

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2023

23-0010

QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL/VIDEO CONFERENCE
COUNCILMEMBER ADAM BAZALDUA, PRESIDING

PRESENT: [7] Bazaldua, *Resendez, Gracey (**9:17 a.m.), Blackmon, Schultz, Willis,
Ridley

ABSENT: [0]

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 a.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

The meeting agenda, posted in accordance with Chapter 551, "OPEN MEETINGS," of the Texas Government Code, was presented.

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 10:53 a.m.

Chair

ATTEST:

City Secretary Staff

Date Approved

The agenda is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT A.

The actions taken on each matter considered by the committee are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT B.

The briefing materials are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT C.

***Note: Members of the Committee participated in this meeting by video conference.**

**** Note: Indicates arrival time after meeting called to order/reconvened.**

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2023

EXHIBIT A

RECEIVED

2023 OCT 13 AM 8:20

**CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS**

City of Dallas

*1500 Marilla Street,
Council Chambers, 6th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75201*

Public Notice

230904

POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX



Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee

October 16, 2023

9:00 AM

2023 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

COUNCIL COMMITTEE	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Atkins (C), Narvaez (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Ridley, Stewart, West	GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT West (C), Blackmon (VC), Mendelsohn, Moreno, Resendez
HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS SOLUTIONS Moreno (C), Mendelsohn (VC), Gracey, West, Willis	PARKS, TRAILS, AND THE ENVIRONMENT Stewart (C), Moreno (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Blackmon, Narvaez, West
PUBLIC SAFETY Mendelsohn (C), Stewart (VC), Atkins, Moreno, Willis	QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE Bazaldua (C), Resendez (VC), Blackmon, Gracey, Ridley, Schultz, Willis
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Narvaez (C), Gracey (VC), Atkins, Mendelsohn, Resendez, Schultz, Stewart	WORKFORCE, EDUCATION, AND EQUITY Schultz (C), Arnold (VC), Bazaldua, Blackmon, Resendez, Ridley, Willis
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS Atkins (C), Mendelsohn, Moreno,	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GENERAL INVESTIGATING AND ETHICS Mendelsohn (C), Gracey, Johnson, Schultz, Stewart
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS Ridley (C), Resendez, West	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS Mendelsohn (C), Atkins, Gracey, Narvaez, Stewart
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS Atkins (C), Blackmon, Mendelsohn, Moreno, Resendez, Stewart, West, Willis	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL SPORTS RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION Gracey (C), Blackmon, Johnson, Moreno, Narvaez, Resendez, Schultz

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

Note: A quorum of the Dallas City Council may attend this Council Committee meeting.

General Information

The Dallas Council Committees regularly meet on Mondays beginning at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 6th floor, City Hall, 1500 Marilla. Council Committee agenda meetings are broadcast live on bit.ly/cityofdallastv and on Time Warner City Cable Channel 16.

Sign interpreters are available upon request with a 48-hour advance notice by calling (214) 670-5208 V/TDD. The City of Dallas is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. **The Council agenda is available in alternative formats upon request.**

If you have any questions about this agenda or comments or complaints about city services, call 311.

Rules of Courtesy

City Council meetings bring together citizens of many varied interests and ideas. To insure fairness and orderly meetings, the Council has adopted rules of courtesy which apply to all members of the Council, administrative staff, news media, citizens and visitors. These procedures provide:

- That no one shall delay or interrupt the proceedings, or refuse to obey the orders of the presiding officer.
- All persons should refrain from private conversation, eating, drinking and smoking while in the Council Chamber.
- Posters or placards must remain outside the Council Chamber.
- No cellular phones or audible beepers allowed in Council Chamber while City Council is in session.

"Citizens and other visitors attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of propriety, decorum and good conduct applicable to members of the City Council. Any person making personal, impertinent, profane or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council or while attending the City Council meeting shall be removed from the room if the sergeant-at-arms is so directed by the presiding officer, and the person shall be barred from further audience before the City Council during that session of the City Council. If the presiding officer fails to act, any member of the City Council may move to require enforcement of the rules, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the City Council shall require the presiding officer to act." Section 3.3(c) of the City Council Rules of Procedure.

Información General

Los Comités del Concejo de la Ciudad de Dallas se reúnen regularmente los lunes en la Cámara del consejo en el sexto piso del Ayuntamiento, 1500 Marilla, a partir de las 9:00 a.m. y la 1:00 p.m. Las reuniones de la agenda del Comité del Consejo se transmiten en vivo por la estación de bit.ly/cityofdallastv y por cablevisión en la estación *Time Warner City Cable* Canal 16.

Intérpretes para personas con impedimentos auditivos están disponibles si lo solicita con 48 horas de anticipación llamando al (214) 670-5208 (aparato auditivo V/TDD). La Ciudad de Dallas se esfuerza por cumplir con el decreto que protege a las personas con impedimentos, *Americans with Disabilities Act*. **La agenda del Ayuntamiento está disponible en formatos alternos si lo solicita.**

Si tiene preguntas sobre esta agenda, o si desea hacer comentarios o presentar quejas con respecto a servicios de la Ciudad, llame al 311.

Reglas de Cortesía

Las asambleas del Ayuntamiento Municipal reúnen a ciudadanos de diversos intereses e ideologías. Para asegurar la imparcialidad y el orden durante las asambleas, el Ayuntamiento ha adoptado ciertas reglas de cortesía que aplican a todos los miembros del Ayuntamiento, al personal administrativo, personal de los medios de comunicación, a los ciudadanos, y a visitantes. Estos reglamentos establecen lo siguiente:

- Ninguna persona retrasará o interrumpirá los procedimientos, o se negará a obedecer las órdenes del oficial que preside la asamblea.
- Todas las personas deben abstenerse de entablar conversaciones, comer, beber y fumar dentro de la cámara del Ayuntamiento.
- Anuncios y pancartas deben permanecer fuera de la cámara del Ayuntamiento.
- No se permite usar teléfonos celulares o enlaces electrónicos (*paggers*) audibles en la cámara del Ayuntamiento durante audiencias del Ayuntamiento Municipal

"Los ciudadanos y visitantes presentes durante las asambleas del Ayuntamiento Municipal deben de obedecer las mismas reglas de comportamiento, decoro y buena conducta que se aplican a los miembros del Ayuntamiento Municipal. Cualquier persona que haga comentarios impertinentes, utilice vocabulario obsceno o difamatorio, o que al dirigirse al Ayuntamiento lo haga en forma escandalosa, o si causa disturbio durante la asamblea del Ayuntamiento Municipal, será expulsada de la cámara si el oficial que este presidiendo la asamblea así lo ordena. Además, se le prohibirá continuar participando en la audiencia ante el Ayuntamiento Municipal. Si el oficial que preside la asamblea no toma acción, cualquier otro miembro del Ayuntamiento Municipal puede tomar medidas para hacer cumplir las reglas establecidas, y el voto afirmativo de la mayoría del Ayuntamiento Municipal precisará al oficial que este presidiendo la sesión a tomar acción." Según la sección 3.3 (c) de las reglas de procedimientos del Ayuntamiento.

Handgun Prohibition Notice for Meetings of Governmental Entities

"Pursuant to Section 30.06, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with a concealed handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a concealed handgun."

"De acuerdo con la sección 30.06 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola oculta), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola oculta."

"Pursuant to Section 30.07, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with an openly carried handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a handgun that is carried openly."

"De acuerdo con la sección 30.07 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola a la vista), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola a la vista."

"Pursuant to Section 46.03, Penal Code (places weapons prohibited), a person may not carry a firearm or other weapon into any open meeting on this property."

"De conformidad con la Sección 46.03, Código Penal (coloca armas prohibidas), una persona no puede llevar un arma de fuego u otra arma a ninguna reunión abierta en esta propiedad."

The City Council Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee meeting will be held by videoconference and in the Council Chambers, 6th Floor at City Hall.

The public is encouraged to attend the meeting virtually; however, City Hall is available for those wishing to attend the meeting in person following all current pandemic-related public health protocols.

The following videoconference link is available to the public to listen to the meeting and Public Affairs and Outreach will also stream the City Council Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee on Spectrum Cable Channels 16 (English) and 95 (Spanish) and [bit.ly/cityofdallastv](https://cityofdallas.tv):

<https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=m887fe13240c01d64e7361e07938a4bfc>

Call to Order

MINUTES

- A. [23-2704](#) Approval of the September 18, 2023 Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee Meeting Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

BRIEFING ITEMS

- B. [23-2673](#) Community Water Fluoridation in Dallas
[Sarah Standifer, Director (I), Dallas Water Utilities; Sally Wright, Assistant Director, Dallas Water Utilities; Dr. Mary Swift, Chair, Texas Dental Association Community Water Fluoride Committee; Dr. Johnny Johnson, Jr., President, American Fluoridation Society; Dr. Philip Huang, Director and Health Authority, Dallas County Health and Human Services; Dr. Anh Nguyen, Dallas County Health and Human Services]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

BRIEFING MEMOS

- C. [23-2703](#) Amendment of Private Premises Definition in Anti-Litter Regulations
[Jeremy Reed, Assistant Director, Code Compliance]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- D. [23-2705](#) Code Compliance Performance Dashboard
[Dr. Brita Andercheck, Director, Office of Data Analytics and Business Intelligence]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

ADJOURNMENT

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

A closed executive session may be held if the discussion of any of the above agenda items concerns one of the following:

1. seeking the advice of its attorney about pending or contemplated litigation, settlement offers, or any matter in which the duty of the attorney to the City Council under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas clearly conflicts with the Texas Open Meetings Act. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.071]
2. deliberating the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.072]
3. deliberating a negotiated contract for a prospective gift or donation to the city if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.073]
4. deliberating the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of a public officer or employee; or to hear a complaint or charge against an officer or employee unless the officer or employee who is the subject of the deliberation or hearing requests a public hearing. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.074]
5. deliberating the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation, of security personnel or devices. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.076]
6. discussing or deliberating commercial or financial information that the city has received from a business prospect that the city seeks to have locate, stay or expand in or near the city and with which the city is conducting economic development negotiations; or deliberating the offer of a financial or other incentive to a business prospect. [Tex Govt. Code §551.087]
7. deliberating security assessments or deployments relating to information resources technology, network security information, or the deployment or specific occasions for implementations of security personnel, critical infrastructure, or security devices. [Tex Govt. Code §551.089]

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2023

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 16, 2023

Item A: Approval of the September 18, 2023 Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee Meeting Minutes

Councilmember Schultz moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

Motion seconded by Councilmember Ridley and unanimously adopted. (Gracey absent when vote taken)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 16, 2023

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item B: Community Water Fluoridation in Dallas

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Sarah Standifer, Director (I), Dallas Water Utilities;
- Sally Wright, Assistant Director, Dallas Water Utilities;
- Dr. Mary Swift, Chair, Texas Dental Association Community Water Fluoride Committee;
- Dr. Johnny Johnson, Jr., President, American Fluoridation Society;
- Dr. Philip Huang, Director and Health Authority, Dallas County Health and Human Services; and
- Dr. Anh Nguyen, Dallas County Health and Human Services

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 16, 2023

BRIEFING MEMOS

Item C: Amendment of Private Premises Definition in Anti-Litter Regulations

Item D: Code Compliance Performance Dashboard

The committee discussed the items.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2023

EXHIBIT C



City of Dallas

Dallas Water Utilities: Community Water Fluoridation in Dallas, Texas

**Quality of Life, Arts & Culture Committee
October 16, 2023**

Sarah Standifer, Director (I)
Sally U. Wright, Assistant Director
Dallas Water Utilities

Dr. Mary Swift, DDS
Texas Dental Association

Dr. Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS
American Board of Pediatric Dentistry
President, American Fluoridation Society

Dr. Philip Huang, MD, MPH, Director – Health Authority
Dr. Anh Nguyen, MD
Dallas County Health and Human Services

Purpose



- Provide information on the history, application process and cost of adding fluoride to Dallas' drinking water. Also, provide data on community fluoridation related to oral health and general health due to fluoride ingestion.



Presentation Overview



- Fluoride Sources and Purpose
- Dallas' Community Water Fluoridation
- Scientific Evaluations and Panel Discussion
 - Oral Health Community
 - Medical & Public Health Community
- Appendix





Fluoride Sources and Purpose



Fluoride – Sources



- Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral
- Primary sources of fluoride:
 - Naturally present in raw, untreated water
 - Added to drinking water
 - Toothpaste
 - Dental products, such as mouthwash
 - Dental treatment applications
 - Naturally occurs in some foods



Fluoride – Purpose



- Bacteria present on teeth consumes sugars to produce acids that remove minerals from the surface of teeth
- Fluoride re-mineralizes tooth surfaces by binding with tooth enamel and producing a much harder mineral
- The harder mineral is more resistant to tooth decay and can prevent or lessen cavities





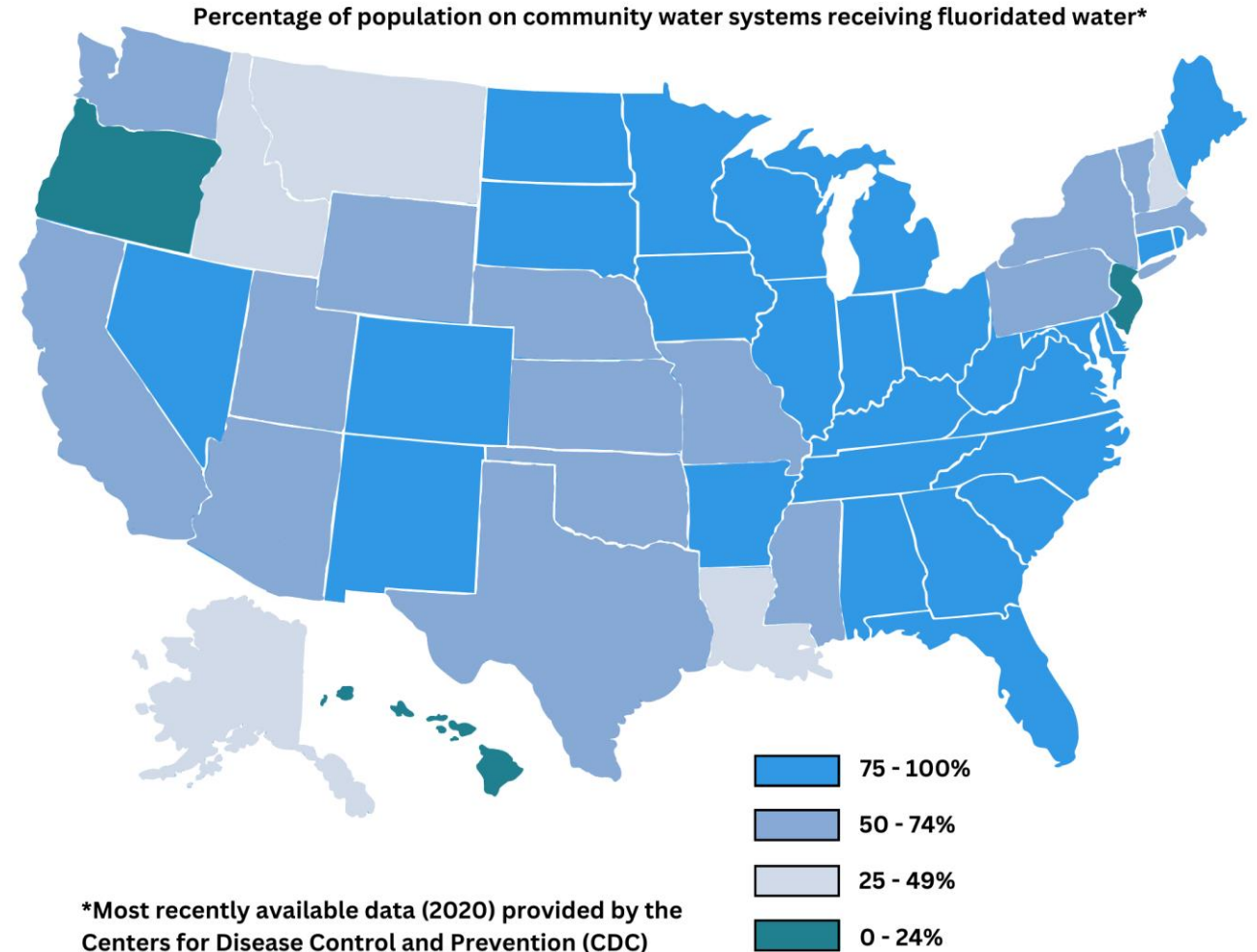
Community Water Fluoridation in Dallas



Community Water Fluoridation - History



- Water fluoridation was endorsed by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1950. Thereby, community fluoridation is the addition of fluoride to the public water supply
- Intent is to increase natural fluoride levels to recommended levels to prevent tooth decay in children and adults
- In 2020, 72.7% of the U.S. population on public water systems, or a total of 209 million people, had access to fluoridated water



Dallas Water Fluoridation - History



- August 9, 1965 - City Council Resolution #65-4382 authorized the City Manager to proceed with fluoridation of the City's drinking water supply by a vote of 6 to 3
 - Subsequently, a petition signed by less than 15%, but more than 5%, of qualified Dallas voters was filed with the City Secretary requesting a referendum
- January 3, 1966 - Dallas City Council passed Ordinance #11317, which authorized the City to hold a special election to determine whether or not to make it unlawful for the City of Dallas or its employees to add fluoride in water distributed or furnished for domestic use by the Dallas City Waterworks within the City of Dallas
- January 29, 1966 - City of Dallas held a special election where citizens voted against the proposition (27,089 to 10,940)
- August 12, 1966 – Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) began adding fluoride at all three water treatment plants consistent with the August 9, 1965, Resolution#65-4382



Dallas Water Fluoridation – Product



- Fluoride is added in the DWU treatment process as hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFS), a colorless liquid acid
- HFS dissociates in water to release fluoride ion
- When used for drinking water use, fluoride cannot be manufactured from any recycled source
- HFS purchased by DWU is:
 - Certified for use in drinking water by NSF (formally known as the National Sanitation Foundation)
 - Certified for use in drinking water by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
 - Conforms to the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard for Fluorosilicic Acid, B703-19



Dallas Water Fluoridation – Application Process



- Fluoride appears naturally in Dallas' raw water supplies ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Dallas supplements natural fluoride found in raw water to optimal levels in drinking water to prevent tooth decay
- Carefully metered, HFS is applied based on raw water fluoride content, plant production rates and strength of product
- Fluoride levels are continuously monitored using on-line meters and laboratory verified daily



Dallas Water Fluoridation - Costs



- Dallas' current contract for hydrofluorosilicic acid is \$500 per ton or \$0.25 per pound
- Dallas has an average feed rate of 14 lb/MG for a cost ranging from \$2.25 to \$4.17 per million gallons treated
- Dallas spends approximately \$500,000 annually to fluoridate water for 2.6 million consumers, equating to approximately \$0.20 cents per person per year



Dallas Water Fluoridation – Communities Served



Dallas Water Utilities is a regional water provider serving 1.3 million City of Dallas residents and an additional 1.3 million wholesale treated water customers in 23 communities located throughout North Central Texas.

- Addison
- Balch Springs
- Carrollton
- Cedar Hill
- Cockrell Hill
- Combine WSC
- Coppell
- Desoto
- Duncanville
- Ellis Co. WCID #1
- Farmers Branch
- Flower Mound
- Glenn Heights
- Grand Prairie
- Hutchins
- Irving
- Lancaster
- Lewisville
- Ovilla
- Red Oak
- Seagoville
- The Colony
- DFW Int'l Airport





Oral Health Community

Dr. Mary Swift, MS DDS
Community Fluoride Committee
Texas Dental Association





City of Dallas

Dallas Water Utilities: Community Water Fluoridation in Dallas, Texas

Quality of Life, Arts & Culture Committee October 16, 2023

Sarah Standifer, Director (I)
Sally U. Wright, Assistant Director
Dallas Water Utilities

Dr. Mary Swift, DDS
Texas Dental Association

Dr. Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS
American Board of Pediatric Dentistry
President, American Fluoridation Society

Dr. Philip Huang, MD, MPH, Director – Health Authority
Dr. Anh Nguyen, MD
Dallas County Health and Human Services

Objectives

1. Provide a **quick overview** of fluoride and fluoridation
2. Identify **the hidden costs** that tooth decay can have
3. Share evidence on the **benefits** of water fluoridation
4. Share evidence on the **safety** of water fluoridation
5. Welcome your questions

Building a healthy community

What is fluoride and what is water fluoridation?

Nature's way to prevent tooth decay

- Fluoride is a **mineral** found naturally in all bodies of water
 - Ocean water contains 0.8 to 1.4 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride.
 - The recommended level for preventing dental cavities is 0.7 mg/L.
- Nearly 3 in 4 U.S. residents (73%) who are served by a community water system receive water that is fluoridated.

Water fluoridation in Texas

- Of all Texans whose homes are connected to public water systems, **73%** receive drinking water that is fluoridated to protect their teeth.
- In all, **19 million-plus Texans** benefit from drinking or cooking with fluoridated water.

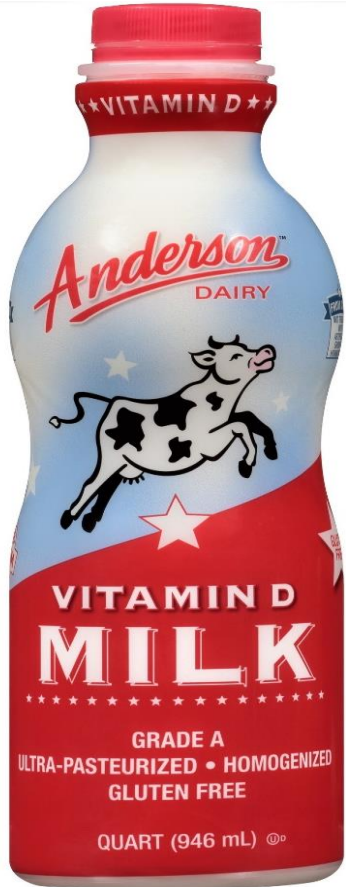


Reducing dental cavities

- ▶ Experts: Fluoridated water reduces tooth decay by **25%** over a person's lifetime — both children and adults benefit.
- ▶ Fluoride makes tooth enamel more resistant to decay through two ways:
 - **Topical:** Trace levels of fluoride enter the mouth and combine with saliva to reach the enamel of teeth
 - **Ingested:** The fluoride that is swallowed benefits teeth even before teeth are fully formed



Fortifying foods and drinks to improve health



Fortifying foods and drinks is an American tradition:

- **Iodine** is added to table salt
- **Vitamin D** is added to milk
- **Folic acid** is added to breads and cereals
- **Calcium** is added to orange juice
- **Chlorine** is added to drinking water
- **Fluoride** is added to drinking water

Fewer cavities, lower treatment costs

- Research: The lifetime cost of a decayed tooth is **\$6,160**.
- Even people who have dental insurance must bear some treatment costs as an out-of-pocket expense.
- A Texas study found that water fluoridation saves the state Medicaid program **\$24 per child, per year**.



(Sources: Northeast Delta Dental, "The true cost of a cavity," an analysis of dental claims data, reviewed and updated on February 9, 2021; Water Fluoridation Costs in Texas, Texas Healthy Steps, a study conducted to comply with House Concurrent Resolution 145 of the 75th Texas Legislature, May 2000.)

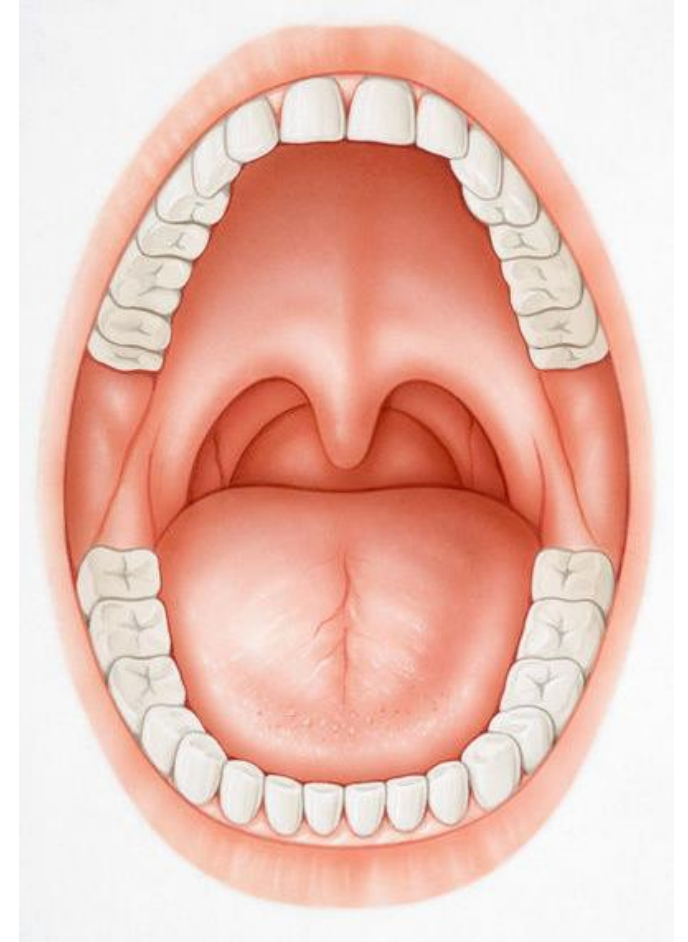
Building a healthy community

**So how do we know
that fluoridation
is important?**

A quick history of tooth decay

- In the early 1960s, U.S. health officials conducted a national survey on adults' dental health.
- All of these Americans reached adulthood *before* fluoride was widely available in tap water or toothpaste.

Can you guess how many cavities the average adult had back then?

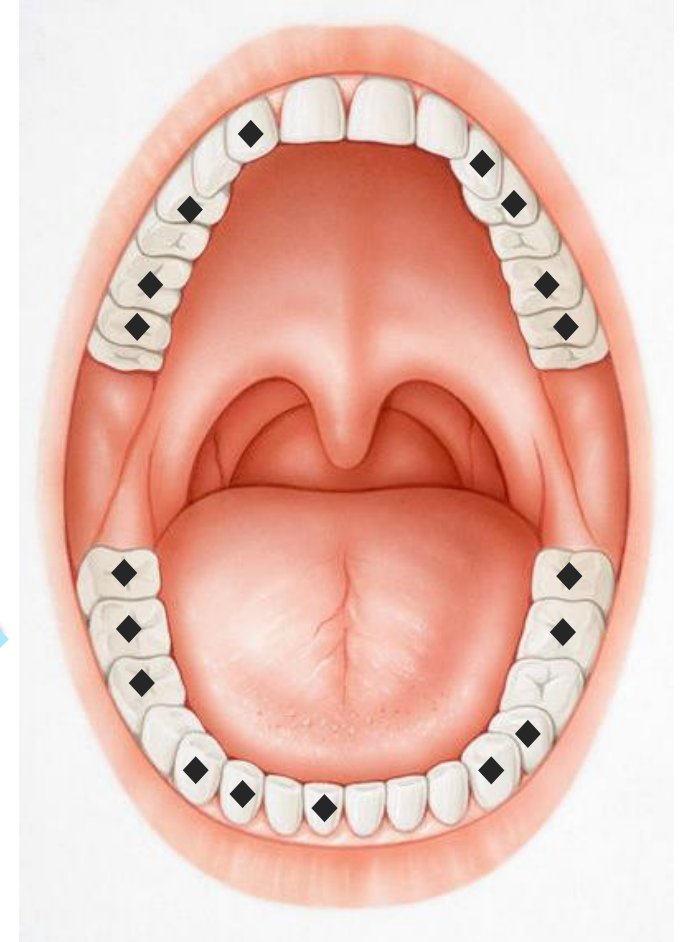


(Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Decayed, Missing, and Filled Teeth in Adults: United States, 1960–1962," issued in 1967, reprinted in August 1973 as DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1278. Note: The precise average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth per US adult was 17.9.)

A quick history of tooth decay

- In the early 1960s, U.S. health officials conducted a national survey on adults' dental health.
- All of these Americans reached adulthood *before* fluoride was widely available in tap water or toothpaste.

The average U.S. adult had **18 decayed, missing or filled teeth**



(Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Decayed, Missing, and Filled Teeth in Adults: United States, 1960–1962," issued in 1967, reprinted in August 1973 as DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1278. Note: The precise average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth per US adult was 17.9.)

Both forms of fluoride are needed



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

Community Water Fluoridation

What is community water fluoridation?

+

Does my public water system add fluoride to the water?

+

If I am drinking water with fluoride, why do I also need to brush with toothpaste that contains fluoride?

—

Both drinking water and toothpaste with fluoride provide important and complementary benefits. Fluoridated water keeps a low level of fluoride in saliva and dental plaque all day. The much higher concentration of fluoride in toothpaste offers additional benefit. Fluoride slows the activity of bacteria that cause decay and combines with enamel on the tooth surface to make it stronger and better able to resist decay. Together, the two sources offer more protection than using either one alone.

Toothbrushing alone isn't enough

How do we know that?

- Because several studies have compared children's dental health in fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities.
- These studies show that fluoridated communities have **fewer cavities**.



Research from Alaska

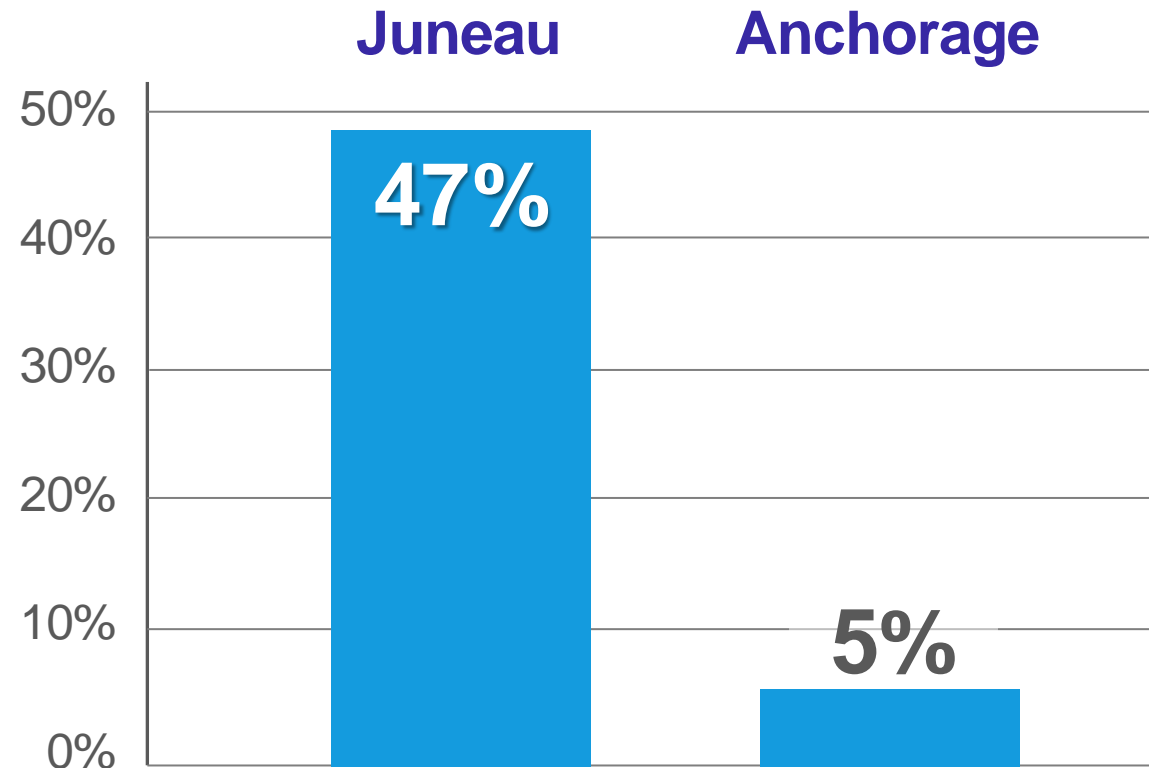
- When both cities were fluoridated, **Juneau** (\$344) and **Anchorage** (\$369) had similar average costs for treating cavities in low-income children.
- In 2007, Juneau officials ended water fluoridation. But the city of Anchorage continued fluoridation and still does so.
- Researchers wanted to know what effect this had on children's dental health.



(Source: J. Meyer et al., "The Impact of Water Fluoridation on Medicaid-Eligible Children and Adolescents in Alaska," *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 2022; the costs provided on this slide are for 2003, a year when both cities engaged in water fluoridation.)

Dental treatment costs soar in Juneau

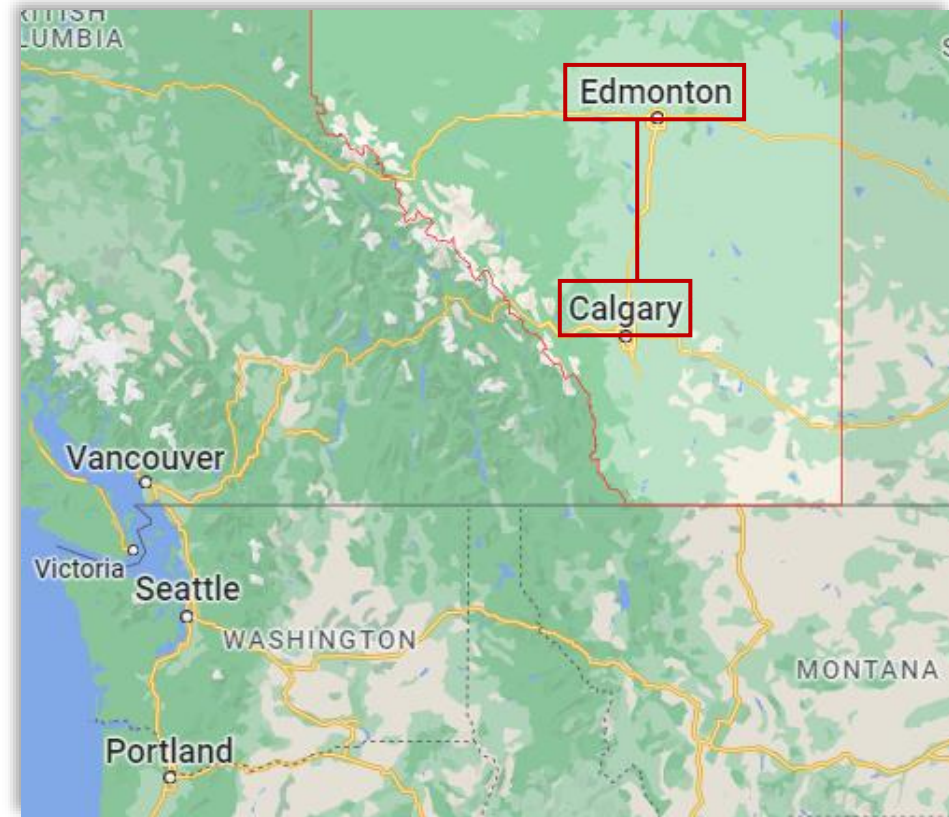
9 years after Juneau ended fluoridation, this is what happened to the **average cost per child for cavity treatments**:



(Source: J. Meyer et al., "The Impact of Water Fluoridation on Medicaid-Eligible Children and Adolescents in Alaska," Journal of Primary Prevention, 2022; for this bar graph, the average Medicaid costs were rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.)

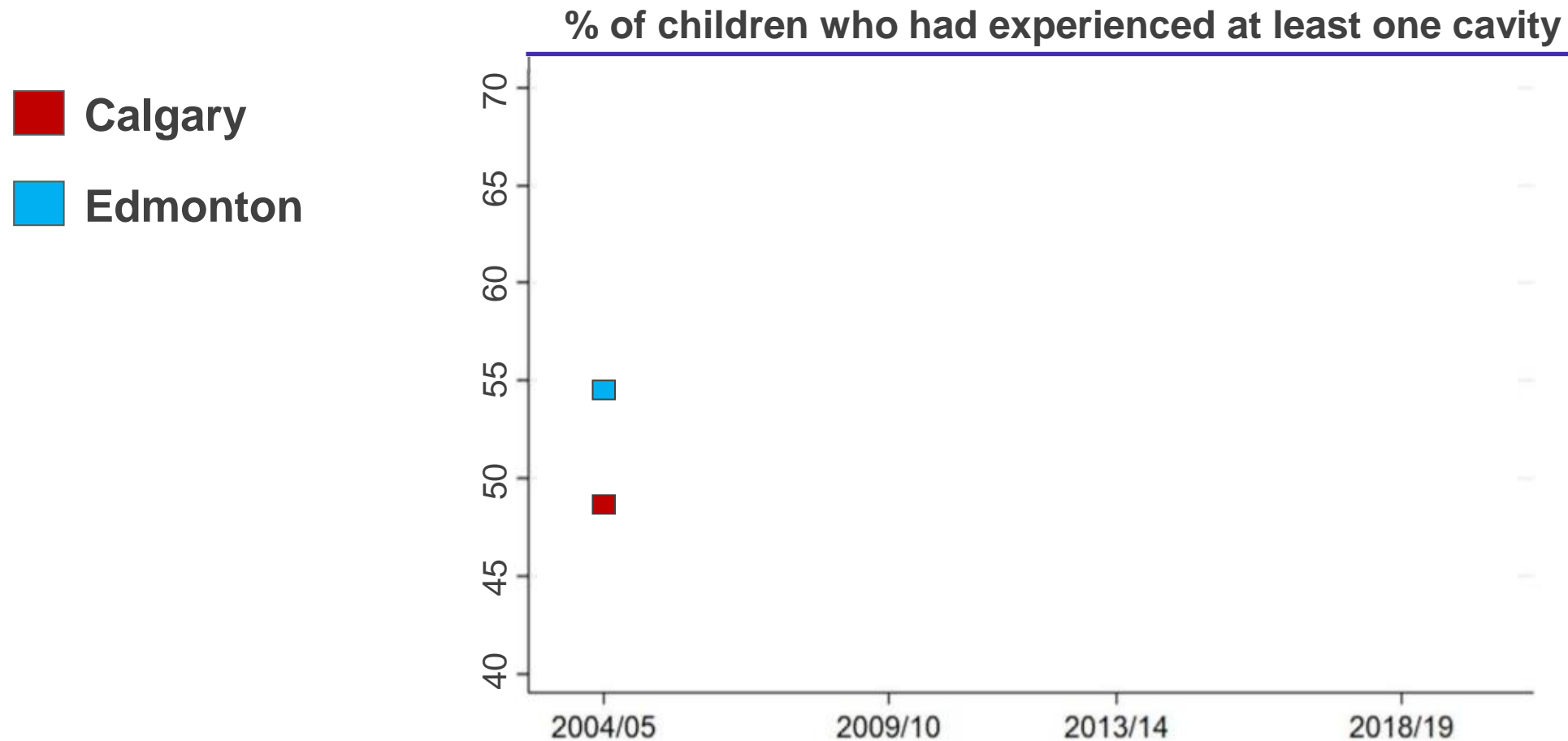
Research from Canada

- These two cities in Canada used to fluoridate their drinking water. But one of them later stopped.
- Researchers wanted to see what effect this had on dental health.



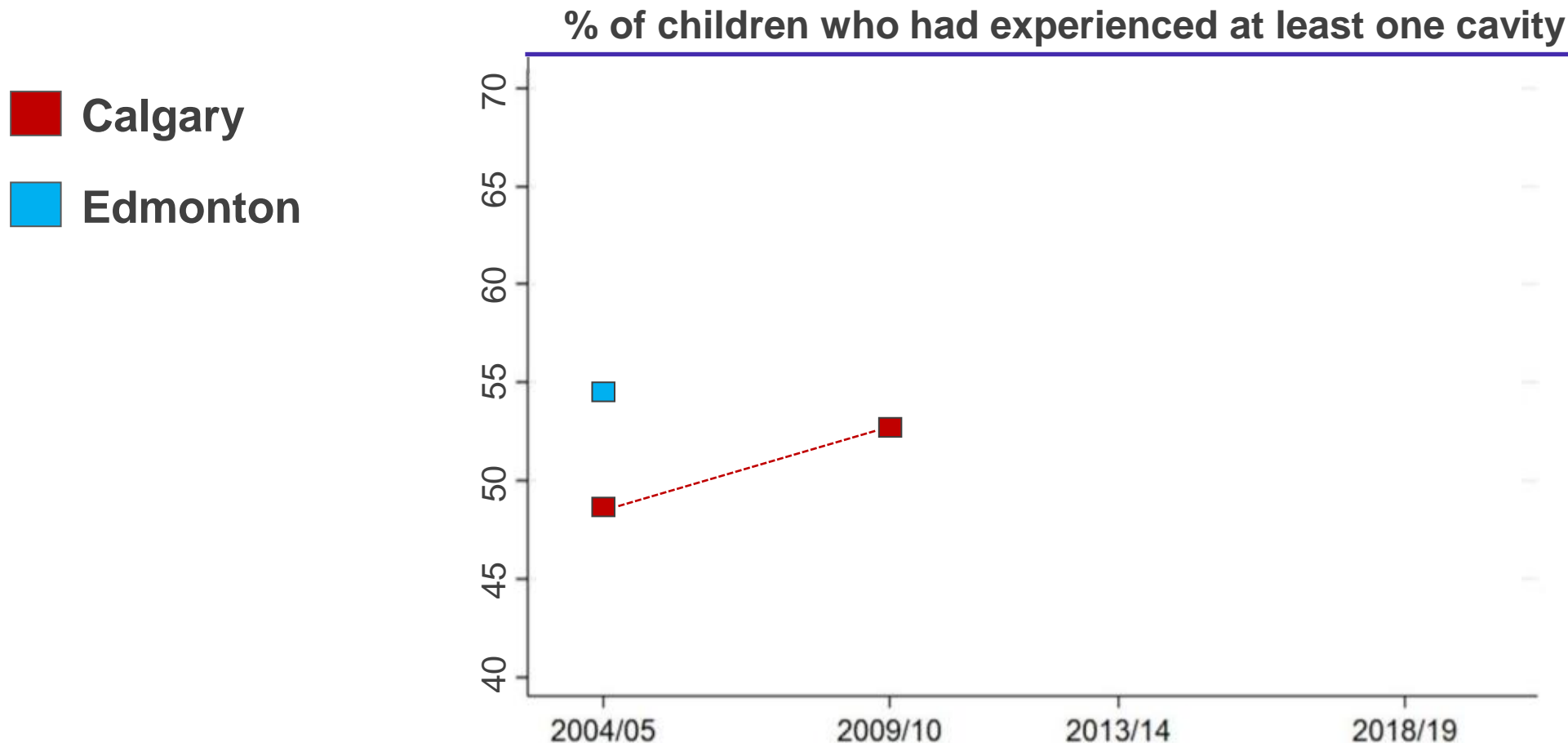
Here is what research showed

Researchers tracked the rate of decayed, extracted, missing or filled primary teeth (2nd grade children)



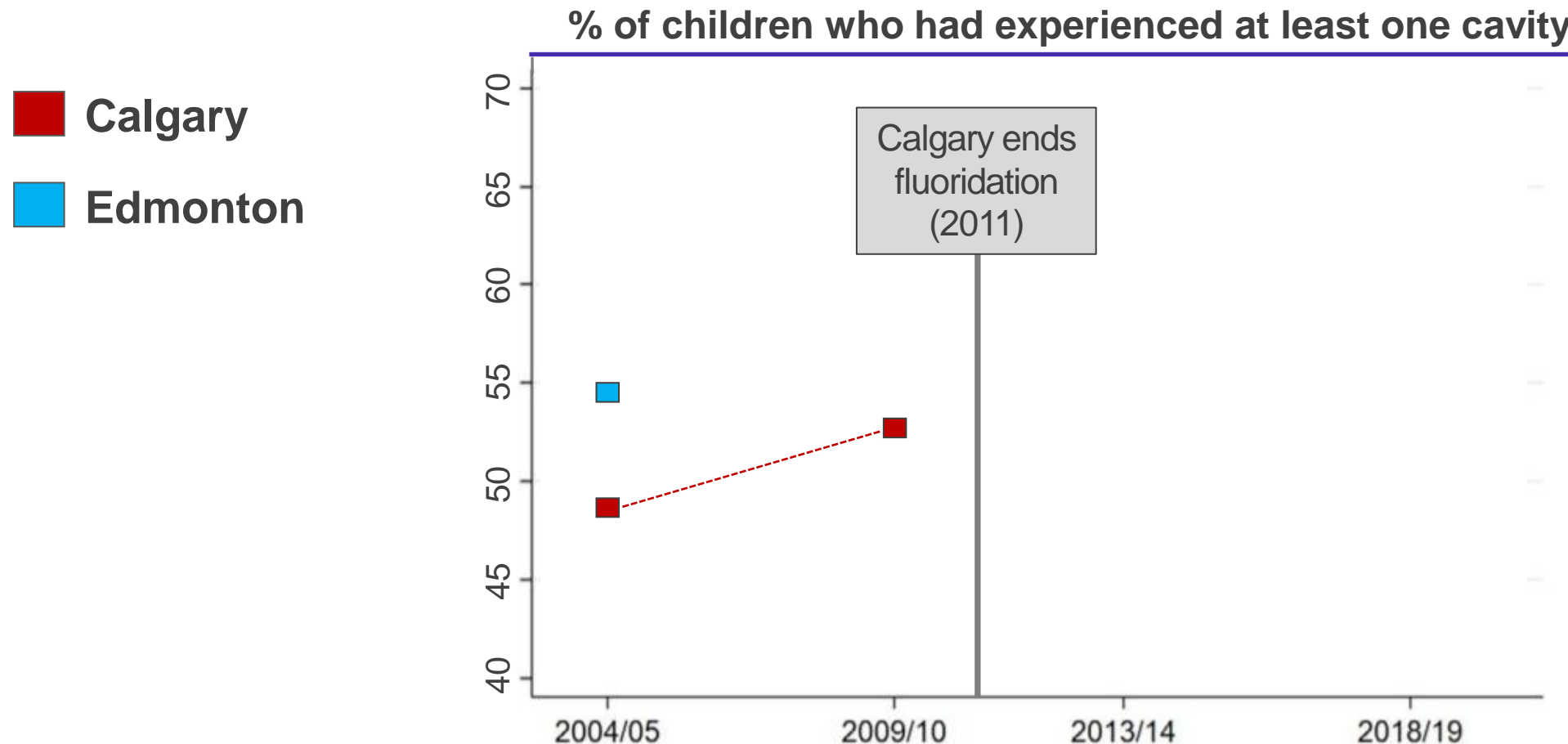
The cavity rate in each city was similar

Researchers tracked the rate of decayed, extracted, missing or filled primary teeth (2nd grade children)



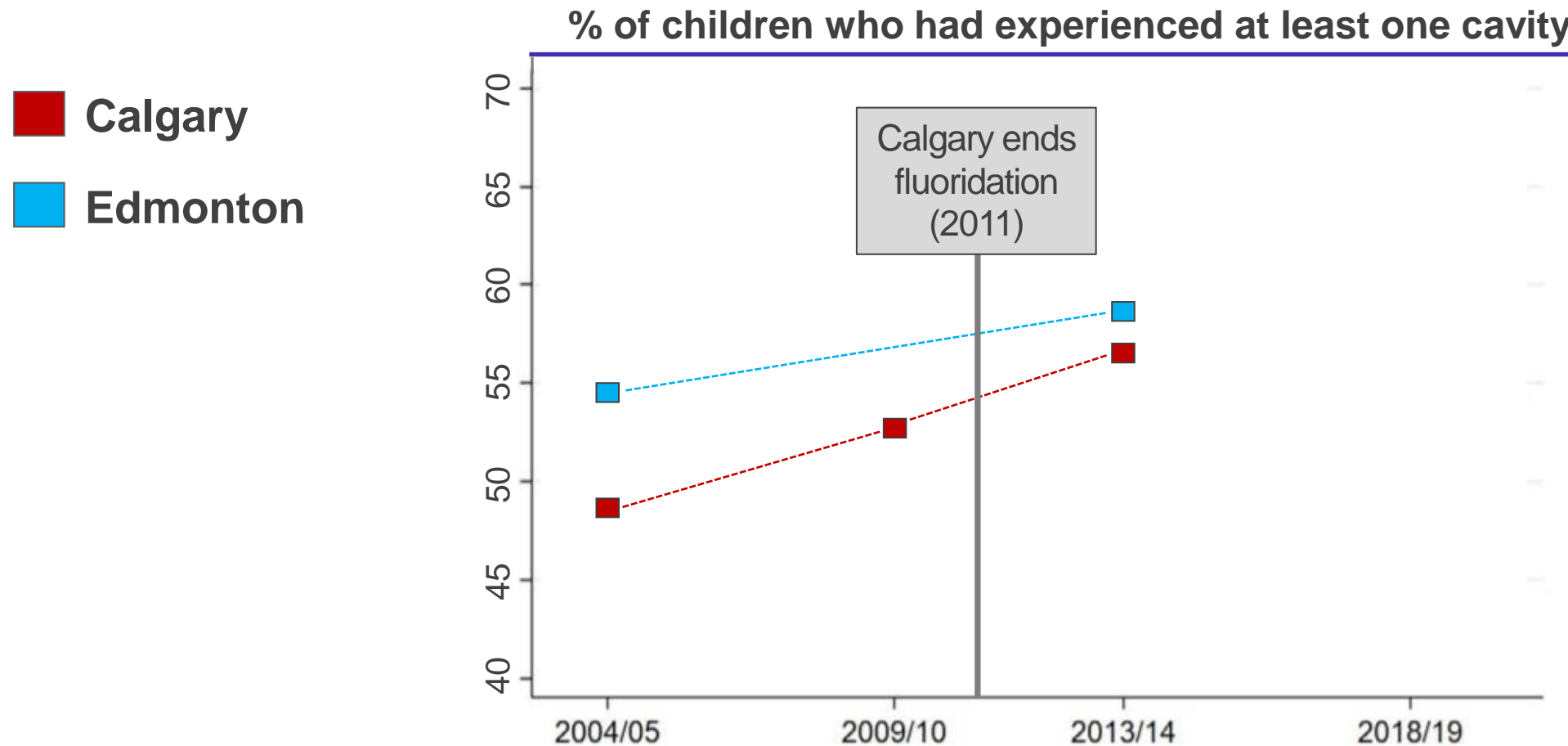
In 2011, Calgary ceased fluoridation

Researchers tracked the rate of decayed, extracted, missing or filled primary teeth (2nd grade children)



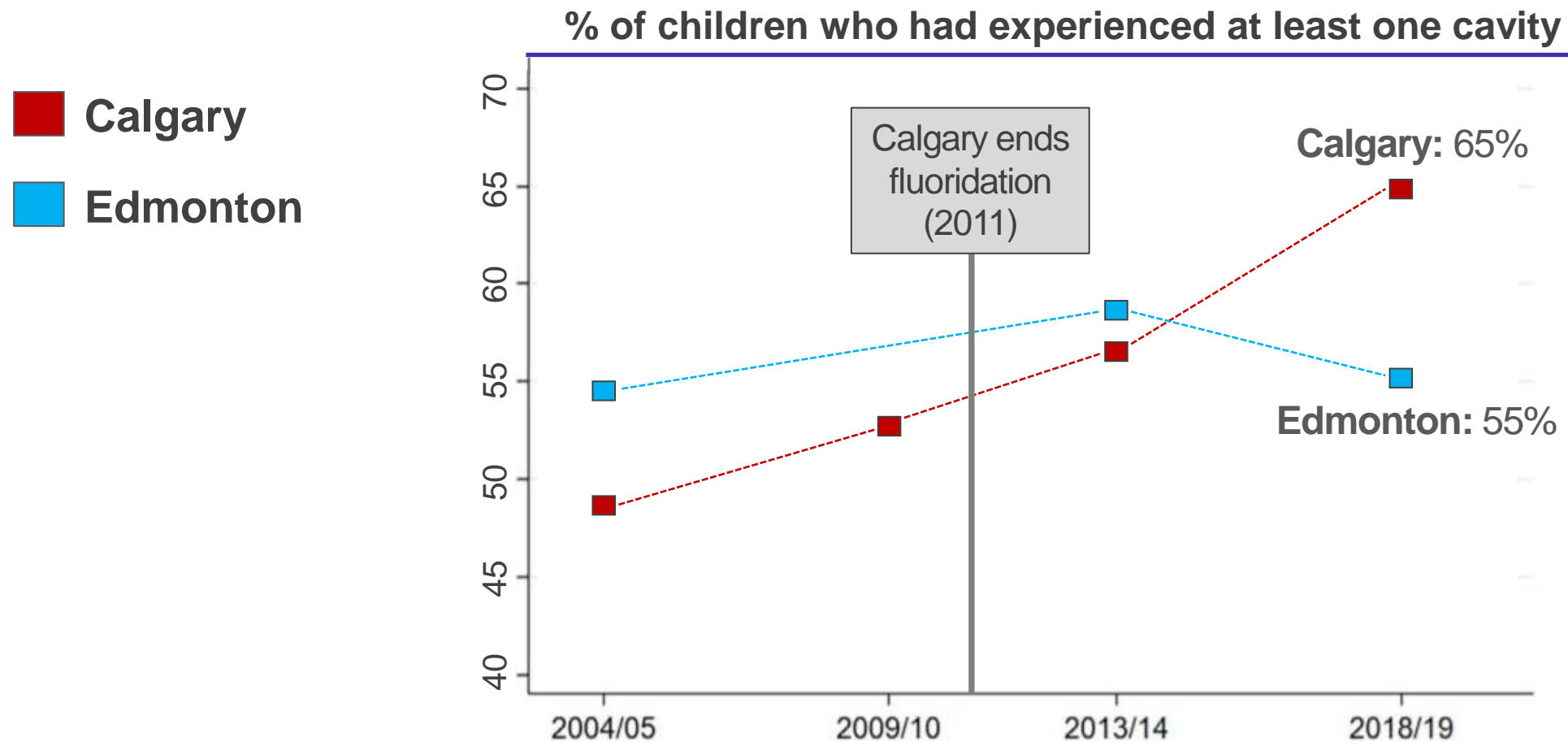
The impact of ending fluoridation in Calgary

Researchers tracked the rate of decayed, extracted, missing or filled primary teeth (2nd grade children)



The impact of ending fluoridation in Calgary

Researchers tracked the rate of decayed, extracted, missing or filled primary teeth (2nd grade children)



These findings led Calgary to reverse course

- There was a public outcry upon learning of the decline in children's health.
- The city voted in 2021 to resume water fluoridation.

(Source: Scott Dippel, CBC News story, posted on November 15, 2021.)



'What Calgarians have wanted': City council votes 13-2 to return fluoride to tap water

Calgary will reintroduce fluoride to its tap water after city council voted overwhelmingly in favour of the change Monday.

The vote wasn't close, as 13 members of council voted in favour. Two councillors voted against the motion to reinstate fluoride: Andre Chabot of Ward 10 and Dan McLean of Ward 13.

Fluoride was removed following a council decision in 2011. However, Calgarians voted 61.61 per cent in favour of resuming fluoridation in last month's civic election. There was majority support for the move in all 14 of the city's wards.

The city says it will take up to two years to buy the necessary equipment and install it at the two water treatment plants in Calgary.

Mayor Jyoti Gondek reacted to the vote saying it was Calgarians who provided this mandate.

Building a healthy community

**It's easy to be
confused or misled
about fluoride**

Opponents are very active on social media

- On **Facebook**, at least 88% of the fluoride-related content featured anti-fluoride messages.
- On **Twitter**, 64% featured anti-fluoride messages.
- On **Instagram**, 63% featured anti-fluoride content.



Opponents misrepresent research

This story is about the emissions from an aluminum plant. It has **nothing** to do with fluoridated tap water.



Stop Fluoridation Green Bay

February 16 · 🌐



Fluoride poisoned koalas. The story stays the same after over 75years. Fluoride is a pollutant and polluters believe putting it in our drinking water is a good way to dispose of it.



ABC.NET.AU

Possible link between sick koalas and aluminium emissions under microscope

Opponents misrepresent research

This story is about the emissions from an aluminum plant. It has **nothing** to do with fluoridated tap water.

"If you're exposed to high levels of fluoride – we're not talking about what's in the groundwater or the water supply, we're talking about really high levels of fluoride – then that causes damage to your teeth.

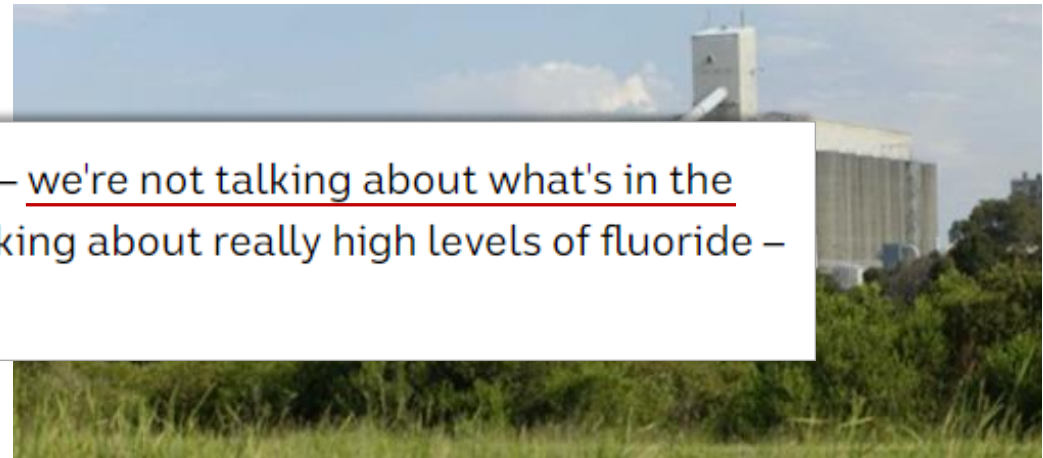
The story quoted an expert who pointed this out.



Stop Fluoridation Green Bay

February 16 · 🌐

Fluoride poisoned koalas. The story stays the same after over 75years. Fluoride is a pollutant and polluters believe putting it in our drinking water is a good way to dispose of it.



ABC.NET.AU

Possible link between sick koalas and aluminium emissions under microscope

Opponents circulate weak research

Example: This anti-fluoride website posts a study in which the sample size was **only 21 people**.



FLUORIDEALERT.ORG
Fluoride Action Network

NEW VISITORS

FLUORIDE & PERIORAL DERMATITIS

JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATION of MILITARY DERMATOLOGISTS

1983; Volume 9; Pages 3 -8

Perioral Dermatitis

by J. Ramsey Mellette, Jr., LTC(P), MC, USA

John L. Aeling, MD

Donald D. Nuss, MD

Since its description in 1957 by Frumess and Lewis (1) as a "light-sensitive seborrheid," perioral dermatitis (PD) has been a perplexing entity. It characteristically presents as a chronic eruption consisting of papules and pustules that develop on irregular areas of erythema and edema. the eruption is most prominent in the perioral area, but occasionally it extends symmetrically along the nasolabial folds and lateral canthus. An

(Source: To read FAN's synopsis of the Mellette et al study (1983), visit the group's website at <http://fluoridealert.org/studies/mellette-1983/>.)

Opponents circulate weak research

Example: This anti-fluoride website posts a study in which the sample size was **only 21 people**.

And 1/3 of them dropped out before the study could be completed.



FLUORIDEALERT.ORG
Fluoride Action Network

NEW VISITORS

FLUORIDE & PERIORAL DERMATITIS

Table 2 presents the results of the double-blind crossover phase of the study. Unfortunately, this study contained too few participants for a conclusive statistical analysis. However, the data seem to support our hypothesis that fluoride-containing dentrifices play a role in the development of PD. Six of the fourteen patients who completed the study experienced exacerbations of PD while using the fluoride-containing

Donald D. Nuss, MD

Since its description in 1957 by Frumess and Lewis (1) as a "light-sensitive seborrheid," perioral dermatitis (PD) has been a perplexing entity. It characteristically presents as a chronic eruption consisting of papules and pustules that develop on irregular areas of erythema and edema. the eruption is most prominent in the perioral area, but occasionally it extends symmetrically along the nasolabial folds and lateral canthus. An

(Source: To read FAN's synopsis of the Mellette et al study (1983), visit the group's website at <http://fluoridealert.org/studies/mellette-1983/>.)

Building a healthy community

What are the hidden costs of poor dental health?

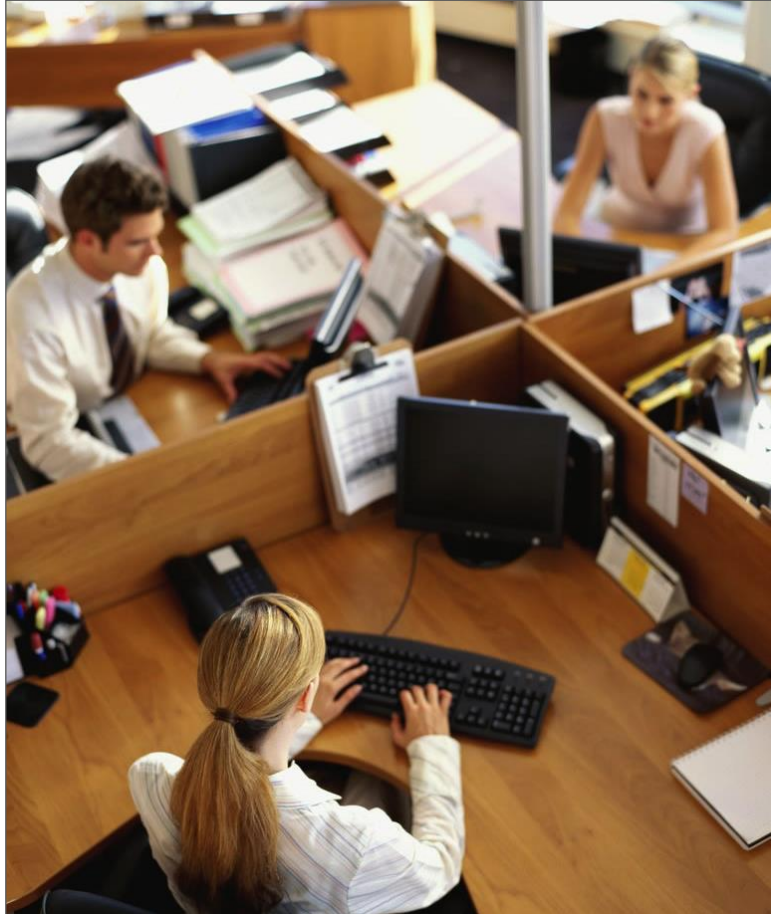
Hidden costs: A quality education

- Children missed **34 million hours** of school time in a single year due to serious or unplanned dental care.
- Students with recent dental pain were 4 times more likely to have **lower grades**.



(Sources: S. Naavaal and U. Kelekar, "School hours lost due to acute/unplanned dental care," *Health Behavior and Policy Review*, 2018, 5:2, pp. 66-73; H. Seirawan, et al. "The impact of oral health on the academic performance of disadvantaged children," *American Journal of Public Health*, 2012, 102:9, pp. 1729-1734.)

Hidden costs: Finding good-paying jobs



“In America, most people — including employers — make instant judgments based on appearance, including someone’s smile and teeth.”

(Source: J. Aleccia, “Bad Teeth, Broken Dreams,” NBC News story published online, June 13, 2013.)

Hidden costs: Military readiness

“One soldier experiencing a [non-battle-related dental problem] can require up to nine personnel and a convoy of three vehicles to evacuate the soldier to receive necessary care.”

— *Military Medicine*, May 2015

The U.S. Defense Dept. ordered its military bases to adopt fluoridation in 2011. The Department has called it an approach “that improves and sustains the military readiness” of our troops.

Hidden costs: Older adults' quality of life

- Receding gums are common in older adults — exposing the roots of their teeth and raising the risk of “root caries”.
- Many prescription drugs can cause **dry mouth**, which raises the risk of decay.
- CWF is proven to help reduce tooth decay in adults, enabling them to eat nutritious foods and enjoy their lives.



(Sources: Medline Plus, “Aging changes in teeth and gums,” National Library of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2021; S.O. Griffin, et al. “Effectiveness of fluoride in preventing caries in adults,” Journal of Dental Research, 2007, 86:5, pp. 410-415.)

Building a healthy community

What about the safety of water fluoridation?

Strong evidence of safety

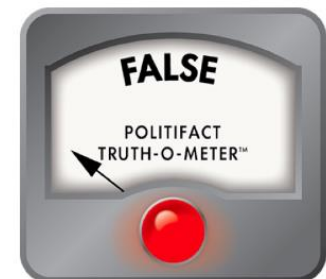
- More than 75 years of research and experience confirm the safety of water fluoridation.
- Opponents have blamed fluoride for a long list of harms — migraines, cancer, acne and so on. But the evidence shows these claims are baseless.
- Each time fact-checkers have looked into a claim about the safety of fluoride, they have found it is false or misleading.

(Source: Since 2011, PolitiFact has fact-checked seven claims that have been made about the safety or impact of fluoride. The claim displayed above was fact-checked and published on July 12, 2022.)

Facebook posts

stated on June 24, 2022 in a Facebook post:

Fluoride will eat a hole through concrete, so it's not safe for your teeth.



The primary claim: fluoride lowers IQs

- The study that opponents cite most often is this one from Canada.
- It found an “association” between fluoride and lower IQ scores — but **only for boys** and only on one of the two tests.
- But opponents ignore many problems or issues with this study.

(Source: R. Green et al., Association Between Maternal Fluoride Exposure During Pregnancy and IQ Scores in Offspring in Canada. JAMA Pediatrics, 2019.)

Research

JAMA Pediatrics | Original Investigation

Association Between Maternal Fluoride Exposure During Pregnancy and IQ Scores in Offspring in Canada

Rivka Green, MA; Bruce Lanphear, MD; Richard Hornung, PhD; David Flora, PhD; E. Angeles Martinez-Mier, DDS; Raichel Neufeld, BA; Pierre Ayotte, PhD; Gina Muckle, PhD; Christine Till, PhD

[+ Editorial and Editor's Note](#)
[+ Supplemental content](#)

IMPORTANCE The potential neurotoxicity associated with exposure to fluoride, which has generated controversy about community water fluoridation, remains unclear.

OBJECTIVE To examine the association between fluoride exposure during pregnancy and IQ scores in a prospective birth cohort.

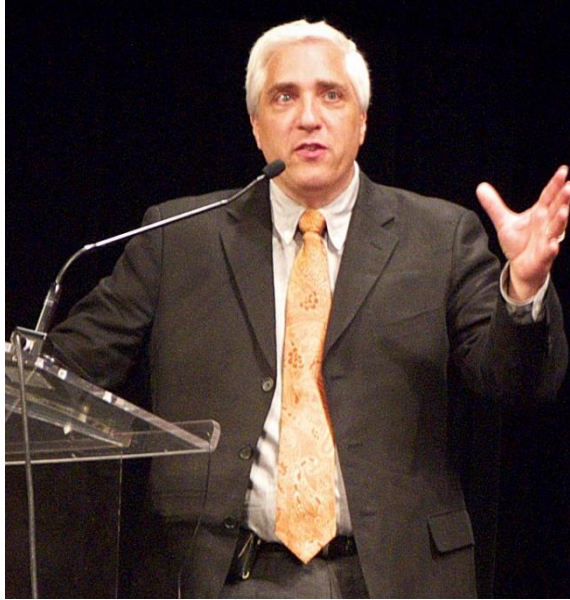
DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS This prospective, multicenter birth cohort study used information from the Maternal-Infant Research on Environmental Chemicals cohort. Children were born between 2008 and 2012; 41% lived in communities supplied with fluoridated municipal water. The study sample included 601 mother-child pairs recruited from 6 major cities in Canada; children were between ages 3 and 4 years at testing. Data were analyzed between March 2017 and January 2019.

EXPOSURES Maternal urinary fluoride (MUF_{SG}), adjusted for specific gravity and averaged across 3 trimesters available for 512 pregnant women, as well as self-reported maternal daily fluoride intake from water and beverage consumption available for 400 pregnant women.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Children's IQ was assessed at ages 3 to 4 years using the Wechsler Primary and Preschool Scale of Intelligence-III. Multiple linear regression analyses were used to examine covariate-adjusted associations between each fluoride exposure measure and IQ score.

RESULTS Of 512 mother-child pairs, the mean (SD) age for enrollment for mothers was 32.3 (5.1) years, 463 (90%) were white, and 264 children (52%) were female. Data on MUF_{SG} concentrations, IQ scores, and complete covariates were available for 512 mother-child pairs; data on maternal fluoride intake and children's IQ were available for 400 of 601 mother-child pairs. Women living in areas with fluoridated tap water (n = 141) compared with nonfluoridated water (n = 228) had significantly higher mean (SD) MUF_{SG} concentrations (0.69 [0.42] mg/L vs 0.40 [0.27] mg/L; P = .001; to convert to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.05263) and fluoride intake levels (0.93 [0.43] vs 0.30 [0.26] mg of fluoride per day; P = .001). Children had mean (SD) Full Scale IQ scores of 107.16 (13.26), range 52-143, with girls showing significantly higher mean (SD) scores than boys: 109.56 (11.96) vs 104.61 (14.09); P = .001. There was a significant interaction (P = .02) between child sex and MUF_{SG} (6.89; 95% CI, 0.96-12.82) indicating a differential association between boys and girls. A 1-mg/L increase in MUF_{SG} was associated with a 4.49-point lower IQ score (95% CI, -8.38 to -0.60) in boys, but there was no statistically significant association with IQ scores in girls (8 = 2.40; 95% CI, -2.53 to 7.33). A 1-mg higher daily intake of fluoride among pregnant women was associated with a 3.66 lower IQ score (95% CI, -7.16 to -0.14) in boys and girls.

What about the boys' IQ scores?



Dr. Steven Novella, clinical neurologist and assistant professor at Yale University School of Medicine:

Novella: “the negative results were driven largely by a small number of boys who had extreme levels of exposure. Take out the outliers, and the overall effect becomes non-significant.”

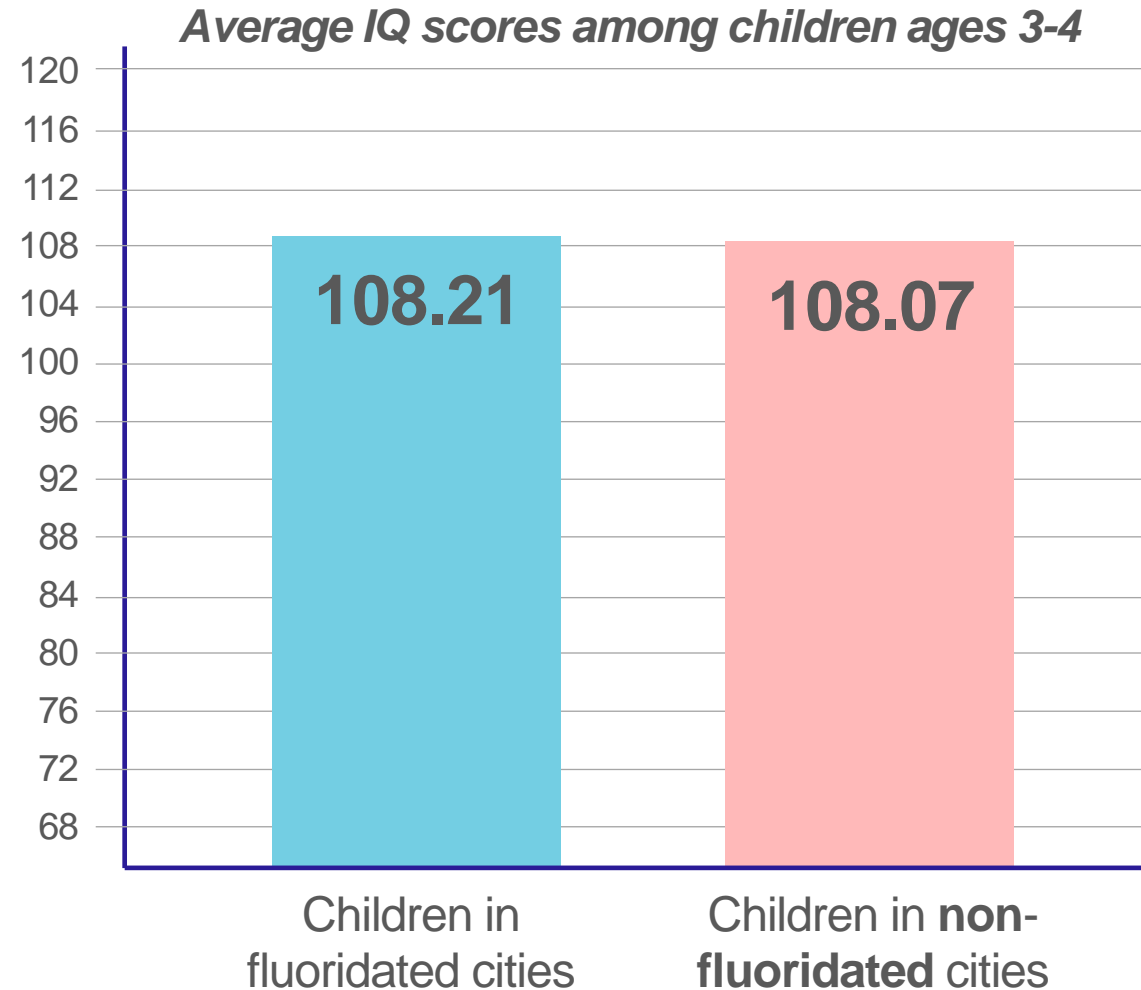
What Canada's leading health agency said

The Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH) examined this Canadian study:

Referring to the authors' report of a link between fluoride and lower IQs, CADTH wrote: **“This conclusion was not supported by the data.”** CADTH also called the study's evidence “weak due to multiple limitations” with their data and analysis.

Overall, IQ scores were virtually the same

If there were truly a link between fluoride and IQ scores, why were the IQ scores of children in the fluoridated and non-fluoridated cities **virtually identical**?



(Source: See the Full-Scale IQ scores (FSIQ) in Table 1 of R. Green et al., Association Between Maternal Fluoride Exposure During Pregnancy and IQ Scores in Offspring in Canada. JAMA Pediatrics, 2019;
Note: The scale shown on this slide reflects the evidence that scores above 120 and below 70 are rare; experts have traditionally considered scores below 70 as indicative of intellectual disabilities.)

Building a healthy community

**Does the
recent research
support safety?**

Recent research supports CWF's safety

1. New Zealand study (2015), published by the American Journal of Public Health
2. Food Safety Authority of Ireland (2018)
3. Archives of Toxicology (2020) – systematic review
4. Swedish study (2021)
5. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering & Medicine (2021)
6. Canadian Agency for Drugs & Technologies in Health (2019)

What the New Zealand study found

This study found **no link** between fluoridation and IQ scores. This finding remained true even after considering:

- Socioeconomic status (SES)
- Sex
- Breastfeeding
- Birth weight
- Educational levels

(Source: J.M. Broadbent, *Community Water Fluoridation and Intelligence: Prospective Study in New Zealand*. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2015.)

Community Water Fluoridation and Intelligence: Prospective Study in New Zealand

Jonathan M. Broadbent, PhD, W. Murray Thomson, BSc, PhD, Sandhya Ramrakha, PhD, Terrie E. Moffitt, PhD, Jiaxu Zeng, PhD, Lyndie A. Foster Page, BSc, PhD, and Richie Poulton, PhD

Community water fluoridation (CWF) is a cost-effective,^{1,2} safe,³ and environmentally friendly⁴ means of reducing dental caries rates⁵ and social inequalities.⁶ However, CWF has recently been criticized as a cause of IQ deficits among children,⁶ despite a lack of evidence to support that claim. This claim was considered pivotal in the recent rejection of CWF by voters in Portland, Oregon,⁷ and by local government politicians in Hamilton, New Zealand. It is likely that such claims may continue to be lobbied against CWF worldwide.

Since the 1960s, about half of New Zealand's population has had access to CWF. Nationally, average fluoride intakes remain below the adequate intake level for dental caries protection, and CWF schemes are only 1 (albeit important) source of exposure to fluoride.⁸ The New Zealand Ministry of Health supports CWF in policy, but implementation of that policy is decided upon and undertaken by Territorial Local Authorities (local government) mandated⁹ to supply water services to people in their areas (and improve the health of their populations).

Hamilton city (New Zealand's fifth-largest metropolitan area) has had CWF since 1966 and has recently become a target for CWF opponents. Despite a binding 2006 referendum that showed 70% support for CWF among voting Hamiltonians,¹⁰ Hamilton's City Council chose to relegate CWF and held a tribunal on fluoridation in early 2013. The councilors voted to cease CWF, leading to an outcry from members of the public and health officials. A new referendum was then held (accompanying a local government election), which again showed 70% support for CWF among voting Hamiltonians.¹¹ The Hamilton City Council elected to await the outcome of a High Court ruling on a challenge to the legality of CWF in another New Zealand city (New Plymouth) before reinstating CWF. Following the release of the ruling in favor of CWF, the Hamilton City Council reversed their previous decision,

Objectives. This study aimed to clarify the relationship between community water fluoridation (CWF) and IQ.

Methods. We conducted a prospective study of a general population sample of those born in Dunedin, New Zealand, between April 1, 1972, and March 30, 1973 (95.4% retention of cohort after 38 years of prospective follow-up). Residence in a CWF area, use of fluoride dentifrice and intake of 0.5-milligram fluoride tablets were assessed in early life (prior to age 5 years); we assessed IQ repeatedly between ages 7 to 13 years and at age 38 years.

Results. No significant differences in IQ because of fluoride exposure were noted. These findings held after adjusting for potential confounding variables, including sex, socioeconomic status, breastfeeding, and birth weight (as well as educational attainment for adult IQ outcomes).

Conclusions. These findings do not support the assertion that fluoride in the context of CWF programs is neurotoxic. Associations between very high fluoride exposure and low IQ reported in previous studies may have been affected by confounding, particularly by urban or rural status. (*Am J Public Health*. Published online ahead of print May 15, 2014; e1–e5. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2013.301857)

and voted in February 2014 to reintroduce CWF to Hamilton in April 2014.

In the tribunal submissions and hearings, CWF opponents relied heavily on 2 studies as the basis for linking CWF with IQ deficits. The first was a 2006 review article in which fluoride was included in a list of "compounds known to cause neurotoxicity in man"^{12(p21610)}; however, the text of the same article stated that this had been inconclusive.^{12(p2173)} The second study was a 2012 meta-analysis that compiled the findings of studies from China and Iran, which related IQ and naturally occurring fluoride in water and other sources of exposure, but none were in the context of CWF. The meta-analysis conceded that the included studies were of low quality and that potential confounders were not investigated.¹³ Furthermore, the fluoride levels in the water sources for the high fluoride and low IQ groups had very high and variable fluoride levels. In a majority of the studies that considered fluoride in water, the reference groups had exposure to water with similar or even greater fluoride levels than those used in CWF programs. Selective readings of the meta-analysis generated enough misinformation that

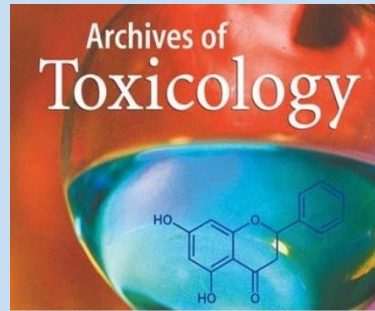
a press release issued by the authors in September 2012 had to emphasize the fact that their research was irrelevant to CWF.¹⁴

The EU Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks has reported on these fluoride–IQ studies and found them to be of simplistic methodological design with no (or at best little) control for confounders such as nutrition, exposure to iodine or lead, or socioeconomic status.¹⁵ A New Zealand review also considered many of the same studies and found them to be of low quality and with a high risk of bias.¹⁶

Despite these problems, several public anti-CWF submissions that were made to the Hamilton City Council Fluoridation Tribunal cited these studies; for example, one submission stated "recent research findings show that fluoride can be toxic to children's brain development"¹⁷; another stated "The decrease in average IQ results in a significant drop in the number of geniuses in society and an equally disproportionate increase in the number of mentally handicapped people"¹⁸; yet another stated "fluoride is a known neurotoxin" and suggested a relationship with fictional World War II "mental numbing" experiments.¹⁹ These statements

A review by the Archives of Toxicology

After reviewing numerous research papers about fluoride and IQ scores, the authors of this systematic review reached this conclusion:



“The available epidemiological evidence **does not provide sufficient arguments** to raise concerns” about water fluoridation and cognitive effects/IQs.

(Source: S. Guth et al. Toxicity of fluoride: critical evaluation of evidence for human developmental neurotoxicity in epidemiological studies, animal experiments and in vitro analyses, Archives of Toxicology, 2020.)

What the Swedish study found

The authors wrote:

- “First, we reconfirm the long-established positive effect of fluoride on dental health. Second, we estimate a **zero effect on cognitive ability ...**”
- They found fluoride exposure was linked to people doing *better* in the job market.

The Effects of Fluoride in Drinking Water

Linuz Aggeborn

Uppsala University

Mattias Öhman

Uppsala University

Water fluoridation is a common but debated public policy. In this paper, we use Swedish registry data to study the causal effects of fluoride in drinking water. We exploit exogenous variation in natural fluoride stemming from variation in geological characteristics at water sources to identify its effects. First, we reconfirm the long-established positive effect of fluoride on dental health. Second, we estimate a zero effect on cognitive ability in contrast to several recent debated epidemiological studies. Third, fluoride is furthermore found to increase labor income. This effect is foremost driven by individuals from a lower socioeconomic background.

We thank Erik Grönqvist, Eva Mörk, Matz Dahlberg, Mikael Elinder, Caroline Hall, Ronny Freier, Kaisa Kotakorpi, Martin Karlsson, Melanie Luhrmann, Mattias Nordin, and Adrian Adermon for helpful discussions, comments, and suggestions as well as Robin Djursäter, Liselotte Tunemar, Tomas Byström, Gully Hedenberg, and Louise von Essen. Moreover, we thank seminar participants at the Department of Economics at Uppsala University, Geological Survey of Sweden, U-CARE, the 72th International Institute of Public Finance conference in Lake Tahoe, the European Economic Association–European Meeting of the Econometric Society 2016 conference in Geneva, Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy (IFAU), Essen Health Conference 2017, and the Health Economic Forum at Uppsala University workshop in 2017. Last, we thank the editor James J. Heckman and four anonymous reviewers for constructive comments on our manuscript. This research project is based at the IFAU. We gratefully acknowledge financial support from U-CARE, the European Research Council (grant 683214 CONPOL), and FORTE (Dnr 2013-2482). This study has been approved by the Regional Ethical Review Board in Uppsala (Dnr 2015/530). This published paper is a heavily revised and shortened version of the working paper Aggeborn and Öhman (2017). Do-files and instructions for data access for replication purposes are provided as supplementary material online.

What the National Academies found

**REVIEW OF THE REVISED NTP MONOGRAPH
ON THE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF FLUORIDE
EXPOSURE AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL AND
COGNITIVE HEALTH EFFECTS:
A LETTER REPORT**

Committee to Review the Revised NTP Monograph on the Systematic Review of
Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopmental and Cognitive Health Effects

Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology

Division on Earth and Life Studies

A Consensus Study Report of
The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

- The National Academies was asked to peer-review a lengthy report that classified fluoride as harmful to cognitive development (IQs).
- It found the report failed to provide “a clear and convincing argument” to support its claim of a harm.

(Source: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering & Medicine. Review of the Revised NTP Monograph on the Systematic Review of Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopmental and Cognitive Health Effects: A Letter Report, Feb 2021.)

What the National Academies found

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A Consensus Study Report of
The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

The National Academies said that studies about fluoride and cognitive effects are **not relevant** to “low fluoride exposure concentrations, including those typically associated with drinking-water fluoridation.”

(Source: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering & Medicine. Review of the Revised NTP Monograph on the Systematic Review of Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopmental and Cognitive Health Effects: A Letter Report, Feb 2021.)

The leading health/medical voices agree

CWF is recommended by:

- American Academy of Family Physicians
- American Academy of Pediatrics
- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry
- American Academy of Physician's Assistants
- American Dental Association
- American Dental Hygienists' Association
- American Medical Association
- American Osteopathic Association
- American Nurses Association
- American Public Health Association
- Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs
- Association of State & Territorial Health Officials
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



- Mayo Clinic
- National Association of Community Health Centers
- National Association of County & City Health Officials
- National Association of School Nurses
- National Indian Health Board
- Salud America
- U.S. Task Force on Community Preventive Services

(Sources: Many of these organizations' statements are included in "In Their Own Words," Campaign for Dental Health, 2014; others have signed a statement of alliance with the Campaign for Dental Health, a website that supports CWF and provides educational materials about fluoride and fluoridation; still other statements of support were obtained through organic online searches for resolutions, position statements and similar content.)

Questions? Comments?



Dr. Mary Swift, D.D.S.
E: DrSwift@DallasLaserDentistry.com
W: www.dallascosmeticdentist.us

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 11, 2023

TO Honorable Members of the Quality of Life, Arts & Culture Committee

SUBJECT **Dallas City Code Chapter Amendment Briefing: Removing “Residential” from the Definition of Private Premises**

The purpose of this memorandum is to brief the members of the Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee on the draft amendment to the Dallas City Code (DCC) Chapter 7A Section 7A-2 (11).

Background

Depending on property type, Code Compliance Services uses two different codes to address litter on private property in the City of Dallas. This use has led to training challenges, citation errors, and dismissed liens when the use of two separate codes proves redundant. In addition, property owners have struggled to understand the differences in these two codes and also which of the codes to apply to their properties.

DCC Amendment Purpose

The purpose of amending the Dallas City Code for Litter on Private Premises is: 1) to increase clarity of regulations for property owners and Code Compliance Officers; and 2) to increase efficiency of enforcement operations including notices of violations, citations, abatement activities, and lien issuance. By removing the word “residential” from the definition of Private Premises in DCC 7A-2, Code Compliance Services will be able to use DCC 7A-18 for every instance of litter in the City of Dallas, whether the property is residential, commercial, or vacant. While meeting the intent of both 7A-18 and 18-50 in the City’s ability to address litter/solid waste, this simplified approach will reduce clerical errors that impact Code Compliance Services’ ability to maintain a clean city quickly and effectively. This change will also increase our ability to clearly communicate property owners’ responsibilities related to property maintenance.

Draft Amendment

4-26-23

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending Chapter 7A, “Anti-Litter Regulations,” of the Dallas City Code by amending Section 7A-2; providing a revised definition for “private premises”; providing a penalty not to exceed \$2,000; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

SECTION 1. That Paragraph (11) of Section 7A-2, “Definitions,” of Chapter 7A, “Anti-Litter Regulations,” of the Dallas City Code is amended to read as follows:

“(11) PRIVATE PREMISES. Any dwelling, house, building or other structure designed or used either wholly or in part for private [~~residential~~] purposes, whether inhabited or temporarily or continuously uninhabited or vacant, including any yard, grounds, walk, driveway, porch, steps, vestibule or mailbox belonging or appurtenant to such dwelling, house, building or other structure.”

SECTION 2. That a person violating a provision of this ordinance, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,000.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 7A of the Dallas City Code shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

SECTION 4. That any act done or right vested or accrued, or any proceeding, suit, or prosecution had or commenced in any action before the amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, shall not be affected or impaired by amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, and shall be treated as still remaining in full force and effect for all intents and purposes as if the amended or repealed ordinance, or part thereof, had remained in force.

SECTION 5. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance are severable and are governed by Section 1-4 of Chapter 1 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

SECTION 6. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage and publication in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of Dallas, and it is accordingly so ordained.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

TAMMY L. PALOMINO, Interim City Attorney

By _____
Assistant City Attorney

Passed _____



Carl Simpson
Assistant City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Deputy City Manager
Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



DATE October 12, 2023

CITY OF DALLAS

Honorable Members of the Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture Committee: Adam Bazaldua (Chair), Jaime Resendez (Vice Chair), Paula Blackmon, Zarin Gracey, Paul Ridley, Jaynie Schultz, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Code Compliance Dashboard Launches on October 13, 2023**

Data Analytics and Business Intelligence (DBI), in partnership with the Department of Code Compliance (CCS), has created a public facing [Code Compliance dashboard](#). The dashboard provides insight into the volume of service requests received and resolved by the CCS. The dashboard also provides metrics on estimated response times, code violations, and nuisance abatements. Data for the dashboard will be updated once a day.

Definitions and additional information about the metrics can be seen by hovering over info icon, map, and graphics. Additional updates will be made to the dashboard as necessary.

Please contact Dr. Brita Andercheck, Chief Data Officer or Christopher Christian, Director of Code Compliance, if you have questions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jack Ireland". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Jack Ireland
Chief Financial Officer, City of Dallas

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
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