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Prince William Board of County Supervisors Meeting — Work Session, Tuesday, June 13, 2023

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- Official meeting video (Prince William County, Granicus): https://pwcgov.granicus.com/player/clip/3329
- Official Board of County Supervisors page (Prince William County): https://www.pwcva.gov/department/board-county-supervisors

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[00:00:03] Good afternoon. It's 2 p.m. on Tuesday, June 13th. For those who wish, please join me in a moment of silence. Thank you.

[00:00:19] If we could all rise for the Pledge of Allegiance. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

[00:00:35] Today we have one member who would like to participate remotely. I would love a motion to, can I just say, allow Supervisor Angry to participate remotely?

[00:00:50] So moved. Second. Motion made by Vice Chair Bodie, seconded by Supervisor Bailey. Any discussion? Seeing none, please vote. Vote unanimous.

[00:01:14] Supervisor Vega absent from vote, absent from meeting, and all subsequent votes, Supervisor Franklin and Supervisor Angry absent from vote. Okay. So now we can see if Supervisor Angry is here. Supervisor Angry, are you here? Yes, ma'am. Can you hear me? We can.

[00:01:30] That's very good. Thank you. Okay. Thank you, Madam Chair. Which brings us right on. They said you were very tiny. It was very tiny on the screen. Which brings us today right into, we have no

consent agenda, right into public comment time.

[00:01:46] The board will be in person, and we don't have anyone for remote, I believe. So each speaker will have three minutes to share their views regarding matters before the board. We ask that all speakers state their name and where they live or magisterial district at the beginning of their remarks after the first 15 minutes in-person public comment time will close.

[00:02:05] Today we have three speakers signed up. I will call them, and you can proceed to the back microphone. German Gonzalez, Ayn Johnson, and Teresa Minns. Do I speak?

[00:02:32] Yes. Welcome. My name is Herman Gonzalez, and I'm from the Dale City. I'm from Dale City, and I actually had a plan to diminish the amount of gang crimes that happen in, well, the entire United States by making a deal with both drug dealers and the government.

[00:03:02] The plan was to forgive the drug dealers. The government will offer a pardon to all drug dealers. the government will assist in transitioning the drug dealers drug enterprises into clean and legal forms of business the government will also assist in all sorts of rehabilitations for all the people that were involved in the drug wars the government will also assist in getting jobs for the drug dealers where they will make the same amount of money as before in return we ask that the drug

[00:03:35] dealers, eliminate all gang activity. And this will diminish the amount of crimes that happen in the entire United States. And I'm just going to put an example here. We could ask the Sinaloa cartel to transition their drug enterprise into a hospital business. And the lower level guys would be like security guards and techs. The upper guys would be like presidents. And then the other

[00:04:08] the upper guys, you know. And yeah, that was just a plan that I had to diminish the amount of gang violence that there was. Thank you. Thank you. Next speaker, please. Our next speaker is Ayn Johnson. Good afternoon. My name is Mrs. Johnson, and I am from the Woodbridge District. Good afternoon, Madam Chair, Board of County Supervisors, and of course, County Attorney.

[00:04:49] Of course, I'm going to speak to Mr. Shorter today, but I always want to make sure that My agenda is not just for my own. It's for other people as well. I'm continuing to speak publicly as a wife and a mother. My husband's out there with the children. You'll probably hear them. Expecting mother and advocate for families who desire to foster and adopt the most vulnerable within Prince William County.

[00:05:12] Good afternoon, Mr. Shorter. Our family would like to thank you for taking accountability for the concerns and violations we brought to your attention and for stating publicly that you are going to investigate. We want to make sure that we add context to your response last week. Publicly, we are stating, because you did say certain things were legal, we only retained an attorney to assist our family in completing adoption paperwork.

[00:05:37] If you were formed otherwise, it is incorrect. You also stated we had the opportunity to ask Mr. Elijah Johnson questions. You're correct, but we asked Mr. Johnson questions he couldn't answer at that time until the investigation was complete. We did ask Mr. Johnson, what do we have to gain by our family speaking publicly on a child who is no longer in our care?

[00:05:58] We asked Mr. Johnson, because the narrative has been created that our family is involved in foster care based on money, what monetary gain do we have in exchange for exposing what we have endured? I also asked him personally, why would I as an expecting mother, because I've experienced loss

during pregnancy before, Why would I, as an expecting mother, continue to subject myself to stressful situations for a child that we gave our best to?

[00:06:27] We understand Mr. Johnson will be out of the office until the end of June, but we're asking you, will you be picking up the investigation in his absence? Unfortunately, besides the times we spoke with Mr. Johnson, information was shared with you that's been diluted, but then it's also been shared amongst county administration.

[00:06:49] We have little confidence, but we will try that the investigation will be unbiased. Additionally, we review the information and the documents that were given to us, but unfortunately, strategic documents with signatures were omitted from the request.

[00:07:06] We have spoken truth to power every time we are in your presence, everything that we say we can be held accountable for. We are publicly stating the information that you have is not the most accurate information that you need to make a decision. We are continuing to ask for transparency with the documentation from Courtney Tierney, Diane Gestrich, Phyllis Jennings-Holt, Bridget Alston, Cheryl McMullen, Katina Wayford-Graves, and LaShawn Roberts-Gibbs.

[00:07:35] Thank you. Thank you. Next speaker, please. Three Cements, Potomac District. I want to thank law enforcement and first responders for all that they do.

[00:07:56] Truth. Imagine you have 25 years experience in your job. A new guy comes in with no experience and immediately begins running circles around you. You had your boss convinced there were legitimate reasons for not getting stuff done.

[00:08:12] And the new guy does it anyway. Imagine your resentment, fear, bitterness over potential loss of a job and power. Now you know why Washington, D.C. hates President Trump. Do you want to know why President Trump is being attacked daily?

[00:08:31] It's because they know the Republican Party is part of the deep state and do not support President Trump. President Trump is a fighter. He loves America and will put America first. He proved that in his first four years. The Uniparty-Rhinos are nothing but closet Democrats self-serving the elite crowd.

[00:08:54] While in office, the Rhinos misled Trump daily. That's called betrayal. And I believe this is why Ann Coulter got upset with Trump. President Trump had to fight the deep state before, during, and after his presidency.

[00:09:11] Sadly, Ken Cuccinelli threw his credentials to the floor when 45 became the Republican nominee. Now Cuccinelli, Nikki Haley, are bashing 45 daily. Cuccinelli proved me right once again. Trump voters and supporters were and are being betrayed by the rhinos.

[00:09:31] the Republican Party does not exist. It takes courage to support Trump. The deep state is going after President Trump because they are actually coming after us, and President Trump is in their way. And may I add a few things? Yes, we do have some Republicans that are good, but unfortunately both parties have betrayed us. This is how Nazis took over Germany. They banned guns, they got rid of God, banned church services, burned the Bibles and books in the streets, tore down statues, burned

[00:10:11] the flag, got rid of any and all history they did not agree with, got rid of the public police so only the rich could afford it, put their country in a state of fear, created domestic terrorist organizations

that got rid of anything, anyone that disagreed with them. Well, I'm sad to see that all the people that keep their head in the sands and are not paying attention to what's going on. I speak. You know, it takes courage to support President Trump. It takes no court courage to

[00:10:44] support anybody else. And Ron DeSantis, he can break a leg for all I care. Thank you. That will conclude our in-person public comment time for today. We do not have anyone signed up for remote public comment time that's online, so we're done with that.

[00:11:02] That will move us on to item number four, County Executive Time. Mr. Shorter, the floor is yours. Thank you, Madam Chair. Good afternoon, Board. Just a few updates today. Dumpster days. Last meeting, Supervisor Ware asked us to confirm that there would be no changes to the plans around the dumpster days, and I just wanted to confirm that there are not. So no plans to eliminate, no plans to reduce service in any way. We also talked about

[00:11:35] ARPA. We do plan to send a memo out from the finance team on the ARPA program spending to date to the board directly. I will also say for the general public's awareness, there is a website or landing page on our website with information on the ARPA program and all of the spending to date, including regular report outs to the federal government at pwcva.gov forward slash finance.

[00:12:07] We also heard at the last meeting during public comment time questions about and comments about the residential solar panel permitting process. Just wanted to make sure that the board knew that I've asked staff to first hold a stakeholder or industry feedback session.

[00:12:26] So we're going to invite industry in to sit down with staff. We're also going to come back to the board during a work session to really present, if you will, the entire process start to finish. I think we want to make sure that for the public's awareness and certainly for the board that we demystify the process to some extent.

[00:12:48] And we will do that as soon as possible. So whether we bring it back in July or September, we'll certainly keep the board aware. All right? And that's all, Madam Chair. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Shorter.

[00:13:05] That moves us on to county attorney time. Ms. Robel, the floor is yours. Thank you, Madam Chair, members of the board. We have one item for discussion in closed session this afternoon. It will be a personnel discussion relating to the appointment for the delegate with voting credentials for the 2023 National Association of Counties annual business meeting.

[00:13:24] And this is appropriate for closed session pursuant to 2.2-3711A1 of the Virginia Code. So moved, Madam Chair. Second. Motion made by Supervisor Bailey, seconded by Vice Chair Bodie. I believe we can vote and then get an audible from Supervisor Angry.

[00:13:43] Okay, if you just want to hold on, Supervisor Angry will vote, and then you can chime in, too. Please vote. And Supervisor Angry. Aye. Vote unanimous.

[00:14:00] Okay, great. Thank you very much. We're moving along quickly here. That moves us on to our work session, item number six. Publix Works has a presentation on our Watershed Improvement Program. And I believe Benjamin Ibe, is it?

[00:14:17] Oh, Mr. Smith is coming first. Welcome, Mr. Smith. Yeah, Chair Wheeler, members of the board, Tom Smith, Director of Public Works. And I'd like to kind of introduce the program and kind of the oversight. I want to first introduce the staff.

[00:14:33] As you know, Benjamin Ibe will make the presentation. He's here, Madden Mohan, who's the Assistant Director of Environmental Management, is here. And I'd like to introduce you to our recent newest employee, and that's Dominique Ward. Wave to them, Dominique. There she is. Dominique's been hired as our Senior Business Services Administrator to help our Director's Office, myself specifically, with the administrative functions of the department, particularly, as she's already heard, the recruitment and retention of employees will be one of her priorities.

[00:15:03] As you know, we've had some issues there. So with that, as we deal with watershed projects, watershed management, we're really dealing with two issues. One is the quantity, one is the quality of the water. The quantity of the water, as you know, we work very closely with FEMA on our floodplain program.

[00:15:22] And as Mr. Shorter indicated to you last month, about a month ago, we received a very positive letter from FEMA indicated that our community rating system was increased to what they call a class six, which means the flood insurance rates for all our property owners who desire and buy flood insurance will be reduced by 20% starting in October 1st, 2023.

[00:15:48] So that's a very good thing. It's a lot of work to try to get the documentation together for FEMA to show some of the key areas that we get lots of points for, just to let you know what's involved. One is outreach, outreach to the community about floodplains and floodplain management, open space preservation of floodplains, special flood hazard areas.

[00:16:11] We work with the parks a lot to make sure a lot of our floodplains are in parks or protected space. We work with our building officials to make sure any building built on or near the floodplain is protected. So that's our Development Services Division and the Building Code folks.

[00:16:29] We get a lot of points for going above and beyond there. We get a lot of points for flood warning and response. And our emergency management folks have worked very hard at putting warning systems in.

[00:16:45] Many of you have seen those as you approach certain streets and roads that are prone to flooding that now have these warning signals and response. So those are some of the areas that we provided information to FEMA and got good response and lots of points, so to speak.

[00:17:01] It's all a point system. And so that's a very good accomplishment. It's going to be a lot of work to continue that. But we are now a classic six to give additional discounts to your constituents and our residents in the county. The other thing we're working with FEMA on right now is updated flood hazard maps.

[00:17:23] They've been working on this for a number of years. They're probably about a, we expected this to be finished almost last year, but they're still working on it, doing some revisions, reviews. Property owners have the opportunity to appeal and have them look at it again. So we're expecting those maps to be quote-unquote finalized probably within the next three to six months, at which point the board will have to adopt those maps.

[00:17:48] So just to give you a heads up, that's coming. I mean, we've been working with FEMA for quite a while on that. With that, I'd like to turn the microphone over to Mr. Ben Ibe, our Senior Environmental Program Manager.

[00:18:04] Ben's been with the county for about 10 years working on watershed improvement projects, and he'll go over the process by which we do these projects and some of the benefits as well. And I'll be around to answer questions as well. Thank you. Thank you.

[00:18:21] Welcome, Mr. Ibe. Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Chair, members of the Board. I'm Ben Ibe, and I'm a Senior Environmental Program Manager with the Public Works Department. I'm going to talk today about our Watershed Improvement Program, which includes stream restorations.

[00:18:39] We also do stormwater retrofits and reforestations under that program. Let me see if we can get going here. As I understand, some questions came up during budget discussion about stream projects in particular and how we select them.

[00:18:54] And so I thought it would be a good opportunity to come back with some details on that. And particularly, I wanted to go through, you know, the why. Why do we do these projects? And then how we select the projects.

[00:19:11] Talk about the types of projects that I mentioned, the three main projects, and go over some funding, and then talk some next steps. And then certainly be available for questions. So the why question, as you guys know, the county operates the stormwater system under a permit from the state.

[00:19:34] And that permit's called the MS-4 permit. That stands for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. That's what the MS-4 stands for. This is a permit administered by DEQ with oversight from EPA. And this permit is issued to localities, to municipalities that have stormwater systems.

[00:19:56] And it basically authorizes the discharge from the stormwater systems. Along with that permit comes compliance, as well as reporting requirements. That picture on the left is our annual report. So we submit an annual report every October, and that is posted on Environmental Management's website, if you guys are interested.

[00:20:19] The permit itself is a five-year permit, and we are currently under an administrative continuance. Our permit was issued in December of 2014, so it would be up for renewal in 19. But DEQ's had some delays in drafting the next round of permits.

[00:20:36] And this is statewide, all localities, particularly the Phase 1s, which are your larger MS4s, so us, Fairfax, Arlington. So there's been a delay. So we're under administrative continuance under this permit. We expect the next permit December of this year.

[00:20:55] One of the things with the permit that was issued in 2014 is they added a Chesapeake Bay special condition to that permit, which ties in with the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. So I wanted to kind of go over that as a way of background.

[00:21:13] So I'm sure you guys know, but the Chesapeake Bay TMDL was created in 2010, established in 2010. It includes six states and the District of Columbia. And basically it sets a pollution diet. So it sets a limit, a maximum limit of pollutants, particularly nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment.

[00:21:34] And that limit is basically the limit at which the bay and the associated ecosystems can maintain a healthy ecosystem. In that TMDEL, it identifies the necessary reductions.

[00:21:50] So I know there's some big numbers there, but under the set limits, those are the limits that were set. So basically, that's the amount of these nutrients and sediment that can go into the bay and still

maintain that healthy ecosystem. The parenthetical note there, that percentage, that's the amount of reduction that the region has to do to accomplish that and get down to those limits.

[00:22:14] Those reduction limits are then further refined to the states and the major river basins and then ultimately down to the county level or the locality level. one of the things that i want to i'll go into a little bit more in the next slide but the pollution control measures that the tmdl calls for are supposed to be in place by 2025 so that being said the totals there under the required reductions are what the county is obligated to

[00:22:48] to reduce we have three five-year permit cycles to accomplish that and that's why i mentioned the 2025 deadline. That was the bay deadline. So the TMDL was created in 2010. 15 years is 2025. So you have 15 years to accomplish that. In the municipal sector, particularly the stormwater sector, there was a delay in that first permit. So we didn't get our permit until 2014. So the state DEQ and EPA basically committed to give all the MS4 sector three full permit cycles to

[00:23:26] achieve those reductions. So that puts us at 2029. The table on the right shows the milestones basically. In 2019, we need to accomplish 5% of those reductions. By 2024, a cumulative 40%. And then by 2029, 100% cumulative reductions. So that's kind of how that all breaks down.

[00:23:48] And the way we achieve this is through the implementation of projects like stream restorations and retrofits. So with that, this slide here is an update on our progress towards meeting those requirements. So across the top there, the 2019, 2024, and 2029, those are our milestone dates. So those correspond with 5%, 35%, and 60%. So when we get to 2029, we'll have accomplished 100% of our goals. On the left side there is the three constituents that

[00:24:25] we're reducing, that's sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus. And then the green in this graph shows what we've completed to date. So you can see we've, so we're sitting at 2023. We've exceeded at least those interim milestones for nitrogen, or I'm sorry, for sediment and phosphorus.

[00:24:49] And then the gray here is what's planned, currently programmed, and that we're currently implementing. And so this would be in our CIP program. If you look at the sediment and phosphorus, that gray bar goes way beyond 2029. So we're looking at, for sediment, we're at, once we implement those planned projects, we're sitting at 185% of that requirement. For phosphorus, we're at 135%. It's kind of obvious, nitrogen's kind of sitting there on its own. Nitrogen is a

[00:25:22] really hard one to do. It's really hard. So the state prescribes basically what projects we can implement and get credit for that and that reduce. Nitrogen's been a tough one because nitrogen in particular takes processing, natural processing to denitrify it, where sediment phosphorus are really more about preventing sediment, and that's easier to do. So we are lagging behind there. This is common for all the localities, I think, except for Fairfax, but we meet a lot with our colleagues in other localities. Nitrogen is going to be the limiting factor. Our plan

[00:26:01] is to overachieve for sediment and phosphorus, and that nitrogen will come along for the ride. So at this point, we are confident we're going to meet our target by 2029. We've got a lot of projects planned, projects that are in the works and starting to do design work on them, but aren't reflected in that gray bar.

[00:26:22] So I think we're going to meet it. We do have -- I did want to mention a backup plan. We have agreements with UOSA and Service Authority. They generate excess credits from their treatment plants.

They have an MS4 as well, or a DEQ/VPDS permit as well.

[00:26:42] So anything above that threshold -- or actually, if they reduce below that threshold, they can exchange those credits to other other localities. So that would allow us to meet if by 2029 we're still short on nitrogen we can utilize those exchange credits to meet that obligation while we continue to implement projects to catch up. The difference between credits generated say from the UOSA plant is that those only exist in the year that they're generated whereas by implementing projects, these are perpetual reductions as long as those practices are operating

[00:27:21] and functioning. So this was a lot, but I just wanted to give an update on where we are. Things do look good. I know that nitrogen is low, but we'll -- we're going to -- we've already -- this is through FY22, so I haven't reported FY23 yet. But through our FY23 projects, we're going going to meet the 2024 interim target, and then we'll shift to focus on that next five-year period to get us to 2029. So hopefully that makes sense. So then I wanted to go into how we select projects

[00:28:00] now that we've talked about the why. We do watershed studies. We've done eight so far. They've covered most of the major watersheds, PALS, Quantico, Murumsco, Broad Run, Bull Run, Occoquan and Neapsco. And these watersheds are a way to help identify needs and identify projects.

[00:28:22] We also use staff knowledge of the county. We do our own assessments. We try to look at about 60,000 feet of stream per year as a performance measure to assess the health of the stream and again try to identify places where we can implement projects. We also take recommendations from our stormwater side of the house as they inspect stormwater facilities. If there's a maintenance or other things, they refer those to us and we take a look at them to see if we can utilize those as a project as well.

[00:28:55] We also receive a lot of requests and complaints and those are reviewed as well and sometimes those do yield projects. I would use, as an example, Chin Park, Supervisor Bowie is one of those that came to our attention And in looking at it, it fit well with the program that's in the Occoquan Reservoir and it's going to be a good project for us as well.

[00:29:20] We work a lot with parks as well. A lot of our projects, we try to work on county-owned property. Access is easier. And so we coordinate a lot with them, as well as the Prince William County Service Authority. They've been a partner with us.

[00:29:35] As you guys know, the sanitary sewers often run along stream channels. And so it may have been installed a good distance from that stream channel. But over time, as that stream channel erodes and moves towards that infrastructure, it starts to threaten it.

[00:29:52] So we work a lot with them to try to, when we do a stream restoration project, make sure that we're protecting that infrastructure. So they've been a great partner with us on that effort. So once we identify the project, and I'll just mention these watershed studies are also on the website as well for everybody and for the public.

[00:30:15] Once we have a list of possible potential projects, we go through what's called an action plan. This is actually a requirement of our MS4 permit, and that plan basically identifies what we're going to do over the next five-year permit cycle. In that plan, we prioritize projects based on several factors.

[00:30:38] We look at the cost per pound for the reduction. We look at percent impervious in the watershed. The watershed studies that we do, we hire consultants to do those. They'll assess them and

assign a priority or a significance to them.

[00:30:54] So we utilize their rating. Age of watershed study is another factor. Our first watershed study was in 2008. So as those age out, we want to make sure that we're implementing from those because things change over time.

[00:31:11] So that's a factor in our selection. We look at the ownership and accessibility. In the case of the TMDL, that's been really important because we need to move quickly on these projects and having good access and ability to access the project.

[00:31:26] Most of these and most stream channels are privately owned or, you know, they're not necessarily always in the county property. And so that's a big factor in our ability to turn around these projects quickly. We also, like I mentioned, look at the infrastructure protection as well as downstream channel conditions.

[00:31:47] So once we have those in there, we double-check the cost of the implementation because costs are always changing. We try our best to get the best estimate we can. And then we draft the action plan, and that pretty much sets the plan for the next five years. So I just wanted to go through a few examples.

[00:32:10] There's three main project types that we use. Stream restoration is by far our biggest and most used type of project, and that's true for most localities. It gives you a lot of the reductions and the cost per pound tends to be low, lowest of all the projects.

[00:32:31] I just wanted to point out across the top here, this is out at Powell's Creek in phase one. Across the top is some pictures of the existing condition of that channel. And I just wanted to see, you could see in all those, there's pretty high stream banks. Streams down low, you can see the water there and the cobble of the stream bed.

[00:32:50] And then there's this tall, you can see that person standing in the picture, you know, 6 to 12 feet of sediment. That sediment is significant. It's deposited in that stream valley.

[00:33:06] And the reality is that has happened over time. And we're talking several hundred years. They refer to it as legacy sediments. And so that's a problem because then that stream is trying to get stabilized and it's dealing with all this sediment that's filled into that stream valley. And what it does is it cuts through it, and then once it cuts down, it moves laterally.

[00:33:26] And that's why we get a significant amount of erosion. And so that's oftentimes what we're combating in these situations. And what that does is it confines that channel, the stream, to the channel. It can't get out to flood into that floodplain, into that riparian zone.

[00:33:41] It's just stuck in this almost like a ditch. So our goal is to develop a sustainable channel condition that can ride out any storm event. It minimizes the erosion because as that stream is stabilizing itself, in order to do that, it's moving that sediment.

[00:34:02] It's getting rid of the sediment. We also can reconnect that stream to the floodplain. In this case, I'm referring to floodplain as the area next to the stream, not necessarily the FEMA floodplain, although it is the FEMA floodplain. But generally just getting that water out, that one thing that does is it slows the velocity of the water, interacts with that riparian area, and infiltrates back in.

[00:34:24] So it's very important for a sustainable ecosystem. Protect infrastructure, that's the reality of doing work in urban areas. It's always something we need to consider. We are removing trees to do the

work, but we go back in, reforest, and seed the riparian areas with herbaceous seed mixes and then plant trees.

[00:34:48] And we are able to create a very diverse forest community. One of the things is the water, the groundwater is a little higher, the streams getting out and flooding that area. So the trees do really well and we actually get more diversity. But it does take time for those trees to mature. And the key point here is that without intervention, this impairment will continue.

[00:35:11] We utilize, stream restoration has evolved over the years. It used to be all you used is stone to armor the banks and create in-stream structures. We still use stone, but we've tried to utilize trees that we have to take out for construction access or trees that are falling over that we're going to take out as part of the project and utilize them in the restoration.

[00:35:36] So here are just some examples. On the left is a tree trunk. The roots are still in place. You can see the roots there on the right side of the picture. And the picture on the right shows those root wads sticking out.

[00:35:51] The channel will be cut, in this case, cut right by those root wads. And those root wads will form protection of that stream bank as well as habitat for aquatic life. So we like doing that. Like I said, it's very sustainable, and it saves money because we're not using as much stone, and it really works.

[00:36:12] Those will stay, as long as they stay wet, those trees last a really long time. And by the time they do decay, vegetation's up, everything's matured, and everything's held in place. So it's a great, great method to use. So I just wanted to run through a couple after pictures of Palace Creek Phase 1.

[00:36:30] This is after the first growing season. So you can see the trees planted, there's stakes and little cages around them, so they're still in the immature stage. But then that riparian zone is all seeded with native plant mix to get a nice ground cover.

[00:36:49] And so that's after the first growing season, and then the trees were planted. We usually wait until the dormant period, so fall or spring, to plant trees. So they're a little behind there, but that'll fill in nicely. And you can see that hopefully the contrast between those pictures, if I can go back there real quick, in contrast to those pictures at the top of the existing condition where you had a very entrenched channel and no way except for extremely high flows to get up into that floodplain.

[00:37:30] Now we've created benches, and now that water can spread out as it rises. And that's a key component of this and very stabilized, and that way you can vegetate the banks, very stable way of doing it. This is the same stream looking downstream, just to give you another shot of the vegetation and the trees.

[00:37:52] So that was stream restoration. The other method or best management practice that we implement is stormwater retrofits. So the idea there is to go into an existing stormwater facility that was built under some older stormwater regulations, particularly doesn't have water quality B&P associated with it, so it's only providing a quantity control.

[00:38:15] going in there and retrofitting it by increasing the pollutant removal efficiency. So oftentimes, you know, you guys are probably familiar with dry ponds. So those are ponds that only have water in them during storm events and then will drain down slowly. So a very common retrofit is to take a dry pond and then convert it to either a wet pond with a normal pool elevation or a constructed wetland.

[00:38:38] And that's an example of a constructed wetland there. That's Facility 494 out at Paradise Subdivision, where that's been converted to a constructed wetland. And that increases the pollutant removal efficiency of that facility.

[00:38:56] And when we do this, we also want to make sure that we maintain the quantity control as well or improve. We try to improve where we can, but oftentimes quality and quantity are fighting for the same volume. But that is a stated goal we have. there's some other things that happen in order to get credit for that conversion we have to add a sediment forebay which is helpful because it helps us with the maintenance gives us a place to clean out sediment without having to touch the entire pond we had a micro pool near the structure so this is the outfall structure where the water is leaving the facility that helps keep it from clogging and then in in all cases we try to lengthen that flow

[00:39:34] path of the storm water to give us more more contact time more residence time for that that water. We also do reforestations for TMDL credit. This is credited as a land use conversion. So we convert, in the best case, is you convert impervious areas like pavement to a forested condition.

[00:39:56] But you also get credit for converting pervious like turf and mowed areas into reforested areas. And so that's how that's credited. And then we're, our goal is to create, you know, diverse native forests with native meadow mixes to to grow while the trees are maturing and then it does involve invasives uh invasive plants are always an issue when you when you do this so we're very involved in controlling for that this uh example project is out at davis ford road this

[00:40:32] was a county-owned property vacant county property that had a wisteria basically had covered all the trees. It was killing all the trees. So we went in there and cleared out all the wisteria and reforested that area. It's right on the Occoquan. Funding for the program primarily is funded by the stormwater management fee. And we transfer, for FY24, we're budgeted to transfer $3.2 million

[00:41:05] into our CIP. And that CIP project is called the County Watershed CIP. And that's, like I said, stormwater management fee. We're projecting for the next five, you know, the FY24 in the next five years, a projected budget of $21 million through that program. We also have been successful in getting grants. The state's got a very good grant program for these types of projects. It's called the Stormwater Local Assistance Fund, and we've applied since the beginning, and today we've received $8.5 million through that grant, and we continue to look for other grants that come

[00:41:45] online as well to try to supplement this program. We also have a small contribution from monetary profits through land use cases, and that can go to fund projects. It's typically less than $100,000 per year, but it is still a source, and we utilize that. I mentioned the CIP. These are a list of projects in the FY24 CIP budget. These are upcoming projects, pretty well distributed.

[00:42:17] I think there's eight stormwater retrofit projects and five stream projects. So what's next for the program is we're in the process of updating our action plans.

[00:42:39] We're anticipating a new permit in December, and as part of that, we'll have to submit a new action plan. So we're updating that action plan, going through and doing the analysis on prioritization of the projects and getting those programmed. And then we'll commit to that in the action plan.

[00:42:57] We'll continue to seek funding through the SLOP funding, through other funding sources. And then, you know, right now there's a lot of new grant money for climate resiliency and flood capacity type projects.

[00:43:16] At some point, we hope they kind of integrate those two. Because right now, if you get the SLOP grant for a water quality project, you really can only use that for water quality. And so I think there's an opportunity to, you know, accomplish both goals with the same project.

[00:43:33] So we'll be watching that very closely as well. And then one of the things that, you know, through the selection of the process, it's based on very technical criteria. But we would like to incorporate and work with the Office of Equity and Inclusion to incorporate, whether it's this equity impact assessment screening tool or other tools that are available, to just make sure that we are doing this in an equitable and inclusive manner.

[00:44:01] So that's kind of next for the program. I did want to leave this, you've probably seen this slide before in Tom's update on a quarterly update on projects, but I just wanted to leave this with you guys. I'd love for if you guys are interested in the tour, this project's ongoing and it's pretty fascinating to watch and see some of these things as they're getting placed.

[00:44:20] Because a lot of cases, once the stream work is done, you might not even notice or be able to notice some of the work that went in to stabilize that. And I just wanted to point out the pictures there. You know, we're in the environmental management game.

[00:44:37] This is a construction project. It has an impact. But we try to implement as many, you know, sustainable practices and practices to minimize impact. And so the top picture there is a mulch bed with timber mats on top to protect that soil and keep the erosion down.

[00:44:57] And then, as I mentioned, the root wads, we reutilized the trees in the project. So with that, that's all I had for you guys. If you guys have any questions or. Can I start?

[00:45:15] I usually don't start. I just got two really quick questions before I forget. But when you buy credits from the, like, UOSA and things like that on the yearly basis, is that like an open market kind of thing, or are they just standard? No, and we're technically not buying the credits. It's an agreement to exchange. So they have no other place to really, they can't sell those on the market, as I understand.

[00:45:35] So they've set those aside for localities. And UOSA in particular, you know, of course, it has Fairfax and other localities that are part of that area. So we all get a proportional share of those credits generated. But my understanding is it's not on the open market.

[00:45:51] It's different than, say, a developer buying credits on the market. So Mayhew Park, when I'm driving down 66, there's all these trees being put in on the right-hand side. Right. So that's already going in. Is that what I see going in? That's not our project. I'm not sure what project that is.

[00:46:09] Okay. Yeah, we just kicked off conceptual design or feasibility design on that one. I'll figure out exactly where it is. Yeah, I'll have to look at. Yeah, it's a whole bunch of trees going in on the right-hand side. Okay, thank you. Supervisor Bodie. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Mr. Ive, for the presentation. I think this is a great sort of encapsulation of everything that you all have been doing over the past few years to really improve the watershed, water quality, and everything you've talked about.

[00:46:34] Also, really appreciate you mentioning the Chin Park restoration. I remember us taking a walk of that. It must have been almost two and a half years ago, which seems like forever. But I remember seeing all the entrenched parts of the streams, all the things that you all are going to be doing to sort of fix that area.

[00:46:51] So I really wanted to give you all kudos for that as well before I kicked off to my questions. My first question, one of the first slides you had up talked about how one of the things that you all do is look at complaints and sort of concerns that are raised by the constituency. And what's often brought to my attention are sort of things like violations of the RPAs right along the Occoquan Reservoir.

[00:47:13] So could you talk a little bit more about that and how you guys go through the process of remediating those with the homeowners that own land along that? Yeah, and in the case of the Occoquan, a lot of that, too, has been that way for a while. So a lot of times the complaints come in, but when you look at aerials, it was cleared years ago.

[00:47:32] And it's really hard to pursue violations in those cases. but what we're doing now this is our take on Occoquan is we do an annual boat ride and we work with Fairfax water as well and go along and and identify those areas that are being cleared sometimes they are new clearing but even if it's a kind of historically cleared area and trying to work with the homeowners to get them to voluntarily help reestablish the RPA now if it's an an act of clearing they didn't have a permit and and there are those cases we will pursue

[00:48:11] violations in those cases and so that's kind of the take but it's a tough one because there's a lot of property out there that that has historically been cleared and so it's really hard to pursue a violation in those cases. And to piggyback off of that I know that there are programs that some Some homeowners can pursue, not necessarily for remeeting RPAs, but dealing with erosion and things like that.

[00:48:40] I have a couple homeowners that live right on the reservoir that like to pursue those. Could you talk about those a little bit? Yeah, well, I don't know if you, but Fairfax Water has a grant for that very thing. So homeowners can apply and get money to help stabilize that shoreline.

[00:48:56] There's also a lot of education and consulting that can be done, too, if they're interested And if they're concerned about their shoreline, a lot of times, vegetating, that's the way to go. You don't necessarily need to harden it. And so they can reach out to our office, or Fairfax Water's got guidelines for that.

[00:49:13] And then the Cooperative Extension as well is a good resource for that. But, yeah, I would definitely encourage folks to look at the Fairfax Water Grant. And I appreciate that, because especially I'm thinking about my mid-county residents especially, but also the sort of eastern end, where with our adoption of the new comp plan the Occon Reservoir Protection Overlay area, really wanting to dig in and work with those homeowners.

[00:49:37] Because I know that some of them, like you said, historically have had those areas cleared for years. And how can we really partner with them instead of saying, hey, you know, this is violating how dare you slap on the wrist. How can we really say, hey, we have these regulations and restrictions in place to help protect water quality.

[00:49:53] How can we partner with you to really restore what should be there? That being said, my last question goes into one of the last things you touched upon, which are some of those grant opportunities. I know there's a lot of money that was sort of opened up as per the bipartisan infrastructure law that was passed last year.

[00:50:12] And looking at opportunities to sort of integrate the climate resiliency and the water quality stuff that you guys are already doing, do you see opportunities to maybe comment to the state and to the

federal government? Because I know that the feds usually pass a law, And it's up to the state to sort of set the boundaries and the guidance for how those grants were sort of doled out.

[00:50:31] So is there an opportunity for us to comment as a county to make sure those are synergizing as those are being you get one bucket or the other and the other one can sort of touch? Yeah, no, I think so. I think through kind of our legislative avenues. I know Public Works, we're part of Virginia Association of Municipal Stormwater Utilities.

[00:50:51] And through that, there's a lot of localities of the state are members of that. And so there's a lot of effort there to try to meet with, usually at the department level at the state, so with the Department of Environmental Quality to try to do that. And we're seeing a lot of movement there, a lot of consideration of, because there's a lot of pressure on the urban sector and the stormwater sector to, you know, solve the bay problem because we're regulated so they can as well as address climate resiliency.

[00:51:22] So they recognize that they're putting a lot of it onto the locality. So I do think my impression is that they're looking for ways to do that. But any help from you guys and through the channels to kind of get us at the table to make sure that that's being done is very helpful.

[00:51:41] Yeah, because that's what I was going to end with, if you don't mind, Madam Chair, is whatever we can do. I can't speak for my colleagues necessarily, but I'm more than happy to help with that. You know, I have great relations with both our state and our federal partners in Congress. And some of them, especially in Congress, really want to be part of that process and give letters of endorsement to projects that we put out there and what have you.

[00:52:03] So anything we can do to sort of streamline things and help from that perspective, by all means, reach out to my audience. Thank you. Yeah, thank you. Supervisor Bailey. Thank you, Madam Chair. Ben, thank you for the presentation. It was great. I really appreciate all the work you're doing, but specifically the one in Powell's Creek, to be out there and see how things are progressing.

[00:52:24] And so when we plant the trees out there, were we in phase one or phase two? We were in phase one, right near the transition to phase two. Okay. Downstream into phase one. Okay. So I just wanted clarity on that. But the other thing, the question I had, I just said to Matt and Chair, when you said there was a lot of wisteria in that area, is that the plant wisteria?

[00:52:46] Yeah. The flowers, the purple flowers? Yes, yeah. Oh. Yeah. There is a – Because how do they grow? Yeah, they spread out. yeah under the under the ground and up up the trees and they're very strong yeah yeah it really impacts those trees it's very invasive and can't pretty pretty yeah yeah it's very pretty when it's on a cottage in england or something yeah it was on my day okay i just wanted to because i never think of it in terms of storm water management yeah you know it being detrimental but the other

[00:53:21] thing is the second the third question I had is the thank you for including Quantico Creek to your presentation I know there's been a lot of discussion around that and and we did have a recent meeting and I assume that you're in us coming to a resolution about that that's a grand opportunity as well would you say yeah yeah I think there's a lot of opportunity there okay and then the next question I had understanding what you said about the phosphorus and the

[00:53:53] sediments why is nitrogen such a question is it because it's more dangerous or i mean what's the mystic mystification around yeah in terms of how hard it is to get those uh yeah a lot of it i'll be honest has to do with um we could do a whole nother work session on how we actually calculate the reduction the

reduction yeah but a lot of it is it's based on science but we're dictated on how we we we're not measuring for nitrogen and and saying hey we've reduced it by this much we're we're applying a methodology a protocol to a project and then it's like a model it's saying

[00:54:33] okay you've you've reduced it by this many many pounds for some reason nitrogen's tough because of those protocols but also because of the way nitrogen is it's it's much more free in the in the water whereas like if i stabilize a stream bank i'm holding that sediment and the phosphorus tied to the sediment in there so it's easier to to treat so with nitrogen it's a little just a little trickier to remove from the environment okay with with the suite of projects that i have at our disposal okay so that's that's the reason um but nothing detrimental no okay so

[00:55:10] the last question that i had was in relationship to the mou when you spoke about the mou um with uh the county and the and the service authority that's good to hear but whenever there is enough there are additional opportunities is are do we have to re-establish those mouser or is that just something consistent uh we we do it every year uh we've yeah i mean it's a consistent mou but every every year we kind of re re-up that and have to commit and they provide what they have available and so there's a process annually to set what those credits are yeah but yeah it's it's an

[00:55:47] ongoing understanding or agreement. Okay. Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you. Supervisor Weir. Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a quick question, more of a confirmation of an assumption I'm making. And that is that when you've got significant new projects within the watershed, you are calculating that impervious space into the future requirements. And I'm guessing that sort of backs you up, you know, one step back, two steps forward. Yeah. Well, - Well in terms of our reduction targets,

[00:56:24] it's based on impervious area as of 2009. And that's just the way the model ran. So as far as like stream projects and the way we credit it, we're imperviousness doesn't come into play. Now stormwater retrofits, it does.

[00:56:41] But a lot of times those are existing retrofits and so it's already been developed. So yeah, short answer is we aren't accounting for growth. - So the number that you're using for impervious services is static so it doesn't take in additional issues caused by new impervious service?

[00:57:01] Yes. New impervious services? That is true for the purposes of meeting the Bay TMDL requirements. Okay. That's not the answer I expected. We can ask a question. The Bay model looked at the land use of 2009.

[00:57:21] The reduction needed are based on the 2009 EPA model. But that does not mean that we are not according for imperviousness. All the state regulations require that we take into account of the imperviousness and reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus based on the new imperviousness.

[00:57:38] So Ben was only referring to the model. To be continued. Supervisor Lawson. Thank you, Madam Chair. Moe, right? Madden.

[00:57:54] Madden, I'm sorry. Moe's in transportation. Can you hop up there again? Can I make sure I understood you correctly? So you said that 2009 was what they took for the pervious surfaces, used those, but you're still considering growth each year for the state?

[00:58:23] Can you state that again? Based on the state regulations and the county regulations, we are required to reduce the phosphorus to 0.41 pounds per acre per year. That is a state requirement. We are complying with it. And the reason the 0.41 pounds per acre per year of reduction, based on the new impervious theory I came into picture was when they developed the EPA model, it has been there for many years.

[00:58:49] They constantly update it. I'm sorry, can you move that microphone closer to you? Sure. Thank you so much. The model for the EPA, the way they look at how we can make progress is if we continue to reduce the phosphorus at 0.41 pounds per acre per year, that means that the model is already factoring in the new growth.

[00:59:13] Okay. Sounds like I need to. So it's kind of saying like nutrient neutral or the model is already taking into consideration of new growth. Okay. Understood now. Thank you. Thank you, Madden. No, Ben, I have separate questions for you.

[00:59:30] So the timing of this conversation is good because just last night I was visiting with a gentleman related to Powell's Creek and the Minneville Road widening. And I know that happened several years ago, but he was expressing his frustration and what he thought was a lot of watershed problems, a lot of runoff from that transportation project and the effects of it on Powell's Creek.

[01:00:04] What do we do? And clearly you have to work with our transportation department in VDOT as we build roads or widen roads. How do you interface with them, you know, and I don't know exactly where he was referring to on Minnieville, but he clearly made a reference to Powell's Creek and the proximity to that road project.

[01:00:31] Did something go wrong there, or do you, it was before, it was several years ago, so do you? I'm not familiar with that particular project. Mr. Bailey, you're distracting me, though, with your – from what I understand, it was – I want to say he said 2014.

[01:00:55] Yeah, I'm familiar. Your comments are distracting me from asking the question. You know, when VDOT or the county builds a road project, they've got to install stormwater management controls for that additional impervious area. I'm aware of one area, Supervisor Lawson, where they're having an issue.

[01:01:13] and I'm not sure if this is the same area with drainage from one of the ponds they built, that I know our construction operations division is working with transportation to try to come up with a resolution on that. I don't know if that's the specific complaint, but there is a problem with one of the ponds not draining properly when you get closer to the Spriggs Road area on Minnieville.

[01:01:35] But that's the only one I'm aware of. And again, VDOT and our transportation department must meet stormwater requirements when they build the road. Okay. Thank you. I mean, I answered them as best as I could, that you certainly work very closely with our transportation folks, and I didn't know if DEQ plays a part in any of the permitting as they build the roads, that they would, Ben?

[01:02:04] Well, DEQ gets involved, particularly with VDOT. DEQ is overseeing VDOT and many of their road projects. Okay. And we work with our transportation folks. You know, we keep an eye on them, so to speak, to make sure they're in compliance.

[01:02:22] But, yes, DEQ is involved, particularly with a VDOT project. Okay. And then the other question I had, thank you very much. The other question I have for either Tom or Ben, the nitrogen. The way I

understand you, Ben, you said that basically if we take care of the sediment and the phosphorus, you believe that the nitrogen just naturally takes care of itself and will eventually get to the 100 percent?

[01:02:47] Yeah, yeah. I wished I had done this for that graph that I showed. But right now the phosphorus and sediment, our planned reductions exceed the 100 percent that we're required to do. So we're going to have to just keep doing projects. And we may end up well overachieving for sediment phosphorus in order to get that nitrogen to 100%.

[01:03:08] So it's not very – sediment phosphorus are very tied together. So if you're removing one, you're removing the other, and those are a lot easier. So, yeah, we're just going to have to keep doing projects. Yeah, that was interesting for me to learn because I did not realize that one will kind of take care of itself because the other two are repaired.

[01:03:29] Well, it's really more that we're going to have to do more and more projects, and nitrogen is going to be the limiting factor. We're going to have to implement projects until nitrogen, we get 100% of that reduction. Okay. But it means we're going to overachieve for the other two, which is okay. Is nitrogen have the biggest effect on animal stream life, or am I confusing it with other?

[01:03:57] I'd say nitrogen and phosphorus both are nutrients. And so the problem is they encourage plant growth and algal growth. But is one harmful to animal life? No, they're all natural. They're all nutrients. And even forested areas have load of nitrogen and phosphorus coming off those areas naturally.

[01:04:17] So they're important nutrients. But the problem is when they're in excess, then they create algal blooms. And then your dissolved oxygen tanks. And then that's where it impacts your animals and aquatic life. Okay. I haven't had biology in a long time. And then the last question is, if you have any projects that are underway, kind of like the pictures that you showed, I would love to visit and learn, like, on the ground someday.

[01:04:47] That, to me, was fascinating that you used those trunks. I just thought that was clever engineering. Have they been doing that for decades, or is that kind of a newer way to restore it? I think it has been around a while, but there's always a risk with these.

[01:05:07] And so stone, you're kind of guaranteed. So you tend to over-design because you don't want to have to go back in and maintain it. So there's been a reluctance, I think, to use woody debris or woody structures. But now enough of them have been in, and we see that they're actually doing really well.

[01:05:27] And then we've got a source of them on the site. So we're seeing them used a lot more. Okay. Well, if you're up for somebody just kind of learning and watching while the project's underway. That's why I definitely want to invite you guys to the Powell's Creek because that's actively constructed, and you'll see it in various stages, so you really get a good sense of what goes into it.

[01:05:49] Thank you so much. Supervisor Bailey. Thank you so much, Madam Chair. My apologies for distracting you, but I have a sinus infection, so I might distract my other colleagues. I apologize in advance, but I am going to be clearing my throat because I have a sinus infection.

[01:06:05] My apologies if you lost your focus. I apologize. But I think you should take all of us to Powell's Creek because it's a great example of how restoration can coexist within a community with cell towers.

[01:06:21] You know, we talked about that. And so I think it would be a great field trip for everyone up here. But the other thing that I want to do, I wanted to pay a compliment to you for that because it's a great

example of restoration. But the other thing is we just invested money in our 24 budget for reforestation.

[01:06:39] And for you to come back, I love it when you see the synergy when we've taken the taxpayers' monies to restore and to input in projects. And you bring it back and tell us why.

[01:06:54] Here's the reason why, how we're utilizing it. And so this is very much synergistic with the budget that we just allocated for 2024 with the projects that you're presenting today. And I just want to bring that to the community's attention because it's important that they travel along with us as we are spending their funds.

[01:07:14] So thank you so much for bringing that in your presentation. Thank you for approving that. Okay, seeing no further questions, thank you so much. shall we say, we do stormwater management, we do stream restoration, and we do watershed protection really well in Prince William County, and I know we're recognized for that.

[01:07:32] So I'm just very grateful for all the work you guys do. It's much, much appreciated. Thank you. So thank you. That will move us on to supervisor's time. Why don't I just start to my left with Mr. Weir, and then we'll go down and we'll grab Mr. Angry before I finish us up.

[01:07:53] Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a couple of things. I'll give my notice to reappoint Charles Zumbaugh, Randall Howard Young, and Frank Mareska to the Heritage Hunt Commercial Community Development Authority, and Paul Colangelo to the Service Authority, and the clerk has their resumes, I believe.

[01:08:13] Two other things. I'd just like to thank the Gainesville Rotary for inviting me to Flags for Heroes. It's always one of those events. It sort of strikes a chord with me. father was a lifetime 30-year career military so i'll always be happy to do that and then last but not least tomorrow june 14th is national bourbon day celebrate as you will thank you supervisor

[01:08:42] lawson that's a tough one to follow it's flack day tomorrow bob okay listen i have more bragging to do yep here we go the Brentsville girls soccer team are state champions how about that state champions and they had their 16th shutout to end in the year with a one to nothing victory last Saturday so madam chair we're going to work with your office to have the patriot boys

[01:09:20] and the Brentsville girls and the state in the board chamber and in the absence of supervisor Vega I'm going to go ahead and brag on the Colgan girls so the Brentsville girls won the 3A the Colgan girls won the state champion soccer competition for the 6A and Supervisor Weir it does pain me to say this but they beat Battlefield which I'm a big fan of Battlefield too so my whole point is is we've got more fantastic championship athletes in Prince William County that we're going to showcase in the board chamber

[01:09:59] later this summer. And I think that's all I have. And everybody have a great flag day tomorrow. Thank you. Supervisor or Vice Chair Bode. Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a few quick things for me. First, I just want to make sure my Occocon district residents know that we will be postponing the community safety town hall that we had planned for later this month due to quite a few different circumstances but also just want to put that out there.

[01:10:29] I know part of the reason why we want to do that is we just recently hired our new community safety director. So I want to give him some more time to be on the ground, get his feet wet before we try to

throw him into anything like that. So that was number one. Two, been going to a lot of great graduations, commitments, commencement ceremonies out there in the community.

[01:10:50] Independence, non-traditional school, our Woodbridge Vikings, OP. also went to Garfields, and all of them were great in various ways, but I will say the overwhelmingly unifying message is that this particular class of 2023, they started their high school careers in the depths of COVID. Their first couple years were redefined when it comes to how they were educated. They were freshmen and sophomores when the pandemic hit, and so for of their first two years in high school, they were learning virtually. In their second and

[01:11:29] third years of high school, they were redefining what normal looked like when it comes to learning and thriving. And I highlight that word thriving because a lot of the unifying messages I heard from all those graduations is that a lot of these students had to adapt, be nimble alongside their professors, their teachers, their counselors, and everyone else to figure out how their education looked, what their next steps would be after graduation in a world that was still grappling with a worldwide pandemic so when i say that this newest generation of graduates is probably one of the most resilient adaptable uh group of young folks that we have in our community i mean it

[01:12:07] and it gives me hope for the future and it also makes me highlight even more how important it is that we continue to invest in our school system and invest in our youth thank you so much madam chair thank you vice chair bode supervisor bailey thank you madam chair trying to pull my uh there's my document. I want to say good afternoon. And on June the 7th, I had a wonderful meeting with our now Commander, Colonel Michael Brooks at the United States Marine Corps, Quantico.

[01:12:45] We talked about the opportunities again in building community and the military together. And one of the shared opportunities that we talked about was affordable slash accessible housing.

[01:13:01] And so I think that's just a grand opportunity for the ICSA again because it's a great thing. But we had a great conversation. I want to thank Tom Smith and his team, his management team, for coming to a community town hall that I had to talk about the infamous silt that we have here in our county.

[01:13:24] and Tom and his team did an impeccable job and I'm so appreciative and the Quantico base is really interested in partnering with us for the removal of the silt and we'll talk about that later. But on June 8th I want to thank Tom again because we had a great conversation about Quantico Creek with Dumfries, the Dumfries Town Council and the projects moving forward and how we can partner in moving forward with that. On June 10th, I attended a wonderful event, the Black and Gold

[01:13:56] Gala, where we, the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and the chapter was Alpha Gamma Chapter, supported our youth between Fredericksburg and Prince William County, and it was wonderful. It was six guys and one girl, and they've got a scholarship from this fraternity, and so we have to continue to partner with our nonprofits and the Divine Nine in our communities.

[01:14:20] On June 13th, which is today, congratulate our very own former county supervisor, Hilda Barg, the county exec and I. He was the keynote speaker, and he was an impeccable keynote speaker and obtained questions, and the crowd really embraced him, as well as our own Hilda Barg, for her impeccable volunteerism here in this county.

[01:14:46] and for the Hildebarg Homeless Shelter that serves in such a great way for years to us. And so kudos to the Alliance of Human Services and the work that they do in partnering with us. Thanks to

Christina and Dario Davis.

[01:15:03] I had a ribbon-cutting today in my community for the Barracks Commons, new Barracks Commons community strip mall, where we've got cuppy coffee and we've got the IC shop, and we're expecting other amenities there, and it was just 35 community dwellers as well as our Economic Development Department, Christina Wynn, and her team showed up for us, and it was a beautiful event.

[01:15:33] This week, my staff and I will be, we've attended the Independence, Not Traditional Schools, Colgan, And as my colleague said, Potomac High, Freedom High, and today in Forest Park. That's what I was trying to say.

[01:15:49] And I like Kenny. I'm so proud of our seniors because they are resilient and they work through COVID in a great way. And a lot of scholarships were provided. A lot of happy parents were excited.

[01:16:06] And so congratulations to all. Upcoming events on the 14th, I will be having a community meeting with Potomac Shores residents to talk about the street lighting and speed bumps that our Department of Transportation has been working diligently with me to provide for them.

[01:16:26] On the 17th, we will be having a dumpster and shredding event at Washington Reed Elementary School from 9 to 1. Please come and bring your items to us. And then on the 17th, I will have the opportunity of participating in the Divine Inspiration Productions for our Juneteenth program.

[01:16:46] I'm excited about that. Again, our youth will be performing in song and dance and music. And then on the 19th, which will be Happy Juneteenth Day, I'll be the speaker at Potomac Shores for the Juneteenth Family Day, which I'm very excited about.

[01:17:03] I would like to, in reference to what I mentioned about the SILT, SILT has been an opportunity across the county for us and regionally, and Tom Smith and his wonderful team has come up with a solution in partnership with the Marine Corps base.

[01:17:25] And so this is an extremely good opportunity for us to provide assistance with not just the Montclair community that had a concern but across the county, but specifically with late Montclair.

[01:17:42] So without objections, and I sent this to my colleagues earlier, I'd like to offer a directive to the county exec and the county attorney, which thank you so much for helping me with this, madam, to work on an agreement with the Montclair Property Owners Association, MPOA, for the county to coordinate and arrange for the deposit of the dredge slat silt material from Montclair to the base, Quantico base, by the county.

[01:18:12] Through the IGSA, which, as you all know, is a wonderful tool that we have for the first time established with the Marine Corps base. Once an agreement is finalized with the NPOA, staff will bring it back to the board for consideration and appropriate action.

[01:18:30] Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Supervisor Bailey. Supervisor Angry. Thank you, Madam Chair. Right quick, I just want to congratulate all of the seniors, and not just our seniors, Every child that's moving on to a higher grade, you know, our seniors have reached the epitome of this climb and leaving high school now and everyone else is still on the climb.

[01:18:55] So I want to congratulate everybody in their forward progression of succeeding in our education system. Next, I want to actually congratulate Karen and Mario. And they have they did a ribbon cutting for the beautiful creations event.

[01:19:12] This is a beautiful facility that the county and the district can definitely benefit from. So if you've got an event coming up, a wedding, a birthday, a graduation, I'm just going to tell you right now, look up this place and you will not go wrong with it.

[01:19:29] I also want to take this time to simply, let me get over here while we're doing this, to simply, yes, here we go, congratulate my Army, the United States Army, on 248 years, which is our birthday tomorrow.

[01:19:47] So let us all, let's just give a big hula to the United States Army on their birthday. And Madam Chair, that is it for me. Thank you. Thank you, Supervisor Angry. I'll keep it brief. This past Thursday, I got to attend the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority NVTA celebration of two major milestones, 20 years since it was created, and 10 years of dedicated regional multimodal transportation investment funding to reduce congestion.

[01:20:12] You know, billions of dollars have flown to Northern Virginia because of that funding. A former Governor McDonald was there because he was the one who signed that funding into legislation. And a lot of the people who had put the original act in place and the original funding gave us the behind-the-scenes version of what it took to get that done.

[01:20:32] And it's always fascinating to see the sausage and how difficult year after year it was to get dedicated funding that we now have. And it makes such a difference for Prince William County. This weekend, along with some of my seatmates, I got to attend the high school graduations for Hilton, Potomac, Osborne Park, and Garfield High Schools.

[01:20:50] It's always just so impressive, the things that our seniors are doing and where they're going in a myriad of different ways and people who are going into just our military service. It's just so impressive, and especially with the teachers and some of the speeches, they were just wonderful.

[01:21:08] So I'm grateful for being able to attend those. You know, that's it for me, a lot of things coming up, but next we'll move on to our own agenda item, which is our closed meeting, and we are going to have closed meeting in chambers because we have supervisor angry on the remote, which means that we're going to sort of go back to the old COVID days where we had to clear chambers in order to have a closed session, and then we'll come out of closed session.

[01:21:36] It shouldn't take long. Thank you.

[01:21:58] We are back from closed session. If I could get a motion to certify, please. So moved, Madam Chair. Second. Motion made by Supervisor Bailey, seconded by Vice Chair Bodie, any discussion? Seeing none, please vote. Supervisor Ingrid?

[01:22:16] Aye. Okay, very good. Vote unanimous. Supervisor Bailey? Thank you, Madam Chair. Madam Chair, I move that the Board hereby appoints Supervisor Margaret Franklin as a delegate with voting credentials for the 2023 National Association of Counties Annual Business Meeting.

[01:22:41] Second. Motion made by Supervisor Bailey, seconded by Vice Chair Bode. Any discussion? Seeing none, please vote. Aye.



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