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Henrico County Board of Supervisors Regular Meeting, Tuesday, August 25, 2026

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Place Henrico County Board of Supervisors, Virginia
Length 52m (video)

- Official meeting video (Swagit): <https://henricocountyva.new.swagit.com/videos/399343>
- Official agenda (Henrico County): <https://henrico.gov/pdfs/manager/meetings2026/82526ag.pdf>
- Official minutes (Henrico County, regular meeting): <https://henrico.gov/pdfs/manager/meetings2026/082526regmins.PDF>
- Agend-O-Gram, Sep 8, 2026 (records the Board's approval of these minutes): <https://henrico.gov/pdfs/manager/meetings2026/9-8-26Agend-O-Gram.pdf>

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Speech-to-text: whisper.cpp, model large-v3-turbo. Produced 2026-10-25. Each paragraph starts with its time [HH:MM:SS] in the meeting video.

[00:00:03] I want to welcome everyone to the Rockwell County Board of Supervisors' August 25th, 2026 meeting. Public comments will be given from the lectern in the back. Everyone who is watching the live stream tonight's meeting on the county website, you can participate remotely in the public comment portion of the meeting.

[00:00:24] Speakers, you'll see a timer located at the back of the dais, and once you begin speaking, the timer will begin. You will see a yellow light alerting you to the remaining time. Once the timer turns red, you'll hear a beeping sound letting you know that your time has expired.

[00:00:40] Speakers on WebEx, the timer will begin speaking. You will hear a beeping sound when your time has expired. Go to the Board of Supervisors webpage at [henrico.us backslash supervisors](https://henrico.us/backslash/supervisors). Click on Guidance for the Board of Supervisors meeting.

[00:01:00] Scroll down and click on WebEx event. moderator will let you know it is your turn to speak thank you so much we'll begin this evening with the pledge of allegiance followed by the invocation given

this evening by richard hamilton chaplain for the henrico county police division please remain standing join me as we go to lord

[00:01:35] and prayer dear heavenly father we just thank you for this house today that you've given us for the representatives that you've put in place for us lord that we're all in your service lord guide them protect them be with them in their decisions and just give them the voice the feet and the wisdom of your guidance and everything they do or continue to be with our military as they're in harm's way lord and continue to be with our president and all of our elected officials

[00:02:03] just guide their steps every day and protect us all in jesus name amen i will call for motion to approve the regular special meeting minutes from the tuesday august 11 2026 regular and

[00:02:40] special meeting so moved moved by mr roguis seconded by reverend nelson all in favor say aye all right those opposed the eyes have it it's approved mr manager do you have any comments this evening mr chair i have no comments this evening thank you sir um colleagues do you have any comments i'm hearing none um mr manager mr chair members of board um you would move into public hearing items we begin this night's this afternoon's meeting with 191-26 which is an

[00:03:13] ordinance to amend and reordain sections 281 and 282 of the county code on service charges on return payments all coming about to conform to changes in state law. Ms. Minor. Thank you, Ms. Manager. Good evening, Mr. Chair, members of the board. This item or this public hearing would amend county code to conform to recent changes to state code in two areas, the first of which is returned payments. There are no substantive changes in the application of code, just conforming to the language of the state. And then also in the cessation of the

[00:03:52] penny, this would allow us in the Treasurer's Office to round cash transactions to the nearest five cents. I'd be happy to answer any questions in advance of the public hearing. Thank you so much, Ms. Miner. Colleagues, any questions for Ms. Miner? Hearing none, this is a public hearing. Is there anyone present who would like to speak to the site?

[00:04:13] Good evening ladies and gentlemen of the board. I'm here tonight to ask this board to cancel Henrico County's contract with Flock Safety. The reason is simple.

[00:04:40] Oh, sir. Excuse me one second, sir. This isn't public comments for just public comments. The comments are specifically for what you presented. No worries. If you don't want to speak to this, just hold that to when it's time. Thank you, sir. No worries.

[00:04:55] No worries. Is there anyone who would like to speak to this specific item right now? If not, the public hearing is closed. Ms. Monner, colleagues, any questions? If not, is there a motion? Second. Moved by Reverend Nelson, seconded by Mr. Rogus.

[00:05:13] All in favor say aye. Aye. Opposed? as have the ordinance is approved next mr. chair members of the board 192-26 is an ordinance that would amend and reordain section 2242 and section 22153 all for driving vehicles other than bicycle electric power assisted bicycles leave chief burnett mr. chair members of the board this ordinance would prohibit driving stopping standing and parking on shared use paths The ordinance would also prohibit Class III electric bicycles from being operated on certain designated county shared-use paths

[00:05:52] and align regulation of bicycles and electric power-assisted bicycles on sidewalks. Thank you, sir. Colleagues, any questions? Ms. Rountree? Just a couple. I did have somebody email in, Chief, and just wanted to clarify this does not refer to people standing on sidewalks or anything like that, correct?

[00:06:13] Correct, ma'am. Standing will revoke to a vehicle being on a shared-use pathway. Okay, and I looked at the, I guess, the highlighted portion of the changes, and so could you just kind of summarize what's the difference between this and what is in place now? Currently, an add in this now is adding the Class III electric bicycles, which can go up to 28 miles per hour.

[00:06:34] This ordinance will allow to prohibit on certain shared use paths. Okay, and how are we defining shared use path? That would be working with the public works, Mr. Hughes' shop, and coming up with the criteria for such. But those paths have to be signage on both ends of the shared use paths prohibiting such.

[00:06:51] Okay. Thank you. Anyone else? Thank you so much, Chief. Stay put. This is a public hearing. Is there anyone present to speak to this specific item? Is there anyone on WebEx? There's no one to speak to this item.

[00:07:08] Thank you so much, Madam. The public hearing is closed. Is there a motion? Is there a second? Second. Moved by Ms. Roundtree, seconded by Mr. Rogus. All in favor, aye. Aye. Opposed, the ayes have it. The ordinance is approved. next mr chair members of board 193-26 is a resolution this is a declaration of surplus property for signatory authority for conveyance of a well lot which is located in the britain hill subdivision which is in the brooklyn district mr anthony thank you mr manager good evening mr chair honorable members of the board ladies and gentlemen this paper would declare a well lot

[00:07:45] at the rear of 4823 coleman road llc which owns the adjacent property the real property division process this request with departments of planning and public utilities and public works without objection. The director of real property recommends approval of the board paper.

[00:08:01] County manager concurs. I'll be happy to address any questions. Thank you so much, Ms. Curtis. Any questions from anybody? No, sir. All right. This is a public hearing. Is there anyone present that would like to speak to this specific item? Is there anyone on Webex? There's no one to speak to this item. Thank you so much. Mr. Smith.

[00:08:20] Thank you, Mr. Chair. Move the resolution. Thank you, sir. Moved by Mr. Smith. Seconded by Reverend Nelson. All in favor so I suppose the ayes have it. A resolution is approved. Next, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board, Agenda Item 194-26 is an ordinance that would amend and reordain certain sections of the county code, all to establish requirements for PFAS discharge monitoring and conform to federal regulations.

[00:08:49] Ms. Chan, we sent a letter to the Board requesting a deferral for September the 8th? Yes, sir, to run in line or run after the DEQ comment period. Can you explain that, just the DEQ comment period, for those that may be in the audience?

[00:09:05] Oh, yes, sir. Whenever you make changes to your discharge limits, so your wastewater discharge limits, DEQ requires that for 30 days that that be open to public comment. And so for this particular item, it was opened on August 1st, and it will end on August 31st.

[00:09:33] Colleagues, any questions, Mr. Chan? We heard that we're going to defer it, but this is still a public hearing. Is there anyone who'd like to speak to this specific item? Is there anyone on WebEx? Yes, we have one individual on WebEx.

[00:09:51] Okay. Sarah Ramsey, you can now speak. Ms. Ramsey, are you there? Can you hear me?

[00:10:08] Yes, ma'am, we can. Thank you so much. PFAS are a complex class of structurally diverse synthetic compounds that consist of different physical and chemical properties. There are at least nine different, there are at least nine definitions of PFAS provided by several organizations that differ from being very broad, such as carbon plus fluorine atoms, to highly descriptive. However,

[00:10:39] PIFAs generally contain a tail or a carbon chain of varying length and fluorination attached to a head containing a charged functional group. For example, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carboxylates. PIFAs with a fully fluorinated carbon chain backbone where the hydrogen atoms are entirely replaced by fluorine atoms are known as perfluoroalkyl substances, whereas

[00:11:14] PFAs with carbon chains that are partially fluorinated are known as polyfluoroalkyl substances. Fluorine is not safe for the human body in any form. Whether the fluorine is bound to a carbon in a chain, such as in the case of PFAs, or bound to calcium sodium or in a complex or in a compound such as hydrofluorosilic acid it's all bad so thank you board of supervisors for recognizing that pifas with a fully fluorinated

[00:11:47] carbon chain has no place in our water i appreciate you thank you so much madam uh is there anyone else at webex to like to speak to this item there's no one else to speak to this item thank you so much um colleagues um is there motion to defer this item until september 8th board meeting So moved.

[00:12:09] Second. Moved by Mr. Rogas, seconded by Mr. Schmidt. All in favor of the aye. Opposed, the ayes have it. We have deferred this ordinance. Next, Mr. Chair, members of the board, you move into your public comment period. I do have a number of individuals that have signed up to speak.

[00:12:25] We begin tonight with Jennifer Lieberman. Hi, my name is Jennifer Lieberman. This speech is titled, The Evaporation of Interconnected Ideals That Forces the Stability of Shared Existence to Crumble.

[00:12:40] And the topic is sewage and water retention. First, it makes sense to quote the philosopher Alan Watts, just as there is an interdependence of flowers and bees, where there are no flowers, there are no bees, and where there are no bees, there are no flowers. They're really one organism.

[00:12:56] And so in the same way, everything in nature depends on everything else. So it's interconnected. And so the many, many patterns of interconnections lock it all together into a unity, which is, however, much too complicated for us to think about, except in very, very simple, crude ways.

[00:13:13] But I am part of all this. I am, as it were, one of the cells in this tremendous brain, which I can't understand because the heart can't comprehend the whole. Anyway, to continue from my last speech, when we look at the amount of trees that this board has approved to be cut down, we need to look at the hyper-local impact to the humans that venture around said areas before we say yes to even more destruction.

[00:13:38] Native plants are great at retaining chemicals and resources that lead to a reduction of harm to everyone from things like choking or drowning to death, asthma or COPD, or even mental health conditions like anxiety and depression.

[00:13:55] Happiness even goes up when we are able to feel the energy of nature. But what happens when you get rid of the very nature that helps reduce destruction? First, when we look at water retention, getting rid of the roots that holds rain deep within the ground disrupts the water cycle.

[00:14:15] But it also means it has to go somewhere. We have really recent examples to see what happens when it really pours, say, Chiba, Japan, Northern Highland, or even Hawaii. What happens when everything is ground level and it floods?

[00:14:31] Properties get destroyed or heavily damaged. And for the people who are stuck inside and aren't able to escape in time, things aren't in their favor. Going further, we can look at what happens when there is too much water, as we've had water infrastructure, like water mains break in recent years when something happened in January 2024 at six in the morning to the water main on East Ridge the street I lived on flooded and it just kept going down the street now that's just aging infrastructure coinciding with rough winters but what happens when it happens more often or when it happens and there is a horrendous rainfall the water sits as

[00:15:10] the system gets overloaded and I should say that I'm not necessarily proposing an overexpansion of the underground pipe system I am more so saying that we need to rethink what infrastructure can be in a different light we can also look at it from a non-human perspective as when we keep nature the way it is the cycle of life can continue to move forward it can then lead to more decomposing matter which in turn makes more sense than soil in which create more pathways for roots to exist and then that leads to less harm overall in the long term what's

[00:15:45] even better animals that come by can carry seeds to other areas and that leads to more plants which makes us more aware of what makes us human in the end i'm not sure of what i can say to instill the vigor i have for our perpetual existence within this chamber but i will persist on the notion that we need to save the trees as it is quite clear that this board does not take the threat of el Nino. Seriously, thank you. Next, we have Devin Talley. Mr. Talley, are you here? Yes, sir. Hello,

[00:16:25] everyone. First, thank you for taking the time to hear public comment on the matter of ALPR cameras, often called license plate readers or flock cameras, and their use as it relates to data centers in our community. As many of you know, the Constitution of the United States guarantees a zone of protection, excuse me, a zone of privacy, which is derived from the penumbra of constitutional protections as determined by the Supreme Court in cases like Griswold versus Connecticut. These ALPR systems allow for the tracking of individuals in a way which violates our zone of privacy by storing and allowing access to data regarding individually identifiable

[00:17:03] characteristics, such as your license plate, but also things you wouldn't expect, like identifying your bumper stickers and clothing and categorizing based on politics. The racial demographic information of individuals in the camera's view, including pedestrians, who have a right to privacy and a right to refuse identification as Virginia is not a stop and ID state. Once captured, this data becomes part of the public record that anyone can obtain. As of the 17th of this month, there are over 400 cameras currently installed and operating within our region per dfloc.org, an organization

[00:17:41] you may have heard called terrorists by the CEO of FLOC simply for sharing information about camera locations and providing information on their use. Using these cameras in conjunction with the environmentally destructive data centers being rapidly built in our communities to store this data and share it with law enforcement, both local and federal, ALPR systems have violated the rights of American

citizens. In fact, there have been at least 100 incidents of leveraging these systems to perform romantic stalking, wrongful stops and detentions, non-law enforcement use, and other

[00:18:17] misconduct per the Institute for Justice. This is likely not the actual number, as police rarely enter specifics as to why they are searching an ALPR database, and because Flock made a unilateral decision on December 8, 2025, to remove the audit trail, preventing oversight and accountability. For example, in Norfolk, it was discovered that the top three search reasons were CJ, stolen, and INV, and accounted for 230,000 searches over just a two-year period, with one officer repeatedly writing, la, la, la, as their exclamation for access.

[00:18:58] In one instance from January of this year, our own Richmond Police Department, in violation of departmental policy banning sharing with federal authorities, shared flock data with the FBI. These cameras have been and will continue to be used to harm American citizens.

[00:19:14] They track you to your job, to your home, to your church, to city meetings, to protests. They're even watching your kids in school gymnasiums and community centers. I don't know about anyone else here, but personally, even though I've done nothing wrong, I don't want the government to track everything I do and everywhere I go.

[00:19:31] If that wasn't bad enough, even the LAPD discontinued their use of these systems because there was an over 30% false positive rate, so it isn't even keeping us safe, only putting citizens in danger of false arrests or worse. Many localities have banned ALPRs due to privacy concerns over mass surveillance and privacy in general. As a citizen, I demand that we do the same and remove these cameras and ban the use of them now and in perpetuity. We must, where legally possible, have all data from these cameras be erased from all servers, backup systems, physical copies, and other storage systems to protect the

[00:20:10] people of Henrico and America. I'd like to end with this. We have already seen knowledgeable citizens defacing these cameras for privacy or due to their component value and precious metals like copper and gold. The value of a single flock camera is difficult to specify. However, some sources claim that the scrap value alone is greater than that of a catalytic converter.

[00:20:31] If we do not ban these cameras at a political level, the people will likely continue to take matters into their own hands because with off-the-shelf tools, it can take under 30 seconds to steal one of these devices and have a return of privacy as well as a potential payday. We must protect our citizens from these violations of our privacy and prevent the inevitable and difficult to trace crime that will take place due to the scrap value of these devices. Thank you for your

[00:20:58] time and please take action as soon as possible. Thanks sir. Next is Mr. James Porter. Hello I am James Porter a resident of the 3CHOP district and I appreciate you hearing me today. I would like to speak on the topic of public safety. I live off of Mayland Drive and my neighborhood is bounded to

[00:21:33] the northwest by Pemberton Road, to the northeast by Broad Street, to the east by Homeview Drive, to the southeast by North Parham Road, and to the southwest by I-64. Regarding public safety, I find it distressing to see the surge of flock cameras and other brands of ALPRs being deployed throughout the county, and in my community specifically. As of today, I'm aware of nine of these cameras within the three and a half square mile area I just described, and 12 of these cameras within one mile of my apartment. I'm a former teacher and camp counselor and to

[00:22:11] illustrate why I find this proliferation distressing I'd like to tell you about one of my most one of my best accidental teaching moments. I was working at a camp in the Smoky Mountains for kids age 8 through 17. Kids were enjoying river time and at the edge of the group I caught a high school age boy about to throw a rock down river. I told him he couldn't and he asked why not saying he knew how to do it safely. I asked him, do you think you are responsible enough for me to let you throw rocks?

[00:22:41] He replied, yes, of course. Then I asked him, do you think the least responsible camper here is responsible enough for me to let them throw rocks? He said no. So I asked him a third question.

[00:22:58] If I were to allow you to start throwing stones, do you think that the least responsible camper here would decide that it's okay for them to do the same? The young man thought for a moment. He deflated a little bit, and he said, yeah, probably. He understood instantly why that boundary exists and why it would be irresponsible for me to let him cross it. As we well know, Flock and other cameras like them can be used to track individuals by their cars, each camera taking thousands of pictures per day. The tech involved with these cameras can be, and already has been, used to

[00:23:37] track down, stalk, and harass private citizens for personal reasons unrelated to law enforcement or to the supposed criminal case that was claimed. They have mistakenly flagged vehicles as stolen or tied to violent cases or violent crimes, leading to ordinary people and their children in some cases being dragged from their car at gunpoint.

[00:23:57] In our own county, investigators have already bypassed safeguards meant to prevent unauthorized access. There is no compelling reason that Henrico County needs nine of these in just my neighborhood. I would argue there's no compelling reason that we need any of them.

[00:24:16] Proponents will claim that Flock has already solved 10 million crimes or that they now have foolproof safeguards and that officers need a case number to access it. You can try to tell me that the least responsible person in our police division is not capable of abusing this tech, but I'm not buying that.

[00:24:38] These cameras need to go. The Axon, Motorola, Timu, Great Value brand versions of these cameras also need to go as well. Thank you for hearing me today. I yield any remaining time. Thank you, sir.

[00:24:54] um we have michael keegan mr keegan are you here mr keegan are you on webex he is not sir okay and then we have george sandy mr sandy my name is george sandy i live at 1801 astin lane uh board of directors i'm here tonight to speak on what i and clearly many other citizens view as a blatant violation of our rights flock cameras as i'm sure you're aware plot cameras capture and

[00:25:33] record vehicles in their plates creating a surveillance map of every citizen driving by regardless of whether that citizen is suspected of or being investigated for a crime. This means that the government can bypass the legal necessities of warrants, probable cause, and reasonable suspicion.

[00:25:49] Flock Safety claims that their cameras do not track individuals. At best, this is a dubious claim of their Falcon ALPR models. However, the newer Condor PTZ or Pan-Tilt-Zoom model cameras have been proven to track individuals across networks of cameras despite claims from the company to the contrary.

[00:26:06] In their training videos, Flock Safety itself boasts that their technology tracks suspects' movement. This gets even worse when paired with SignalTrace, another new AI tool used in conjunction

with these cameras to track Bluetooth devices and match them to your personal vehicle and you as an individual.

[00:26:23] This is clearly a blanket surveillance network put up without the knowledge or consent of the people being surveilled. Now let's consider who has access to these cameras. In a rather shocking video, a YouTuber was able to access both Falcon and Condor PTZ models using a commercially available search engine.

[00:26:41] He was able to find and access the administrative interfaces for dozens of cameras. None of the data was encrypted. There was no username or password required for access. He was able to see every person, vehicle, and activity that took place in the last 31 days, as well as that were taking place currently, essentially live streaming the cameras.

[00:27:00] He also has a video in which he shows how to hack these cameras in 30 seconds or less. He shows several different ways to gain access to the cameras, their streams, and their archived footage. Flock safety regularly lies about its system capabilities and routines.

[00:27:15] In Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Flock lied about its systems creating heat maps of individuals' movements and driving habits. The day after their contract approval, the Oshkosh City Council learned that Flock had lied about this. In Loveland, Colorado, Police Chief Tim Doran was concerned that federal agents were illegally accessing their cameras' data. This was true, and the company eventually admitted as much.

[00:27:36] The company has also lied about CPB and ICE having access to any of their data, and has lied about partnering with the ACLU. Additional incidents of flock data being shared illegally have been found in California, and I'm sure we'll continue to hear about them. I also believe that officers in this county and all across the country are doing their level best to protect and serve their community.

[00:28:00] However, it is an unfortunate truth that Flock cameras are being misused by law enforcement all across the country. In Lofkin, Texas, Officer Zachary Anthony Klein was indicted on over 100 counts related to his misuse of Flock cameras. In Savannah, Georgia, four former officers were arrested, accused of accessing the Flock network inappropriately.

[00:28:20] This follows the arrest of five other Georgia officers who had misused the network in similar ways. Stowe, Massachusetts, ended its relationship with Flock after an officer was accused of misusing the system. In Florida, a woman was stalked and pulled over by an officer who had used flock to track her. And in Texas, a deputy used 83,000 different flock cameras to find a woman accused of having an abortion out of state.

[00:28:42] In Georgia, a police chief used the surveillance network to help an abusive man stalk his ex-girlfriend and her teenage daughter. The Institute for Justice has documented well over 100 incidents of flock abuse by law enforcement officers. These incidents could very well open up the county to lawsuits from harassed citizens.

[00:29:01] In Cascadia, Washington, a man won \$300,000 over his FOIA request being denied by several municipalities. A Kettering University student recently sued Genesee County in Michigan, alleging similar conduct. While the city of Norfolk has won a summary judgment in their Fourth Amendment case, other lawsuits are being brought in California, including a class action lawsuit against the company itself over law violations and citizen right to privacy.

[00:29:28] In summary, I believe Enrico County should very carefully reconsider its relationship with FLOC safety and terminate it. The county also should not enter into contracts with other surveillance companies like Axon who have swooped in to replace FLOC in many towns that have effectively canceled FLOC.

[00:29:45] I implore the county to consider themselves citizens before government agents and to respect and uphold the rights of all people within this county, which includes the board. We must shut this system down. Thank you for your time. Thank you, sir. Is there anyone else that wishes to address the board this evening?

[00:30:05] Sir, you had come up before. Good evening, board. I'm here to address the same issue. I'm here to ask this board to cancel Henrico County's contract with Flock Safety.

[00:30:23] And the reason is simple. Henrico has not demonstrated that Flock provides enough public safety benefit to justify what the county is paying for it, financially, legal, or otherwise. Of course, Henrico County police can point to individual successes.

[00:30:38] Its own annual report credits FLOC with helping locating a missing juvenile during Amber Alert, and the system has been used to locate stolen vehicles and develop investigative leads. Those are meaningful outcomes, and they deserve to be part of this conversation, but they don't answer the question before this board.

[00:30:58] The question isn't whether FLOC has ever been useful. The question is whether FLOC has made Henrico meaningfully safer and whether that improvement is substantial enough to justify the cost and the risks that come with it.

[00:31:14] Because those risks are not hypothetical. In Kansas, a police lieutenant used Flock to monitor his estranged wife and ultimately pleaded guilty to stalking and computer crime. In Florida, an officer was arrested after investigators alleged that he searched Flock 717 times for his estranged wife's vehicle, even though she wasn't the subject of a criminal investigation.

[00:31:37] These cases matter because the very capability that makes FLOC useful also makes its abuse consequential. And we have reason to examine these safeguards right here in Henrico. Just this month, the county discovered that 10 fire marshals had direct access to FLOC, even though the Virginia law did not permit them to use the system directly.

[00:31:58] Henrico says their searches were for legitimate investigation. And I'm not accusing those fire marshals of misconduct whatsoever. But the ultimate consequence of that is that the results of that investigation were not admissible, and that case was dismissed.

[00:32:15] For more than a year, people who legally should have not had direct access did, and Hierarchico didn't identify the problem. This matters when they consider what they had access to. Flock doesn't only record vehicles of suspected crimes, it records everyone.

[00:32:32] One camera isn't the issue, it's the network. A police officer seeing my car drive down Broad Street, not a problem. But a network recording my car, every movement, and being able to individually be able to identify it is mass surveillance.

[00:32:49] That is a significant power to give government and a significant responsibility to manage correctly. And maybe the public safety benefit is substantial enough to justify it, but if it is, Henrico should

be able to demonstrate that. How much has Henrico spent on Flock?

[00:33:05] How many searches have produced actionable evidence? How many crimes were actually cleared because of those searches? Did our clearance rates meaningfully improve after FLOC was deployed? And what are taxpayers paying for each of those clearances? Those are the numbers that should determine whether the contract continues beyond the Fourth Amendment violations that FLOC brings.

[00:33:30] Before Henrico County asked its residents to accept the financial cost, the legal exposure, and the documented risk of abuse, And ultimately, the loss of privacy that comes with this system, it should demonstrate that FLOC has made this county meaningfully safer.

[00:33:46] It has not done that. And that's why I'm asking the board to cancel the contract. If the county believes FLOC is worth keeping, the burden is on the county to prove it and not the citizens to accept it. Until then, do not expand it. Do not renew it. Cancel the contract and turn the cameras off.

[00:34:03] Thank you. Thank you, sir. Ma'am, I saw you raise your hand. Yes, ma'am. Good evening, everyone. Thank you for letting me come and speak tonight.

[00:34:19] My name is Diane Valentine, and I live in the Chamberlain Farms area of Henrico County. I came to speak today because I wanted to alert you to a few issues involving polling places here in Henrico County.

[00:34:37] A very important election is coming up. I attended an electoral board meeting here in Henrico a couple weeks ago, And there was some talk about changing some of the polling stations. I wasn't privy to any of the issues involved, but I am a Henrico County election officer and I'm also a poll watcher.

[00:35:04] And I have seen a number of voters get very frustrated coming into polling stations on election day and being in the wrong polling place. I was at Johnson Elementary for one of the elections, and a gentleman came in, older gentleman, came on his lunch hour.

[00:35:25] He was at the wrong polling station, and he said, I voted, you know, here for years. And, of course, when a person comes in, it prints out that they're in the wrong polling station, and it prints out where they're supposed to go to vote.

[00:35:41] I gave him the information, and he looked at it, and he said, I'm not going to have time to go vote. And I said, but you can vote until 7 o'clock. And he said, I don't get off until 7 o'clock. I was at another election at North Park Elementary Library, and an older Hispanic lady came in to vote.

[00:36:05] And again, she was in the wrong polling place. Now, I know Glenn Allen takes up a big section of Henrico County, but she came in, and I have to say that the election officers worked their hardest and their best to try to explain to this lady where she had to go to cast her vote.

[00:36:34] Well, I have to say that just in watching her, I mean, I understood what they were trying to do and what they were trying to say, but where is Greenwood Church Road? I don't know. And I'm afraid that maybe she ended up in Timbuktu. But anyway, the reason I'm here is if you may know that maybe they're going to change some of the polling stations. Maybe you don't know. I'm not privy to that information.

[00:37:07] And I know Henrico County tries very, very hard to alert voters through their TV channel, through people who have computers, and even through the mail. Because I got one that said, I want to make sure where your polling place was.

[00:37:24] So I know that's good. But I think that if some of the polling places are changed, we really need to put an effort out to make sure that people know where they're supposed to go. Because it's very, very important. Thank you for your time. Thank you, Ms. Valentine. You know, for those that are in the audience, Mr. Newby, polling places aren't just changed. There's a process that the Electoral Board goes through, sign off, if you will, by the Board of Supervisors. Can you touch on that?

[00:37:56] Yes, I'd be pleased to. And stop you if I go into too much detail. But as the speaker spoke, I had a number of thoughts, Mr. Chair, members of the board. So the Electoral Board would come forward with any recommendations of polling place changes. Typically, our polling place changes are driven by a private facility no longer wanting to serve as a polling place.

[00:38:14] For example, you may have a polling place at a church, and the church says, well, we just can't do this anymore. And the Electoral Board has to find a suitable legal alternative, recommend that to the Board of Supervisors. Then the Board of Supervisors has to introduce an ordinance, advertise a public hearing, hold a public hearing, just like we did tonight for a number of items.

[00:38:32] And even after that, there's a state law that requires there's a comment period for many weeks afterwards, and then ultimately AG, Attorney General, sign-off. It's almost like Virginia has its own preclearance now, if you're familiar with the old federal process. And then even after that, once it's approved, then the registrar, as you know, will send out mailers and will do everything we can to notify the voters, including the day of the election, we'll put signs at the old polling place pointing to the new polling place.

[00:38:59] That's the most often scenario. Now, just for a little more detail, once every 10 years, or at least that was the old habit, we would do redistricting. And redistricting shuffles many more polling places because you reapportion populations and draw new precincts. But outside of that cycle, they're sporadic, and they come with the notices and public input that I just described.

[00:39:18] I hope that helps, Mr. Chair, members of the board. All right, is there anyone else that wishes to address the board this evening? Anyone on Webex? Yes, sir, I have Ms. Sarah Ramsey for Webex. Okay. Ms. Ramsey, can you hear me?

[00:39:38] Yes, ma'am. Okay, thank you. As you all know, the county of Henrico is intentionally polluting our public drinking water with a recycled hazardous waste byproduct called hydrofluorosilicic acid, commonly referred to simply as fluoride.

[00:39:55] Virginia's Water Works regulations defined hydrofluorosilic acid as a pollution. The EPA defines this as a contaminant, and the FDA defines this as an unregulated, unapproved drug. A federal judge has ruled that water fluoridation poses an unreasonable risk of injury, which means that Henrico's public drinking water poses an unreasonable risk of injury.

[00:40:22] Currently, doctors are barred from writing fluoride prescriptions to children because the FDA has determined that fluoride is too dangerous to ingest. Meanwhile, the county waterworks operators are dumping this drug into the water on a daily basis.

[00:40:39] Make that make sense. Looking at the safety data sheet, hydrofluorosilic acid is more toxic than lead. Keep that in mind while I read a recent opinion by a judge out of Mississippi. The case is going to be *Sterling v. City of Jackson*. If the Constitution protects a person's right to refuse potable water necessary for life, then it certainly protects the right to refuse toxic water. The

[00:41:13] government violates that right when it, as the provider, lies to and gaslights the public, depriving individuals of the ability to give informed consent and exposing them to harm without their knowledge. Applying the Supreme Court's bodily autonomy precedents, the Sixth circuit came to the same conclusion the girton court concluded that flint's mishandling of the city's water crisis infringed on residents due process the court explained that involuntarily

[00:41:51] subjecting non-consenting individuals to foreign substances with known therapeutic value often under false pretenses with deceptive practices hiding the nature of the interference is a classic example of invading the core of the bodily integrity protection. Misleading Flint's residents to the water safety so that they would continue to drink the water and Flint would continue to

[00:42:24] draw water from the Flint River is no difference than the forced involuntary invasions of bodily integrity that the Supreme Court has deemed unconstitutional. Even on their own, public statements by government officials misleading and lying to the public about the safety of the water supply can suffice to establish a constitutional violation. The same is true here. As we explain further in the next section the alleged conduct knowingly distributing toxic water and misrepresenting

[00:43:02] its safety is so severe and depraved that it plausibly states a violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights although defendants did not force water down plaintiff's throat the city required the public to buy water supplied by the city stamped that water with approval and told them it was safe to drink while knowing it was not. This plausibility alleges a violation of the right to bodily integrity. Next, defendants in the descending opinion argue that

[00:43:36] there's no constitutional right to clean water. That is true in a narrow sense. Under the constitution, the city had no obligation to provide clean water, but the argument falls short. Although the government is not required to provide certain services once it elects to do so it must provide that service in compliance with the constitution this basic principle pervades constitutional law there's generally no constitutional duty to act but any action must comply with the constitution

[00:44:13] thus while the city had no constitutional obligation to provide water once it did it was required to do so within the confines of the due process clause the dissenting's opinions contrary reasoning that defendants had no obligation to provide water so their provision of water cannot violate the 14th amendment when taken to its logical conclusion would suffice plainly egregious conduct from constitutional scrutiny it would permit a police officer to

[00:44:47] conduct a welfare check sexually assault the homeowner and then evade liability by asserting i had no constitutional duty to conduct the welfare check in the first place miss ramsey thank you miss ramsey all right is there anyone else on webex that wishes to address the board there's no one else to speak on webex all right mr chair seeing no one you would move into your general agenda and we begin uh with an item that has been pending for a while and this is a resolution for an award of contract for the tuckahoe park bond project in the tuckahoe

[00:45:27] district mr zanina thank you mr manager mr chair members of the board this board paper awards a fixed price contract for 13 million 783 000 to kinbridge construction company inc for the tuckahoe park bond project the project consists of construction of two newly full fully accessible restrooms and associated utility infrastructure one newly constructed asphalt parking lot with accessible parking curb and gutter storm sewer site lighting and landscaping two renovated asphalt parking lots with new paving storm sewer curb and gutter site lighting and landscaping

[00:46:05] construction of a new dumpster enclosure new asphalt multi-use trails sidewalks and pedestrian bridge and construction of a newly accessible community playground work on the project is anticipated to begin in september of 2026 and be completed within 515 calendar days the county received three bids on august 12 2026 and based upon a review of the bids kinbridge construction company inc is the lowest responsive and responsible bidder this resolution also appropriates an additional three million six hundred and fifty eight thousand eight hundred and seven dollars for the project

[00:46:43] director of recreation and parks and the purchasing director recommend approval of the board paper and the county manager concurs with that i'd happy to answer any questions thank you so much sir uh board members questions uh just just a couple mr chair um mr zanino this has been a long time coming uh can you remind us this was in the bond that was approved in this was the 2016 bond and And the monies for this specific project was appropriated in the 2022 budget.

[00:47:16] So appropriate in 2022. So it's been going on for a while. I know working with the Little League out there, there's been a number of different presidents, et cetera. The original plan, if I remember, and again, back from 22, even maybe even 21, called for a disruption of maybe up to 20 acres of tree removal.

[00:47:36] I think we've worked on that to get that down. Is that correct? Correct. The original plan had about 17 acres of land disturbance. We got that down to, it was roughly six. The current plan, the playground area is going to clear 1.7 acres, which is about a 70% reduction from the original plan with two synthetic fields.

[00:47:59] I will add that this job adds back, after that disruption, 137 trees and 1,144 shrubs and other grasses. 700 of those are in the original area, and the additional 450 will be in that community playground area where we're disturbing.

[00:48:18] And you've worked with at least the last three presidents out there. I've worked with the last three presidents. I know that I've spoken to them, and they're supportive of this. Okay, that was my only questions. Thank you, sir. Mr. Chair. Thank you so much, Mr. Rogus. Mr. Rogus.

[00:48:39] I will, so move the agenda item, the resolution. Moved by Mr. Rogus, seconded by Reverend Nelson, all in favor, so aye. Opposed, aye to have it. The resolution is approved. Next, Mr. Chair, members of the board, 196-26 is a resolution for signatory authority.

[00:48:56] This is an award of contract, an annual contract to apply slurry seal countywide. Mr. Hughes. Mr. Chair, good evening. This board paper awards a unit price contract to slurry pavers for furnishing all labor, slurry seal, microsurfacing, flexible microsurfacing materials and all equipment necessary to apply slurry seal, microsurfacing and flexible microsurfacing on county streets as needed and requested by the Department of Public Works.

[00:49:26] The county received one bid. We did review of the bids, and Slurry is the only in the Richmond area that provides the service. It's up about 5.6% since the last, so we felt like that was an acceptable increase. And based upon a review of that bid, the contract will be for a one-year period with the option for the county to renew the contract for two additional one-year terms.

[00:49:52] Each project will be assigned under the contract will be determined upon the completion of the project by multiplying the unit quantities authorized by the county by the unit prices submitted by the contractor's bid. This board paper awards the contract to slurry pavers and grants signatory authority to the county manager to execute the contracts in the form approved by the county attorney.

[00:50:12] And the directors of public works and purchasing recommend approval of the board paper county manager. So that bid amount is not how much we spent. We typically do about \$2 million a year. Over the last couple of years, we've been averaging between 80 and 90 lane, usually subdivision street.

[00:50:29] So happy to answer any other questions. Thank you, Mr. Hughes. Colleagues, any questions for Mr. Hughes? Hearing none, here's the motion for this resolution. So moved. Moved by Mr. Smith. Second. Seconded by Mr. Rogish. All in favor say aye.

[00:50:46] Opposed, I have the resolution. Next, Mr. Chair, 197-26 is also a resolution for award of contract. This is the annual contract for Asphalt in Place and Asphaltic Pavement Planing Countywide. Mr. Hughes.

[00:51:02] Manager. Support Paper Awards annual contracts to colony construction and Finley Asphalt Sealing for Asphalt in Place and Asphaltic Pavement Planing Projects. So that's basically the milling. We'll remove the old asphalt before we put the new one down.

[00:51:18] The work will be completed when requested by the Department of Public Works. The contract term will be for a period of one year with two one-year renewal options. The county received four bids, and based upon a review of the bids, Colony Construction and Finley Asphalt and Ceiling are the lowest responsive and responsible bidders.

[00:51:35] The county manager is authorized to execute the contracts in a form approved by the county attorney. Funding to support the contract is available within our maintenance budget, and the Director of Public Works and Purchasing recommend approval with the board paper and the county manager concur, so I'm happy to answer any questions on this.

[00:51:50] Thank you again, Ms. Hughes. Colleagues, any questions for Mr. Hughes? Hearing none, is there a motion? So moved. Second. Moved by Reverend Nelson, seconded by Mr. Rogus. All in favor say aye? Aye. Opposed, the ayes have it. The resolution is approved.

[00:52:07] Mr. Chair, no other business this evening. Thank you, Mr. Manager. Colleagues, any comments? Hearing none, thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for coming out. This meeting is adjourned.



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