

The resistivity of this strange metal is *not* determined by the scattering rate of charged excitations near the Fermi surface, but by the dominant rate of momentum loss by *any* excitation, whether neutral or charged, or fermionic or bosonic.

There is a dominant contribution  $\rho(T) \sim T$  by the coupling of long-wavelength disorder to the gauge-invariant operator  $\mathcal{O} \sim H^2$ .