

JUNEAU FLUORIDE STUDY COMMISSION

REPORT TO ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

JULY 11, 2006

EXHIBIT C **Summaries of Actions on Fluoridation** **In Other Jurisdictions**

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Subj: other communities in AK
Date: 1/20/2005 8:19:48 AM Alaskan Standard Time
From: Bartrozell
To: deb_erickson@health.state.ak.us, ron@hansen-engineering.com, Doctor Em, bursell@gci.net
CC: Bartrozell

Deb and others: here are some notes on my conversations with municipal representatives in other Alaska communities about their decisions on fluoridation.

CITY OF KETCHIKAN: decided by city vote not to fluoridate. No studies. Issue comes up about every decade; the two sides hammer each other. The utility has taken no position on the issue. See Jamie's memo: apparently it was an initiative that was voted on.

SITKA: has fluoridated for a very long time, over 20 years. Originally water came from a river, switched to a lake in 1985 or 1986, but continued fluoridation. A few questions have been raised, but the dentists and public health services support fluoridation.

HAINES BOROUGH: do not fluoridate, never have, it has never been a controversy.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE: have fluoridated since about 1964. Question arises periodically, always brings controversy, very contentious. (I received different estimates, but an assemblyman said the question last came up in the mid-1990s; a water department person estimated the question came up every few years.) Assembly holds hearings pursuant to an ordinance. I got conflicting information on volumes. One version is that the target is 1.0 parts per million to satisfy political concerns, but actual input may be up to 1.4, or 1.66.

CITY OF FAIRBANKS: The North Star Borough does no water management. Golden Heart Utilities supplies for both city and borough. Water system was privatized in October 1997. Has fluoridated since 1962. The former College Utilities service area did not fluoridate; there were a few objections when Golden Heart took over that area and brought fluoridation. Water utility cites the support for fluoridation from the American Waterworks Assn., the State and ADA. An ordinance provides for fluoridation.

BETHEL: both water treatment plants fluoridate. The older one began in the late 1980s, the newer one has fluoridated since it came on line in 2000. 1.2 to 1.4 ppm was cited as the optimum. At times some questions have been raised about fluoridation, but the dental people are convinced it is good.

So, the practices are not uniform. In most places the issue is currently not an active controversy, but when it becomes an issue it is very contentious.

Cc. by fax to Dr. Paulson.

Thursday, January 20, 2005 America Online: Bartrozell

**PROCESSES BY WHICH SOME COMMUNITIES HAVE
DECIDED NOT TO FLUORIDATE THEIR
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY**

July-August, 2004
Jamie Bursell

Grand Island, Nebraska

I spoke via telephone to Patricia Gericke, Administrative Assistant for the Utility Department. She said the issue of whether to fluoridate the public water supply or not was put out for a vote before the citizens, and fluoridation was voted down. I have a copy of their ordinance dated May 18, 1998, and many related articles that were sent through the mail from the Grand Island Utility office. The ordinance states that it is the result of a vote of the people; however, it does not give any reasons or explanations for the decision.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

I spoke to Lisa Barbato, Principle Engineer for the City of Colorado Springs Water Planning & Design. She said they have never fluoridated the water because there is a natural amount already present in it. The City Council voted against fluoride, basing their decision on choice. She referred me to a website, csu.org, which has more information on the topic of fluoride levels in the drinking water. As a side note, Ms. Barbato said that from time to time there is a surge in interest over the fluoridation issue. Three years ago a \$1.2 million fluoride plant was built near the Air Force Academy and it has never been used.

Honolulu, Hawaii

The city website includes a copy of the ordinance of 2003 which prohibits adding fluoride to the public water supply. The ordinance sites opposition to using drinking water as a "means for delivery of chemicals for medical or dental purposes when other alternatives are available." The purpose of the ordinance is stated as "to prohibit the introduction of unnecessary chemical additives, considered to be medication, into Oahu's drinking water supply. It should not be the role of government to override an individual's freedom of choice, or right to informed consent, or compel individuals to purchase purified water to protect their own health or have peace of mind. Article XI, Section 9, of Hawaii State Constitution guarantees the individual's right to a clean and healthy environment."

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

I spoke via telephone to John, the Water Department Manager. He state that there has never been fluoride added to the water in Chippewa Falls. In April 2004, the mayor, along with a 10-person medical committee, requested that the city begin adding fluoride to the public water supply. The city looked at costs, and the main reason fluoride was voted down, was based on cost.

Ithaca, New York

I spoke to Chuck Baker, Chief Operator of the Water Plant. He said that the common council voted to not feed fluoride into the water. When I asked him why they voted this way, he said that 1) it would be expensive to upgrade and maintain the facilities and 2) there was some safety concerns by the operators who would be handling the chemical. Mr. Baker stated that the New York State Health Department promotes fluoridation, but the city of Ithaca rejects it. They do not have any reasons in writing for rejecting fluoridation.

Ketchikan, Alaska

I talked to Dorene Demmert, Engineering/Water Secretary II for Ketchikan Public Utilities. She said the ordinance is actually an initiative ordinance passed by the voters. In October 1991, 1278 people voted against fluoridation, and 701 voted for it. The ordinance states "The issue of fluoridating the domestic drinking water would affect more than the intended health of children's teeth. Fluoridating the public water supply would interfere with the individual right of each user to choose what the user wishes to consume. "

MANDATORY STATE LAWS ON FLUORIDATION

Prepared by

CDC Fluoridation Engineer

December 2000

MANDATORY STATE LAWS ON FLUORIDATION

December 1, 2000

Eleven states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have laws intended to provide statewide fluoridation. These states and the year that the fluoridation legislation was passed are: District of Columbia (1952), Connecticut (1965), Kentucky (1966), Illinois (1967), Minnesota (1967), Ohio (1969), South Dakota (1969), Georgia (1973), Nebraska (1973), California (1995), Delaware (1998), Puerto Rico (1998), and Nevada (1999).

Laws of three states, Georgia, Nebraska, and Ohio, contain provisions which allow a community to exempt itself from compliance with the State law, if a community decides it does not wish to institute this public health measure. Another state, Ohio, placed a time limit of 240 days on the period during which a referendum concerning fluoridation could be held.

Michigan passed a mandatory state law in 1968, with a lower limit population of 1,000 on the size of the community which must comply, but in 1978, changed their law from Ashall@ fluoridate to Amay@ fluoridate.

Five other states set lower limits on the size of the communities which must comply. These are: Connecticut, 20,000; Kentucky, 1500; South Dakota, 500; Ohio, systems serving 5,000; and Nevada, all counties with populations over 400,000. One state, California, sets a lower limit of 10,000 service connections (estimated 25, 000 population).

Four states which include funding provisions for fluoridation are: Delaware, California, Ohio and Georgia. Delaware provides funds for fluoridation equipment for 3 years from the date of passage of the law. California=s law cannot be enforced unless Aoutside@ funds are made available to the community for purchase, installation, and operation of the fluoridation system. Ohio provides funds for fluoridation equipment and chemicals. Georgia=s law cannot be enforced unless money is made available to the community by the state.

One state, Georgia, specifies that any person deemed allergic to fluoridated water who finds it necessary upon advice of physician or approval of the Department of Human Resources, to buy a defluoridation device, may count it as a tax deductible item.

Three states have laws which require a public vote before fluoridation can be instituted: Maine (1957), New Hampshire (1959), and Utah (1976). Delaware, which had previously passed a mandatory law in 1968, changed it to require a referendum in 1974, then changed it again to a mandatory law in 1998. Nevada, which had passed a law in 1967 requiring a public vote before fluoridation, changed their law in 1999 to mandatory fluoridation in all counties with populations greater than 400,000.

A Massachusetts law enables a community through a Board of Health order to implement fluoridation. Implementation is subject to a 90-day waiting period during which a petition for

referendum may be filed.

Kentucky statutes clearly delegate powers to the State Board of Health to adopt regulations necessary to protect the dental health of the people. Under this law, Kentucky established standards for approval of public water supplies. These administrative regulations have been challenged in the courts and upheld. The Kentucky health authorities can and do require all communities over 1,500 to fluoridate their drinking water.

Puerto Rico, by the passage of legislation in 1952, provided money for adding fluoride to the water of those aqueducts of the Island of Puerto Rico as may be suitable therefore, as a preventive to dental caries. This, in effect, made fluoridation mandatory in Puerto Rico, but it was not enforced and as of 1997, there was no water fluoridation in Puerto Rico. In September 1998, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a mandatory requirement for water fluoridation. It will be implemented in phases and by the year 2000, 75% of the population in Puerto Rico should be drinking fluoridated water.

Nevada passed their law to apply only to counties over 400,000 population and only to water systems in that county that serve a population of 100,000 or more. This applies to 4 water systems in Clark County [Las Vegas]. The law also requires an advisory question must be placed on the ballot in that county at the general election of November 7, 2000, to question if fluoridation of the water should cease in any water system in that county. State regulations required water systems in Clark County to fluoridate by March 1, 2000. Fluoridation passed in November 7, 2000.

Major Specifications of State Laws

Connecticut: Fluoridation is mandated for communities with populations of 20,000 or more and natural fluoride content of less than 0.8 mg/L.
Fluoridation levels must be maintained between 0.8-1.2 mg/L.

Kentucky: Administrative regulations states that fluoridation is required for all communities with a population of 1,500 or more.

Illinois: The law provides for addition of fluoride according to rules of the Department of Public Health.
The fluoride levels must not be less than 0.9 or more than 1.2 mg/L.
Regulations specify adding fluoride to all water supplies when the fluoride concentration is less than 0.7 mg/L.

Minnesota: Fluoridation is mandated for all communities except where natural fluoride content conforms with established regulations of the Board of Health.
Fluoride levels are to be established by Board of Health regulations.
Regulations set levels at Average concentration of 1.2 mgs. per liter[@] and

neither less than 0.9 mgs. nor more than 1.5 mgs.

- Ohio: Law mandates adding fluoride to systems supplying 5,000 or more when natural content is less than 0.8 mg/L
The system must maintain a fluoride level between 0.8 and 1.2 mg/L.
- So. Dakota: Fluoridation is mandated for all communities of 500 or more except where natural fluoride content conforms to State Department of Health regulations.
Regulations specify adding fluoride when the natural content is less than 0.9 mg/L and requires the system to maintain the fluoride concentration within a range of 0.9 mg/L to 1.7 mg/L with an average level of 1.2 mg/L.
Public vote by special election was allowed, if petition filed within 120 days of passage of the law. Special election to be held within 90-120 days after date of filing petitions. Provides for reimbursement for Actual cost of acquiring and installing equipment, excluding chemicals.@
- Georgia: Law mandates adding fluoride to all incorporated communities.
The fluoride level must be no greater than 1 ppm.@
Exemption to fluoridation is by referendum.
The law provides for non-compliance@ unless state makes funds available for the cost of the fluoridation equipment, the installation of such equipment and the materials and chemicals required for six months.@
The law provides tax deduction for cost of device to remove fluoride if person deemed allergic and advised by physician or approved by the Department of Human Resources.
- Nebraska: The law mandates adding fluoride to all political subdivisions.
It provides an exemption by adoption of an ordinance by initiative. Fluoride is not to be added if the drinking water has a concentration of 0.7 mg/L or greater.
Fluorides must be maintained in the range of 0.8-1.5 mg/L; optimum range 1.0-1.3 mg/L.
- California: Fluoridation is mandated for communities of 10,000 or more service connections.
AOutside@ funds must be found for purchase, installation, and operations of the fluoridation system.
The law does not address water supply wholesalers.
The law sets a MCL of 2.0 mg/L.
- Delaware: Fluoridation is mandated for all municipalities but not rural water districts. State funds will pay for fluoridation equipment, but not chemicals, for three years from date of passage of the law.
- Puerto Rico: Fluoridation is mandatory for all water systems, but installation will be phased in.

By the year 2000, 75% of the population should be drinking fluoridated water.

Nevada: The law applies only to counties over 400,000 population and only to water systems in that county that serve a population of 100,000 or more. This applies to 4 water systems in Clark County [Las Vegas]. It requires the fluoride level to be maintained between 0.7 mg/L and 1.2 mg/L. It also exempts any well that is less than 15% of the total average annual water production of the water system. The law also required a referendum to be held in Clark county on November 7, 2000 to determine if fluoridation should be discontinued. Fluoridation was approved on November 7, 2000.

District of Columbia: Has only one water system and it has been fluoridated since 1952.

Tom Reeves, DOH

U.S. Communities Recently Voting to Adopt Fluoridation*

Alaska	
Port Lyons	2004
Arkansas	
Eldorado	2005
Prescott	2003
Monticello (To retain)	2003
Dardanelle	2002
Rector	2002
Kimsy East	2002
Little River	2002
Berryville	2000
Benton-Washington County Water Assoc.	1999
Gentry	1999
Grand Prairie Water District	1999
Siloam Springs	1999
Arizona	
Yuma	2001
Gilbert	2000
Mesa	2000
El Mirage	1999
Mesa	1998
California	
Inglewood	2005
Stockton	2003
Salinas	2003
Metropolitan Water Dist. of Southern CA	2003
Palo Alto (To retain)	2003
Mammoth	2002
Santa Maria	2002
Escondido	2001
Santa Monica	2001
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	2001
Watsonville	2001
Sacramento County	2000
San Diego	2000
Sunnyvale	2000
Los Angeles	1999
Sacramento	1999
Yuba City	1999
Mountain View	1998
Colorado	
Fort Collins (To retain)	2003
Superior	2000
Colorado Springs	1999
Fort Morgan	1999
Canon City	1998
Florida	
Stuart	2005
Pinellas County Utilities	2003

Palm Beach County Water Utilities	2003
Jefferson Communities	2002
Martin County	2002
Bartow	2001
Chattahoochee	2001
Orange County	2001
Boynton Beach	2000
Fellsmere	2000
Flagler County	2000
Ocean Ridge	2000
Wellington	2000
Eatonville	1999
North Brevard County	1999
Wellington	1999
Bradenton	1998
Escamiba County (Pensacola)	1998
Pompano Beach	1998
Georgia	
Jeffersonville	2001
Manor Water Authority	2001
Odom	2001
Senoia	2001
Hawaii	
Lanai	2001
Indiana	
Rockville	2001
Seelyville	2001
Connersville	2000
Carlisle	1998
Iowa	
Rock Valley	2000
Kansas	
Garden City	2005
Leavenworth	2000
Hesston	1999
Kanopolis	1999
Newton	1999
Abilene	1998
Kentucky	
Arlington	2003
Louisiana	
Crowley	2004
Plaquemines Parish	1998
Maine	
Arundel	2002
Berwick	2002
Biddeford	2002
Boothbay	2002
Boothbay Harbor	2002
Kennebunk	2002
Kennebunkport	2002

Ogunquit	2002
Southport	2002
Wells	2002
York	2002
Monmouth	2001
Dover-Foxcroft	2000
Freeport	1999
South Freeport	1999
Maryland	
Cumberland	2000
Frostburg	2000
Loch Lynn	2000
Mountain Lake	2000
Boonesboro	1999
Keedysville	1999
Middletown	1999
Massachusetts	
Woburn	2002
North Attleboro	2000
Rowley	1998
Wayland	1998
Michigan	
Mt. Pleasant	2005
Grayling	2004
Union City	2004
Mississippi	
University of MS at Oxford	2005
Collinsville	2005
Pontotoc	2005
Maben	2005
Ashland	2005
Prairie Land Water Assoc.	2005
Alcorn Water Association	2004
Cason Water Association	2004
Combined Utilities	2004
Farmington Water Association	2004
Freeny Water Association	2004
Greenfield Water Association	2004
City of Iuka	2004
City of McComb	2004
Okatoma Water Association	2004
City of Petal	2004
City of Picayune	2004
Town of Port Gibson	2004
City of Richland	2004
North Lauderdale Water Association	2004
Town of Summitt	2004
Town of Tchula	2004
Topisaw Creek	2004
West Lamar Water Association	2004

Missouri		
	Carl Junction	2005
	Joplin	2004
	Webb City	2004
	Osage Beach	2001
	Boliver	2000
	Buffalo	2000
	Monett	2000
Montana		
	Chester	2001
Nebraska		
	York	2002
	Waterloo	1999
	Waverly	1998
Nevada		
	Clark County/Las Vegas (To retain)	2000
	Clark County/Las Vegas (state law passed)	1999
New Hampshire		
	Manchester	1999
New Jersey		
	Jersey City	2002
	South Brunswick	1999
New York		
	Middletown	2003
	Dansville	2000
North Carolina		
	Franklinton	1998
	MOASA/Vass	1998
	Richmond County	1998
North Dakota		
	Glen Ullin	1998
	Hebron	1998
	Hettinger	1998
	Jud	1998
	Monango	1998
	New England	1998
	Northwood	1998
	Reeder	1998
Ohio		
	Delaware	2000
Oklahoma		
	Haskell County	2005
	Coalgate	2001
	Pittsburg	2001
	Pittsburg County Rural Water District	2001
	City of Woodward	2000
	Pittsburg County Public Works Authority	2000
	Okemah	1999
	Pittsburg County Water Authority	1999

Oregon		
	Beaverton	2002
	Lebanon	2000
Pennsylvania		
	Erie	2001
	Allentown	1999
	Allentown	1998
Texas		
	Alamo Heights	2004
	Abilene	2000
	San Antonio	2000
Utah		
	Salt Lake County (Salt Lake City)	2000
	Davis County (Layton)	2000
Vermont		
	Pownal	2000
	Hinesburg	1999
	Randolph	1998
Washington		
	Lakewood	2004
	Sultan	2003
	Port Angeles	2003
	Pierce County	2002
	Puyallup	2002
	Aberdeen	1998
	Pasco	1998
	Yakima County	1999
Wisconsin		
	Mellen	2002
	Arena	2001
	Horicon (to retain)	2001
	Lake Delton	2001
	Hurley	1999
	LaValle	1998
	Merrimac	1998
	Rock Springs	1998

*1999 – 2006 ADA/ASTDD/CDC Fluoridation Awards Brochure

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Communities which have Rejected Fluoridation Since 1990

"In about 60% of 2000 referenda held in the U.S. since 1950, fluoridation has been voted down." - Zev Ramba, Washington Bureau Editor of AGD Impact (the publication of the Academy of General Dentistry). Quoted in the Chemical & Engineering News (8/1/88).

"Avoid a referendum. The statistics are that 3 out of 4 fluoridation referenda fail."- Susan Allen, RDH, BS Fluoridation Coordinator, Public Health Dental Program, State Health Office, Florida. May 7, 1990.

"The fact that nearly 3 out of every 5 communities which vote on the issue have rejected fluoridation, year after year, does in all likelihood represent a collective judgment on the part of the public that, when all things are considered, fluoridation is not an acceptable public health measure." - Edward Groth III, PhD Dissertation, Stanford University, May 1973

"The big cities in the United States were mostly fluoridated by executive action in such a way as to avoid public referenda." - James M. Dunning, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, 1984. (Quote from: Social Science & Medicine 1984, vol. 19, page 1245.)

Hampton, Iowa December 13, 2005

Golden, British Columbia, Canada	November 19, 2005
Bellingham, Washington State	November 8, 2005
Springfield, Ohio	November 8, 2005
Xenia, Ohio	November 8, 2005
Tooele, Utah	November 8, 2005
Mono County, California	November 8, 2005
Homer, New York	November 1, 2005
Hood River, Oregon	May 2005
Neosho, Missouri	April 5, 2005
Pagosa Springs, Colorado	March 2005
Snohomish, Washington State	January 2005
Lancaster, Ohio	November 2, 2004
Hutchinson, Kansas	November 2, 2004
Clarksdale, Mississippi	October 25, 2004
Milton, Washington State	September 20, 2004
Telluride, Colorado	September 2004
Sumner, Washington State	August 2, 2004
South Blount Water District, Tennessee	June 2004
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin	April 2004
Honolulu, Hawaii	January 28, 2004
Lancaster, Ohio	January 12, 2004
Burns Lake, British Columbia, Canada	June 25, 2003
Dutton-Dunwich, Ontario, Canada	June 2003
West Elgin, Ontario, Canada	June 2003

Sequim, Washington State	May 7, 2003
York, Nebraska	May 6, 2003
Columbiana, Alabama	May 2003
Canton, New York	February 18, 2003
Shaler, Pennsylvania	February 11, 2003
Billings, Montana	November 5, 2002
Kalispell, Montana	November 5, 2002
Washoe County, Nevada	November 5, 2002
Methuen, Massachusetts	November 5, 2002
Redding, California	November 5, 2002
Watsonville, California	November 5, 2002
Texarkana, Arkansas	November 5, 2002
Ashdown, Arkansas	November 5, 2002
Oneida, New York	August 6, 2002
Franklin, North Carolina	May 2002
Plainville, Massachusetts	April 1, 2002
Monroe, Louisiana	February 26, 2002
Colorado Springs, Colorado	January 16, 2002
Kennewick, Washington	January 15, 2002
Benninton, Vermont	January 8, 2002
Lanai, Hawaii	January 2002
Cobalt, Ontario, Canada	December 11, 2001
Erie, Colorado	November 2001
Modesto, California	November 7, 2001
Worcester, Massachusetts	November 7, 2001
Flagstaff, Arizona	November 7, 2001
Sutherlin, Oregon	November 7, 2001
Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada	October 13, 2001
White Salmon, Washington	September 2001
Goldendale, Washington	September 2001
Bishopville, South Carolina	June 2001
Harper, Kansas	May 31, 2001
Brewster, Massachusetts	May 15, 2001
McPherson, Kansas	April 3, 2001
Norridgewock, Maine	May 5, 2001
Blue River, Wisconsin	February 2001
Willamina, Oregon	January 2001
Ithaca, New York	November 7, 2000
Spokane, Washington	November 7, 2000
Brattleboro, Vermont	November 7, 2000
Wenatchee, Washington	November 7, 2000
Shawano, Wisconsin	November 7, 2000
Nibly City, Utah	November 7, 2000

Hyrum City, Utah	November 7, 2000
Providence City, Utah	November 7, 2000
Smithfield City, Utah	November 7, 2000
Logan City, Utah	November 7, 2000
River Heights, Utah	November 7, 2000
Pequannock, New Jersey	November 7, 2000
Ozark, Missouri	November 7, 2000
Wooster, Ohio	November 7, 2000
Squamish, British Columbia, Canada	October 16, 2000
Woodside, California	September 2000
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri	August 8, 2000
Winfield, Kansas	March 6, 2000
Wilmington, Massachusetts	February 15, 2000
Santa Barbara, California	November 23, 1999
Johnstown, New York	November 19, 1999
Wichita, Kansas	October 26, 1999
Boca Raton, Florida	October 25, 1999
El Carjon, California	April 27, 1999
Escondido, California	April 7, 1999
Helix Water District, California	April 7, 1999
Lakeside Water District, California	April 6, 1999
Hutchinson, Kansas	March 30, 1999
Riverview Water District, California	March 24, 1999
La Mesa, California	March 9, 1999
Santa Cruz, California	March 4, 1999...banned
Bremerton, California	February 2, 1999
Olympia, Washington	December 15, 1999
Seward, Nebraska	November 3, 1998
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada	July 28, 1998... quit after 30 years
Grand Island, Nebraska	May 13, 1998... quit
Norfolk, Nebraska	May 13, 1998
North Platte, Nebraska	May 13, 1998
Washington, Missouri	April 7, 1998
Kitmat, British Columbia, Canada, Canada	March 1998... quit
Hot Springs, Arkansas	February 1998
Ridgefield, Oregon	December 22, 1997
Largo, Florida	July 15, 1997
Clearwater, Florida	July 15, 1997
North Redington Beach, Florida	July 15, 1997
Amsterdam, New York	May 21, 1997
Suisun City, California	May 1, 1997
Yardly, Pennsylvania	April 16, 1997
Village of Orfordville, Wisconsin	December 9, 1996

Western Nassau County, New York	November 21, 1996... quit after 23 years
Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada	November 16, 1996... quit after 42 years
Gothenberg, Nebraska	December 1996
Bloomer, Wisconsin	November 6, 1996
Kodiak, Alaska	July 12, 1996
Carle Place, New York	February 1, 1996... quit
Winter Springs, Florida	January 10, 1996
Pasco, Florida	December 14, 1995
York, Pennsylvania	July 29, 1995
Thurmont, Maryland	February 3, 1994
Albany, New York	December 8, 1994
Middletown, Maryland	November 1993... quit
Barnstable, (Cape Cod) Massachusetts	November 4, 1993
Wagoner, Oklahoma	June 17, 1993
Redwood Valley, California	February 6, 1993
Los Altos Hills (Purissima) California	1993
Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada	April 1993... quit after 33 years
Port Hardy, British Columbia, Canada	November 1993... quit after 19 years
Squamish, British Columbia, Canada	November 1993... quit after 20 years
Fort Smith, Arkansas	November 3, 1992
Milltown, Wisconsin	October 17, 1992
Bellingham, Washington	May 19, 1992
Comox/Courtenay, British Columbia, Canada	February 1992
Palm Beach County, Florida	October 22, 1991
Ketchikan, Alaska	October 2, 1991
Suffolk County, New York	August 15, 1991
Davis, California	December 14, 1990... 5th rejection
Morgan Hill, California	March 7, 1990... quit

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