Council on Advocacy for Access Prevention

Fluoridation Report by State

December 2016
The purpose of this report is to provide fluoridation information on a state by state basis to assist state and local leaders in their efforts to initiate or retain fluoridation programs.

Each state report contains state specific information related to:

- State Fluoridation Percentage Calculations and States Ranked by Fluoridation Percentage
- State Fluoridation Mandates (if applicable)
- History of Fluoridation Votes and Outcomes
- List of Potential Collaborators in Fluoridation Efforts
- Websites/Facebook Pages for Proponents and Opponents

Additional Resources
In addition to these state specific resources, below is information on resources available on a national basis.

Fluoride Legislative User Information Database (FLUID)
The Fluoride Legislative User Information Database is a comprehensive database containing legal decisions by U.S. courts and current information on federal, state and local policies regarding community water fluoridation. The website allows health officials or lay persons to find or compare state laws, local ordinances and legal decisions regarding community water fluoridation.

ADA Health Policy Institute (HPI)
The Health Policy Institute has developed reports and briefs on a number of oral health issues. The Oral Health Care System: A State-Level Analysis includes at-a-glance reports on an array of oral health indicators for each state and D.C. Topics for each include dental care utilization; oral health status, attitudes and dental IQ; fluoridation rates; reimbursement rates to providers; trends in dentist to population ratios; and percentage of dentists who participate in Medicaid.

Council on Advocacy for Access and Prevention (CAAP)
Supported by the expert consultant members of the National Fluoridation Advisory Committee, ADA is a leader in providing immediate access to accurate technical assistance materials for members and dental societies. In addition to scientific information, CAAP provides assistance with fluoridation campaign strategies designed to assist in initiating and retaining successful fluoridation programs. Staff is available to provide one-on-one assistance as well as fluoridation workshops and CE programs tailored to meet a state’s specific needs. Contact Jane McGinley at 1-312-440-2862 or mcginleyj@ada.org

Notes
Data
The data in this report are taken from a number of sources. While CAAP tracks fluoridation activity across the country, this report should not be interpreted as containing information on ALL fluoridation activity in the U.S. Note the action recorded is a VOTE. Many times, proponents are successful at beating back a challenge to an existing program without a vote. The “Fluoridation Activity” box contains only recorded votes. There are thousands of water systems in the United States. Many water systems do not follow the boundaries of the communities they serve nor do they carry the name of the community. In a number of cases, one water system may supply water to multiple communities. Conversely, one community may receive water from a number of different water systems. While the state reports discuss state mandates, they do not cover recent state legislative efforts/challenges.
Websites/Facebook Pages
Information found on line and via other social media venues changes rapidly. In regard to the anti-fluoridation sites listed, the vast majority were active in 2016. However, this does not guarantee that they are currently active but they bear watching. Additional sites may spring up overnight for specific campaigns and then appear to go inactive. The names appear exactly as they appear online and are hyperlinked. (Resist the urge to correct spelling errors.)

Fluoridation Continues to Grow
Fluoridation continues to grow in the United States with an additional 0.7 million people receiving optimally fluoridated water in the period between 2012 and 2014. The CDC has reported that at the end of 2014, 74.4% of the U.S. population on community water supplies received the benefit of fluoridation. However, there are great disparities in fluoridation implementation between states. As of 2014, twenty states already meet the HP 2020 goal of 79.6%. Nine states are less than 50% fluoridated. Of those nine, three states are less than 25% fluoridated. The CDC releases fluoridation census information every two years with the past period ending at the close of 2016. It is anticipated the results would be released in late 2017 or 2018.

Looking Forward
In the future, more existing fluoridation programs will be faced with challenges.

To reach the ADA Action for Dental Health 2020 Fluoridation Initiative Goal, (80% of the U.S. population on public water systems receiving fluoridated water) the ADA will need to increase efforts in communities not only where fluoridation is challenged but increase efforts to assist members in identifying and initiating fluoridation efforts in those communities where fluoridation might be successfully implemented.

With nearly 75% of the population receiving fluoridated water, most of the communities that could be “easily” fluoridated have been fluoridated. The majority that remain unfluoridated are small systems or more complicated cases which will require greater effort.

New strategies will need to be developed prior to approaching these communities. While the National Fluoridation Advisory Committee will continue to discuss this issue, the following strategies have been outlined for future consideration:

1) Collaboration between health professionals, community leaders and the public will be critical to any effort to retain or initiate fluoridation.

2) An important first step would be to seek agreement from all parties that the community has a “caries problem” and then proceed to outline a number of prevention activities that could be undertaken to address the problem. Included would be such considerations as cost, reach and staffing required to implement each program. Typically, fluoridation is the best alternative in all three areas. In the event the community opted not to initiate fluoridation, they would have other alternatives to consider so that the problem can be address in some venue. It is important to note that the “caries problem” does not go away with the defeat of fluoridation. Those opposed to fluoridation must take some responsibility to offer and implement alternative solutions.

3) It may be advantageous to consider strategies that focus on cost effectiveness and return on investment rather than simply emphasizing a reduction in tooth decay. This strategy may be best suited for votes by governmental bodies.

4) It would be beneficial to stress fluoridation’s benefits for adults as many professionals and the public do not appear to be aware of the benefit for all members of the community.

5) Fluoridation as a public health measure has a role in social justice as emerging research appears to reaffirm that fluoridation remains a socially equitable means to prevent tooth decay.
6) With the vast majority of fluoridation votes being conducted at the local level, ADA members will need to become more involved in their community - becoming acquainted with local decision makers, serving as a resource for oral health issues and becoming familiar with the workings of their local community government. Additionally, dentists should learn about their local water supply and the personnel that manage the system.

7) Earning/regaining the people’s confidence in the safety of tap water will require significant activity. A part of that activity will be to provide education on safety and benefits of community water fluoridation, especially to those population groups that may benefit the most from this proven public health measure.

CAAP welcomes your comments regarding this report. Contact Jane McGinley at 1-312-440-2862 or mcginleyj@ada.org
ADA First District

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont
# STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
## CONNECTICUT

**Connecticut Fluoridation Statistics***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,701,178</td>
<td>2,398,227</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,690,930</td>
<td>2,409,333</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. All water systems with a population served over 20,000 must adjust fluoride to optimal levels.

## Section 1. Section 19a-38 Water Fluoridation

A water company, as defined in section 25-32a, shall add a measured amount of fluoride to the water supply of any water system that it owns and operates and that serves twenty thousand or more persons so as to maintain an average monthly fluoride content that is not more or less than 0.15 of a milligram per liter different than the United States Department of Health and Human Services' most recent recommendation for optimal fluoride levels in drinking water to prevent tooth decay.

## Contacts

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**Connecticut Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics**
Chapter Oral Health Advocate  
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## Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission  2011

## Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Hartford  2016
**STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION**

**MAINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>618,033</td>
<td>466,208</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>22nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>661,140</td>
<td>524,240</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>21st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health*

**Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)**

1. Portland 6. Biddeford
2. Lewiston 7. Sanford
3. Bangor 8. Saco
5. Auburn 10. Westbrook

**Fluoridation Activity**

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells: 2016
- Southwest Harbor: 2013
- Jackman: 2008
- Mt Desert Water District: 2007
- Lincoln: 2006
- Norridgewock: 2001

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate  
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**Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation**

- American Dental Association  
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
  - Fluoridation

**Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites**

None

# Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machias</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Millinocket</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Salt Bay Sanitary District</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Falls</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinalhaven</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackman</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose River</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundel</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwick</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddeford</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boothbay</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boothbay Harbor</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogunquit</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southport</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover-Foxcroft</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Massachusetts Fluoridation Statistics***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6,362,604</td>
<td>3,484,492</td>
<td>54.85%</td>
<td>35th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,745,408</td>
<td>4,750,952</td>
<td>70.40%</td>
<td>31st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

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**Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)**

1. Boston  
2. Worcester  
3. Springfield  
4. Lowell City  
5. Cambridge  
6. New Bedford  
7. Brockton  
8. Quincy  
9. Lynn  
10. Fall River

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The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes following a recommendation by the local Board of Health.

Worcester (Worcester County), Springfield (Hampden County), MWRA (Suffolk County), Inima USA (Bristol County) and Brockton (Plymouth County) are five of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

**Fluoridation Activity**

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Amesbury: 2011  
- Littleton: 2008  
- Yarmouth: 2008  
- Methuen: 2002  
- Plainville: 2002  
- Worcester: 2001  
- Brewster: 2001  
- Wilmington: 2000

**Contacts**

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate  
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Massachusetts Water Fluoridation Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluoridation Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duxbury</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockton</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newburyport</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Bluffs</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockport</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templeton</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topsfield</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duxbury</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templeton</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groveland</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templeton</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athol</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Attleboro</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Meadow</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bedford</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Attleboro</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woburn</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Attleboro</td>
<td>2000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
New Hampshire Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>807,438</td>
<td>347,007</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>42th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>872,864</td>
<td>406,336</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
<td>44th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Manchester 6. Rochester
2. Nashua 7. Salem
3. Concord 8. Merrimack
4. Derry 9. Hudson
5. Dover 10. Londonderry

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Pennichuck Water Works, serving Nashua is one of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

Bedford 2004
Goffstown 2004
Hooksett 2004
Londonderry 2004
Manchester 2004

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000 – none recorded.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

Bedford 2004
Goffstown 2004
Hooksett 2004
Londonderry 2004
Manchester 2004

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000 – none recorded.

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Londonderry 2004
Manchester 2004

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000 – none recorded.

Contacts

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Chapter Oral Health Advocates
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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>989,786</td>
<td>842,797</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>997,824</td>
<td>842,987</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>20th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Providence 6. Woonsocket
2. Warwick 7. Coventry
3. Cranston 8. Cumberland
5. East Providence 10. South Kingstown

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

None

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

None

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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**STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION**

**VERMONT**

**Vermont Fluoridation Statistics***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>443,901</td>
<td>240,579</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td>37th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>450,710</td>
<td>253,548</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>40th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

**Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)**

1. Essex
2. Colchester
3. Bennington
4. Brattleboro
5. Hartford
6. Milton
7. Springfield
8. Middlebury
9. Williston
10. Barre

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

**Fluoridation Activity**

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Rutland 2016
- Bradford 2013
- Proctor 2010
- Newbury 2009
- Bradford 2008
- Randolph 2008
- Rutland 2008
- Bellows Falls 2006
- Montpelier 2006
- Burlington 2005
- Pownal 2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Bennington 2015
- Bradford 2012
- Plainfield 2009
- Bennington 2002
- Brattleboro 2000

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**Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation**

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

**Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites**

- nofluorideinbennington
ADA Second District

New York
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
NEW YORK

New York Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>19,000,135</td>
<td>14,184,047</td>
<td>74.75%</td>
<td>23rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>18,106,193</td>
<td>12,934,585</td>
<td>71.40%</td>
<td>30th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)
1. New York
2. Buffalo
3. Rochester
4. Yonkers
5. Syracuse
6. Albany
7. New Rochelle
8. Mount Vernon
9. Schenectady
10. Utica

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity
Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.
- Delhi Village 2013
- Hounsfield Water District No. 5 2013
- Lydonville Village 2013
- Springville Village 2013
- Walden Village 2013
- Yorktown Village 2013
- Messena 2011
- Walden 2010
- Cobleskill 2009
- Plattsburg 2009
- Poughkeepsie Joint Water Board 2007
- Corning 2006
- Middletown 2003
- Dansville 2000

New York Water Fluoridation Summary

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortland</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romulus</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassadaga</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples Village</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corning</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elba</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobleskill Village</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bridge Water District</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ithaca</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New York has nine of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

- Suffolk County Water Authority – Suffolk County
- United Water NY – Rockland County
- Long Island Water Corporation – Nassau County
- New York Water Service Corp. – Nassau County
- Water Authority Of Western Nassau – Nassau County
- Town Of Hempstead – Nassau County
- Albany City – Albany County
- South Huntington WD – Suffolk County
- Latham Water District – Albany County

State Legislation

In 2015, the Governor of New York enacted a requirement for water systems to notify the public prior to discontinuing fluoridation. The discontinuation must be done with consultation of public health professionals and the Department of Health must be notified. The new provisions can be found in the public health law. Section 1. Subdivisions 1 and 2 of section 1100-a of the public health law, as added by chapter 258 of the laws of 1996, are amended and two new subdivisions 3 and 4 are added.
ADA Third District

Pennsylvania
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
PENNSYLVANIA

December 2016

Pennsylvania Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,750,095</td>
<td>5,825,328</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td>36th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10,780,146</td>
<td>5,882,330</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>41st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Philadelphia
2. Pittsburgh
3. Allentown
4. Erie
5. Reading
6. Scranton
7. Bethlehem
8. Lancaster
9. Harrisburg
10. Altoona

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Downingtown Municipal Water Authority: 2016
- Tyrone: 2013
- Shippensburg: 2012
- West Mannheim: 2012
- Pottstown: 2009
- Erie: 2001

Pennsylvania Water Fluoridation Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluoridation Activity</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patton</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford Township</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene Township</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellefonte</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackenridge Borough</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuylkill Haven</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford City</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks County</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Manheim</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myerstown</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottstown</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuylkill Haven Borough</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conewango Township</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glade Township</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead Township</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Township</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altoona</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaler</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pennsylvania has 14 of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

- Citizens Utilities Home Water – Chester County
- LCA-WLSA Central Division – Lehigh County
- North Penn Water Authority – Montgomery County
- North Wales Water Authority – Montgomery County
- PA American Water Co – Dauphin County
- PA American Norristown – Montgomery County
- PAWC Ceasetown – Luzerne County
- PAWC Nesbitt – Luzerne County
- PAWC-Lake Scranton – Lackawanna County
- Philadelphia Suburban Water Co – Montgomery County
- United Water of PA Inc. – Dauphin County
- Westmd Mun Authority-Sweeney Plant – Westmoreland County
- Westmoreland Co. M.A. Yough PLT – Fayette County
- York Water Co – York County
ADA Fourth District

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Jersey
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
DELAWARE

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delaware Fluoridation Statistics*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. All water systems may fluoridate after approval by the users of the water supply.

CHAPTER 276 SUBCHAPTER II, CHAPTER 1, TITLE 16 OF THE DELAWARE CODE

§124. Fluoridation of a water supply.
The Division of Physical Health shall not require any water supply to be fluoridated which has not been fluoridated before the effective date of this act until approval of such fluoridation is first obtained in the following manner by the users of such water supply:

(a) When the Division determines that it is in the best interest of the users of a given water supply that such supply shall be fluoridated, it shall notify the administrator, owner, or person who controls the water supply and the local government which it serves. Within sixty days from the receipt of such notice, the governing body of the majority of people involved shall conduct a referendum among the people served by the water supply to determine whether or not such fluoridation shall take place. Prior to any such referendum the Division shall conduct an educational program in the community affected on the fluoridation process. The costs of the referendum shall be borne by the said governing body.

()After a referendum is held, the matter shall be deemed to have been conclusively decided for a period of three years from the date of the referendum.

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Contacts

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Delaware Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Aguida Atkinson, MD, FAAP
Wilmington, DE
aatkins@nemours.org

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
FluorideFreeDelaware
DC Water purchases treated drinking water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Washington Aqueduct, the federal agency responsible for water fluoridation in the District. Based on the recent HHS recommendation, the Washington Aqueduct has adjusted the amount of fluoride added during the treatment process to the optimal level of 0.7 mg/L. This single system has been fluoridated since 1952.
**STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION**

**MARYLAND**

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,311,695</td>
<td>4,044,392</td>
<td>76.15%</td>
<td>21st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,206,520</td>
<td>5,021,283</td>
<td>96.40%</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

**Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)**

1. Baltimore
2. Frederick
3. Gaithersburg
4. Bowie
5. Rockville
6. Hagerstown
7. Annapolis
8. College Park
9. Salisbury
10. Cumberland

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

**Fluoridation Activity**

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Northeast: 2009
- Cumberland: 2000
- Frostburg: 2000
- Loch Lynn: 2000
- Mountain Lake: 2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000 – none recorded.

**Contacts**

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**Maryland Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics**
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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rplotnick@gmail.com

**Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation**

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

**Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites**

- endwaterfluoridationbaltimore
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7,208,514</td>
<td>1,120,410</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>48th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8,288,715</td>
<td>1,206,930</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>49th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Newark  
2. Jersey City  
3. Paterson  
4. Elizabeth  
5. Edison  
6. Woodbridge  
7. Lakewood  
8. Toms River  
9. Hamilton  
10. Trenton

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Egg Harbor City: 2015
- Hightstown: 2012
- Atlantic City: 2008
- Jersey City: 2002

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Beach Haven: 2007
- Pequannock: 2000

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

New Jersey has 15 of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

- Brick Township MUA – Ocean County
- East Orange Water Department – Essex County
- Elizabethtown Water Company – Union County
- Liberty Water Company – Union County
- Middlesex Water Company – Middlesex County
- N.J.D.W.S.C. Wanaque No. – Passaic County
- Newark Water Department – Essex County
- NJ American Water Company Short H – Essex County
- NJ American Water Company Western Division – Burlington County
- Old Bridge MUA – Middlesex County
- Passaic Valley Water Commission – Passaic County
- Southeast Morris County – Morris County
- United Water Jersey City – Hudson County
- United Water NJ – Bergen County
- United Water Toms River – Ocean County
ADA Fifth District

Alabama
Georgia
Mississippi
Alabama Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,452,375</td>
<td>3,699,090</td>
<td>83.15%</td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,849,377</td>
<td>3,812,180</td>
<td>78.60%</td>
<td>23rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Birmingham
2. Montgomery
3. Mobile
4. Huntsville
5. Tuscaloosa
6. Hoover
7. Dothan
8. Auburn
9. Decatur
10. Madison

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Arab, City of
- Fairhope
- Sylacauga
- Tri-Community Water System
- Madison
- Russellville
- North Baldwin Utilities
- 2015
- 2015
- 2015
- 2015
- 2012
- 2008
- 2007

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- Arab Water Works
- Red Bay
- Oxford
- Columbiana
- 2015 – 2016 Supreme Court
- 2010
- 2005
- 2003

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Contacts

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(334) 462-5495
studstill@aldaonline.org

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State Dental Director
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Montgomery, AL 36104
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Alabama Oral Health Coalition
Ric Simpson, DMD
President
RSimpsonDMD@aol.com

Alabama Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Grant Allen, MD, FAAP
Florence, AL
allen_grant@hotmail.com

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

FluorideFreeAlabama
FluorideFreeAnniston
State Summary of Water Fluoridation

Georgia

Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6,634,635</td>
<td>6,161,139</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10,097,343</td>
<td>9,717,858</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. The Board of Natural Resources has the power to require fluoridation. The state must fund fluoridation equipment. Communities may opt out through a referendum.

Georgia Code § 12-5-175
Fluoridation of public water systems; state funds for cost of fluoridation equipment, chemicals, and materials; tax deduction for fluoride-removing devices

(a) The Board of Natural Resources shall have the power to require, by regulation, fluoridation of potable public water supplies in incorporated communities lying wholly within this state, provided that in no case should such fluoridation be required at a level greater than one part per million parts of water; provided, further, that any municipality or county and its water system can remove themselves from the terms of this part by referendum called by petition of 10 percent of the registered voters in such political subdivision who voted in the last general election. This applies to a referendum for or against fluoridation.

(b) No incorporated municipality, county, or public or private water authority shall be required to comply with subsection (a) of this Code section unless the state has made available funds for the cost of the fluoridation equipment, the installation of such equipment, and the materials and chemicals required for six months of fluoridation of such potable public water supplies.

(c) Any person who is deemed allergic to fluoridated water and who finds it necessary, upon the advice of a physician or upon approval by the Department of Public Health, to purchase a device to remove the fluoride from the water may treat the cost of the device as a tax-deductible medical expense.

Contacts

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Georgia Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

FluorideMeNot GA
End Fluoridation Georgia

## Georgia Water Fluoridation Summary

### Communities/water districts voting to initiate and/or retain water fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyerly</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Canoe</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffersonville</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Water Authority</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odom</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senoia</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Canoe</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffersonville</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Water Authority</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Connor UD</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaGuardo UD</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec Walling UD</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall County BUP#1</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaGuardo UD</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Creek Utility District</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagle-Fredonia Utility District</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION MISSISSIPPI

December 2016

Mississippi Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,665,075</td>
<td>1,227,268</td>
<td>46.15%</td>
<td>40th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,994,079</td>
<td>1,796,005</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>37th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Jackson 6. Meridian  
2. Gulfport 7. Tupelo  
5. Biloxi 10. Horn Lake

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

The City of Gulfport (Harrison County) is one of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

Clarksdale 2004

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Mississippi Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics  
Chapter Oral Health Advocate  
Vacant

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association  
Water Fluoridation  
Fluoridation Links  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

FluorideFreeMississippi

Continued on Page 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Zion Utilities</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Como</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lena Water Association</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock County Utility Authority</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Grenada</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Rankin Water Association</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Winnoa</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Vaiden</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Pass Christian</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked Creek Water Association</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Leflore County Water &amp; Sewer</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellisville</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Hiwannee Water Association</td>
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<td>Mt Comfort Water Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smithville</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>City of Bay St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Bruce</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Waveland</td>
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<tr>
<td>D’Iberville Water and Sewer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock Water and Sewer</td>
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<td>Harmony Water Association</td>
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<td>Kiln Water and Fire</td>
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<td>New Hope Water Association</td>
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<td>Northeast Copiah Water Assn.</td>
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<td>Rose Hill Water Association</td>
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<td>Sparta Water Association</td>
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<td>Kossuth Water Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcorn State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beat III Water Association</td>
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<td>Central Yazoo Water Association</td>
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<td>City of Itta Bena</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Nettletown</td>
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<td>City of Pascagoula</td>
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<td>Glendale Utility District</td>
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<td>Hopewell Water Association</td>
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<td>Marydell Water Association</td>
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<td>Smith’s Crossing Water Assn.</td>
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<td>Southwest Leake Water Assn.</td>
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<td>Sunrise Utilities</td>
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<td>Town of Ackerman</td>
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<td>Town of Baldwyn</td>
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<td>Town of Wesson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westwick Utilities</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>Guntown</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Lebanon Water Association</td>
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<td>Quincy Water Association</td>
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<td>University of MS at Oxford</td>
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<td>Collinsville</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Pontotoc</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Maben</td>
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<td>Ashland</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie Land Water Assoc.</td>
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<td>Alcorn Water Association</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Cason Water Association</td>
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<td>Combined Utilities</td>
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<td>Farmington Water Association</td>
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<td>Freeny Water Association</td>
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<td>Greenfield Water Association</td>
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<td>City of Iuka</td>
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<td>City of McComb</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okatoma Water Association</td>
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<td>City of Petal</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Picayune</td>
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<td>Town of Port Gibson</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>City of Richland</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Lauderdale Water Assoc.</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Summitt</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Tchula</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topisaw Creek</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lamar Water Association</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADA Sixth District

Kentucky
Missouri
Tennessee
West Virginia
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
KENTUCKY

Kentucky Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3,367,812</td>
<td>3,235,053</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,393,871</td>
<td>4,388,383</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a **State Mandate**. The Kentucky Department of Public Health establishes, maintains, monitors, and enforces water fluoridation.

TITLE XVIII - PUBLIC HEALTH

211.190 Public health services to be provided by the cabinet. The cabinet shall provide public health services including:

(11) Establishment, maintenance, monitoring, and enforcement of water fluoridation programs for the protection of dental health.

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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Chapter Oral Health Advocates
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vjones01@louisville.edu

Ana Scholtz, MD, FAAP
Louisville, KY
alscho05@louisville.edu
### Missouri Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,606,532</td>
<td>3,761,525</td>
<td>67.15%</td>
<td>27th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,226,030</td>
<td>4,010,999</td>
<td>76.80%</td>
<td>26th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

### Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Kansas City  
2. St. Louis  
3. Springfield  
4. Independence  
5. Columbia  
6. Lee’s Summit  
7. O’Fallon  
8. St. Joseph  
9. St. Charles  
10. St. Peters

### Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Warsaw 2015
- Sullivan 2015
- Carl Junction 2015

Continued on Page 2.

### Contacts

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http://www.oralhealthmissouri.org/

**Missouri Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics**  
Chapter Oral Health Advocate  
Abiye Y Okah, MD, FAAP  
Kansas City, MO  
aokah@cmh.edu

---

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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### Fluoridation Activity

**Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.** *(Continued from page 1.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waynesville</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithville</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pevely</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Fallon</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neosho</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozark</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ste. Genevieve</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Fluoridation Activity

**Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park Hills</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Roberts</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keytesville</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Junction</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson City</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joplin</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb City</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Beach</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boliver</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monett</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recently Enacted Fluoridation Law

This provision requires water systems to notify the state if they intend to change their fluoridation status.

**Missouri Revised Statutes**

**Chapter 640**

Department of Natural Resources  
640.135 Section 640.136.1 - 640.137  
August 28, 2016  
Fluoridation modification, notification to department and customers, when.

640.136. 1. Any public water system, as defined in section 640.102, or public water supply district, as defined in chapter 247, which intends to make modifications to fluoridation of its water supply shall notify the department of natural resources, the department of health and senior services, and its customers of its intentions at least ninety days prior to any vote on the matter. The public water system or public water supply district shall notify its customers via radio, television, newspaper, regular mail, electronic means, or any combination of notification methods to most effectively notify customers at least ninety days prior to any meeting at which the vote will occur. Any public water system or public water supply district that violates the notification requirements of this section shall return the fluoridation of its water supply to its previous level until proper notification is provided under the provisions of this section.

2. In the case of an investor-owned water system, the entity calling for the discussion of modifications to fluoridation shall be responsible for the provisions of this section.
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
TENNESSEE

Tennessee Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,025,998</td>
<td>4,749,493</td>
<td>94.5%</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,789,624</td>
<td>5,103,368</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>17th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Memphis
2. Nashville
3. Knoxville
4. Chattanooga
5. Clarksville
6. Murfreesboro
7. Jackson
8. Johnson City
9. Sullivan
10. Franklin

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

The State must be notified to initiate or cease fluoridation.

Continued on Page 2.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts have voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Hixson Utility District 2016
- South Blount County Utilities District 2013
- Selmer 2009
- Shelbyville City 2009
- Union City 2009
- South Blount County 2008

Page 2.

Tennessee Water Fluoridation Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluoridation Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dekalb Utility District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oliver Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Kenton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrenceburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohenwald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Blount Water District</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PUBLIC CHAPTER NO. 777 (Continued from Page 1.)

AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 68, Chapter 221, relative to drinking water.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:
SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-221-708(c), is amended by deleting the subsection in its entirety and by substituting the following:
(c) Any public water system or waterworks system as defined in this title, which determines to initiate or permanently cease fluoridation of its water supply, shall notify the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Department of Health of its intention thirty (30) days prior to any vote. The water system shall additionally give public notice to its customers in a general mailing at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which said vote shall take place.
SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming law, the public welfare requiring it.
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
WEST VIRGINIA

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,365,410</td>
<td>891,851</td>
<td>65.35%</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,509,995</td>
<td>1,367,215</td>
<td>90.50%</td>
<td>14th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Charleston       6. Weirton
2. Huntington       7. Fairmont
3. Morgantown       8. Martinsburg
5. Wheeling         10. Clarksburg

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Clarksburg (July): 2015
- Shinnston: 2015
- Clarksburg: 2013
- Keyser: 2013
- Martinsburg: 2013
- Clarksburg: 2009
- Clay Municipal Water Works: 2007

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Clarksburg (May): 2015

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
ADA Seventh District

Indiana

Ohio
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
INDIANA

December 2016

Indiana Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,441,502</td>
<td>4,232,907</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,582,546</td>
<td>4,388,330</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Indianapolis 6. Fishers
2. Fort Wayne 7. Bloomington
3. Evansville 8. Hammond
4. South Bend 9. Gary
5. Carmel 10. Lafayette

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Clay City: 2016
- Culver: 2015
- Valparaiso: 2014
- Huntingburg: 2012
- Greensburg: 2009
- Bedford Utilities: 2007
- Rockville: 2001
- Seelyville: 2001
- Connersville: 2000

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Indiana Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Vacant

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

- Warrick County Citizens against Fluoride
- FluorideFreeFortWayne

### Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veedersburg</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligonier</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>Attica</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argos</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeville</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Liberty</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkerton</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>2011</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
OHIO

Ohio Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>9,535,188</td>
<td>8,355,002</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10,557,092</td>
<td>9,790,109</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>11th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. Water systems serving more than 5,000 people must adjust fluoride levels to between .8 mg/liter and 1.3 mg/liter.

Ohio Revised Code
Title [61] LXI WATER SUPPLY - SANITATION – DITCHES Chapter 6109: SAFE DRINKING WATER 6109.20 Maintaining fluoride content of public water supply.

If the natural fluoride content of supplied water of a public water system is less than eight-tenths milligrams per liter of water, fluoride shall be added to such water to maintain fluoride content of not less than eight-tenths milligrams per liter of water nor more than one and three-tenths milligrams per liter of water beginning:
(A) On or before January 1, 1971, for a public water system supplying water to twenty thousand or more persons;
(B) On or before January 1, 1972, for a public water system supplying water to five thousand or more persons, but less than twenty thousand persons. More on page 2.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain water fluoridation since 2000.
- Lebanon 2012
- Tipp City 2007
- Vandalia 2007
- Delaware 2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.
- Yellow Springs 2011
- Xenia 2009
- Springfield 2005
- Lancaster 2004
- Wooster 2000

Contacts

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Uma Gupta, MD, FAAP
Dublin, OH
guptaur@gmail.com

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation
American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
Fluoride Free Cleveland
Ohio's Fluoridation Law

In 1969, the Ohio General Assembly was convinced that community water fluoridation could greatly improve the dental health of people in Ohio. The General Assembly passed a law that required public water systems that serve more than 5,000 persons to fluoridate. The law gave people served by these systems the option to be exempt from the law through a special vote held within 240 days of the law's passage.

Thirty Ohio cities held a special vote in 1970 and were exempted from the law. Since then, eight of those cities have reversed their decision. Athens, Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Fairborn, Lebanon, Middletown, Delaware and Tipp City are now fluoridated. However, 22 cities remain exempt from fluoridation.

Communities with water systems that serve fewer than 5,000 persons can choose to start fluoridating. If your community wants to start fluoridating, contact the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) to learn how to start providing this valuable public health measure to your residents.

The Ohio EPA is the state agency that regulates the fluoridation of public water systems. Visit the Ohio Revised Code for information about laws and rules about water fluoridation.

Water treatment plants must monitor fluoride levels daily and submit monthly reports to the Ohio EPA. Water systems that fluoridate the water correctly for all 12 months each year are recognized by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for excellence.
ADA Eighth District

Illinois
# STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION

## ILLINOIS

### Illinois Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11,192,286</td>
<td>10,453,837</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12,880,580</td>
<td>12,687,788</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a **State Mandate**. All water systems must adjust fluoride to optimal levels. The only exceptions are unincorporated communities where less than 10 lots or properties are being served or intended to be served.

(415 ILCS 40/) Public Water Supply Regulation Act

(415 ILCS 40/1.1)  
Sec. 1.1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Public Water Supply Regulation Act.

(415 ILCS 40/7a)  
Sec. 7a. In order to protect the dental health of all citizens, especially children, the owners or official custodians of public water supplies shall be in compliance with the recommendations on optimal fluoridation for community water levels as proposed and adopted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the rules and regulations adopted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Pollution Control Board.

(415 ILCS 40/1)  
Sec. 1. For the purposes of this Act:

"Public water supply" means all mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use in incorporated municipalities; or unincorporated communities where 10 or more separate lots or properties are being served or intended to be served; State-owned parks and memorials; and State-owned educational, charitable, or penal institutions.

### Contacts

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William Frese, MD, FAAP  
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### Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- **American Dental Association**  
  Water Fluoridation  
  Fluoridation Links  
  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
  Fluoridation

### Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

- **Fluoride Free Illinois**  
  Facebook **Fluoride Free Illinois**
ADA Ninth District

Michigan

Wisconsin
Michigan Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7,242,531</td>
<td>6,568,151</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
<td>11th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8,201,134</td>
<td>7,519,064</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Detroit  
2. Grand Rapids  
3. Warren  
4. Sterling Heights  
5. Lansing  
6. Ann Arbor  
7. Flint  
8. Dearborn  
9. Livonia  
10. Westland

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Saginaw Midland Water Corp. (Arenac County) & Waterford Township (Oakland County) are two of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Au Gres 2013
- Hartland Township 2011
- Mount Clemens 2011
- Marcellus 2011

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

- Fluoride-Free-Michigan
- Fluoride-Free-Grand Rapids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronson</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyne City</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassopolis</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Jordan</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traverse City</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine City</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinckney</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Huron</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Baltimore</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ledge</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Pleasant</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ignace</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayling</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION**
**WISCONSIN**

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wisconsin Fluoridation Statistics*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

---

**Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)**

1. Milwaukee
2. Madison
3. Green Bay
4. Kenosha
5. Racine
6. Appleton
7. Waukesha
8. Oshkosh
9. Eau Claire
10. Janesville

---

**The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.**

**Fluoridation Activity**

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Saukville: 2016
- Saukville: 2015
- Montello: 2015
- Shell Lake: 2014
- St. Croix Falls: 2013
- Balsam Lake: 2013
- Grantsburg: 2011
- Holmen: 2011
- Shawano: 2009
- Chippewa Falls: 2009
- Prairie du Chien: 2008
- Blue River: 2001
- Shawano: 2000

---

**More Information on Page 2.**

**Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation**

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

**Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites**

- stopfluoridationgreenbay

---

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Milwaukee, WI
Emilia.arana@sschc.org
### Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice Lake</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amery</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delavan</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durand</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle River</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Lake</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmen</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix Falls</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waupaca</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Prairie</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alma</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoca</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Horeb</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amery</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poynette</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elroy</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fond du Lac</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmen</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigo</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellen</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arena</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Delton</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADA Tenth District

Iowa
Minnesota
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION

IOWA

December 2016

Iowa Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,390,661</td>
<td>2,181,649</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
<td>9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,778,151</td>
<td>2,575,373</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Des Moines
2. Cedar Rapids
3. Davenport
4. Sioux City
5. Waterloo
6. Iowa City
7. Council Bluffs
8. Ames
9. Dubuque
10. West Des Moines

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- St. Ansgar: 2016
- Mechanicsville: 2012
- Lake View: 2012
- Rockford: 2006

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation


Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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jody-murph@uiowa.edu
## Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tama</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Meter</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Lake</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Lake</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maquoketa</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa City</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monona</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stantin</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treynor</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinton</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa City</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinton City</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Valley</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
MINNESOTA

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3,780,942</td>
<td>3,714,465</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,215,391</td>
<td>4,165,301</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. All water systems must adjust fluoride to levels required by the state department of public health.

144.145 FLUORIDATION OF MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES.

For the purpose of promoting public health through prevention of tooth decay, the person, firm, corporation, or municipality having jurisdiction over a municipal water supply, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, shall control the quantities of fluoride in the water so as to maintain a fluoride content prescribed by the state commissioner of health. In the manner provided by law, the state commissioner of health shall promulgate rules relating to the fluoridation of public water supplies which shall include, but not be limited to the following: (1) the means by which fluoride is controlled; (2) the methods of testing the fluoride content; and (3) the records to be kept relating to fluoridation. The state commissioner of health shall enforce the provisions of this section. In so doing the commissioner shall require the fluoridation of water in all municipal water supplies on or before January 1, 1970. The state commissioner of health shall not require the fluoridation of water in any municipal water supply where such water supply in the state of nature contains sufficient fluorides to conform with the rules of such commissioner.

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
None

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Merry Jo Thoele, MPH
State Dental Director
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Nancy Franke Wilson
Executive Director
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Minnesota Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Eileen Crespo, MD, FAAP
Minneapolis, MN
eileenmn@yahoo.com
**Nebraska Fluoridation Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,401,923</td>
<td>978,518</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
<td>26th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,425,664</td>
<td>1,020,092</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

**Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate.** All water systems serving 1,000 persons or more must adjust fluoride according to Rules and Regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Human Services. Cities may opt out through a public votes.

**Nebraska Revised Statute 71-3305**
Political subdivision; fluoride added to water supply; exception; ordinance to prohibit addition of fluoride; ballot; vote.
(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) or (3) of this section, any city or village having a population of one thousand or more inhabitants shall add fluoride to the water supply for human consumption for such city or village as provided in the rules and regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services unless such water supply has sufficient amounts of naturally occurring fluoride as provided in such rules and regulations.
(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply if the voters of the city or village adopted an ordinance, after April 18, 2008, but before June 1, 2010, to prohibit the addition of fluoride to such water supply.
(3) If any city or village reaches a population of one thousand or more inhabitants after June 1, 2010, and is required to add fluoride to its water supply under subsection (1) of this section, the city or village may adopt an ordinance to prohibit the addition of fluoride to such water supply. The ordinance may be placed on the ballot by a majority vote of the governing body of the city or village or by initiative pursuant to sections 18-2501 to 18-2538. Such proposed ordinance shall be voted upon at the next statewide general election after the population of the city or village reaches one thousand or more inhabitants.
(4) Any rural water district organized under sections 46-1001 to 46-1020 that supplies water for human consumption to any city or village which is required to add fluoride to such water supply under this section shall not be responsible for any costs, equipment, testing, or maintenance related to such fluoridation unless such district has agreed with the city or village to assume such responsibilities.

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**More Information on Page 2**
## Nebraska Water Fluoridation Summary

### Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gretna</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alma</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crete</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
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<td>Seward</td>
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<td>Wahoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisner</td>
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<td>Wakefield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yutan</td>
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<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<td>Bassett</td>
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<td>Franklin County</td>
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<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>Wahoo</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>Cambridge</td>
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<td>Eagle</td>
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<td>Gothenburg</td>
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<td>Grand Island</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Grant</td>
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<td>Kimball</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Lexington</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Madison</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
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<td>Milford</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mitchell</td>
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</tr>
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<td>North Platte</td>
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<td>Ord</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sidney</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Paul</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Stromsburg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutherland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekamah</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeping Water</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilber</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood River</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Wymore</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>2008</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION

## NORTH DAKOTA

### North Dakota Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>557,595</td>
<td>531,738</td>
<td>95.4%</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>637,796</td>
<td>616,946</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

### Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Fargo
2. Bismarck
3. Grand Forks
4. Minot
5. West Fargo
6. Williston
7. Dickinson
8. Mandan
9. Jamestown
10. Wahpeton

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

### Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts have voted to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

None

Communities/water districts have voted to reject fluoridation since 2000.

None

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**North Dakota Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics**
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Vacant

### Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

### Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
SOUTH DAKOTA

December 2016

South Dakota Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>626,221</td>
<td>539,626</td>
<td>86.25%</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>690,759</td>
<td>646,671</td>
<td>93.60%</td>
<td>9th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources requires the fluoridation of water in all municipal water supplies serving a population of 500 or more.

CHAPTER 34-24A FLUORIDATION OF WATER

34-24A-1. Duty of control of fluoride content in municipal water supply. Any person, firm, limited liability company, corporation, or municipality having jurisdiction over a municipal water supply, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, shall control the quantities of fluoride in the water so as to maintain a minimum fluoride content prescribed by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

34-24A-1.1. Functions performed by Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Board of Minerals and Environment. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall perform all the functions of the Public Health Advisory Committee, the state health officer, and the Department of Health with respect to water hygiene programs authorized under, but not limited to, this chapter, except that the Board of Minerals and Environment shall perform any advisory functions as defined in § 1-32-1.

34-24A-3. Enforcement of fluoridation requirements--Number of users requiring fluoridation--Exemption from fluoridation requirement. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall enforce the provisions of §§ 34-24A-1 and 34-24A-2. In so doing it shall require the fluoridation of water in all municipal water supplies serving a population of five hundred or more. The department may not require the fluoridation of water in any municipal water supply where such water supply in the state of nature contains sufficient fluorides to conform with the rules of the department.

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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South Dakota Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
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ADA Eleventh District

Alaska
Idaho
Montana
Oregon
Washington
## STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
### ALASKA

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### Alaska Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>489,371</td>
<td>270,099</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>34th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>680,780</td>
<td>335,555</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>43th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

---

### Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Anchorage
2. Fairbanks
3. Juneau
4. Badger
5. Knik
6. College
7. Sitka
8. Lakes
9. Tanaina
10. Ketchikan

---

### The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

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### Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Anchorage (2013)
- Bethel (2011)
- Kotlik (2011)
- Nome (2011)
- Seward (2009)
- Fairbanks (2008)
- Port Lyons (2004)

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- Palmer (2011)
- Fairbanks (2011)
- Juneau (2007)

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### Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

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### Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

- FluorideFreeAlaska
- cleanwaterteamanchorage

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### Contacts

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### December 2016

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STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
IDAHO

Idaho Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>845,780</td>
<td>383,720</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>41st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,218,565</td>
<td>388,678</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>47th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Boise
2. Meridian
3. Nampa
4. Idaho Falls
5. Pocatello
6. Caldwell
7. Dothan
8. Coeur d'Alene
9. Lewiston
10. Post Falls

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Meridian (Ada County) and Nampa (Canyon County) are two of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity
Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

Lewiston 2011
Sandpoint 2009

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation
American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
None
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
MONTANA

December 2016

Montana Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>645,452</td>
<td>143,092</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>46th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>788,805</td>
<td>265,783</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>46th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Billings  
2. Missoula  
3. Great Falls  
4. Bozeman  
5. Butte
6. Helena
7. Kalispell
8. Havre
9. Anaconda
10. Miles City

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Billings (Yellowstone County) & Camp Mustang (Park County) are two of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Bozeman: 2012
- Two Medicine Water Project: 2008
- Chester: 2001

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Hardin: 2016
- Billings: 2002
- Kalispell: 2002

Contacts

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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
OREGON

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,562,708</td>
<td>440,903</td>
<td>17.25%</td>
<td>47th</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,688,540</td>
<td>833,557</td>
<td>22.60%</td>
<td>48th</td>
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</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Portland*
2. Salem
3. Eugene
4. Gresham
5. Hillsboro
6. Beaverton
7. Bend
8. Medford
9. Springfield
10. Corvallis

*Of the 50 largest U.S. cities, Portland is one of five that is not fluoridated.

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts have voted to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Lebanon 2016
- Sweet Home 2014
- Scappoose 2013
- The Dalles 2013
- Philomath 2012
- Portland 2012
- (Public vote 2013 reversed 2012 vote)
- Keizer 2010
- McMinnville 2010
- Beaverton 2002

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

Newport 2016
Wood Village 2014
Portland 2013
Ashland (Decision Reversed in 2008) 2006
Hood River 2005
Sutherlin 2001
Willamina 2001

Oregon has eight of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Portland Bureau of Water Works – Multnomah County
Joint Water Commission – Washington County
Eugene Water & Electric Board – Lane County
Medford Water Commission – Jackson County
Lake Oswego Municipal Water – Clackamas County
Oregon City - South Fork W B – Clackamas County
Hillsboro, City Of – Yamhill County
Gresham PWO-Water Section – Yamhill County
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
WASHINGTON

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,912,036</td>
<td>2,421,410</td>
<td>41.05%</td>
<td>43rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,525,840</td>
<td>3,530,835</td>
<td>63.90%</td>
<td>33rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)
1. Seattle
2. Spokane
3. Tacoma
4. Vancouver
5. Bellevue
6. Everett
7. Kent
8. Yakima
9. Renton
10. Spokane Valley

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity
Communities/water districts that voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Fircrest 2014
- Kalama 2014
- Pasco 2009
- Skagit County 2006
- Lakewood 2004
- Sultan 2003
- Port Angeles 2003
- Pierce County 2002
- Puyallup 2002


Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation
- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
- No-Fluoride-Yakima
- FluorideFreeWA

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Derya Caglar, MD, FAAP
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dercagmd@yahoo.com
## Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts that have voted to reject fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parkland</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Skagit County</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequim</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennewick</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Salmon</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldendale</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Wenatchee</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Washington has four of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.**

- Bellingham-Water Division, City Of – Whatcom County
- Clark Public Utilities – Clark County
- Lakewood Water District – Pierce County
- Yakima Water Division, City Of – Yakima County
ADA Twelfth District

Arkansas
Kansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
ARKANSAS

Arkansas Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,384,311</td>
<td>1,147,109</td>
<td>48.15%</td>
<td>39th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,808,508</td>
<td>1,973,169</td>
<td>70.30%</td>
<td>32nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. All water systems serving 5,000 persons or more must adjust fluoride according to rules adopted by the State Board of Health.


Title 20  Public Health And Welfare
Subtitle 2.  Health And Safety
Chapter 7 State Board of Health -- Department of Health
Subchapter 1  -- General Provisions
(a) As used in this section, "water system" means a facility including without limitation a parent system, consecutive system, or other system that holds, treats, and supplies water directly or through a consecutive system or consecutive systems to five thousand (5,000) persons or more.
(b) The company, corporation, municipality, county, government agency, or other entity that owns or controls a water system shall control the quantity of fluoride in the water so as to maintain a fluoride content established by the Department of Health.
(c) The State Board of Health shall adopt rules relating to the fluoridation of water systems that shall include without limitation:
   (1) Permissible concentrations of fluoride to be maintained by a water system; and
   (2) Requirements and procedures for maintaining permissible concentrations of fluoride including without limitation:
      (A) Necessary equipment;
      (B) Recordkeeping;
      (C) Reporting; and
      (D) Testing.
(d) (1) A water system required to fluoridate under this section is not required to comply with the requirements of this section until funds sufficient to pay capital start-up costs for fluoridation equipment for the system have become available from any source other than tax revenue or service revenue...

Contacts

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Director
Office of Oral Health
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Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 280-4111
Lindy.Bollen@arkansas.gov

Arkansas Oral Health Coalition
"Smiles: AR, U.S."
Arkansas Department of Health
4815 West Markham Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205
(501) 661-2000 or (800) 462-0599

Arkansas Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Vacant


Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

Arkansas Citizens For Safe Drinking Water
Securethepublic

December 2016
Arkansas Water Fluoridation Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluoridation Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- DeQueen 2012
- Dumas 2012
- Southside Public Water Authority 2012
- Warren 2012
- Yorktown 2012
- Carroll-Boone Water District 2011
- Fort Smith 2011
- Eldorado 2010
- Conway 2008
- Eldorado 2005
- Prescott 2003
- Monticello 2003
- Rector 2003
- Dardanelle 2002
- Kimsy East 2002
- Little River 2002
- Berryville 2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- Texarkana 2002
- Ashdown 2002
Kansas Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,421,274</td>
<td>1,513,306</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>32nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,689,904</td>
<td>1,707,050</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>35th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Wichita*  6. Lawrence
2. Overland Park  7. Shawnee
3. Kansas City  8. Shawnee
4. Olathe  9. Lenexa
5. Topeka  10. Salina

*Of the 50 largest cities in the U. S., Wichita is one of five that is not fluoridated.

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Arkansas City: 2016
- Salina: 2014
- Cheney City: 2011
- Parsons City: 2008
- Garden City: 2005
- Leavenworth: 2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Wichita: 2012
- Humboldt: 2009
- Sulphur Rock: 2007
- Hutchinson: 2004
- Texarkana: 2002
- Ashdown: 2002
- Harper: 2001
- McPherson: 2001
- Winfield: 2000

Fluoridation Information Website Links

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation
- Kansas – Fluoride Kansas

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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tnpham@cmh.edu

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Arkansas City: 2016
- Salina: 2014
- Cheney City: 2011
- Parsons City: 2008
- Garden City: 2005
- Leavenworth: 2000

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- Wichita: 2012
- Humboldt: 2009
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- Hutchinson: 2004
- Texarkana: 2002
- Ashdown: 2002
- Harper: 2001
- McPherson: 2001
- Winfield: 2000

Fluoridation Information Website Links

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation
- Kansas – Fluoride Kansas

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Thuylinh Pham, MD
Kansas City, MO
tnpham@cmh.edu
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
LOUISIANA

December 2016

Louisiana Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,469,529</td>
<td>2,260,349</td>
<td>50.65%</td>
<td>38th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,649,676</td>
<td>2,056,595</td>
<td>44.20%</td>
<td>45th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a **State Mandate**. Water systems with more than 5,000 service connections are required to maintain optimal levels of fluoride. Exceptions include: lack of state funding for equipment, a local petition to exempt, a previously non-fluoridating water system, and a local election to exempt. Enacted 2008.

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. New Orleans
2. Baton Rouge
3. Shreveport
4. Lafayette
5. Lake Charles
6. Kenner
7. Bossier City
8. Monroe
9. Alexandria
10. Houma

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Crowley 2009
- Walker 2007
- Crowley 2004

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Welsh 2011
- Monroe 2002

Baton Rouge Water Company, Parish Water Company (both in East Baton Rouge Parish) and Lafayette Utilities Water System (Lafayette Parish) are among the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Steven Bienvenu, MD, FAAP
Shreveport, LA
sbienv@lsuhsc.edu
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
OKLAHOMA

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3,454,508</td>
<td>2,523,799</td>
<td>73.15%</td>
<td>24th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,564,183</td>
<td>2,231,658</td>
<td>62.60%</td>
<td>36th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Oklahoma City
2. Tulsa
3. Norman
4. Broken Arrow
5. Lawton
6. Edmond
7. Moore
8. Midwest City
9. Enid
10. Stillwater

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Edmond PWA–Arcadia (Oklahoma County) is one of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Stigler: 2009
- Pawhuska: 2009
- Haskell County: 2005
- Coalgate: 2001
- Pittsburg: 2001
- Pittsburg County Rural Water District: 2001
- City of Woodward: 2000
- Pittsburg County Public Works Authority: 2000
- Purcell: 2000
- Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.
  - Lenapah: 2006

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

- LostAltusAmerica
ADA Thirteenth District

California
**STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION**  
**CALIFORNIA**

**December 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>33,238,057</td>
<td>9,551,961</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>45th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>38,802,500</td>
<td>24,699,693</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>34th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health*

Water fluoridation is administered by a [State Mandate](#). All water systems with more than 10,000 service connections must adjust fluoride to optimal levels when external funding is offered.

**HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE**

DIVISION 104. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

PART 12. DRINKING WATER

CHAPTER 4. California Safe Drinking Water Act

ARTICLE 3.5. Fluoridation of Drinking Water

116409.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Promotion of the public health of Californians of all ages by protection and maintenance of dental health through the fluoridation of drinking water is a paramount issue of statewide concern.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to preempt local government regulations, ordinances, and initiatives that prohibit or restrict the fluoridation of drinking water by public water systems with 10,000 or more service connections, without regard to whether the public water system might otherwise be exempt from Section 116410 or the requirements of this section, pursuant to Section 116415.

(c) It is further the intent of the Legislature in establishing this article to decrease the burden the Medi-Cal and the Denti-Cal programs place upon the state’s limited funds.

---

**More information on page 2.**
California water systems among the 200 largest non-fluoridated in the U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>More than 100,000 in population</th>
<th>Less than 100,000 in population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anaheim, City Of</td>
<td>Cal American Water Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency</td>
<td>California State Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azusa Light And Water</td>
<td>California-American Water Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakersfield, City Of</td>
<td>Casitas Municipal Water Dist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Am Water Company - Monterey</td>
<td>Citrus Heights Water District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal-Water Service Co.-Chico</td>
<td>City Of Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Water Service - Stockton</td>
<td>City Of Milpitas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castaic Lake Water Agency</td>
<td>City Of Newport Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella Vwd: Cove Community</td>
<td>City Of Redding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona, City Of</td>
<td>City Of Santa Barbara Water Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucamonga Valley Water District</td>
<td>City Of Upland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cws-Bakersfield</td>
<td>Clovis, City Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwsc Salinas</td>
<td>Compton-City, Water Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Municipal Wd</td>
<td>Desert Water Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado Id - Main</td>
<td>East Valley Water District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsinore Valley Mwd</td>
<td>Goleta Water District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, City Of</td>
<td>Great Oaks Wc, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fullerton, City Of</td>
<td>Hesperia Wd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Grove, City Of</td>
<td>Humboldt Bay Mwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gswc Southwest</td>
<td>Jurupa Community Sd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood City Water Dept.</td>
<td>Lakewood - City, Water Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Co Ww Dist 4 &amp; 34-Lancaster</td>
<td>Las Virgenes Mwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Consolidated Wd</td>
<td>Lodi, City Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manteca, City Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Napa, City Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Park Wc - Bellflower-Norwalk F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placer Cwa - Foothill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Cruz Water Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Gate-City, Water Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suburban Water Systems-Whittier F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tracy, City Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turlock, City Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valley County Water Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ventura Wwd No. 8 - Simi Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victor Valley Water District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Valley Water District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yorba Linda Water District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fluoridation Activity to Initiate or Retain since 2000

| Healdsburg          | 2016 |
| Healdsburg          | 2014 |
| Olivehurst Public Utility | 2012 |
| County of Sacramento | 2011 |
| City of Sacramento  | 2011 |
| Santa Clara Valley Water District | 2011 |
| Yuba City           | 2011 |
| Crescent City       | 2010 |
| Watsonville         | 2010 |
| Helix Water District | 2009 |
| San Diego           | 2008 |
| Arcata              | 2006 |
| West Sacramento     | 2006 |
| Inglewood           | 2005 |
| Santa Maria         | 2004 |
| Stockton            | 2003 |
| Salinas             | 2003 |
| Metropolitan Wtr Dist of Southern CA | 2003 |
| Palo Alto           | 2003 |
| Mammoth             | 2002 |
| Santa Maria         | 2002 |
| Escondido           | 2001 |
| Santa Monica        | 2001 |
| San Francisco Public Utl's Commission | 2001 |
| Watsonville         | 2001 |
| Modesto             | 2000 |
| Sacramento County   | 2000 |
| San Diego           | 2000 |
| Sunnyvale           | 2000 |

Fluoridation Activity to Reject since 2000

| Hoopa Valley        | 2013 |
| Cotati              | 2013 |
| Davis               | 2013 |
| Olivehurst          | 2013 |
| Plumas Lake         | 2013 |
| Crescent City       | 2012 |
| Napa                | 2010 |
| Mammoth Lakes       | 2005 |
| Redding             | 2002 |
| Watsonville         | 2002 |
| Modesto             | 2001 |
| Woodside            | 2000 |

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

[saupurewater](#)
[CleanWaterCalifornia](#)
ADA Fourteenth District

Arizona
Colorado
Hawaii
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION ARIZONA

Arizona Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,869,065</td>
<td>2,700,354</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>33rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,536,324</td>
<td>3,199,068</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
<td>38th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Phoenix
2. Tucson*
3. Mesa
4. Chandler
5. Glendale
6. Scottsdale
7. Gilbert
8. Tempe
9. Peoria
10. Surprise

*Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., Tucson is one of five that is not fluoridated.

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Phoenix: 2012
- Yuma: 2001
- Gilbert: 2000
- Mesa: 2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- Page: 2006
- Flagstaff: 2001

Contacts

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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
  Water Fluoridation
  Fluoridation Links

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

FluorideFreeArizona
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
COLORADO

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3,670,761</td>
<td>2,680,750</td>
<td>73.05%</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,355,866</td>
<td>3,963,472</td>
<td>74.00%</td>
<td>27th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Denver
2. Colorado Springs
3. Aurora
4. Fort Collins
5. Lakewood
6. Thornton
7. Arvada
8. Westminster
9. Pueblo
10. Centennial

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Colorado Springs (El Paso County) and Westminster (Adams) are two of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- Snowmass 2015
- Palisades 2012
- Pagosa 2005
- Telluride 2004
- Colorado Springs 2002

Fluoridation Information Websites

- American Dental Association
  - Water Fluoridation
  - Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Fluoridation
- Colorado
  - Fluoride Facts
  - Water Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

- fluoridefreeBreckenridge
- CleanWaterActionColorado

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Oral Health Advocate
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Denver, CO
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# Colorado Water Fluoridation Summary

## Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durango</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckenridge</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayden</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmass</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeker</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvada</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durango</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 7 Water Treatment Plan</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Collins</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenwood Springs</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Collins</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
HAWAII

Hawaii Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,212,113</td>
<td>105,737</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
<td>50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,419,516</td>
<td>159,935</td>
<td>11.70%</td>
<td>50th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

2. East Honolulu 7. Kaneohe
3. Pearl City 8. Mililani Town
5. Kailua 10. Ewa Gentry

*2004 adopted ordinance banning fluoridation

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Honolulu-Windward-Pearl Harbor & Waipahu-Ewa-Waianae (both in Honolulu County) and DWS Wailuku (Maui County) are among the 200 largest non-fluoridated water systems in the U.S.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to adopt or retain water fluoridation since 2000.

Lanai 2001

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

Honolulu 2004
Lanai 2002

Contacts

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Chapter Oral Health Advocate
Louise Iwaishi, MD, FAAP
Honolulu, HI

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
NEVADA

December 2016

Nevada Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,640,169</td>
<td>1,086,420</td>
<td>66.25%</td>
<td>28th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,544,079</td>
<td>1,873,848</td>
<td>73.70%</td>
<td>28th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Water fluoridation is administered by a State Mandate. Water systems serving more than 100,000 people in a county of more than 700,000 people must adjust fluoride according to Regulations adopted by the State Board of Health. Smaller communities may adopt fluoridation through a public vote.

Nevada Revised Statute 445A.015

Proposal to adjust concentration of fluoride in water: Receipt by governing body of county, city or town; notice to county clerk. Whenever the governing body of any city or town or the board of county commissioners receives a written proposal from a supplier of water, public health authorities or from any person or persons that the naturally occurring fluoride concentration of the water be adjusted to levels recommended by public health authorities, such governing body or board may, in its discretion, give notice of such proposal and the geographical area in which the water is distributed to the county clerk of each county in which any water so affected is distributed.

Proposal to be voted on at next general election. The proposal shall be submitted at the next general election to the registered voters of each political subdivision or precinct in which the water affected is distributed.

Exemptions. The provisions of NRS 445A.025 to 445A.050, inclusive, do not apply to:

1. A public water system that serves a population of 100,000 or more in a county whose population is 700,000 or more.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

Washoe County 2002

The Truckee Meadows Water Authority in Washoe County is one of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Contacts

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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
None
New Mexico Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,548,084</td>
<td>1,187,404</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,571,600</td>
<td>1,210,877</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Albuquerque*  
2. Las Cruces  
3. Rio Rancho  
4. Santa Fe  
5. Roswell  
6. Farmington  
7. Clovis  
8. Hobbs  
9. Hobbs  
10. Carlsbad  

*Of the 50 largest U.S. cities, Albuquerque is one of five that is not fluoridated.

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Santa Fe: 2013

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority: 2016
- Santa Fe: 2012

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association
- Water Fluoridation
- Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Fluoridation

Contacts

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amespirhcs@msn.com

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Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION

UTAH

December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,243,490</td>
<td>38,300</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
<td>50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,672,278</td>
<td>1,382,188</td>
<td>51.70%</td>
<td>42nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)
1. Salt Lake City
2. West Valley City
3. Provo
4. West Jordan
5. Orem
6. Sandy
7. Ogden
8. St. George
9. Layton
10. Taylorsville

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Utah has four of the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.
Ogden City Water System (Weber County)  Orem City Water System (Utah County)
St George City Water System (Washington County)  Provo City (Utah County)

Fluoridation Activity
Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.
- Davis County  2004
- Salt Lake County  2000
- Davis County  2000

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.
- Tooele  2005
- Nibley City  2000
- Hyrum City  2000
- Providence City  2000
- Smithfield City  2000
- Logan City  2000
- River Heights  2000

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation
American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites
None

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Utah Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
Chapter Oral Health Advocate
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mark.valentine@imail.org
Wyoming Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>494,166</td>
<td>146,756</td>
<td>29.75%</td>
<td>44th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>449,223</td>
<td>256,350</td>
<td>57.10%</td>
<td>39th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Cheyenne
2. Casper
3. Laramie
4. Gillette
5. Rock Springs
6. Sheridan
7. Green River
8. Evanston
9. Riverton City
10. Jackson

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

None

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

Buffalo 2016

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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ADA Fifteenth District

Texas
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
TEXAS

Texas Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18,072,680</td>
<td>11,868,046</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>29th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>24,869,812</td>
<td>19,645,292</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>22nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Houston
2. San Antonio
3. Dallas
4. Austin
5. Fort Worth
6. El Paso
7. Arlington
8. Corpus Christi
9. Plano
10. Laredo

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Buda 2016
- Palestine 2016
- Greenville 2016
- Austin 2015
- Dallas 2015
- Madisonville 2015
- Austin 2011
- Sequin 2009
- Sulphur Springs 2008
- Elgin 2007
- Del Rio 2006
- Alamo Heights 2004
- Abilene 2000
- San Antonio 2000
- South Blount County Utilities District 2013
- Selmer 2009
- Shelbyville City 2009
- Union City 2009
- South Blount County 2008


Contacts

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Vacant

Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation
Texas Water Fluoridation Summary

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

San Marcos 2015
College Station 2011
Lago Vista 2011
Alamo Heights 2008
Elgin City Council 2007

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

fluoridefreeaustin
AustinTexasWaterFluoridationAwarenessInitiative
FluorideFreeDallas
FluorideActionNorthTexas
dogsagainstfluoridation
FluorideFreeElPaso
FluorideFreeHouston
FluorideFreeSA

Texas has 11 of the nation's top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

Bell County WCID #1 - Bell County
City Of Bryan - Brazos County
College Station - Brazos County
Edinburg, City Of - Hidalgo County
Harlingen - Cameron County
Harris Co. UD 5 - Harris County
Killeen - Bell County
Lewisville - Denton County
Mcallen - Hildago County
Odessa - Ector County
San Angelo, City Of - Tom Green
ADA Sixteenth District

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
North Carolina Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,837,936</td>
<td>4,862,220</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,907,674</td>
<td>6,067,182</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Charlotte
2. Raleigh
3. Greensboro
4. Durham
5. Winston-Salem
6. Fayetteville
7. Cary
8. Wilmington
9. High Point
10. Greenville

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Two North Carolina communities/water districts have voted to reject fluoridation since 2000.

Sparta 2010
Franklin 2002

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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

American Dental Association
Water Fluoridation
Fluoridation Links
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

stopfluoridewilmington
AntiFluorideDurham
durhamagainstfluoride
DurhamAgainstFluoride
FluorideFreeAshville
cleanwatergreensboro
raleighagainstfluoride

## Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilkesboro</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Mebane Water System</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Water and Sewer Authority</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad River Water Authority</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nano-Filtration Plant -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Fear Public Utility Authority</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendersonville</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION
SOUTH CAROLINA

December 2016

South Carolina Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3,383,434</td>
<td>3,086,974</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,706,859</td>
<td>3,468,425</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Columbia  
2. Charleston  
3. North Charleston  
4. Mount Pleasant  
5. Rock Hill  
6. Greenville  
7. Summerville  
8. Sumter  
9. Hilton Head Island  
10. Florence

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Aiken 2011
- Dillion 2007

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Latta 2016
- Bishopville 2001

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Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- American Dental Association  
  Water Fluoridation  
  Fluoridation Links
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
  Fluoridation

Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None
**STATE SUMMARY OF WATER FLUORIDATION**

**VIRGINIA**

**Virginia Fluoridation Statistics***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6,085,436</td>
<td>5,677,551</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,429,902</td>
<td>6,166,729</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

**Top Ten Cities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)**

1. Virginia Beach
2. Norfolk
3. Chesapeake
4. Richmond
5. Newport News
6. Alexandria
7. Hampton
8. Roanoke
9. Portsmouth
10. Suffolk

_The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes._

**Fluoridation Activity**

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

- Martinsville: 2015
- Albemarle County: 2012
- City of Charlottesville: 2012
- Blacksburg-Christiansburg-VPI Water Authority: 2011
- Nelson County Service Authority: 2011
- Staunton: 2009
- Timberville: 2009
- Brookneal: 2007
- Cumberland County: 2007

Communities/water districts voting to reject fluoridation since 2000.

- Amherst County: 2014
- Independence: 2011

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**Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation**

- American Dental Association  
  Water Fluoridation  
  Fluoridation Links  
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
  Fluoridation

**Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites**

None
ADA Seventeenth District

Florida
# Florida Fluoridation Statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons Served by Community Water Systems</th>
<th>Persons Receiving Fluoridated Water</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15,033,574</td>
<td>9,407,494</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
<td>31st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17,151,024</td>
<td>13,302,502</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>24th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fluoridation Statistics CDC Division of Oral Health

## Top Ten Municipalities by Population (2010 U.S. Census)

1. Jacksonville
2. Miami
3. Tampa
4. Orlando
5. St. Petersburg
6. Hialeah Miami-Dade
7. Tallahassee
8. Fort Lauderdale
9. Port St. Lucie
10. Cape Coral

The decision to fluoridate is made by local governing bodies and/or public votes.

## Communities/water districts voting to reject water fluoridation since 2000.

- Palatka 2015
- Boynton Beach 2015
- Hernando County 2014
- Wellington 2014
- Pine Island 2012
- Milton 2012
- Martin County 2006

## Links to Websites for Information on Fluoridation

- [American Dental Association](#)
- [Water Fluoridation](#)
- [Fluoridation Links](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
- [Fluoridation](#)

## Links to Anti-Fluoridation Websites

None

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## Fluoridation Activity

Communities/water districts voting to initiate or retain fluoridation since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier County</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearwater</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagler County</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake City</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eustis</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverness</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooksville</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburndale</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ormond Beach</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinellas County</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinellas Park</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpon Springs</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier County</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Pine Island</td>
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<td>Holly Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stuart</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant City</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deland</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Pine Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holly Hill</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinellas County Utilities</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palm Beach County Water Utilities</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson Communities</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin County</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee</td>
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<td>Orange County</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boynton Beach</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellsmere</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ten water systems among the nation’s top 200 non-fluoridated water systems.

- Boca Raton WTP – Palm Beach County
- Bonita Springs Water System IN – Lee County
- Charlotte County Utilities – Charlotte County
- Deltona Lakes – Volusia County
- Hernando Co. Utilities-West – Hernando County
- Jupiter Water System, Town Of – Palm Beach County
- Orange Park Grid – Clay County
- PCUD-West – Pasco County
- Seacoast Utilities Authority – Palm Beach County
- WDW Central – Orange County