throughout the U.S., people and communities are experiencing extreme hardships caused by the unprecedented health and economic impacts of COVID-19;

WHEREAS, as of [insert date], the unemployment rate in the U.S. is approximately [insert number] percent, and approximately [insert number] people have filed unemployment claims over the prior [insert number] months;

WHEREAS, as of [insert date], the unemployment rate in [City/County] is approximately [insert number] percent, and approximately [insert number] people have filed unemployment claims over the prior [insert number] months;

[INSERT POLICY ISSUE 'WHEREAS' CLAUSES, PAGES 5-13]

>>> [View this language online](#)

Necessary Clauses Bridging to Resolution Language

WHEREAS, policies that would otherwise be available to the [City Council/County Board] to respond to the pandemic are reserved to the state, outright preempted, and/or potentially preempted, thereby constraining the ability of local jurisdictions to provide their residents with [safe, stable, and affordable housing; necessary COVID-19 protections in the workplace; paid sick leave; a livable minimum wage; and broadband access].

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the [City Council/County Board] of [City/County] that the above recitations are true and correct.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the [City Council/County Board] of [City/County] hereby calls for the following actions:

[INSERT POLICY ISSUE RESOLUTION LANGUAGE, PAGES 5-13]

Necessary Clauses Bridging to Resolution Language

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the [City/County] [Manager/Executive] is hereby authorized to expend up to and including _____ Dollars (\$_____) to accomplish the intent and purpose of this Resolution.

DULY ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2020.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE FOR POLICY ISSUES

- **Housing & Need for Eviction Moratoria and COVID-19 Housing Policies, Page 5**
- **Workers & Need for Worker Health and Safety Protections During COVID-19 Crisis, Page 7**
- **The Need for Local Paid Sick Leave Protections, Page 9**
- **The Need for Local Minimum Wage Protections, Page 11**
- **The Need for Greater Broadband Access, Page 12**

>>> View this language online

Housing & Need for Eviction Moratoria and COVID-19 Housing Policies

[OPTIONAL WHEREAS CLAUSES]

WHEREAS, the declarations of the Governor and of the [City Council/County Board] call for [insert statement on eviction moratoria and other policies, if applicable];

WHEREAS, the eviction moratoria [insert other policies, if applicable] are set to expire [/expired] on [insert date];

WHEREAS, the eviction moratoria do not relieve tenants from continuing to pay rent;

WHEREAS, in [City/County], approximately [insert number] are unhoused and approximately [insert number] are rent burdened—defined as having to spend more than 30 percent of their household income on rent;

WHEREAS, longstanding systemic discrimination in housing policies has resulted in severe inequities between Black people and their non-Hispanic white counterparts;¹

WHEREAS, compared to their non-Hispanic white counterparts, Black renters are significantly more burdened by housing costs;²

WHEREAS, compared to their non-Hispanic white counterparts, Black households are disproportionately affected by substandard housing conditions, such as pest infestation, lead paint, faulty plumbing, and overcrowding;³

WHEREAS, emerging data show that COVID-19 morbidity and mortality rates are significantly higher for people of color and especially for Black people;⁴

For information on how/whether your state expressly preempts local housing policies like eviction moratoria or rent control, [HERE](#) is a map and resource from LSSC. [HERE](#) is a general guide for assessing local authority to adopt housing and homelessness related policies in response to COVID-19. You may also consult with an attorney in your state or contact LSSC for additional support (lssc@supportdemocracy.org).

1 Danyelle Solomon and Connor Maxwell, Center for American Progress, *Systemic Inequality: Displacement, Exclusion, and Segregation* (Aug. 2019), <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/reports/2019/08/07/472617/systemic-inequality-displacement-exclusion-segregation/>.

2 Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, *Renter Cost Burdens by Race and Ethnicity* (1B), https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/ARH_2017_cost_burdens_by_race (last viewed June 15, 2020).

3 Dayna Bowen Matthew, Edward Rodrigue, and Richard V. Reeves, Brookings Institution, *Time for Justice: Tackling Race Inequalities in Health And Housing* (Oct. 2016), <https://www.brookings.edu/research/time-for-justice-tackling-race-inequalities-in-health-and-housing/>.

4 Centers for Disease Control, *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Racial & Ethnic Minority Groups*, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/racial-ethnic-minorities.html> (last viewed June 15, 2020).

Housing & Need for Eviction Moratoria and COVID-19 Housing Policies

[OPTIONAL RESOLUTION LANGUAGE]

1. For the State Legislature to adopt legislation halting evictions during any state- or locally declared emergency, and for a period of 90 days following such declaration;
2. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to suspend for the duration of the declared emergency all state laws (and any past Executive Orders) preempting local governments from adopting eviction moratoria, rent regulation, and other policies designed to ensure safe, stable, and affordable housing;
3. For the State Legislature to repeal all state laws preempting eviction moratoria, rent regulation, and other policies designed to ensure safe, stable, and affordable housing;
4. For the State Legislature to repeal all state laws preempting local governments from adopting revenue-generating policies designed to ensure safe, stable, and affordable housing; and
5. For the State Legislature to establish a hardship fund—while allowing local governments to establish the same—to assist with rental payments for all tenants, regardless of immigration status, for the duration of the declared emergency, and for a period of 90 days following any such declaration.

Workers & Need for Worker Health and Safety Protections During COVID-19 Crisis

[OPTIONAL WHEREAS CLAUSES]

WHEREAS, protecting the health and safety of residents and workers in [City/County] is among the most important functions of local government;

WHEREAS, the federal government has not issued clear, mandatory worker protection standards for workers at risk of contracting COVID-19;

WHEREAS, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has not preempted state and local governments from adopting mandatory COVID-19 protections for workers;⁵

WHEREAS, it is critical that [City/County] residents who become sick are able to be treated by medical professionals, including when a hospital bed, emergency room bed, or ventilator is needed;

WHEREAS, it is also critical that the [City/County] health care and first responder workforce has adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to safely treat patients, respond to public health disasters, and prevent the spread of communicable diseases;

For information on how/whether your state expressly preempts local worker health and safety ordinances to address COVID-19, [HERE](#) is a general guide for assessing local authority to adopt local policies in response to COVID-19. [HERE](#) is a guide from the National Employment Law Project (NELP) on how states and local governments can protect workers' safety during the COVID-19 crisis. You may also consult with an attorney in your state or contact LSSC or NELP for additional support (lssc@supportdemocracy.org; nelp@nelp.org).

WHEREAS, the CDC currently recommends that all U.S. residents take precautions to contain the spread of COVID-19, including that they: (1) stay home as much as possible; (2) if they must leave their home, practice social distancing by maintaining six feet of distance from others and avoiding all gatherings; (3) wear cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; (4) be alert for symptoms such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath, and take their temperature if symptoms develop; and (5) exercise appropriate hygiene, including proper hand-washing;

WHEREAS, studies suggest that asymptomatic individuals, meaning that individuals can pass the virus to others without knowing, may play a significant role in the spread of COVID-19;⁶

WHEREAS, for the preservation of public health and safety throughout [City/County], and to ensure that our healthcare delivery system is capable of serving those who are sick, [City Council/County Board] find it necessary to take measures consistent with public health guidance to protect workers and public health in [City/County], to slow and stop the spread of COVID-19, to prevent shortages of hospital beds, ICU beds, ventilators, and PPE, and to increase COVID-19 testing capacity;

⁵ Jane Flanagan, Terri Gerstein, Patricia Smith, National Employment Law Project & Harvard Law School Labor and Worklife Program, *How States And Localities Can Protect Workplace Safety And Health* (May 2020), <https://s27147.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/Harvard-NELP-How-States-Localities-Can-Protect-Workplace-Safety-Health-May-2020.pdf>.

⁶ Alice Park, *Nearly Half of Coronavirus Spread May Be Traced to People Without Any Symptoms*, TIME, June 5, 2020, <https://time.com/5848949/covid-19-asymptomatic-spread/>.

Workers & Need for Worker Health and Safety Protections During COVID-19 Crisis

[OPTIONAL RESOLUTION LANGUAGE]

1. For the State Legislature to adopt legislation to protect workers from the threat of COVID-19 transmission in the workplace;
2. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to suspend for the duration of the declared emergency all state laws (and any past Executive Orders) preempting local governments from adopting local worker health and safety policies to protect workers from the threat of COVID-19 transmission in the workplace;
3. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to issue a mandatory order requiring employers to implement practices to protect workers from the threat of COVID-19 transmission in the workplace; and
4. For the State Legislature to repeal all state laws preempting local worker health and safety policies to protect workers from the threat of COVID-19 transmission in the workplace.

The Need for Local Paid Sick Leave Protections

[OPTIONAL WHEREAS CLAUSES]

WHEREAS, all workers in [City/County] should be able to address their own health and safety needs and the health and safety needs of their families;

WHEREAS, paid sick leave has broad public health benefits for entire communities, and it is estimated that the lack of paid sick leave was responsible for 5 million incidents of flu-like illness during the H1N1 pandemic;

WHEREAS, lack of paid sick leave makes workers more likely to go to work while sick and puts our communities at risk, and access to paid sick leave reduces presenteeism (employees showing up to work while sick) and reduces overall contagion;

WHEREAS, low-wage workers and workers of color are disproportionately affected by lack of paid sick leave, and workers with high levels of public contact, including those working in child care and the restaurant and service industry, are among the least likely to have access to paid sick days, suggesting major implications for public health;

WHEREAS, enabling workers to seek early and routine medical care for themselves and their family members helps to diminish public and private health care costs and promote preventive health services in [City/County];

WHEREAS, [City/County] wishes to protect the public's health by reducing the risk of contagion, including during a public health emergency, and to ensure that workers in [City/County] and their families can follow the orders and recommendations of public health officials or health care providers during an emergency that threatens their health and the health of others in their community;

WHEREAS, greater access to paid sick days during the current COVID-19 public health emergency and as our economy reopens will reduce the likelihood that infected employees will report to work, and will therefore decrease the spread of COVID-19 through interactions with fellow employees or members of the public;

WHEREAS, requiring employers to provide employees with a minimum level of paid sick time, including time to care for family members, promotes the economic security and stability of workers and their families;

WHEREAS, a paid sick leave policy can protect employees from losing their jobs or facing workplace discipline when asking to take time off work in order to take care of themselves or their families;

WHEREAS, a paid sick leave policy can assist victims of domestic violence and their family members by providing them job-protected time away from work to receive treatment and to take necessary steps to ensure their safety;

For information on how/whether your state expressly preempts local paid sick leave ordinances to address COVID-19, [HERE](#) is a map of paid leave preemption laws, and [HERE](#) is a general guide to identify preemption. You may also consult with an attorney in your state or contact LSSC or A Better Balance for additional support (lssc@supportdemocracy.org; dlankachandra@abetterbalance.org).

The Need for Local Paid Sick Leave Protections

[OPTIONAL RESOLUTION LANGUAGE]

1. For the State Legislature to adopt legislation to guarantee workers minimum paid sick leave rights, including protections that apply during a public health emergency;
2. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to suspend for the duration of the declared emergency all state laws (and any past Executive Orders) preempting local governments from adopting local paid sick leave policies;
3. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to issue a mandatory order requiring employers to implement paid sick leave protections for their employees to help address the public health emergency; and
4. For the State Legislature to repeal all state laws preempting local paid sick leave policies.

The Need for Local Minimum Wage Protections

[OPTIONAL WHEREAS CLAUSES]

WHEREAS, inequality, low wages, and a high cost of living in [City/County] relative to other parts of the state are serious economic and social problems facing [City/County];

WHEREAS, residents of [City/County] work long hours but cannot afford housing, food, medical care, and other basic necessities;

WHEREAS, when workers earn decent wages, such wages can also boost the growth of the local economy;⁷

WHEREAS, a [City/County] worker earning [state and/or federal minimum wage] per hour in a full-time job cannot make ends meet on wages alone;⁸

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed how essential workers necessary to keep services operating—such as grocery stores, health care facilities, and sanitation services—face increased exposure to COVID-19 while being overworked and underpaid with little to no job security;

WHEREAS, increasing the minimum wage at the local level would help establish a minimum wage that reflects the cost of living for residents of [City/County];

WHEREAS, increasing the minimum wage promotes the health, safety, and welfare of those who work in [City/County];

[OPTIONAL RESOLUTION LANGUAGE]

1. [For states where the state minimum wage remains a poverty-level wage or where the state lacks a state minimum wage: For the State Legislature to adopt legislation to guarantee workers a livable minimum wage, including protections that apply during a public health emergency];
2. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to suspend for the duration of the declared emergency all state laws (and any past Executive Orders) preempting local governments from adopting local minimum wage policies, including any laws that limit a local government's ability to set a livable wage for businesses contracting with the local government;
3. For the Governor, through the governor's delegated emergency powers, to issue a mandatory order requiring employers to pay premiums to essential non-salaried workers during the COVID-19 pandemic;⁹ and
4. For the State Legislature to repeal all state laws preempting local minimum wage policies.

⁷ Ben Zipperer, Economic Policy Institute, *Gradually Raising The Minimum Wage to \$15 Would Be Good for Workers, Good for Businesses, And Good for The Economy* (Feb. 7, 2019), <https://www.epi.org/publication/minimum-wage-testimony-feb-2019/>.

⁸ The Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator offers a tool for assessing workers' ability to make ends meet under the current minimum wage. See Economic Policy Institute, Family Budget Calculator, <https://www.epi.org/resources/budget/> (last viewed June 17, 2020).

⁹ See, for example, the federal Essential Workers Bill of Rights proposal to guarantee essential workers premium pay during the COVID-19 crisis. Jordain Carney, *Warren Wants Paid Sick Leave, 'Premium Pay' for Essential Workers in Next Coronavirus Bill*, The Hill, Apr. 13, 2020, <https://thehill.com/homenews/senate/492517-warren-wants-paid-sick-leave-premium-pay-for-essential-workers-in-next>.

For information on how/whether your state expressly preempts local minimum wage ordinances to address COVID-19, [HERE](#) is a map of minimum wage preemption laws and [HERE](#) is a general guide to identify preemption. You may also consult with an attorney in your state or contact LSSC or NELP for additional support (lssc@supportdemocracy.org; nelp@nelp.org).

The Need for Greater Broadband Access

[OPTIONAL WHEREAS CLAUSES]

WHEREAS, COVID-19 has led to the shutdown of schools, workplaces, churches, and other critical places in [City/County];

WHEREAS, while some states may reopen under varying conditions at different times, the CDC continues to recommend that all U.S. residents take precautions to contain the spread of COVID-19, including that they: (1) stay home as much as possible; (2) if they must leave their home, practice social distancing by maintaining six feet of distance from others and avoiding all gatherings; (3) wear cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; (4) be alert for symptoms such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath, and take their temperature if symptoms develop; and (5) exercise appropriate hygiene, including proper hand-washing;

WHEREAS, affordable and reliable internet access is essential for students, businesses, families, and other residents of [City/County];¹⁰

For information on how/whether your state expressly preempts local broadband ordinances to address COVID-19, [HERE](#) is a memo summarizing broadband preemption (19 states limit local broadband). [HERE](#) is a general guide to understand broadband preemption in your state. You may also consult with an attorney in your state or contact LSSC for additional support (lssc@supportdemocracy.org).

WHEREAS, before the COVID-19 pandemic, a “digital divide” existed between those who have access to broadband internet and those who do not,¹¹ and the high costs and consequences of that gap have become increasingly apparent during the COVID-19 crisis;

WHEREAS, the “digital divide” has exacerbated differences between urban and rural communities, the rich and poor, and people of color and non-Hispanic whites;

WHEREAS, the FCC estimates the number of individuals nationwide who cannot access broadband at any price to be approximately 20 million and other estimates place that number at approximately 40 million,¹² with 15 percent of households with school-age children having no home internet access;¹³

WHEREAS, the Pew Research Center continues to find that stark disparities in internet access persist along racial and class lines; for example, two times as many Black teens as white teens are unable to complete homework assignments because they do not have a reliable device or connection through which to do homework;¹⁴

WHEREAS, even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. was failing to achieve communications policy goals set out in the Communications Act to: “make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, a rapid, efficient, Nationwide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges ...”

¹⁰ Federal Communications Commission, Bridging the Digital Divide for All Americans, <https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/fcc-initiatives/bridging-digital-divide-all-americans> (last viewed June 15, 2020).

¹¹ Id.

¹² Kim Lyons, *The FCC's Broadband Survey Is Missing 20 Million People, A New Study Suggests*, The Verge, Feb. 6, 2020, <https://www.theverge.com/2020/2/6/21126744/fcc-broadband-survey-high-speed-internet-access-wireless>.

¹³ Monica Anderson and Andrew Perrin, Pew Research Center, *Nearly One-in-Five Teens Can't Always Finish Their Homework Because of The Digital Divide* (Oct. 26, 2018), <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/10/26/nearly-one-in-five-teens-cant-always-finish-their-homework-because-of-the-digital-divide/>.

¹⁴ Pew Research Center, *Black Teens and Those from Lower-Income Households Are Especially Likely to Be Affected by The Digital 'Homework Gap'*, https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/03/16/as-schools-close-due-to-the-coronavirus-some-u-s-students-face-a-digital-homework-gap/ft_2020-03-16_digitaldivide_02/ (last viewed June 22, 2020).

WHEREAS, federal and state programs to expand internet access have overwhelmingly focused on rural regions, exacerbating racial inequity as detailed in a recent report from the National Digital Inclusion Alliance;¹⁵

WHEREAS, as businesses and schools seek to comply with the CDC’s guidelines regarding social distancing by allowing workers to work from home and students to attend school remotely;

WHEREAS, governors, legislators, and regulators are increasingly encouraging changes to health care to encourage remote telehealth approaches that assume in-home high-quality internet access for all residents;¹⁶

WHEREAS, [insert number] of residents in [City/County] lack broadband access that they can afford, including [insert percent] of students;

WHEREAS, even individuals who can afford broadband internet access often have no choice in providers and feel taken advantage of;¹⁷

WHEREAS, state law limits [City/County] from establishing and/or expanding internet service;

WHEREAS, [City/County] must do everything possible to ensure that every resident has access to affordable broadband during and after the COVID-19 crisis;

WHEREAS, addressing these challenges will require investment from [City/County] as well as state, federal, and philanthropic sources; and,

[OPTIONAL RESOLUTION LANGUAGE]

1. For the State Legislature to adopt legislation, including allocation of funding, to expand broadband access in both urban and rural areas, paying particular attention to removing the racial divide in internet access and adoption;
2. For the Governor, through the governor’s delegated emergency powers, to suspend for the duration of the declared emergency all state laws (and any past Executive Orders) preempting local governments from adopting local policies to increase access to broadband;
3. For the Governor, through the governor’s delegated emergency powers, to issue a mandatory order requiring internet service providers to share the location of Wi-Fi access points, address-level data about where and at what speeds internet access is available, and pricing information, which is already legally required to be publicly posted; and
4. For the State Legislature to repeal all state laws preempting or limiting local efforts to expand broadband access.

¹⁵ Angela Siefer and Bill Callahan, National Digital Inclusion Alliance, *Limiting Broadband Investment to “Rural Only” Discriminates Against Black Americans And Other Communities of Color* (June 2020), <https://www.digitalinclusion.org/digital-divide-and-systemic-racism/>.

¹⁶ American Medical Association, Advocacy Resource Center, *COVID-19 State Policy Guidance on Telemedicine* (2020), <https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/2020-04/covid-19-state-policy-guidance-on-telemedicine.pdf>.

¹⁷ H. Trostle and Christopher Mitchell, Community Networks, *Profiles of Monopoly: Big Telecom and Cable* (July 31, 2018), <https://muninetworks.org/reports/edit-report-profiles-monopoly-big-telecom-and-cable>.