

RESOLUTION NO. _____
LOUDON COUNTY COMMISSION

**A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC SAFETY TECHNOLOGY
PROCUREMENT STANDARD AND COUNTYWIDE FISCAL, CONTRACTUAL, AND
RIGHT-OF-WAY CONTROLS ON MASS SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY**

*Working draft, version 2 — District 2, Seat A. Not yet reviewed by the County Attorney or designee. Bracketed citations
are marked for verification.*

Drafting note (remove before filing)

This draft rebuilds the resolution submitted by GTFOH Loudon County on a foundation the Commission can actually stand on.

The submitted version tried to prohibit conduct. This one governs **spending, contracting, approval, permitting, and the Commission’s own procedure** — and it draws the line where Tennessee law actually draws it.

In this State a county commission does not command the Sheriff. It also does not command the County Mayor, the Road Superintendent, the Assessor of Property, the Trustee, the County Clerk, the Register of Deeds, the court clerks, or the Board of Education. Each is separately elected or separately governed. The Commission funds them; it does not direct them.

Part A is therefore binding on Loudon County as a corporate body — what the County appropriates, signs, permits, approves, and allows on its own property — and on offices under the Commission’s direct budget control. Part B asks everyone else, and says plainly that it is asking.

The practical effect is close to identical. A program with no appropriation, no executed contract, no county right-of-way permit, and no local legislative approval does not exist. But this version survives the County Attorney, and it does not hand opponents the argument that the Commission is trying to run somebody else’s office.

Section 14 is the affirmative half. This Resolution is not a position that Loudon County should have no public safety technology. It is a position that the County should buy it through a process, in public, with the numbers on the table. Section 14 builds that process and invites the Sheriff to use it.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee and the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protect the people of Loudon County against unreasonable searches and seizures, and declare that general warrants are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted; and

WHEREAS, advancing surveillance technologies, including automated license plate reader (ALPR) networks, facial recognition software, aerial and drone-based platforms, cell-site simulators, student communications monitoring software, and networked audio and video sensor systems, are capable of

collecting, aggregating, and retaining large volumes of data on the movements, associations, communications, and activities of law-abiding residents without individualized suspicion of wrongdoing; and

WHEREAS, the design of ALPR technology, as described in Flock Safety’s granted United States Patent No. 11,416,545, is to photograph and classify every passing vehicle and the persons in it and to store that information in a searchable database that may be queried by physical description alone with no license plate; such a system captures the general public first and searches afterward, and therefore cannot, by its own patented design, be limited to vehicles or persons suspected of wrongdoing; and

WHEREAS, on June 29, 2026, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Chatrue v. United States* that an individual retains a legitimate expectation of privacy in records of his cell phone’s location, that law enforcement conducts a Fourth Amendment search when it obtains that information from a third-party company, and that the third-party doctrine does not defeat that protection — extending *Carpenter v. United States* (2018) to data that users affirmatively elect to generate; and

WHEREAS, the question of how those holdings apply to aggregated vehicle movement data collected by ALPR networks has not been resolved by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit or by the Tennessee Supreme Court, and litigation on closely related questions remains pending; and

WHEREAS, Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-10-302 provides that captured plate data collected by a governmental entity may not be stored for more than ninety (90) days unless retained as part of an ongoing investigation, and that data so retained must be destroyed at the conclusion of an investigation resulting in no charges or of any criminal action involving that data — establishing a ceiling and a mandatory destruction duty, not a floor; and

WHEREAS, captured plate data from automated license plate reader systems is classified as confidential under Tennessee law and is not open to inspection by members of the public, with the consequence that no resident of this County will ever be able to audit such a system through a public records request — so that the only oversight that will ever exist is the oversight this Commission writes into a contract and requires to be reported in open session; and

WHEREAS, a governmental entity that accumulates and hosts sensitive movement, biometric, or communications data becomes a target for data breach and for civil claims arising from misuse, and the resulting liability and remediation cost falls on the County and its insurance pool rather than on the vendor; and

WHEREAS, Flock Safety revised its standard terms effective February 16, 2026 in ways that independent analysts, including the ACLU and the security research service IPVM, have documented as shifting control, liability, and data rights toward the vendor — deleting the prior commitment that the vendor does not own and will not sell customer data, granting the customer nominal ownership while retaining control over how and when the customer may access that data, claiming a perpetual license to continue using the data after the customer terminates and loses its own access, broadening the vendor’s protection from liability for gross negligence, compelling arbitration under another state’s law, and making contracts harder to exit when a governing body declines to fund them; and

WHEREAS, on August 17, 2026, the Loudon County Commission held a public fact-finding workshop on the proposed deployment of Flock Safety ALPR cameras, at which the overwhelming majority of residents in attendance expressed opposition to the program; and

WHEREAS, on August 31, 2026, the Knox County Commission voted unanimously to order the removal of all Flock Safety ALPR cameras in that county within thirty days, following a public meeting at which more than thirty residents spoke and none spoke in favor of retaining the cameras; and

WHEREAS, on August 31, 2026, in Engineering and Operations Memorandum No. 26-01, the Florida Department of Transportation revoked all previously issued approvals for automated license plate recognition systems within the rights-of-way of the State Highway System and directed their removal within thirty days, citing the exponential increase in deployments together with reports of misuse, data privacy concerns, and surveillance schemes, and exercising authority under Fla. Stat. § 316.0777 that is materially parallel to the authority the Tennessee Department of Transportation holds under Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-198(f); and

WHEREAS, under Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-198(f) the Tennessee Department of Transportation is authorized but not required to permit law enforcement surveillance cameras on State highway right-of-way, and TDOT's published application for an ALPR license requires an applicant local law enforcement agency, or a local government applying on its behalf, to first submit the proposal to the applicable local legislative body and to attach documentation of that body's approval before the application may be processed — placing the decision squarely before this Commission; and

WHEREAS, roadside hardware installed within the clear zone of a roadway presents a crash-safety risk independent of any privacy question, and roadside safety advocates have documented ALPR and related camera poles mounted directly in concrete, without breakaway or slip-base systems, and at distances from the travel lane that would not be permitted for a comparable sign support; and

WHEREAS, Sections 1307 and 1308 of H.R. 8870, the BUILD America 250 Act, would condition Federal-aid reimbursement eligibility for roadside safety hardware on compliance with the crash test criteria of the AASHTO Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH), Second Edition, and would direct the United States Department of Transportation Inspector General to audit Federal Highway Administration oversight of such hardware — reflecting a federal judgment that anything placed beside a public road must be demonstrably crashworthy; and

WHEREAS, the Commission does not question the good faith of any Loudon County official, and finds no evidence of improper conduct by any County office; the purpose of this Resolution is to establish the procedure by which decisions of this magnitude are made, before they are made, rather than to review any decision already taken; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff of Loudon County, the County Mayor, the Road Superintendent, the Assessor of Property, the Trustee, the County Clerk, the Register of Deeds, the clerks of the courts, and the Board of Education are separately elected or separately governed, and this Resolution is drawn to exercise only the powers this Commission holds — appropriation, contracting, approval of applications submitted in the County's name, control of county property and county road rights-of-way, land use approval, and its own procedure; and

WHEREAS, the Commission finds that public safety technology should be evaluated on a written record, in public, against its cost and its evidence of effectiveness — and that a standing procurement standard serves the Sheriff's Office and the taxpayers better than case-by-case decisions made without either;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LOUDON COUNTY COMMISSION:

PART A — BINDING ON LOUDON COUNTY

Section 1. Definitions and Scope

1.1 “Mass Surveillance Technology” means any device, system, platform, software, or service that, as a routine function of its ordinary operation, collects, records, or retains identifying data about members of the general public who are not the subject of individualized suspicion, and does so indiscriminately as to the persons or vehicles observed. The term includes, without limitation:

- (a) automated license plate reader (ALPR) systems, cameras, and networks, including Flock Safety camera networks, wherever sited — including at solid waste convenience centers, park entrances, school parking areas, and other county facilities;
- (b) facial recognition, gait recognition, voiceprint enrollment, and other biometric identification applied to images, recordings, or communications of the general public;
- (c) fixed-wing, rotary, or drone-based aerial platforms operated for general observation, and aerial inspection of private property for codes, zoning, or ordinance enforcement conducted without the owner’s consent or a warrant;
- (d) cell-site simulators;
- (e) gunshot detection systems;
- (f) predictive policing software;
- (g) networked audio or video sensor systems deployed on public roadways or in other public spaces for general observation of passing traffic or pedestrians, including sensors incorporating audio analytics, aggression detection, or keyword detection; and
- (h) software that monitors, scans, flags, or reports the communications, documents, browsing, or device activity of students or of members of the public, whether on district-issued or personal devices.

1.2 Exclusions. Mass Surveillance Technology does **not** include:

- (a) video surveillance and access control systems used for the physical security of county-owned or county-occupied buildings, grounds, parking areas, detention facilities, and school campuses, provided such systems do not incorporate or enable facial or other biometric recognition, automated license plate reading, audio analytics, or communications monitoring;
- (b) emergency communications, computer-aided dispatch, and E-911 systems;
- (c) officer-worn and in-vehicle cameras that record an officer’s own interactions with members of the public, provided they do not incorporate live facial recognition, automated license plate reading, or real-time biometric identification;
- (d) detention facility video, access control, and inmate communications recording applied to persons lawfully in custody — provided that voiceprint enrollment or biometric analysis of any party to a call who is not in custody is not excluded and remains subject to this Resolution;

- (e) booking and identification systems, including fingerprint and photographic identification, applied to persons lawfully arrested or in custody;
- (f) investigative case management and records databases that do not themselves collect field data, including Crime Tracer, TITAN, NCIC, NLETS, and TIES;
- (g) traffic counting, signal operation, and incident detection equipment that does not identify individual vehicles or persons and does not retain identifying imagery;
- (h) aerial or satellite imagery acquired for property assessment purposes, which is not prohibited by this Resolution but is reportable under Section 11; and
- (i) equipment operated by a private party solely on that party's own property for the protection of that property.

1.3 “County Funds” means any funds appropriated, held, administered, or disbursed by Loudon County, including general fund, capital projects, debt proceeds, grant, forfeiture, drug fund, donated, and pass-through funds, regardless of source.

1.4 Scope of Part A. Part A binds Loudon County as a corporate body and every office, department, and agency whose budget is under the direct control of this Commission. Where a provision of Part A would otherwise reach the internal operations of a separately elected official or of the Board of Education, it is to be read as limited to the County's own appropriation, contracting, permitting, and approval functions, and the corresponding request appears in Part B.

DRAFTING NOTE Section 1.2(a) is the most important change from the submitted draft. As that draft was written, its definition plus its discontinuation mandate would have required the County to shut off courthouse cameras, jail video, E-911 location, and livescan fingerprinting. The narrowing here keeps the hallway cameras on at the schools while leaving student communications monitoring, biometrics, and audio analytics squarely inside the Resolution, where they belong.

Section 2. Appropriation and Expenditure

2.1 No County Funds shall be appropriated, encumbered, transferred, or expended for the proof-of-concept testing, pilot, trial, lease, purchase, subscription, installation, maintenance, hosting, data storage, or operation of any Mass Surveillance Technology, whether directly or by reimbursement to another party.

2.2 No county capital projects funds, capital outlay notes, bonds, or other county-issued debt shall be authorized or applied to Mass Surveillance Technology, including such technology proposed for school facilities, absent a recorded vote of this Commission identifying the specific technology and its cost.

Section 3. Contracts

3.1 No county officer or employee shall execute, renew, extend, amend to expand, or exercise a renewal option under any contract, subscription, license, memorandum of understanding, or other agreement for Mass Surveillance Technology on behalf of Loudon County.

3.2 No County Funds are or will be available to satisfy any obligation arising under any such agreement entered on or after the effective date of this Resolution without prior approval of this Commission by recorded vote.

3.3 No county officer or employee shall submit any grant application, letter of intent, or expression of interest that would obligate the County to acquire, host, maintain, or operate Mass Surveillance Technology.

Section 4. Grants, Donations, No-Cost Trials, and In-Kind Placement

4.1 No county department, office, or agency shall accept on behalf of Loudon County any Mass Surveillance Technology, or any related installation, service, hosting, data storage, or software access, offered as a grant award, donation, gift, pilot, demonstration, evaluation, complimentary trial, or in-kind contribution from any source, whether or not County Funds are expended and whether or not a local match is required.

4.2 Acceptance of any such offer or award requires prior approval of this Commission by recorded vote. Acceptance of a grant award is itself an approval point under this Section, independent of any approval given at the application stage.

DRAFTING NOTE Free trial deployments, vendor-donated hardware, and fully grant-funded acquisitions are the three most common ways these programs enter a county without a vote. An appropriation-based prohibition alone does not reach any of them.

Section 5. Aggregation of Purchases

5.1 As a standing policy of this Commission governing which acquisitions are brought to the floor, all acquisitions of Mass Surveillance Technology from the same vendor, or from that vendor's affiliates, within any rolling twelve-month period shall be aggregated and treated as a single acquisition.

5.2 No acquisition shall be divided, phased, sequenced, or structured in separate transactions in a manner that causes any individual transaction to fall below a threshold that the aggregate acquisition would exceed.

5.3 Nothing in this Section purports to amend any threshold established by the purchasing or financial management statutes applicable to Loudon County [County Attorney to confirm the governing act and whether an aggregation policy stricter than the statute may be adopted by resolution].

Section 6. Approvals Under Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-198(f)

6.1 This Commission has not granted, and shall not be deemed to have granted, the local legislative body approval that the Tennessee Department of Transportation requires as a prerequisite to any application for a license to install or operate ALPR cameras on State highway right-of-way within Loudon County, except by a recorded vote taken on a specific application identifying the specific equipment and locations at issue.

6.2 No county officer or employee shall represent to the Tennessee Department of Transportation, or to any other state or federal agency, that this Commission has granted such approval absent that recorded vote.

6.3 Any approval granted under this Section applies only to the equipment, brand, model, and locations identified in the application approved, and expires if the application is withdrawn, denied, or materially amended.

DRAFTING NOTE The prior draft had this Commission prospectively declining all future applications. A body can only act on matters before it and cannot bind its successors, so that provision was advisory at best. Framed instead as "no approval exists unless this body voted on this application," it does the same work and is enforceable.

Section 7. County Property and County Road Rights-of-Way

7.1 No Mass Surveillance Technology shall be installed, mounted, or operated on any county-owned property, county building, county utility structure, or county road right-of-way without prior approval of this Commission by recorded vote.

7.2 As a condition of any approval under 7.1, and as a condition of any permit or authorization issued by the County for third-party hardware placed within the clear zone of a county road right-of-way, the applicant shall provide:

- (a) documentation that the mounting pole, base, and foundation system is crashworthy under the criteria of the AASHTO Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH), Second Edition, at the applicable test level, or that the installation lies outside the applicable clear zone as determined under the AASHTO Roadside Design Guide;
- (b) the exact location by latitude and longitude, road name, and measured distance from the edge of pavement;
- (c) proof of public liability insurance naming Loudon County as an additional insured; and
- (d) a written undertaking that the owner will remove the hardware at its own expense upon revocation.

7.3 Any authorization granted under this Section is revocable at the discretion of the Commission.

Section 8. County Resources and Outside Surveillance Networks

8.1 No County Funds, county personnel time funded by this Commission, county equipment, county network, or other county resource shall be used to purchase, subscribe to, maintain, or otherwise obtain routine or standing access to any Mass Surveillance Technology system owned or operated by another jurisdiction, agency, or private vendor.

8.2 No county officer or employee shall execute on behalf of Loudon County any agreement, memorandum of understanding, or data-sharing arrangement granting such routine or standing access.

8.3 Nothing in this Section restricts:

- (a) access obtained pursuant to a valid warrant or court order;
- (b) action taken under exigent circumstances involving an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury;
- (c) an investigation into the whereabouts of a missing, endangered, or abducted person;
- (d) receipt of data or recordings voluntarily provided by the owner of the system that produced them; or
- (e) receipt of information lawfully transmitted to the County by another agency on that agency's own initiative.

DRAFTING NOTE *The submitted draft's only exception was a probable-cause warrant. A missing child generates no probable cause, because there is no crime — so as written, a deputy could not check a neighboring agency's system to find one. That is the first hypothetical an opponent raises and there was no answer to it.*

Section 9. Land Use and Development Approvals

9.1 No condition of approval attached by the County to any subdivision plat, planned unit development, rezoning, site plan, or development agreement shall require, and no such condition shall be accepted as an offered amenity, any Mass Surveillance Technology that transmits, shares, or makes available its data to a governmental entity.

9.2 This Section does not restrict a private property owner, homeowners association, or business from installing equipment on its own property for the protection of that property, and does not restrict the voluntary provision of recordings to law enforcement by their owner.

DRAFTING NOTE Developer-installed cameras at neighborhood entrances, accepted as a condition of approval and feeding to law enforcement, are surveillance the County never buys, never owns, and never votes on. It simply arrives with the subdivision.

Section 10. Public Hearing Required Before Approval

10.1 The Commission shall not vote to approve any Mass Surveillance Technology under Sections 2, 3, 4, 6, or 7 until it has held a public hearing on that specific proposal.

10.2 Notice of the hearing, together with the complete written submission required by Section 14, shall be published on the official Loudon County website and in a newspaper of general circulation not less than fourteen (14) days before the hearing.

Section 11. Annual Inventory and Disclosure

11.1 Within thirty (30) days of adoption, and annually thereafter in conjunction with the budget process, each office, department, and agency under the Commission's direct budget control shall submit a written inventory of all Mass Surveillance Technology in use, under contract, under active consideration, or accessed under any arrangement with another jurisdiction or vendor. The inventory shall additionally report any aerial or satellite imagery acquisition incorporating automated change detection, any solid waste facility camera system, and any inmate communications contract incorporating voice analysis.

11.2 Each inventory entry shall state: vendor name; equipment type and quantity; installed locations; total cost and funding source; contract term, renewal structure, and termination provisions; data retention period; data storage location; and every outside agency with access to the resulting data.

11.3 The Commission shall place each completed inventory on the agenda of its next regular meeting and shall determine, item by item and by recorded vote, what action if any to take. Nothing in this Section directs termination of any agreement in advance of that determination.

11.4 Each inventory and the Commission's determinations shall be published on the official Loudon County website within thirty (30) days of receipt.

DRAFTING NOTE The submitted draft ordered discontinuation first and the inventory that identifies what exists second. This reverses that order, merges two overlapping reports into one, and makes it recur with the budget instead of expiring after a single snapshot.

Section 12. Vendor Conduct Disclosure

12.1 Any gift, meal, travel, lodging, conference registration, demonstration unit, equipment loan, or thing of value offered to a member of this Commission or to any county officer or employee by a vendor, reseller, or agent of Mass Surveillance Technology shall be disclosed in writing to the Commission within thirty (30) days of the offer, whether or not accepted.

12.2 Any written or oral communication from such a vendor, reseller, or agent seeking to influence a County acquisition shall be disclosed in the same manner. Disclosures under this Section shall be published on the official Loudon County website.

Section 13. Minimum Terms If the Commission Approves

Should this Commission approve any Mass Surveillance Technology agreement by recorded vote, that agreement shall at minimum:

1. contain no provision permitting third-party disclosure of County data on a vendor's good-faith belief, or on any standard short of legal process;
2. grant the vendor no perpetual or post-termination license to County data, and require certified deletion of all County data within thirty (30) days of termination, subject to paragraph 8;
3. require affirmative renewal by recorded vote, with automatic renewal expressly disclaimed;
4. log every query to a named user and an open case number, with the log available for County audit and summarized in the annual report required by paragraph 7;
5. cap routine data retention at fourteen (14) days, which is below the ninety-day ceiling of Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-10-302, except for data retained as part of an ongoing investigation, which shall be retained and destroyed as that statute directs;
6. provide mutual indemnification, and require the vendor to carry cyber liability coverage naming the County as an additional insured in an amount set by the Commission;
7. require an annual public report to the Commission in open session covering camera count and placement, query volume, case outcomes, audit findings, data breaches, and every outside agency holding access; and
8. preserve, notwithstanding any retention or deletion provision, all data subject to a subpoena, preservation demand, litigation hold, discovery obligation, or ongoing investigation, until that obligation is discharged.

These terms are a floor and not an endorsement. Nothing in this Section constitutes approval of any agreement.

DRAFTING NOTE Paragraphs 5 and 8 correct a defect in the prior draft. A flat fourteen-day cap with no investigative exception, and certified deletion thirty days after termination with no litigation hold, could each have ordered the destruction of evidence in a pending case. Because captured plate data is confidential under Tennessee law and cannot be obtained by a resident through a public records request, paragraphs 4 and 7 are not good-housekeeping items — they are the only oversight of such a system that will ever exist.

Section 14. Public Safety Technology Procurement Standard

14.1 The Commission affirms that public safety technology is a legitimate subject of County investment, that the Sheriff's Office and other agencies serving this County face real operational needs, and that the Commission's concern is with the manner in which such technology is acquired rather than with the existence of the category.

14.2 Any proposal to acquire public safety technology requiring County Funds shall be submitted to the Budget Committee of this Commission on a standard written form, which shall state:

- (a) the specific problem to be addressed and the local data establishing it;
- (b) what the technology does, what data it collects, from whom, and for how long;
- (c) total cost of ownership over five years, including subscription, hosting, installation, maintenance, training, and personnel;
- (d) the funding source, and the recurring obligation created in future budget years;
- (e) alternatives considered, including non-technological alternatives and additional personnel, with comparative cost;
- (f) published evidence of effectiveness, and any published evidence to the contrary;
- (g) who will have access to the data, under what authority, and how access is audited; and
- (h) the measure by which the Commission will judge whether the investment worked, and the date on which that measure will be reported.

14.3 The Budget Committee shall review each submission, take public comment, and report to the full Commission with a recommendation. The submission shall be published on the official Loudon County website upon filing.

14.4 The Commission invites the Sheriff of Loudon County to submit, at his discretion and on whatever schedule suits his office, an assessment of the technology and resources his office considers necessary. The Commission commits to receive any such submission in open session, to consider it in the next budget cycle on the same standing as any other departmental request, and to state its reasons publicly if it declines to fund any part of it.

DRAFTING NOTE *This is the affirmative half of the Resolution and the reason it can pass. Everything preceding it is a restriction. This section gives a colleague who ran on public safety something to vote for, and gives the Sheriff a route to a yes rather than only a no. The Commission may bind its own committees and set its own agenda procedure, so this section rests on unquestioned authority.*

Section 15. Transition

15.1 Nothing in this Resolution impairs an obligation of a contract validly executed before its effective date. Any such contract shall be reported under Section 11 and shall be governed by the Commission's determination under Section 11.3 at the next renewal, extension, or amendment point.

15.2 As used in this Resolution, "recorded vote" means a vote of this Commission taken in a duly noticed open meeting at which the vote of each member is recorded in the minutes.

Section 16. Duration and Review

This Resolution remains in full force and effect unless and until repealed or amended by a resolution duly adopted by this Commission. Nothing in it causes it to lapse, expire, or weaken automatically. Should the United States Supreme Court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, or the Tennessee Supreme Court issue a controlling decision addressing the constitutional standards governing government acquisition, retention, or use of the categories of technology described in Section 1, the Commission may place the matter on its agenda and revisit this Resolution in light of that decision.

Section 17. Severability

If any section, clause, or provision of this Resolution is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, that holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions. Part A shall remain in effect independent of Part B.

Section 18. Publication

The County Clerk is requested to cause public notice of this Resolution, including its full text, to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within Loudon County and posted on the official Loudon County website.

Section 19. Effective Date

This Resolution takes effect immediately upon adoption.

PART B — REQUESTS

The following are respectful requests to separately elected officials, to separately governed bodies, and to state and federal officers. They are not directives. Nothing in Part B is enforceable by this Commission, and nothing in it implies that any official to whom it is addressed has acted improperly.

- B.1 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Sheriff of Loudon County** provide the inventory described in Section 11 as to the operations of his office, adopt a written departmental policy limiting query of any outside ALPR or surveillance network to the circumstances described in Section 8.3, and consider the invitation extended in Section 14.4.
- B.2 The Commission respectfully requests that the **County Mayor** transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Manager of the TDOT Right-of-Way Division Excess Land Office, and request a written accounting of all applications, license agreements, Excess Land Committee recommendations, and supporting local-approval documentation on file relating to ALPR installations within Loudon County — the accounting, on receipt, to be placed on the Commission's agenda and published on the County website.
- B.3 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Road Superintendent** report to the Commission any third-party camera or sensor hardware presently installed within a county road right-of-way, together with its distance from the edge of pavement and its mounting type, and that future permits condition placement on the crashworthiness documentation described in Section 7.2.

- B.4 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Loudon County Board of Education** disclose annually any student communications monitoring, content scanning, device activity monitoring, biometric identification, audio analytics, or license plate reading software or equipment in use in the school system, together with its vendor, cost, funding source, retention period, and the circumstances under which alerts are referred to law enforcement; and that the Board adopt a policy requiring notice to parents of the categories of student activity subject to monitoring.
- B.5 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Assessor of Property** disclose any aerial or satellite imagery contract incorporating automated change detection, including flight frequency, imagery resolution, retention, and whether the imagery or its derived data is shared with or accessible to any law enforcement agency.
- B.6 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Tennessee Department of Transportation** exercise its authority under Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-198(f), including its authority to inspect approved cameras and the data they collect, to review all outstanding ALPR licenses on State highway right-of-way within Loudon County, and to condition any such license on documented MASH crashworthiness of the mounting system — as the Florida Department of Transportation has done under parallel authority.
- B.7 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Tennessee General Assembly** establish statewide standards governing the placement, crashworthiness, retention, audit, and data ownership terms applicable to automated license plate readers and related surveillance technology deployed by or for governmental entities in this State.
- B.8 The Commission respectfully requests that the **Tennessee congressional delegation**, and in particular the member serving on the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, support enactment of Sections 1307 and 1308 of H.R. 8870, the BUILD America 250 Act, relating to MASH compliance for roadside safety hardware and to Inspector General audit of Federal Highway Administration oversight.
- B.9 The County Mayor is requested to transmit certified copies of this Resolution to each official and body named above; to the mayors and councils of Lenoir City, Loudon, Greenback, and Philadelphia; to the Loudon Utilities Board and the Lenoir City Utilities Board; to the members of the Loudon County legislative delegation; and to the United States Representative for the Second Congressional District.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2026.

Chairperson, Loudon County Commission

ATTEST:

County Clerk

ITEMS REQUIRING COUNTY ATTORNEY REVIEW BEFORE FILING

1. The governing purchasing and financial management act for Loudon County, and whether an aggregation policy stricter than the statutory threshold may be adopted by resolution (Section 5).
2. Whether Section 3.2's "no County Funds are or will be available" formulation is the correct and sufficient mechanism, and whether any void-ab-initio language should be added or must be avoided as adjudicative.
3. Whether the Road Superintendent of Loudon County is separately elected or appointed, which determines whether Section 7 permitting authority and the request at B.3 are correctly placed.
4. Whether the Commission may condition acceptance of donated and grant-funded property as broadly as Section 4 provides.
5. Whether Section 9 land use conditions are within this Commission's authority under the County's zoning and subdivision regulations, or must be adopted by the Planning Commission.
6. Whether Section 12 vendor disclosure is consistent with the County's adopted ethics policy, or requires amendment of that policy instead.
7. Confirmation that Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-198(f) or another provision identifies searches for missing or endangered persons as an authorized purpose — Section 8.3(c) is currently drafted to stand without that citation.
8. Whether anything remaining in Part A could be characterized as directing the internal operations of a separately elected official, and if so, whether it belongs in Part B.