

POWERful Policy Demands to Respond to COVID-19

Roadmap to Recovery

Louisianans have suffered through more than our fair share of disasters. And while disasters are sad and devastating on their own, our response, recovery, and relief efforts have often compounded the tragedy by diminishing or ignoring our most vulnerable communities, particularly poor communities and communities of color. Worse yet, these are the communities who need the most help even in stable times, yet they are always left farther behind in the wake of each disaster. We cannot let this happen again.

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to expose the structural and systemic racism that plagues our society, particularly in Louisiana and the South. This has been the case for centuries, and was the result of thousands of decisions made by local, state, and federal authorities, in both the public and private sectors. Organizations and advocates, including the ones who are signed onto this document, have spent years trying to address those issues through policy and direct service, which is why we are in the best position to speak to them now.

Our collective response to this disaster needs to be different than it has been in the past. We must center people, especially our most vulnerable populations, in every way we approach this response and recovery effort. The policies laid out in this document will help us achieve that goal immediately, but they should also serve as a roadmap for the kind of long-term reforms we need to enact if we want to build and sustain a more equitable and just society here in Louisiana, in this country, and around the world.

Immediate Community Needs

The following policy recommendations represent the most immediate emergency priorities. A fuller set of recommendations is provided for each section later in the document.

Address the Housing Crisis

In Louisiana, 35% of households are burdened by housing costs, and this number doubles in larger metro areas. Guidance on housing issues from the Governor and mayors hasn't gone far enough to ensure people can stay safely and affordably housed. We are calling for these immediate solutions:

- The Governor needs to extend the limited eviction and foreclosure protections in the CARES Act to everyone statewide until people are allowed to return to work
- Give landlords relief by addressing mortgage and property tax escrow issues
- Utility companies must halt all shut-offs (water, gas, electric, phone, and internet)
- Give the unhoused access to unfilled hotels and private housing units through state subsidies
- Provide immediate rental and utility assistance
- Put housing authority voucher families into vacant homes
- Mortgage payments (residential and commercial) must be deferred until the end of the loan

Protect Health and Safety in Jails, Prisons, Juvenile Facilities and Immigrant Detention Centers

The public health issues we are currently facing are multiplied exponentially in jails and prisons, putting the lives of thousands of people at immediate and unnecessary risk. Without the measures laid out below, we will potentially be turning short jail sentences, or people's inability to pay bail, or a host of other offenses, into death sentences. Allowing the pandemic to fester in our jails and prisons will also give the virus room to boomerang back into the general population even after we eventually get it under control.

- Grant 180 days good time to allow everyone within six months of their release date to return home
- Release everyone over the age of 60
- Issue medical parole for pregnant women, anyone with respiratory conditions, and anyone who is otherwise immunocompromised
- Abstain from arresting people for ordinance violations, misdemeanors, and non-serious felonies
- Abstain from arresting children for misdemeanors and non-serious offenses. If an arrest must be made, take full advantage of the counsel and release option available under Louisiana Children's Code Article 814

- Children who are arrested should be released to their parents or guardians unless there is clear and compelling evidence this cannot be done safely. If supervision is required, utilize home supervision programs instead of detention
- Release ICE detainees in local jails and state prisons
- State and local governments should declare a moratorium on ICE enforcement actions during the pandemic, as they have done during hurricanes and other disasters
- Create a jail and prison COVID-19 oversight commission under the Office of Public Health and CDC, with the power to interview sick people, enforce basic medical standards, and ensure families have a right to know about the health of their loved ones

Protect Workers, Children & Families

Approximately 250,000 unemployment claims were filed in Louisiana in the first few weeks of the pandemic's spread, and we know our most vulnerable workers and families will be hit the hardest by the resulting economic fallout. Many workers don't earn enough to save up for a crisis, aren't offered paid sick leave, and don't have access to affordable healthcare. As we're clearly seeing during this crisis, these are essential workers. We should treat them that way.

- Governor Edwards should use his emergency powers to enact statewide paid sick leave or give local governments the ability to enact local paid family and sick leave policies (they are currently banned from doing so)
- Raise the state minimum wage and/or give local governments the freedom to raise local wage floors so more workers will have the means to fuel local economies and combat the impact of this recession
- Expand access to unemployment insurance so that workers can receive the maximum benefits under Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)
- Provide grants and small business loans to child care providers who have closed their businesses or suffered financial losses during the pandemic.
- Immediately apply for a waiver to remove the five-year waiting period for lawfully residing immigrant children to become eligible for Medicaid.
- Ensure full equity, especially racial equity, during school closures by collecting data about how schools, teachers, and students are interacting during this time of distance learning, and providing children who are falling behind with extra instruction to make up for that gap
- Collect and publicly release racial data on coronavirus health outcomes.

State Budget

The pandemic will create an enormous hole in Louisiana's budget, as it will in every state's budget. After the 2008 financial crash, most states took an austerity approach. That approach didn't accomplish its stated goals, and it led to both immediate and long-term harm, especially for vulnerable communities. This time, the federal government must make states whole, and we must ensure that aid goes directly to the people who need it most so we can rebuild our economy from the ground-up. We need to start by:

- Waiting as long as possible to pass the state budget (must be done by June 30) because the revenue forecast is going to change drastically
- Taking a balanced approach to resolving any shortfalls or deficits that result from this recession by including new revenues along with any cuts
- Reprioritize the TANF block grant to ensure that more money is going to cash assistance for families with children who are in financial need

Protect Democracy

In times of crisis, we need to be more vigilant about our democratic rights than ever. These existing legislative instruments and/or possible executive orders address potential threats to the democratic process:

- The Governor should issue use his emergency powers to expand Early Voting times by at least one week and add more Early Voting poll locations
- Expand voting by mail to every Louisianan either through legislation ([House Bill 419](#)) or order of the Governor
- Take steps to ensure healthy, clean, safe polling locations, and actively communicate those measures to the public
- Establish a non-binding redistricting study and advisory commission ([House Bill 623](#))
- Create a redistricting transparency website ([House Bill 565](#))

Comprehensive Policies & Ideas for a People-Centered COVID-19 Response & Recovery

In the past, disaster response and recovery efforts have taken a top-down approach, which has led to vulnerable communities being further minimized, or even left out of the process entirely. This time solutions need to come from the ground-up if we have any interest in rebuilding in a sustainable fashion that will help mitigate future shocks of this nature. The following list provides the path for that approach.

Workers, Children & Families

For years, it's been obvious that we haven't been giving our workers and families the support they need, and this disaster is making that reality even more obvious. The people who make our state and our economy run, particularly our most vulnerable workers and families, need a comprehensive recovery approach that addresses their myriad needs, including workers' rights, child care, education, healthcare, the environment, and transportation.

Workers

- Expand access to unemployment insurance so that workers can receive the maximum benefits under Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)
- Take all necessary steps to make an agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor so that self-employed and gig workers are eligible for FPUC benefits (may require executive action)
- Governor Edwards must use his emergency powers to either provide statewide paid sick leave or give local governments the ability to enact local paid family and sick leave policies (they are currently banned from doing so).
- Enshrine statewide paid sick leave and/or local control of paid sick leave into law through a legislative instrument ([House Bill 832](#) and/or [House Bill 797](#))
- Raise the state minimum wage and/or give local government the freedom to raise local wage floors so more workers will be able to save money to take care of themselves and their families in times of crisis.

Children & Child Care

- Provide grants and small business loans to child care providers who have closed their businesses or suffered financial losses during the pandemic.
- Louisiana is estimated to receive \$65 million in CCDBG funds from the CARES Act. The Louisiana Department of Education (LDOE) should allocate some of this money to centers to serve as infant feeding/diaper distribution sites (the school feeding programs don't have anything for babies)

- LDOE should pay out enough to provide respite for child care workers to earn at least \$15 an hour, given the risks they are taking on by providing child care.
- Immediately apply for a waiver to remove the five-year waiting period for lawfully residing immigrant children to become eligible for Medicaid.
- Re-institute “initial eligibility” to allow families to access CCAP while searching for work.

Education

- Ensure full equity during school closures:
 - Collect data about how schools, teachers, and students are interacting during this time of distance learning so that we can understand which students might be falling behind due to school closures
 - Ensure that those children who are falling behind are provided with extra instruction to make up for that gap
 - Ensure that vulnerable children and those who are living in communities with less access to technology are given ways to stay up to speed
 - Ensure every child has a laptop computer or has reasonable access to one
 - Ensure every child has access to state-funded community wifi
 - Invest in rural broadband access and other distance learning opportunities
 - Provide training and support for parents and youth to ensure proper use of computers and online platforms
 - Distance learning should be offered online, but also via hard copy instructional materials, videos, and/or audio recordings that are accessible even to students who do not have access to a car, the internet, computers, or printers
 - Require Louisiana’s schools to make up lost instructional time, perhaps through an extended 2020-21 school year with a longer school day and/or compulsory free summer school during the summer of 2021
 - Ensure that school districts provide reasonable access to meals and adequate distance learning to vulnerable student populations, such as students with disabilities, undocumented students, and homeless students
- We are seeing how essential school meal programs are to our communities, and the failure to provide school meals disproportionately harms Black and Brown children of an important nutrition source. We must:
 - All school districts should promptly resume equitable meal distribution and/or delivery service to eligible schoolchildren in a reasonably accessible manner
 - School districts should automatically enroll all eligible students in the Meals-to-You program
 - Expand the types of feeding programs we’ve seen during the pandemic to make them available during every school break
 - End school lunch shaming through legislative action

Healthcare

- Create an emergency state health fund for the uninsured and people whose health insurance won't cover their COVID-19 treatment.
- Authorize the purchase of medical equipment and supplies to restock after the pandemic subsides, and order enough to provide an emergency backup stock of medical equipment and supplies in case there is another outbreak or other statewide health emergency.
- Collect and release racial data on coronavirus health outcomes so we can better understand how the virus is affecting different communities and see if it is having any disproportionate impacts.
- Release data on nursing home infection clusters.

Environmental Justice

- The Governor should require all state executive branch agencies to:
 - Hold open all active comment periods at least 60 days beyond the lifting of any National Emergencies and States of Emergency declared by him or the President in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
 - Abstain from issuing and/or finalizing any new non-essential, proposed, or revised rules or regulations, or environmental permits, until Emergency declarations responding to the COVID-19 pandemic have been lifted.
- Many coastal restoration and water management projects are still moving forward, with design/construction/maintenance and procurement of contracts ongoing. It's more important than ever that our decision makers at the state level do everything in their power to create access for local businesses and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) firms more specifically.
- All state contracts need DBE and local requirements and incentives to ensure local workers are trained and hired to do this work. Sustained and dependable funding is coming to Louisiana for coastal restoration, water and watershed management, and climate adaptation, including \$1.2 billion in Federal disaster funds, \$500 million annually from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Drilling Disaster (ending in 2032), ~\$200 million annually from the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA), and \$250M for green infrastructure in Orleans Parish, as well as tens of millions more for other parishes.
- Strengthen our air pollution and quality control standards and practices--One reason that Louisiana is experiencing higher mortality rates during the pandemic is likely due to our state's high air pollution rate. After the first SARS outbreak, research showed that areas with heavy air pollution had far more deaths than less polluted areas.
- In the midst of this public health crisis, we've also been experiencing a global oil price war. Louisiana's economy is overly reliant on the oil and gas industry. We need to redefine what it means to be an "energy state" and focus on renewable energy and water and disaster management, where we have great opportunities to leverage our existing expertise.

- The effectiveness of such a transition should also include brokering better deals for the people of Louisiana on tax-funded corporate incentives and subsidies.
- Establish an Office of State Planning to coordinate land uses at all levels of government and to set minimum guidelines for local planning efforts. Such a coordinating entity can also ensure that other risk data, such as climate change impacts, are integrated into land use decision making.
- Significant investment is needed in public transit, both for maintenance and new services, as well as bike and pedestrian friendly development that connects people to jobs, home, and recreation. This is particularly important now because these measures would improve the environment and public health, including reducing lifestyle-related diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and many types of cancer.

Housing

This disaster should be seen as an opportunity to fix the broken housing system that has led to more than one-third of our state's families living in insecure conditions. It can also provide us a chance to address a homelessness problem that has long plagued our state and our country. And if we don't address these systemic issues, we will only be setting ourselves up to face an even greater crisis down the road.

Evictions & Utilities

- The Governor should impose an immediate statewide moratorium on eviction proceedings.
- The Governor should impose an immediate statewide moratorium on utility shut-offs of any kind, including water, gas, sewer, electricity, and internet, and restore utilities that have been shut off.

Rental Assistance & Foreclosure Prevention

- Congress has provided additional funding for public housing authorities (PHAs) impacted by COVID-19. All Louisiana PHAs must respond to every rental adjustment and include funds for utilities and provide automatic hardship waivers. This will allow the PHAs to fully subsidize the rents of tenants who have lost all income, waive the minimum, and provide them with utility assistance.
- The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) should also receive funding to manage a rental assistance program with all properties that have active Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). This program will allow property owners to secure rental and utility assistance for their tenants and should also fund supportive services and protective Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for frontline staff. In exchange for this, developers must agree to a ban on evictions and make any market rate units available for housing insecure families for the next 12 months.

- The state should coordinate with local municipalities to create a rental assistance program for any renter, regardless of income.
- Louisiana municipalities should ensure that all rental assistance funds that come through their jurisdiction require just cause eviction protections, anti-retaliation protections, a 10-day right to cure, the elimination of the waiver to 5-day notice, and 30 days notice at the end of a lease.
- The state should ensure that all rental payments are in line with Fair Market Rental when covering 100% of the rental costs.
- The state must provide funding to homebuyer counseling agencies so they can provide virtual counseling to homeowners to assist them in navigating their mortgage renegotiation.

Homeless Populations

- State and local governments should immediately provide individual housing units, hotel rooms, or short-term rentals, per [CDC guidance](#), for people experiencing homelessness--whether they live in street encampments or sleep in homeless shelters--to convalesce or self-quarantine with food and other supports during the outbreak.
- The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) should be granted funds from the CARE Act to provide housing for the homeless to the parishes in Balance of State Continuum of Care. This assistance must include funding for hotel vouchers or short-term rentals and funds to manage their facilities including (management, maintenance, supportive services and protective Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for those frontline staff)
- Provide support so that emergency shelters can remain open 24 hours a day as a one-stop referral point to individual units.
- Provide three meals a day to people who remain unhoused despite the creation of hotel/STR programs.
- Provide 24 hour access to soap, hand sanitizer, water, showers, and restrooms for the unhoused.
- Provide safe spaces for people with sensory processing disorders in quarantine areas and not isolate the housing insecure or ill in state parks--detached or semi-detached short-term rental units should be used for homeless or housing insecure individuals who have contracted the novel coronavirus.
- Set up a referral system so social service providers with special needs clients (opportunity youth, LGBTQ, people living with HIV/AIDS, formerly incarcerated, people with mental illness and people with disabilities) so they can connect their clients to housing opportunities.

Federal Action

- Congress should provide for a major expansion of Housing Choice Vouchers and/or the creation of a targeted renters' tax credit to help families keep more of their incomes for other essentials like food, medicine, education, and transportation.

- Congress should increase investments in the National Housing Trust Fund.
- Congress should enact legislation to create an emergency assistance fund, like the one proposed by Senators Michael Bennet (D-CO) and Rob Portman (R-OH) in the [bipartisan Eviction Crisis Act](#), to provide short-term financial assistance and housing stabilization services.
- Impose immediate nationwide moratorium on foreclosure proceedings. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have required their servicers to offer forbearance or deferment, but the homeowner must still request assistance.
- Pass [Sen. Sherrod Brown's bill](#) to offer forbearances and extensions of mortgage loans and guarantee that all mortgages will allow borrowers to put their payments at the end of the loan--extending it up to 12 months.
- All borrowers (commercial and residential) should be afforded the ability to refinance their loan at lower interest rates. The Federal Reserve should be requiring that lenders access the 0% capital they are offering and create products that would help homeowners, developers, churches and small businesses who were struggling before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Congress should provide \$15.5 billion in Emergency Solutions Grants for homeless service providers, as per the [NLIHC recommendations](#).

Criminal Legal System

The word “justice” has never really belonged in the term Criminal Justice System, which is why many advocates call it the Criminal Legal System. However, if we implement the following measures, we have the chance to steer things in a better direction and ensure that “justice” really is at the center of the Criminal Justice System.

Immediate Needs

- Grant 180 days good time to allow everyone within six months of release to get home
- Release everyone over the age of 60
- Issue medical parole for pregnant women, anyone with respiratory conditions, and anyone who is otherwise immunocompromised
- Abstain from arresting people for technical parole violations, ordinance violations, misdemeanors, and non-serious felonies
- Abstain from using solitary confinement and lockdown as methods for quarantine and medical isolation
- Ensure that those who are arrested for more serious felonies are held in locations where they do not have to share toilets, soap, utensils, or bedding
- Extensive and immediate use by the Governor of his powers of executive pardon, commutation, and clemency, as well as providing DOC with broad authority to release as many prisoners as possible
- Issuance by the Louisiana Supreme Court of an order to immediately release all pre-trial detainees and other classes of individuals who pose no threat to public safety

- Suspend all fines and fees that are required to be paid, statutorily or otherwise, until the federal or Louisiana state of emergency is lifted
- Provide masks and gloves to all staff and incarcerated people
- Create a jail and prison COVID-19 oversight commission under the Office of Public Health and CDC, with the power to interview sick people, enforce basic medical standards, and ensure families have a right to know about the health of their loved ones
- Provide universal access to screenings and treatment, regardless of immigration status
- Temporarily suspend in-person probation and parole (P&P) visits and/or move to a video check-in system
- Provide appropriate protective gear to all police officers and ensure that all police vehicles are properly sanitized
- Ensure materials related to COVID-19 are accessible in multiple languages
- Suspend halfway houses
- Allow attorneys and other service providers to schedule phone or video visitation with their clients before they are released from incarceration
- Allow all attorneys to have confidential non-recorded phone and/or video calls with their clients
- Allow for immediate public and courtwatcher access to all court proceedings conducted by video or phone in Criminal District Court, Magistrate Court, and Municipal Court
- Allow families and friends of incarcerated people to visit with families via video, free of charge
- Lift the suspension of in-person visits as soon as is medically feasible to prevent the further spread of COVID-19
- Set aside mental health funding to ensure that people who struggle with mental health are not caught up in the criminal legal system
- Create a public health oversight commission for prisons and jails, with external health professionals (NOT DOC or jail medical personnel) who have immediate and unencumbered access to facilities
- Legislative passage of the Fair Chance Hiring Act, which will permit more people with criminal records an opportunity for work in the competitive post-COVID economy
- Unemployment Insurance or some other cash-based stop gap available to recently released people who are not otherwise able to qualify for unemployment due to their lack of a base year for determining payment

Immigrant Detainees

- Release ICE detainees in local jails and state prisons
- State and local governments should declare a moratorium on ICE enforcement actions during the pandemic, as has happened during hurricanes
- Provide universal access to screenings and treatment, regardless of immigration status

Juvenile Justice

- Abstain from arresting children for misdemeanors and non-serious offenses. If an arrest must be made, take full advantage of the counsel and release option available under Louisiana Children's Code Article 814.
- Children who are arrested should be released to their parents or guardians unless there is clear and compelling evidence this cannot be done safely. If supervision is required, utilize home supervision programs instead of detention.
- Jurisdictions preparing for the implementation of Act 147 (2020) should begin enacting detention screening practices now. If no screening process is in place, judges should review each case on an individual basis before any child is detained. No child should be detained for a misdemeanor, technical violation, or non-serious felony.
- Courts must continue to hold continued custody hearings, even if other court operations are suspended. These hearings should be held on the same day the child is arrested. If that is not possible, they should be held the next day. Arrangements should be made to hold hearings during weekends.
- Judges should exercise their authority to release detained children without a continued custody hearing.
- Judges should review the list of the children that they have ordered into detention and identify those who may be suitable for release daily.
- Rural jurisdictions that do not hear juvenile cases regularly, in particular, must take steps to speed up case processing.
- No child should remain in jail solely based on their inability to pay bail.
- Courts should continue all pre-trial cases for at least 30 days if a child is not in custody, and not schedule any review hearings for children who are on probation for at least 30 days.
- If any children are ordered into OJJ custody, OJJ should not place them in a secure care facility.
- OJJ should file motions for early release for any child with non-violent charges and/or with less than a year remaining in their sentence, and seek furloughs for any additional children who are eligible.
- District Attorneys should not oppose, or they should join with, OJJ and defenders in filing motions to modify and furlough requests.
- Judges should order the release of all children in OJJ custody with non-serious felony charges and any children with less than a year remaining in their sentences.
- Facilities must reduce the risk of exposure without compromising children's safety or rights, by:
 - Allowing children to have frequent contact with their family members—electronically or via phone—at no charge and without limitation.
 - Providing quality soap, CDC-recommended hand sanitizer, comprehensive sanitation of facilities, and quality medical care free of charge.

- Ensuring that children in custody have the same access to remote learning materials as children in the community.
- Ensuring children can speak with their legal teams confidentially over the phone.
- Developing and implementing protocols to avoid spread of the virus that do not rely on isolation. Room confinement and unit lockdowns should not be used to quarantine children or to manage understaffing.
- The Governor should issue an emergency executive order suspending the imposition and collection of administrative fees in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, he should:
 - Order the Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice, and all courts with jurisdiction over delinquency cases to suspend immediately the imposition and collection of all administrative fees, costs, and taxes related to juvenile delinquency cases until at least December 31st, 2020.
 - Order the full discharge of all outstanding debts related to juvenile administrative fees, costs, and taxes.
 - Order the immediate cessation of all new referrals of outstanding juvenile administrative fees, costs, and taxes to the Department of Revenue.
 - Order the Department of Revenue to suspend all tax intercepts, bank levies, and wage garnishments for outstanding juvenile administrative fees, costs, and taxes.

State Budget

The pandemic will create an enormous hole in Louisiana's budget, as it will in every state's budget. After the 2008 financial crash, most states took an austerity approach. That approach didn't accomplish its stated goals, and it led to both immediate and long-term harm, especially for vulnerable communities. This time, the federal government must make states whole, and we must ensure that aid goes directly to the people who need it, so we can rebuild our economy from the ground-up. We also need to:

- Adjust the current-year (2019-20) budget to reflect a drastic drop in revenue, some of which will be offset with federal funding.
- Wait as long as possible to pass the state budget (must be done by June 30) because the revenue forecast is going to change drastically.
- Take a balanced approach to resolving any shortfalls or deficits that result from this recession that includes new revenues along with any cuts. It is critical to not repeat the mistakes of the last recovery--e.g., when higher education was slashed dramatically and costs were pushed from the state to students and families. Instead, legislators must prioritize education and training programs that help people who want to transition to new careers by keeping programs affordable, and by providing supports such as child care, health coverage, and food assistance to those who need it.
- Reprioritize the TANF block grant to ensure that more money is going to cash assistance for families with children who are in financial need. Louisiana currently has the worst TANF-to-poverty ratio in the country, with just 4% of families in need receiving assistance.

Protect Democracy

This pandemic not only threatens our public health and well-being, it threatens our entire way of life, especially our democracy. We must make sure that our elections and the entirety of our democratic system are upheld and even strengthened during this crisis. It's also important to note that a full and proper count in the 2020 Census is more important than ever, since the Census will determine how much money Louisiana receives from the federal government to recover from this disaster.

Voting

- The Governor needs to issue an Executive Order or Emergency Declaration expanding Early Voting times by at least one week and adding Early Voting locations
- Expand voting by mail to every Louisianan either through legislation ([House Bill 419](#)) or order of the Governor
- Ensure healthy, clean, safe polling locations (e.g., deep cleaning, demarcate six-foot spacing)
- Train poll workers on sanitary measures
- Actively communicate all health and safety measures to voters so they feel comfortable and confident with going to the polls

2020 Census

- With the Census, accuracy is more important than speed. We need to continue delaying the final response date (it has already been moved back to mid-August) until we can be reasonably sure we'll be able to get a full count.
- Traditionally hard-to-count communities are also less likely to have reliable internet access, which means they will be even harder to reach with an all-digital or mostly digital outreach strategy. The state needs to develop a plan to effectively reach and properly count these communities.

Redistricting

- Establish a non-binding redistricting study and advisory commission either through legislation ([House Bill 623](#)) or Executive Order
- Create a redistricting transparency website either through legislation ([House Bill 565](#)) or Executive Order
- Given the way that prison and jail populations are rapidly changing to avoid the spread of COVID-19, it is more important than ever that we end prison gerrymandering either through legislation ([House Bill 625](#)) or Executive Order