TERRILL L. HILL
MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

MARY LAWSON BROWN
VICE MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

RUFUS J. BOROM
COMMISSIONER

JUSTIN R. CAMPBELL
COMMISSIONER

JAMES NORWOOD, JR.
COMMISSIONER

Regular meeting 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month at 6:00 p.m.

MICHAEL J. CZYMBOR
CITY MANAGER

BETSY JORDAN DRIGGERS
CITY CLERK

MATTHEW D. REYNOLDS
FINANCE DIRECTOR

JAMES A. GRIFFITH
INTERIM CHIEF OF POLICE

MICHAEL LAMBERT
CHIEF FIRE DEPT

DONALD E. HOLMES
CITY ATTORNEY

AGENDA
CITY OF PALATKA
February 26, 2015

CALL TO ORDER:

a. **Invocation** – The Reverend Ben Tippett, Pastor; Freedom Worship Center of E. Palatka
b. **Pledge of Allegiance**
c. **Roll Call**

APPROVAL OF MINUTES – 01/05/15 Installation & 2/12/15 Regular Meetings

1. **PUBLIC RECOGNITION/PRESENTATIONS**
   a. **BLACK HISTORY RECOGNITION** - Sam Taylor and Askew Vickers
   b. **RECOGNITION** – Lowes Home Improvement – Travis Hunter & Debra Robinson
   c. **PROCLAMATION** – Azalea Days – March 6 thru 8, 2015 – Sam Deputy & Angela Murtagh
   d. **PROCLAMATION** – Florida National Guard Batter A 1/265th
   e. **STUDENT OF THE MONTH – February, 2015** – Mayor Hill and Commissioner Brown

Devon Hart	Browning-Pearce Elementary
Lane Singleton	C. L. Overturf, Jr. 6th Grade Center
Nolan Faircloth	Children's Reading Center Charter School
Franklin Thompson	E. H. Miller School
Austin Robinson	James A. Long Elementary School
Brian Barfield	Jenkins Middle School (December Honoree)
Hailey Lansing	Kelley Smith Elementary School
Nyeasha Hudson	Mellon Elementary School
Damya Woods	Moseley Elementary School
Sade Anderson	Palatka High School
Ainsley Perkins	Peniel Baptist Academy
Kenne Eubanks	Putnam Academy of Arts & Sciences
Kacey Christian	Putnam EDGE High School

2. **PUBLIC COMMENTS** – (limited to 3 minutes – no action will be taken on topics of discussion)

3. **CONSENT AGENDA**
   *a. **Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-11 authorizing** the expenditure of Law Enforcement trust Funds in an amount not to exceed $3,200 to purchase educational material for community events
   *b. **Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-12** declaring one (PD) seized motorcycle to be surplus and directing the City Manager to dispose of said property in accordance with City Administrative Procedures
   *c. **Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-13** authorizing the execution of a three-year contract in the amount of $10,881 for the purchaser of code enforcement reporting software program from Comcate and mobile reporting equipment from SHI, utilizing funds from Code Enforcement Fines &
   *d. **Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-14** designating the City Manager as the City's Economic Development Official and City Clerk as the keeper/holder of certain proprietary information as authorized by 288.-075, Florida Statutes

3. **CONSENT AGENDA (Continue)**
   - ***e. Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-15** authorizing the issuance of Special Events Permit No. 15-14 for the 19th Annual Florida Azalea Festival, setting forth provisions of the permit, authorizing the closure of certain streets to vehicular traffic during Festival events, waiving application deadline, allowing for sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, granting permission to exceed allowable noise levels and setting advance and other permit fees
   - ***f. Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels** and waive application deadline for Special Events Permit No. 15-15, City of Palatka Azalea Festival Mayor's Reception, on March 6, 2015 from 6:00 p.m. until. 8:00 p.m. at the Bronson-Mulholland House – City of Palatka, Applicant
   - ***g. Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels** and waive application deadline for Special Events Permit No. 15-04 – Just for Jesus Ministries Battle of the Banks, March 14, 2015 from 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon at the Riverfront Park (Live Entertainment) – Just for Jesus Ministries/Wayne Mustered, Applicant
   - ***h. Allow sales and consumption of alcoholic** beverages at the Palatka Municipal Golf Club during the Azalea Golf Tournaments on Sunday, March 15th and Sunday, March 22nd from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

* 4. **PLANNING BOARD VACANCY – Interview Applicants for Planning Board:**
   a. Allegra Kitchens b. John Vogt

* 5. **REQUEST FOR COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION** – Eric Jump, DO, Pediatrician; Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS, Co-Chair, Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida; and Steve Chapman, DDS, Orthodontist

* 6. **RESOLUTION** authorizing the issuance of Special Events Permit No. 15-10 for the 2015 Blue Crab Festival; setting forth provisions of the permit, granting permission to serve/consume alcohol on public right-of-way, exceed allowable noise levels, authorizing the closure of certain streets to vehicular traffic during the Festival events, and setting permit fees – Adopt

* 7. **RESOLUTION** accepting a proposal for trade-in of the current fleet of fifty-four (54) golf carts towards the purchase of fifty-four (54) new EZ-Go golf carts, and authorizing the execution of all documents associated with a fifty-four-(54) month lease agreement with PNC Equipment Financing to effectuate the transaction - Adopt

PUBLIC HEARINGS

* 8. **ORDINANCE** – Planning Board Recommendation to allow changing (electronic) signs in C-2 & PBG-1 Zoning Districts – Building & Zoning Administrative Request – 2nd Reading, Adopt

* 9. **ORDINANCE** – Planning Board Recommendation to cap Residential Density in R-3 (Residential, Multi-Family) Districts – 2nd Reading, Adopt

10. **CITY MANAGER & ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS**
    - ***a. Report on Status of Riverfront Development Projects** – City Manager
    - ***b. Enterprise Funds** – Discussion of charts showing the current fiscal year and five (5) previous years worth of revenues and expenditures for the City's Enterprise Funds
    - **c. Vision Plan & Department Head Workshop**

13. **COMMISSIONER COMMENTS**

14. **ADJOURN**

*Attachment **Separate Cover

ANY PERSON WISHING TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE CITY COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT SUCH MEETING WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, AND FOR SUCH PURPOSE MAY NEED TO INSURE THAT A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS MADE, WHICH RECORD INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED. FS 286.105

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES REQUIRING ACCOMMODATIONS IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING SHOULD CONTACT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AT 329-0100 AT LEAST 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE TO REQUEST ACCOMMODATIONS.

Upcoming Events:

March 6 – Azalea Festival Mayor's Reception 6:00 p.m.
March 7 – 8 – Florida Azalea Festival
March 17 – 18 - FLC Legislative Action Day (Tallahassee)
May 22 – 25 – Blue Crab Festival
May 25 – City offices closed to observe Memorial Day
July 4 – City offices closed to observe Independence Day

Board Openings:

Board of Zoning Appeals – 3 vacancies (at-large)
General Pension Board – 1 vacancy (Financial Exp)

CITY OF PALATKA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, on March 22, 1936, the Palatka Floral Committee held a local flower and plant show at the Ravine Gardens, which they named "The Azalea Festival" at the suggestion of Miss Susie Walton, a member of the Committee. Also on March 22, 1936, thousands of Shriners from all over the Southeastern United States participated in the first annual "All Florida Shrine Day" also held at the Palatka Ravine Gardens. This event as such a huge success, it returned to the Ravine Gardens the following year, and was held in conjunction with the Junior Chamber of Commerce's "Jaycees Day" and Southeastern Conference, also held at the Ravine Gardens; and

WHEREAS, in 1938, the Jaycees changed the name of their event to The Azalea Festival, again held at the Gardens in conjunction with "All Florida Shrine Day." The event included a beauty pageant, and on February 20, 1938, Miss Geraldine Meyer of St. Petersburg was chosen from a field of 10 contestants and crowned as the first Azalea Queen; and

WHEREAS, throughout the years, sixty-one women have been crowned Azalea Queen or Miss Azalea, as the title was come to be known. The pageant has seen two of its queens crowned as Miss Florida, and one, Miss Tara Dawn Holland, was also crowned as Miss America in 1997; and

WHEREAS, throughout the years, the Jaycees Azalea Festival, always held in early March in conjunction with Shrine Day and the Azalea Queen pageant, grew and changed, and was held annually except for 3 years during WWII, and 6 years during the 1950's, until the Palatka Jaycees was disbanded, after the 1996 Azalea Festival. Throughout the years, many events were added, such as a parade, ski shows, the Azalea Ball, a golf tournament, a baseball tournament, a bass tournament, fireworks, a juried art show and sale, and boat races and regatta; and

WHEREAS, In 1997, the Putnam County Scholarship Foundation took over sponsorship of the Festival, and kept the tradition of the festival through the 2003 festival season, and in 2005 the Palatka Main Street Board of Directors trademarked the name and organized the 59th Palatka Azalea Festival. The 2015 Palatka Azalea Festival, organized by Downtown Palatka Inc., marks the 69th Festival held, which makes it one of the oldest Festivals in Florida.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Terrill L. Hill, together with the members of the Palatka City Commission, do hereby proclaim March 6th through 8th, 2015 as

69th ANNUAL FLORIDA AZALEA FESTIVAL DAYS

in the City of Palatka, and urge all citizens to take part in the planned events, fun and festivities of this, one of Florida's oldest and most time-honored festivals, and to thank its organizers, both past and present, for their hard work and contribution to our community's history and heritage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Seal of the City of Palatka, Florida on this 26th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Fifteen.

Commissioners:
Mary Lawson Brown
Rufus Borom
Justin Campbell
James Norwood, Jr.

PALATKA CITY COMMISSION

_____

By: Terrill L. Hill, MAYOR

Agenda Item

3a

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-11 authorizing the expenditure of Law Enforcement Trust Funds in an amount not to exceed $3,200 to purchase educational material for community events.

SUMMARY:
Throughout the coming months, the PD will be conducting informative training sessions on crime prevention at local schools as well as other community gatherings. These materials are a helpful resource to reinforce safety issues to our children. The following items to be purchased are as follows:

Litter Bags, Buckle Up!	1000	$0.24 ea.	$240.00
Litter Bags, Think Safety	1000	$0.24 ea.	$240.00
Coloring Books	500	$0.44 ea.	$220.00
Coloring Books	500	$0.44 ea.	$220.00
Four Pack Crayons	1000	$0.34 ea.	$340.00
Safety Pencils	2500	$0.16 ea.	$400.00
Flexible Flyer	500	$1.05 ea.	$525.00
Pencil Toppers	1000	$0.17 ea.	$170.00
Key Ring Lights	500	$0.82 ea.	$410.00
Heavy Duty Tent Roller Bag	1	$139.00	

Pursuant to F.S.S. 932.7055 (5a-c), special law enforcement trust fund monies can be utilized for such purposes as crime prevention, drug abuse education and prevention programs, or other law enforcement purposes.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the resolution authorizing the expenditure of Law Enforcement Trust Funds in an amount not to exceed $3,200 to purchase educational material for community events as well as a bag to carry and store the specialized tent that is utilized for special events.

ATTACHMENTS:

	Description	Type
D	Resolution	Cover Memo
D	Florida State Statute	Cover Memo

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Police	Griffith, James	Approved	2/6/2015 - 1:24 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/6/2015 - 2:08 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/6/2015 - 2:16 PM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:05 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:06 AM

RESOLUTION No. 2015 -

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUNDS IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $3,200 TO PURCHASE A BAG TO STORE AND CARRY THE TENT AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL FOR COMMUNITY EVENTS.

WHEREAS, the Palatka Police Department will be conducting informative training sessions at local schools as well as other community gatherings throughout the coming year; and

WHEREAS, the Palatka Police Department purchased a tent last year to be utilized during community events by the Crime Prevention Officer and is now in need of a bag in which to store and transport it in; and

WHEREAS, the Palatka Police Department is in need of various educational supplies such as litter bags, crayons, coloring books, pencils erasers, etc. to enhance the learning experience of children at community events; and

WHEREAS, Florida Statutes 932.7055 (5)(a-c) allows for the utilization of special law enforcement trust funds for such purposes as crime prevention, drug abuse education and prevention programs, or for other law enforcement purposes; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, that the Palatka Police Department is hereby authorized to expend Law Enforcement Trust Funds in an amount not to exceed $3,200 for the purchase of educational material for community events.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida this 26th day of February, 2015.

CITY OF PALATKA

_____

By: Its MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____

Select Year: 2011 Go

The 2011 Florida Statutes

Title XLVII CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND CORRECTIONS	Chapter 932 PROVISIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	View Entire Chapter

932.7055 Disposition of liens and forfeited property.—

(1) When a seizing agency obtains a final judgment granting forfeiture of real property or personal property, it may elect to:

(a) Retain the property for the agency's use;

(b) Sell the property at public auction or by sealed bid to the highest bidder, except for real property which should be sold in a commercially reasonable manner after appraisal by listing on the market; or

(c) Salvage, trade, or transfer the property to any public or nonprofit organization.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a seizing agency must destroy any image and the medium on which the image is recorded, including, but not limited to, a photograph, video tape, diskette, compact disc, or fixed disk made in violation of s. 810.145 when the image and the medium on which it is recorded is no longer needed for an official purpose. The agency may not sell or retain any image.

(3) If the forfeited property is subject to a lien preserved by the court as provided in s. 932.703(6)(b), the agency shall:

(a) Sell the property with the proceeds being used towards satisfaction of any liens; or

(b) Have the lien satisfied prior to taking any action authorized by subsection (1).

(4) The proceeds from the sale of forfeited property shall be disbursed in the following priority:

(a) Payment of the balance due on any lien preserved by the court in the forfeiture proceedings.

(b) Payment of the cost incurred by the seizing agency in connection with the storage, maintenance, security, and forfeiture of such property.

(c) Payment of court costs incurred in the forfeiture proceeding.

[1](d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, and for the 2011-2012 fiscal year only, the funds in a special law enforcement trust fund established by the governing body of a municipality may be expended to reimburse the general fund of the municipality for moneys advanced from the general fund to the special law enforcement trust fund before October 1, 2001. This paragraph expires July 1, 2012.

(5)(a) If the seizing agency is a county or municipal agency, the remaining proceeds shall be deposited in a special law enforcement trust fund established by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality. Such proceeds and interest earned therefrom shall be used for school resource officer, crime prevention, safe neighborhood, drug abuse education and prevention programs, or for other law enforcement purposes, which include defraying the cost of protracted or complex investigations, providing additional equipment or expertise, purchasing automated external defibrillators for use in law enforcement vehicles, and providing matching funds to obtain federal grants. The proceeds and interest may not be used to meet normal operating expenses of the law enforcement agency.

(b) These funds may be expended upon request by the sheriff to the board of county commissioners or by the chief of police to the governing body of the municipality, accompanied by a written certification that the request complies with the provisions of this subsection, and only upon appropriation to the sheriff's office or police department by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality.

(c) An agency or organization, other than the seizing agency, that wishes to receive such funds shall apply to the sheriff

or chief of police for an appropriation and its application shall be accompanied by a written certification that the moneys will be used for an authorized purpose. Such requests for expenditures shall include a statement describing anticipated recurring costs for the agency for subsequent fiscal years. An agency or organization that receives money pursuant to this subsection shall provide an accounting for such moneys and shall furnish the same reports as an agency of the county or municipality that receives public funds. Such funds may be expended in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Such funds may be used only for school resource officer, crime prevention, safe neighborhood, drug abuse education, or drug prevention programs or such other law enforcement purposes as the board of county commissioners or governing body of the municipality deems appropriate.

2. Such funds shall not be a source of revenue to meet normal operating needs of the law enforcement agency.

3. After July 1, 1992, and during every fiscal year thereafter, any local law enforcement agency that acquires at least $15,000 pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act within a fiscal year must expend or donate no less than 15 percent of such proceeds for the support or operation of any drug treatment, drug abuse education, drug prevention, crime prevention, safe neighborhood, or school resource officer program(s). The local law enforcement agency has the discretion to determine which program(s) will receive the designated proceeds.

Notwithstanding the drug abuse education, drug treatment, drug prevention, crime prevention, safe neighborhood, or school resource officer minimum expenditures or donations, the sheriff and the board of county commissioners or the chief of police and the governing body of the municipality may agree to expend or donate such funds over a period of years if the expenditure or donation of such minimum amount in any given fiscal year would exceed the needs of the county or municipality for such program(s). Nothing in this section precludes the expenditure or donation of forfeiture proceeds in excess of the minimum amounts established herein.

(6) If the seizing agency is a state agency, all remaining proceeds shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. However, if the seizing agency is:

(a) The Department of Law Enforcement, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Forfeiture and Investigative Support Trust Fund as provided in s. 943.362 or into the department's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 943.365, as applicable.

(b) The Department of Environmental Protection, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

(c) The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund or into the department's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 561.027, as applicable.

(d) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 932.705(1)(a) or into the department's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 932.705(1)(b), as applicable.

(e) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the State Game Trust Fund as provided in ss. 379.338, 379.339, and 379.3395 or into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund as provided in s. 379.337.

(f) A state attorney's office acting within its judicial circuit, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the State Attorney's Forfeiture and Investigative Support Trust Fund to be used for the investigation of crime and prosecution of criminals within the judicial circuit.

(g) A school board security agency employing law enforcement officers, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the School Board Law Enforcement Trust Fund.

(h) One of the State University System police departments acting within the jurisdiction of its employing state university, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into that state university's special law enforcement trust fund.

(i) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Agricultural Law Enforcement Trust Fund or into the department's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 570.205, as applicable.

(j) The Department of Military Affairs, the proceeds accrued from federal forfeiture sharing pursuant to 21 U.S.C. ss. 881(e)(1)(A) and (3), 18 U.S.C. s. 981(e)(2), and 19 U.S.C. s. 1616a shall be deposited into the Armory Board Trust Fund and used for purposes authorized by such federal provisions based on the department's budgetary authority or into the department's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 250.175, as applicable.

(k) The Department of Transportation, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund to be used for purposes of drug interdiction or into the department's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 339.082, as applicable.

(l) The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of the Department of Legal Affairs, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Department of Legal Affairs Grants and Donations Trust Fund to be used for investigation and prosecution of Medicaid fraud, abuse, neglect, and other related cases by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

(m) The Division of State Fire Marshal in the Department of Financial Services, the proceeds accrued under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund to be used for the purposes of arson suppression, arson investigation, and the funding of anti-arson rewards.

(n) The Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund as provided in s. 626.9893 or into the Department of Financial Services' Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 17.43, as applicable.

(7) If more than one law enforcement agency is acting substantially to effect the forfeiture, the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings shall, upon motion, equitably distribute all proceeds and other property among the seizing agencies.

(8) Upon the sale of any motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft, real property, or other property requiring a title, the appropriate agency shall issue a title certificate to the purchaser. Upon the request of any law enforcement agency which elects to retain titled property after forfeiture, the appropriate state agency shall issue a title certificate for such property to said law enforcement agency.

(9) Neither the law enforcement agency nor the entity having budgetary control over the law enforcement agency shall anticipate future forfeitures or proceeds therefrom in the adoption and approval of the budget for the law enforcement agency.

History.--s. 5, ch. 92-54; s. 2, ch. 92-290; s. 21, ch. 94-265; s. 479, ch. 94-356; s. 5, ch. 95-265; s. 72, ch. 96-321; s. 41, ch. 96-418; s. 2, ch. 98-387; s. 3, ch. 98-389; s. 4, ch. 98-390; s. 5, ch. 98-391; s. 2, ch. 98-392; s. 2, ch. 98-393; s. 2, ch. 98-394; s. 61, ch. 99-245; s. 2, ch. 2000-147; ss. 26, 79, ch. 2002-402; s. 1923, ch. 2003-261; s. 37, ch. 2003-399; s. 3, ch. 2004-39; s. 38, ch. 2004-234; s. 16, ch. 2004-344; s. 23, ch. 2005-3; s. 19, ch. 2005-71; s. 2, ch. 2006-109; s. 5, ch. 2006-117; s. 11, ch. 2006-26; s. 20, ch. 2006-176; s. 21, ch. 2006-305; s. 7, ch. 2007-14; s. 10, ch. 2007-73; s. 10, ch. 2008-153; s. 207, ch. 2008-247; s. 7, ch. 2009-82; s. 8, ch. 2010-153; s. 18, ch. 2011-47.

[1]Note.--Section 18, ch. 2011-47, amended paragraph (4)(d) "[i]n order to implement Specific Appropriations 1192 and 1198 of the 2011-2012 General Appropriations Act."

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Agenda Item

3b

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-12 declaring one seized motorcycle to be surplus property and directing the City Manager to dispose of said surplus property in accordance with City administrative procedures

SUMMARY:
On October 29, 2014 the Street Crimes Unit seized a 2006 Yamaha Virago 250 cc motorcycle pursuant to Florida Statutes 932.701-707 as a result of a felony drug investigation. The VIN number of the motorcycle is JYAVG04E46A001738.

This vehicle registration has been transferred to the City of Palatka and the vehicle can now be declared surplus property and disposed by sale at auction.

As this vehicle was acquired as a direct result of a drug investigation, all proceeds have to be deposited into the Special Police Trust Fund.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the resolution declaring one seized motorcycle to be surplus property and directing the City Manager to dispose of said surplus property in accordance with City administrative procedures and depositing the proceeds into the Special Police Trust Fund pursuant to Florida Statutes 932.701-707.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Resolution	Cover Memo

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Police	Griffith, James	Approved	2/11/2015 - 8:15 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 3:37 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:06 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:06 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:07 AM

RESOLUTION NO. 2015—

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, DECLARING CERTAIN PROPERTY TO BE SURPLUS; DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO DISPOSE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND DEPOSITING THE PROCEEDS INTO THE SPECIAL POLICE TRUST FUND PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTE 932.701-707.

WHEREAS, Florida Statute 274.05 provides government units with the authority to classify as surplus any of its property that has not been otherwise lawfully disposed of, that is obsolete, or the continued use of which is uneconomical or inefficient, or which serves no useful function, and to dispose of said property through sale or donation; and

WHEREAS, The City of Palatka (the City) acquired the vehicle as a result of a felony drug investigation and now owns the property described as follows:

(1) 2006 Yamaha Virago 250cc Motorcycle VIN # JYAVG04E46A001738

WHEREAS, this property serves no useful function to the City; and

WHEREAS, City Staff has recommended that the property be deemed surplus and all proceeds deposited into the Special Police Trust Fund pursuant to Florida Statute 932.701-707; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has determined that it is in the best interest of the City to declare the property described herein to be surplus property for disposal in accordance with administrative procedures.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, as follows:

Section 1: The above recitals are true and correct, and are incorporated herein by reference;

Section 2: The property described herein is declared to be surplus property to be disposed of in accordance with administrative procedures;

Section 3: The City Manager is hereby authorized to present the surplus property in a manner consistent with administrative procedures, to have all proceeds deposited into the Special Police Trust Fund, and to amend the City's inventory accordingly.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 26th day of February, 2015, by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida.

Agenda Item

3c

CITY of Palatka
FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-13 authorizing the execution of a three-year contract in the amount of $10,881 for the purchase of code enforcement reporting software program from Comcate and mobile reporting equipment from SHI, utilizing funds from Code Enforcement Fines and Fees.

SUMMARY:
The City of Palatka Code Enforcement Division has been utilizing the ADG Code Enforcement Reporting Program module for the past several years. This is an add-on module to the financial software program utilized by the City of Palatka. It has been noted that this code enforcement reporting module does not make the code enforcement process any more efficient. It is a time consuming and inadequate process for documentation and reporting of code enforcement cases. For the most part, it makes the process more difficult and does not provide reporting that is useful for tracking and analysis purposes. The code enforcement process is already hampered by low staffing, one full time code officer assisted by several police officers to work cases. It is of the utmost importance that the reporting program be helpful to the process.

After some analysis, we found that the program for code enforcement reporting should be as user friendly as possible (ease of use), with the ability to upload attachments such as photos and forms. The program should have a mobile application to access reports that can be used in the field in addition to office based use. The program should have GIS capabilities. The program should have built in reporting capabilities that provide useful data for analysis and should be easily customized to the City's needs.

Research was conducted into numerous software programs for use with the code enforcement function. This research was conducted by Code Enforcement Officer Laura Jones with the assistance of other code enforcement practitioners.

The following is a brief synopsis of the findings software programs currently used by code enforcement officials in the State of Florida as well as other areas of the United States:

- **ADG** – Currently being utilized by The City of Palatka. This program is a financial program with a Code Enforcement module that seems to be an afterthought. Not user friendly, is time intensive and has sub-standard reporting. No tracking capability for re-inspections. Does not have ability to populate forms or up-load photos. No GIS. No mobile application. Actual cost unknown.
- **Accela** – Has very slow and complicated implementation process. Found nobody to recommend. Very poorly reviewed. Cost is comparatively expensive. Five (5) users minimum, licensing $11, 000 annually, initial cost unknown. Data migration cost was estimated at $50,000.00.
- **AMANDA** – Found to be widely used by larger municipalities throughout the United States. No response from actual vendors. Unable to gather additional specific information about this program such as price or specifics of operation.
- **Beehive** – Comes highly recommended from 3 different municipalities. Web-based, mobile capability, GIS, any amount of users. Does not look user friendly. Can only find reviews from municipalities in Nebraska where this program is based. Only 7 months on the national market. Cost is $5,000-$10, 000 for initial set-up depending on size, $5,000 to $7,000 annually.

- **Comcate** – Web- based, customized to suit user, less than 1 month implementation process, mobile application, up-loads photos, advanced GIS capabilities. Good reviews from other agents, good customer service. The only drawback would be that data migration from the old program would not be cost effective. It will require some manual transfer. The program is moderately priced at $5,000.00 initial implementation with $1,500.00 to $2,000.00 yearly service fees depending on the number of users.

Comcate submitted a proposal to the City of Palatka detailing the implementation process and cost for the program over a three year period. The cost to implement and contract for a three year period was listed at $10,881.00. The on-going cost would be approximately $2,756.00 a year after the third year which includes 2 manager level user licenses, one manager level read only license, software enhancements and maintenance.

It is recommended the City of Palatka contract Comcate to implement a new code enforcement reporting program. This package best fits the department's needs and is the most cost efficient choice at this time. It is recommended that funds available from the Code Enforcement Fines and Fees fund be utilized to make the initial purchase and contract for the initial three (3) year term. The yearly licensing, upgrades and maintenance cost should be placed in the Code Enforcement budget after the third year.

In addition to the purchase of the Comcate Program, it is recommended that mobile reporting equipment be purchased to assist the Code Enforcement Officer in the form of a computer tablet, a docking station and other equipment to enable them to work both in the field and in the office. The cost of this equipment is estimated to be $1,574.00.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the resolution authorizing the purchase of a code enforcement reporting software program from Comcate and mobile reporting equipment from SVI to enable the Code Enforcement Officer to work both in the field and in the office; and authorizing execution of the contract agreement.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Resolution	Resolution
Comcate Proposal	Cover Memo
Quote for Mobile Reporting Equipment	Cover Memo

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Police	Griffith, James	Approved	2/13/2015 - 11:33 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 2:37 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:07 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:10 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 12:39 PM

RESOLUTION No. 15 -

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE OF CODE ENFORCEMENT REPORTING SOFTWARE PROGRAM FROM COMCATE AND MOBILE REPORTING EQUIPMENT FROM SHI, UTILIZING FUNDS FROM CODE ENFORCEMENT FINES AND FEES IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $12,500; AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A THREE-YEAR CONTRACT WITH COMCATE FOR SAID SERVICES AND SOFTWARE.

WHEREAS, the City of Palatka Code Enforcement Division has been utilizing the ADG Code Enforcement Reporting Program module and has found this program to be inadequate in documenting and reporting code cases; and.

WHEREAS, research was conducted into numerous software programs by Code Enforcement Officer Laura Jones; and

WHEREAS, upon review and comparison of the software programs currently used by code enforcement officials across the country it has been determined that the proposal provided by Comcate would best suit the needs of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Palatka City Commission deems it reasonable to award the contract to Comcate for Code Enforcement Programming Software and to purchase associated mobile reporting equipment from SHI according per its quote for said equipment, both of which are attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, as follows:

1. That the City Commission hereby awards the contract for the purchase of Code Enforcement Programming Software and Service to Comcate and authorizes the purchase of mobile reporting equipment from SRI in a combined amount not to exceed $12,500, and authorizes the expenditure of said funds from Code Enforcement Fines and Fees for said purchase;
2. That the City Manager, Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized to execute and attest a three-year contract agreement with Comcate for the purchase and maintenance of Code Enforcement Programming Software under the terms and conditions referenced herein.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida this 26th day of February, 2015.

Code Enforcement Proposal

Why Comcate is the right choice for Palatka?

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

Experienced and Accomplished:

- Hundreds of successful program implementations across the US
- Experienced team with proven expertise in code enforcement and permitting programs and implementations
- Clients recognized by ICMA and other associations when working with Comcate
- Commitment to delivering strong value to clients

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

Linked in Google facebook

CUPERTINO City of Fort Collins BEVERLY HILLS Wichita Falls MENLO PARK

Palatka's Project Goals

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

The City of Palatka's staff has expressed the following project goals:

- Implement a case management solution that is more user-friendly, less cumbersome and less time consuming.
- Boost staff productivity by reducing data entry time required for each code enforcement case.
- Increase the total volume of cases closed by minimizing the average life of a case.
- Expedite the process of adding violation photos to each code enforcement case file.
- Enhance reporting capabilities to help staff report code enforcement activities and data to management.
- Integrate with GIS data so that property-attributes such as owner info and CDBG eligibility are populated automatically when creating cases in the field (rather than having to return to the office).
- Track fees associated with code violations so that management can generate reports detailing anticipated revenues.
- Manage case loads including follow ups in an organized manner so things don't fall through the cracks.

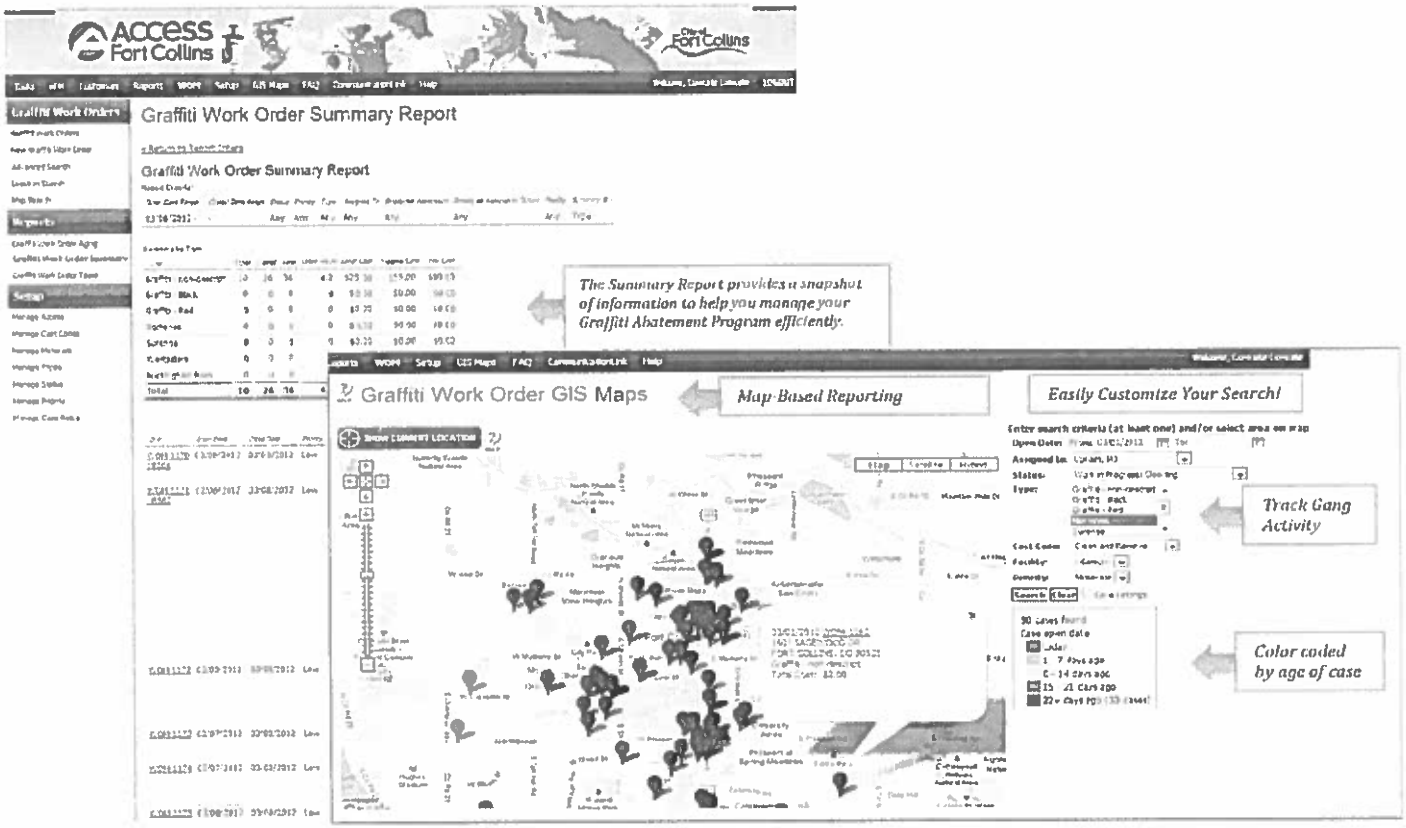
Proposed Project Deliverables

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

1. **Code Enforcement Manager:** Enable mobile field access by implementing our web-based solution for code enforcement case management. Includes CEM for one user.
2. **GIS Enterprise:** Enables integration with GIS server data to automatically populate property attributes such as ownership info., CDBG eligibility, and more. GIS Enterprise also allows users to create map views of case locations with the ability to filter cases by priority, case status and other criteria.
3. **Fee Tracking Manager:** Automatically populate fees associated with code violations and run revenue reports geared at capturing anticipated revenues.

Program: Code Enforcement

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology



Reporting is Customizable and Comprehensive

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

Comcate Demo Summary

Code Enforcement Summary Report

Report Criteria:

Status	Assigned To	Census Tract	Violation	Initiation	Open Date Range	Follow up Date Range	Close Date Range
All	All		All	All	From 1/1/2003 To	From To	From To

CE Totals

	Total	Closed Cases	Open Cases
Totals	157	74	83

CE Cases by Employee

Employee	Total	Closed Cases	Open Cases
Blackburn, Greg	1	0	1
Boeke, Nick	15	4	11
Brooks, Larry	5	0	5
Cox, Lisa	6	1	5
Kapadia, Raja	67	51	16
Lawson, Reggie	6	1	5
Marshall, Margie	6	1	5
Mora-Fowler, Lena	5	4	1
Neumar, Debbie	5	0	5
Richmond, Dave	3	1	2
Simkin, Danny	37	11	26
Toelke, George	1	0	1
Totals	157	74	83

CE Cases by Violation

Violation	Total Violations	Closed Violations	Open Violations
Appliances household items	4	3	1
Auto Repairs	5	0	5
Barking dog	9	9	0
Camping	1	1	0
Commerical Vehicle Storage	2	0	2
Display Illegal Signage	5	0	5
Encroachment of sidewalk or street	6	1	5
Fencing overheight 4.5	1	1	0
Fencing overheight 6	0	0	0
Fire extinguishers not maintained or missing	2	2	0
Fire sprinkler deficiency	2	2	0
Garage Sales/Illegal Vending	5	2	3

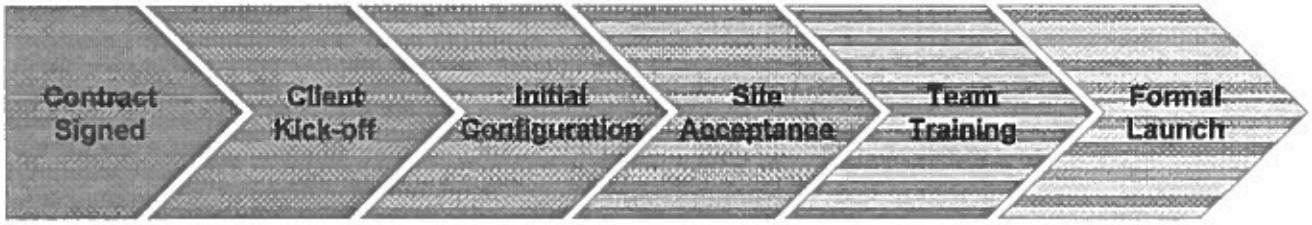
Code Officers, Supervisors and Elected Officials love how easy reporting is in our system.

Code Enforcement Reports

Summary Report - Case summary reports.
Case Detail Report - **Customize** your report and see the details of all the ca
Last Activity Report - Listing of Code Enforcement cases by last activity dat
Daily Activity Log - Code Enforcement activity log.
Time by Census Tract - Code Enforcement Time by Census Tract and Block
Time by Violations - Code Enforcement Time by Violation.
Time by User Report - Time logged by CE user.
Open Cases by Location - Code Enforcement summary and detail listing of o
Report by Location - Code Enforcement detail listing of cases by location
Address/APN Not Validated - Cases with location addresses that are not valid
Exception Report - Code Enforcement detail listing of cases that have zer
Monthly Activity Report - Code Enforcement summary of case activity by loc
Time to Close - Code Enforcement detail listing of case close times, grouped
Time to Close by Location - Code Enforcement detail listing of case close ti
Forms Issued - Code Enforcement summary of number of forms issued, by
Case Aging - Code Enforcement detail listing of cases by time open or time
Case Aging by Location - Code Enforcement detail listing of cases by time o
Cases by Status - Code Enforcement case counts by status.
Case Response Time Report - Code Enforcement case response time (time
Cases with Notes Report - Code Enforcement cases with location and notes.
Proactive vs. Reactive Report - Code Enforcement percentages of self-initiat
Violation Levels Report - Code Enforcement totals of violations by violation le
CDBG Summary Report - Code Enforcement totals of cases/violations by CD
CDBG Case Detail Report - Code Enforcement detail listing of CDBG cases.
Inspections Report - Code Enforcement listing of inspection cases.
Fee Summary Report - List of cases with fee type, amount paid and balance
Fee Payment Summary Report - List of cases with fee payment amount and

Comcate Implementation Cycle & Timing

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology



- 2-months target implementation timing
- Collaborative effort between client team and Comcate implementation manager
- Configuration based on client workflow and processes
- Comcate brings expertise from hundreds of other client implementations

Investment Summary

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

Modules	Implementation Fee (One Time)	Annual License Fee	Total Year One Investment	Total Year Two	Total Year Three
Code Enforcement Manager	1,500	2,500	4,000	2,625	2,756
Fee Tracker	350	450	800	473	496
GIS Enterprise	1,350	1,850	3,200	1,943	2,040
Incentive	(1,000)	(1,200)	(2,200)	(1,260)	(1,323)
Total	$2,200	$3,600	$5,800	$3,780	$3,969

Note: the year two and three increase is based on a COLA adjustment not to exceed 5%.

		Three Year Total
Total (Year One-Three)	$	13,549
Incentive for three years	$	(1,355)
Incentive for signing in January Incentive	$	(1,355)
Net Investment	$	10,881

Included with your investment:

- Incentive for signing three year agreement and for signing in January.
- Two full edit Code Enforcement Manager licenses (based on one full-time and one part-time user).
- One read-only Code Enforcement Manager license
- Unlimited use GIS Enterprise Edition
- Unlimited use of Fee Tracking Manager
- Unlimited customer support
- Software enhancements and maintenance
- Full implementation support including project management, training and configurations.

Investment Summary - Details

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

The year-one investment in Comcate's software is comprised of two components:

- The one-time Implementation Fee which includes initial configurations, customizations and web-based training
- An Annual License Fee which includes on-going support, upgrades and hosting. Starting in the second year, the Annual License Fee will be adjusted by a COLA increase not to exceed 5% per year.

The attached quote was created on https://www.shi.com by Chris.

Pricing Proposal

Quotation #: 9156308
Description: codes
Created On: Feb-03-2015
Valid Until: Feb-28-2015

City of Palatka (42032)

Chris
Phone: 386-329-0115
Fax:
Email: cchealham@palatka-fl.gov

All Prices are in US Dollar(USD)

	Product	Qty	Your Price	Total
1	Microsoft Surface Ethernet adapter - Network adapter - SuperSpeed USB 3.0 - Gigabit Ethernet - for Surface Pro,... Microsoft - Part#: 3U7-00001	1	$31.00	$31.00
2	Microsoft Surface Pro 3 - Tablet - no keyboard - Core i5 4300U / 1.9 GHz - Windows 8.1 Pro - 8 GB RAM - 256 GB SSD,... Microsoft - Part#: QG2-00001	1	$1,234.24	$1,234.24
3	Microsoft Surface Pro Type Cover - Keyboard - English - North American layout - black - for Surface Pro 3 Microsoft - Part#: RF2-00001 **Note:** PubSec - StateLocal Florida	1	$98.23	$98.23
4	Microsoft - Docking station - GigE - for Surface Pro 3 Microsoft - Part#: 3QM-00001	1	$154.00	$154.00
5	Microsoft Surface Mini DisplayPort HD AV Adapter - Video / audio adapter - DisplayPort / HDMI - for Surface Pro, Pro 2 Microsoft - Part#: Q7X-00018 **Note:** PubSec - StateLocal Florida	1	$32.38	$32.38
6	Microsoft Wireless Desktop 800 for Business - keyboard and mouse set Microsoft - Part#: 5SH-00001	1	$25.00	$25.00
			Total	$1,574.85

Additional Comments

Retrieve your quote:
https://www.shi.com/Quotes/QuoteInfo.aspx

The Products offered under this proposal are subject to the SHI Return Policy, unless there is an existing agreement between SHI and the Customer.

Agenda Item

3d

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-14 designating the City Manager as the City's Economic Development Official and City Clerk as the keeper/holder of certain proprietary information as authorized by 288.075, Florida Statutes

SUMMARY:
This item was tabled at the special called February 5, 2015 City Commission meeting.

The City is actively and vigorously pursing economic development opportunities to develop and redevelop the City's riverfront, downtown and the City's commercial corridors. At times, interested prospects require confidentiality for proprietary business practices, plans or financial pro formas and information. Under Chapter 288.075, Florida Statutes, under certain circumstances, authorizes the non-disclosure of certain information which a governmental entity would otherwise be required to disclose in accord with the State of Florida Public Record Law.

It is in the best interest of the City to designate an official to act as the Economic Development Official for the City in order to allow the City to avail itself of the provisions of Chapter 288.075, F.S., as well as designate a keeper/holder of records that are exempt from public records disclosure per FS 288.075.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt a resolution designating the City Manager as the City's Economic Development Official and City Clerk as the keeper/holder of certain proprietary information as authorized by 288.075, Florida Statutes

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Resolution	Resolution
Memo from Don Holmes	Cover Memo
Florida Statute 288.075 - Confidentiality of Records	Exhibit

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/18/2015 - 6:07 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/19/2015 - 11:21 AM

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-11-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA DESIGNATING THE CITY MANAGER AS THE CITY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL PURSUANT TO FLA. STATUTE CH. 288.075, AND FURTHER DESIGNATING THE CITY CLERK AS THE KEEPER/HOLDER OF CERTAIN PROPRIETARY CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION WHICH IS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER THE PUBLIC RECORDS LAW AND FLA. STATUTE CH 288.075

WHEREAS, the City of Palatka, Putnam County Chamber of Commerce (the Chamber) and the University of North Florida Small Business Development Center (SBDC) all share the common mission and goal to attract and retain quality small business and industry to the City and County to promote a high quality of life; and

WHEREAS, the City, Chamber and SBDC have an excellent working relationship and compliment each other's strengths in promoting economic development in Palatka and Putnam County; and

WHEREAS, the City of Palatka is actively and vigorously pursing economic development opportunities to develop and redevelop the City's Riverfront, Downtown and City's Commercial Corridors; and

WHEREAS, interested prospects at times request and require confidentiality for proprietary business practices, plans or financial pro formas and information; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 288.075, Florida Statutes, under certain circumstances, authorizes the non-disclosure of certain information which a governmental entity would otherwise be required to disclose in accord with the State of "Florida Public Record Law"; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City to designate a City official to act as the Economic Development Official for the City in order to allow the City to avail itself of the provisions of Chapter 288.075, Florida Statutes.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida that the City Manager is hereby designated as the City's Economic Development Official as that term is defined by Chapter 288.075, Florida Statutes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Clerk is designated as the keeper/holder of that information which the City receives but which is deemed by the City Manager to exempt from disclosure under exemptions found within the Florida Public Records Law and Chapter 288.075 F.S.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida at a regular meeting on this 26th day of February, 2015.

CITY OF PALATKA

January 25, 2015
MEMO
TO: CITY MANAGER
FROM: DON HOLMES

RE: PROPRIETY OF CITY'S SIGNING "MUTUAL NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT"

ISSUE: Propriety of City's signing "Mutual Non-Disclosure Agreement" with Scott Lagasse and Palatka Boathouse Marina, LLC, under which the City would be prohibited from disclosing "certain information with respect to (Lagasse/Boathouse) or their affiliates" , to include but not be limited to " all analyses, compilations, studies or other documents or records prepared by (Lagasse/Boathouse) to the extent such analyses, compilations, studies, pro forma documents, business plans, documents or records contain, otherwise reflect, or are generated from such information". The agreement is in the context of the on-going negotiations between the City and Lagasse/Boathouse pertaining to certain business ventures in the vicinity of the "City Dock". The prohibition would extend to information provided "before or after the date of the (non-disclosure) agreement". The term of the agreement is three years. The agreement appears to assert that the City is authorized to enter into the agreement and perform same in spite of Chapter 119 Florida Statutes (public record law) in as much as the city is "An Economic Development Agency as that term is defined in Section 288.075 Florida Statutes , in that the City of Palatka established a Community Redevelopment Area and Agency to oversee redevelopment in the Downtown Palatka Area".

Opinion: I am not of the opinion that the City could legally perform or honor the terms of the Non-Disclosure Agreement as it is written. My reasoning is as follows:

1. While it is true that Ch 288.075 Fl. Stat. specifically authorizes an "Economic Development Agency" to maintain the confidentiality of certain information of an entity desiring to locate, relocate, expand..., its business activities within the State, the statute specifically defines "Economic Development Agency" (288.075(1)(a). A "Community Redevelopment Agency" is not listed within the Statute as an agency which qualifies as an "Economic Development Agency". In fact, it has been "determined" otherwise. In an opinion of the Florida Attorney General, (AGO 95-52, dated August 28, 1995), the Office of the Attorney General after considering the exact issue raised by the "Lagasse Non-Disclosure Agreement" , stated
    i. "A community redevelopment agency created pursuant to section 163.356 Florida Statutes, is a public agency that may **not** be considered an economic development agency as defined in section 288.075(1), Florida Statutes, and, therefore, may **not** assert the public records exemption allowed for such an agency." (emphasis added)

While I understand that the AG opinion cited above is now almost twenty years old, my research does not reveal that it has been contradicted, and I find no later opinion or case to the contrary.

2. The "Lagasse Non-Disclosure Agreement" is purportedly for a term of three years. The statute limits the duration of the "non-disclosure" to a term of "12 months after the date an economic development agency receives a request for confidentiality or until the information is otherwise disclosed, whichever occurs first" (288.075(2)(a)1., which can be extended for an "additional 12

months upon written request" (288.075(2)(a)2.). The difference between the proposed agreement and the statute is obvious.

As always, it is possible that Lagasse's attorney is aware of some case, opinion, or provision that I have not found in my brief review of this matter. Rather than me spending a large amount of time in attempting to find an exception to the "rule" cited above, I would welcome input from Lagasse's attorney regarding same. I am always willing to be "educated".

However, there may be another way to accomplish what is desired. Please note that within the definition of "Economic development Agency" as established by 288.075, is this provision: "The public economic development agency of a county or municipality, or, if the county or municipality does not have a public economic development agency, the county or municipal officers assigned the duty to promote the general business interests or industrial interests of the state or that municipality or county. "__(288.075(1)(a)4. Quite frankly, I do not know if the City has "designated" an "economic development agency", or, if we have authorized anyone to act in that capacity on the City's behalf. If not, then it is possible that we could explore an official "assignment" of you/Jonathan or someone else to this task and , PERHAPS, in so doing explore the possibility of availing the protection of 288.075 in limited circumstances.

Respectfully Submitted,

Donald E. Holmes

Select Year: 2014 Go

The 2014 Florida Statutes

Title XIX PUBLIC BUSINESS	Chapter 288 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	View Entire Chapter

288.075 Confidentiality of records.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Economic development agency" means:

1. The Department of Economic Opportunity;

2. Any industrial development authority created in accordance with part III of chapter 159 or by special law;

3. Space Florida created in part II of chapter 331;

4. The public economic development agency of a county or municipality or, if the county or municipality does not have a public economic development agency, the county or municipal officers or employees assigned the duty to promote the general business interests or industrial interests of that county or municipality or the responsibilities related thereto;

5. Any research and development authority created in accordance with part V of chapter 159; or

6. Any private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity when authorized by the state, a municipality, or a county to promote the general business interests or industrial interests of the state or that municipality or county.

(b) "Proprietary confidential business information" means information that is owned or controlled by the corporation, partnership, or person requesting confidentiality under this section; that is intended to be and is treated by the corporation, partnership, or person as private in that the disclosure of the information would cause harm to the business operations of the corporation, partnership, or person; that has not been disclosed unless disclosed pursuant to a statutory provision, an order of a court or administrative body, or a private agreement providing that the information may be released to the public; and that is information concerning:

1. Business plans.

2. Internal auditing controls and reports of internal auditors.

3. Reports of external auditors for privately held companies.

(c) "Trade secret" has the same meaning as in s. 688.002.

(2) PLANS, INTENTIONS, AND INTERESTS.—

(a)1. If a private corporation, partnership, or person requests in writing before an economic incentive agreement is signed that an economic development agency maintain the confidentiality of information concerning plans, intentions, or interests of such private corporation, partnership, or person to locate, relocate, or expand any of its business activities in this state, the information is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution for 12 months after the date an economic development agency receives a request for confidentiality or until the information is otherwise disclosed, whichever occurs first.

2. An economic development agency may extend the period of confidentiality specified in subparagraph 1. for up to an additional 12 months upon written request from the private corporation, partnership, or person who originally requested confidentiality under this section and upon a finding by the economic development agency that such private corporation, partnership, or person is still actively considering locating, relocating, or expanding its business activities in this state. Such a request for an extension in the period of confidentiality must be received prior to the expiration of any confidentiality originally provided under subparagraph 1.

If a final project order for a signed economic development agreement is issued, then the information will remain confidential and exempt for 180 days after the final project order is issued, until a date specified in the final project order, or until the information is otherwise disclosed, whichever occurs first. However, such period of confidentiality may not extend beyond the period of confidentiality established in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2.

(b) A public officer or employee may not enter into a binding agreement with any corporation, partnership, or person who has requested confidentiality of information under this subsection until 90 days after the information is made public unless:

1. The public officer or employee is acting in an official capacity;
2. The agreement does not accrue to the personal benefit of such public officer or employee; and
3. In the professional judgment of the officer or employee, the agreement is necessary to effectuate an economic development project.

(3) TRADE SECRETS.—Trade secrets held by an economic development agency are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(4) PROPRIETARY CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—Proprietary confidential business information held by an economic development agency is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, until such information is otherwise publicly available or is no longer treated by the proprietor as proprietary confidential business information.

(5) IDENTIFICATION, ACCOUNT, AND REGISTRATION NUMBERS.—A federal employer identification number, reemployment assistance account number, or Florida sales tax registration number held by an economic development agency is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(6) ECONOMIC INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.—

[1](a) The following information held by an economic development agency pursuant to the administration of an economic incentive program for qualified businesses is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution for a period not to exceed the duration of the incentive agreement, including an agreement authorizing a tax refund or tax credit, or upon termination of the incentive agreement:

1. The percentage of the business's sales occurring outside this state and, for businesses applying under s. 288.1045, the percentage of the business's gross receipts derived from Department of Defense contracts during the 5 years immediately preceding the date the business's application is submitted.
2. An individual employee's personal identifying information that is held as evidence of the achievement or nonachievement of the wage requirements of the tax refund, tax credit, or incentive agreement programs or of the job creation requirements of such programs.
3. The amount of:

a. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions paid pursuant to chapter 212;
b. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 220;

c. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to chapter 199;
d. Insurance premium taxes paid pursuant to chapter 624;
e. Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 201;
f. Ad valorem taxes paid, as defined in s. 220.03(1); or
g. State communications services taxes paid pursuant to chapter 202.

However, an economic development agency may disclose in the annual incentives report required under s. 288.907 the aggregate amount of each tax identified in this subparagraph and paid by all businesses participating in each economic incentive program.

(b)1. The following information held by an economic development agency relating to a specific business participating in an economic incentive program is no longer confidential or exempt 180 days after a final project order for an economic incentive agreement is issued, until a date specified in the final project order, or if the information is otherwise disclosed, whichever occurs first:

a. The name of the qualified business.
b. The total number of jobs the business committed to create or retain.
c. The total number of jobs created or retained by the business.
d. Notwithstanding s. 213.053(2), the amount of tax refunds, tax credits, or incentives awarded to, claimed by, or, if applicable, refunded to the state by the business.
e. The anticipated total annual wages of employees the business committed to hire or retain.

2. For a business applying for certification under s. 288.1045 which is based on obtaining a new Department of Defense contract, the total number of jobs expected and the amount of tax refunds claimed may not be released until the new Department of Defense contract is awarded.

(7) PENALTIES.—Any person who is an employee of an economic development agency who violates the provisions of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 1, ch. 77-75; s. 1, ch. 79-395; s. 3, ch. 83-47; s. 1, ch. 86-152; s. 1, ch. 86-180; s. 1, ch. 86-218; s. 1, ch. 89-217; s. 104, ch. 90-360; s. 245, ch. 91-224; s. 220, ch. 95-148; s. 1, ch. 95-378; s. 1, ch. 96-353; s. 135, ch. 96-406; s. 14, ch. 99-256; s. 1, ch. 2001-161; s. 5, ch. 2002-183; s. 27, ch. 2003-286; s. 55, ch. 2006-60; s. 1, ch. 2006-157; s. 1, ch. 2007-203; s. 23, ch. 2011-76; s. 148, ch. 2011-142; s. 1, ch. 2012-28; s. 55, ch. 2012-30.

[1]Note.—Section 35, ch. 2011-76, provides that:

"(1) The executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, for the purpose of implementing this act.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such emergency rules shall remain in effect for 6 months after the date adopted and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules."

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Agenda Item

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CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Adopt Resolution No. 2015-11-15 authorizing the issuance of Special Events Permit No. 15-14 for the 69th annual Florida Azalea Festival, setting forth provisions of the permit, authorizing the closure of certain streets to vehicular traffic during Festival events, waiving application deadline, allowing for sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, granting permission to exceed allowable noise levels, and setting advance and other permit fees.

SUMMARY:
Downtown Palatka Inc. has made application for a Class A Special Events Permit for the 96th Annual Florida Azalea Festival scheduled for March 7th & 8th, 2015.
The 2015 permit include the following provisions:

1. Grant waiver of Class A Special Event Application Deadline (at least 60 days prior to event).
2. Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels on March 7, 2015 from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. and on March 8, 2015 from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m.
3. Grant permission to sell and consume alcoholic beverages throughout the duration of event.
4. Approve street closures as noted on application (Memorial Parkway, 100 block of S. 2nd Street, St. Johns Avenue from Memorial Parkway to 6th Street).

Other terms and conditions are as listed on the Resolution which follows this summary.

The estimated festival permit fee is **$4,405** ($600 Class A fee ($300/day for two days); $1,978 for police security; $736 for fire personnel services; $368 for public works personnel; $225 for green roll-out garbage containers; $138 for electrical personnel)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the resolution authorizing the issuance of Special Events Permit No. 15-14 for the 69th Annual Florida Azalea Festival; setting forth terms and conditions of the permit including the closure of certain streets to vehicular traffic during Festival events, application deadline waiver, setting advance and other other permit fees.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Resolution	Resolution
Application	Attachment
Event Site Plan	Backup Material

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Special Events	Crowe, Thad	Approved	2/13/2015 - 5:05 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 3:52 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:09 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:59 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 12:41 PM

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 – 11 - __

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, GRANTING A SPECIAL EVENTS PERMIT TO DOWNTOWN PALATKA, INC. FOR THE 2015 FLORIDA AZALEA FESTIVAL; SETTING FORTH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT; ALLOWING FOR THE CLOSURE OF CERTAIN STREETS TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC DURING FESTIVAL EVENTS; ALLOWING FOR SALE & CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; GRANTING APPLICATION DEADLINE WAIVER; GRANTING PERMISSION TO EXCEED ALLOWABLE NOISE LEVELS; AND SETTING ADVANCE AND OTHER PERMIT FEES

WHEREAS, The Florida Azalea Festival, a time-honored event and Florida's oldest documented festival, is held annually in Downtown Palatka during the first weekend in March; and

WHEREAS, Downtown Palatka, Inc. has made application to the City of Palatka for a special events permit for the 2015 Florida Azalea Festival and related events; and

WHEREAS, The City Special Events Committee has met with festival organizers and all parties have reached an agreement as to the provisions of the issuance of the Special Events Permit; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission finds that the approval and issuance of the Special Events Permit as stipulated and described herein is in the best interest of the event organizers, the City of Palatka and its citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section 1: That Special Events Permit No. 15-14 for the 2015 Florida Azalea Festival is hereby granted to Downtown Palatka, Inc. with the following provisions and stipulations:

a. Class 'A' Permit for Riverfront/Festival Area March 7 & 8, 2015; 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
b. Permission granted to exceed allowable noise levels, on March 7, 2015, 10:00 am – 5:00 pm and March 8, 2015, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. (no amplified sound prior to 1:00 p.m. on Sunday)
c. Permission to serve and consume alcohol on the following public rights-of-way: St. Johns Ave. between 3rd St. and 5th St. and N. 4th St. between St. Johns Ave. and Reid St.
d. Road Closures: 100 block of S. 2nd Street, St Johns Avenue form Memorial Parkway to 6th Street to be closed during festival hours to parking and vehicular traffic beginning Friday, 3/6/15 through Sunday, 3/8/15.
e. Grant Permission to use City Hall parking lot for Handicapped Parking on Saturday and Sunday
f. Close Main Street from 1st Street to 11th Street to vehicular traffic on Saturday, 3/7/15 from 10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. for Azalea Festival Parade
g. Set Festival Permit fee – per staff recommendation; $1,978 for police security fees {86 hours @ $23.00/hr}; $600.00 for Festival Permit Fee {$300/day for two days}; $736 for fire personnel services {two fire personnel @ $23/hour @ 32 hours}; $225 for garbage containers {15 garbage containers @ $15/ea}; $386 for sanitation personnel {two sanitation personnel @ $23/hour for 16 hours}; $138 for electrical personnel {$23/hour for six hours}). Applicant pays actual landfill tipping fees. Applicant agrees to pay City of Palatka for the actual FP&L charges for use of their electrical boxes.

Section 2: That the total Advance Permit Fee shall be $4,045.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, this 26th day of February, 2015.

CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA

By: _____
Its Mayor

ATTEST:

_____

APPLICATION # 15-14

Florida Azalea Festival

(circle one below)

CLASS A PERMIT – Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS B PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS C PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 30 days prior to event

RECEIVED
JAN 30 2015
BY:

CITY OF PALATKA
APPLICATION FOR USE OF PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS,
RIVERFRONT PARK AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT/ORGANIZER
   a. DPI - Florida Azalea Festival
   b. CONTACT PERSON Sam Deputy / Kathy Griffen TELEPHONE 328-4021
   c. FAX # 329-9842
2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION SPONSORING THE ACTIVITY, IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE
   a. CONTACT PERSON _____ TELEPHONE _____
   b. _____ FAX # _____
3. DESCRIPTION AND/OR NAME OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY 69th Florida Azalea Festival
4. _____
5. DATE & HOURS OF DESIRED USE: Friday - Setup / Sat - 8-5 / Sunday 10-5 Carnival - If Possible - March - 2-8
6. PORTION FOR WHICH PERMISSION IS DESIRED (City Dock, Amphitheater, Gazebo, etc.) City Dock; memorial; Park; 2nd St. South 100; St Johns - Memorial to 17th
7. ROAD CLOSURES: Same as above; see Map
8. REQUEST FOR NOISE VARIANCE (Dates and Times): Yes, during operation hours
9. REQUEST FOR ALCOHOL VARIANCE (Dates, Times, Location): ~~No~~ Yes, See attached Site plan
10. ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED ATTENDANCE 25,000
11. NUMBER AND TYPE OF AUXILIARY VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT _____
12. ARTICLE IV SPECIAL EVENT ORDINANCE: FEES
    a. CLASS A: X **$300.00- 1,001 to 80,000 in attendance per day**
    b. CLASS B: **$100.00 per day Up to 1,000 persons per day**
    c. CLASS C: ___ **$50.00 per day** (Limited impact on traffic, parking etc.) Events such as Weddings, Fishing tournaments with less than 40 boats, Etc.
    d. Any private entity/business(es) who are holding a function on private property that impacts neighboring businesses/residents within the City limits and, impacts City services will be assessed a fee amount accordingly. (2) Sales Tax
13. OTHER COSTS : Fees will be determined at the pre-assessment meeting with the organizers and the City Department Heads.
14. Arrangements for police services are **REQUIRED** for fishing tournaments with 70 boats or more. Fishing Tournaments and other large event organizers are required to arrange for auxiliary vehicle trailer parking per accompanying guidelines.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS FORM IS INTENDED FOR RESERVATION PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE PERMISSION FOR USES DISALLOWED UNDER PALATKA'S MUNICIPAL CODE PERMISSION GRANTED FOR USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY COVERS MUNICIPAL PARK AREAS AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE PERMISSION TO CLOSE PUBLIC STREETS OR HINDER PRIVATE PROPERTY. Organizers are required to contact the City of Palatka Building & Zoning Department office at 386-329-0103 for pre-planning purposes. ORGANIZERS/APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ANY COMMENTS THEY MAY HAVE PERTAINING TO THIS EVENT'S ANTICIPATED IMPACT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.
Acceptance of your application should in no way be construed as final approval or confirmation of your request.

Sec. 50-145. Any person or organization granted permission shall be bound by all park/city rules and regulations and all applicable ordinances as fully as though the same were inserted in this document, except for such rules and regulations as may be waived by such document or the City Commission.

Sec. 50-146. The person or persons to whom permission for use of city property is issued shall be liable for any loss, damage or injury sustained by any person whatsoever by reason of the negligence of the person or persons to whom such permission shall have been issued. Event liability insurance, naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured, is required prior to public events. Event liability insurance naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured is also required if a private event is taking place that will impact the City and the use of City Services.

The applicant(s) agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the City of Palatka, its officers, agents and employees against any loss, damage or expense (including all costs and reasonable attorney's fees) suffered by the City of Palatka for

1.) Any breach of the terms of the permit or any inaccuracy in or breach of any representation, warranty or covenant made by the applicant(s) to the City of Palatka as an inducement to the granting of the permit
2.) Any claims, suits, actions, damages or cause of actions for any personal injury, loss of life or damages to personal or real property sustained by reason of, result of, or by presence of the applicant(s) on public property by applicant's agents, employees, invitee and/or any other persons.

ARTICLE V NOISE CONTROL Sec. 30-101 – 30-109: Permission for use of city property does not grant an automatic exemption to exceed maximum allowable noise levels. Complaints of adverse effects upon the community or surrounding neighborhood may result in revoking permission for use of City property for this activity.

10. CERTIFICATION: I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CITY OF PALATKA HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR USE OF THE AREA DEFINED ON PAGE ONE OF THIS APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE STATED HEREIN, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY SAME.

12-15-14
DATE

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

APPROVED:

SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR DATE

CHIEF OF POLICE 02-11-15
DATE

RETURN TO:
THAD CROWE
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR
205 N. 2nd Street
Palatka, FL 32177
(FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CALL THE BUILDING & ZONING OFFICE AT 386-329-0103)

CITY OF PALATKA
PLANNING MEETING
PRE-EVENT ASSESSMENT LIST

To be completed by Special Events Coordinator:

Meeting Date: 2/11/15 Special Events Coordinator: Thad Crowe

- [x] Site Sketch Provided
- [ ] Tentative Schedule of Events

Event Classification:
- Class A [ ]
- Class B [x]
- Class C [ ]

To be completed by applicant with typewriter or print legibly in dark ink.

Name of Special Event/ Production: 69th Annual Florida Azalea Festival

Type of Event: Festival

Type of Event Activities (concerts, street dances, races, contests, competitions, regattas, arts/crafts displays, still motion picture production, etc. – attach separate listing if necessary)

Carnival, Pets, Parade.

Location of Event: Downtown Palatka

Requested dates and time of events (not including set-up and break down):

	Date	Day	Begin		End	
Event Day 1	3-6-14	Friday	5	AM/PM		AM/PM
Event Day 2	3-7-14	Saturday	8	AM/PM	5	AM/PM
Event Day 3	3-8-14	Sunday	10	AM/PM	5	AM/PM
Event Day 4				AM/PM		AM/PM

Set-up for event will begin on (Date) Friday March 6 at (time) 5:00pm

Break down will be completed by (Date) Monday March 9 at (time) 5:00pm.

Event Sponsor/Organization _____

Name of Promoter: _____ Tax Exempt No.: _____

Fee Worksheet *(to be completed by Special Events Coordinator)*

"Class A" Event	"Class B" Event	"Class C" Event
Daily Fees (see fee schedule)	Daily Fees $100.00/day	Daily Fees $50/day
Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer
Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fee @ $15/container
Refundable Deposit $500.00	Public Works Employees @ $14.00/hr (no charge during normal working hours)	

Special Events Permit Fees	$ 500	Per day X 2	Days	$ 1000
Law Enforcement (City) Police Officer(s)	$ 23.00	Per hour X ___	Officers X 86 Hours	$ 1,978
Fire Personnel	$ 23.00	Per hour X 32	Hours	$ 736
Building Inspector	$ 23.00	Per hour X _____	Hours	$ _____

Public Works Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Public Works Personnel # Personnel 2 X 16 Hours @ $23/hour $ 368

Electrician Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Electrician Personnel $ 23.00 Per hour X 6 Hours $ 138

Sanitation Equipment Fee

Green Roll-Out Containers 15 X $15.00 Per Container $ 225

Additional Charges (List)

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

TOTAL SPECIAL EVENT FEES (Sponsor/Promoter) $ 4,045

To be completed and submitted by applicant prior to meeting with city staff.
City staff will amend checklist as necessary.

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Name: Sgt Deputy
Telephone: 328-4021 Fax: _____ Cellular: _____
Address: 623 St Johns Ave. Palatka, Fl. 32177

Name: Kathy Griffin
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: 328-7507
Address: _____

Other Contacts/ Key Holders:

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____

☐ Estimated Peak Number of Participants (each day of event): Day 1 15,000
Day 2 10,000 Day 3 _____ Day 4 _____ Day 5 _____

☐ Type of special effects to include pyrotechnics, explosives, discharging weapons, hazardous materials and/or incendiary devices to be used: NA

☐ Number and proposed location of fire protection services: 3rd St & St Johns

☐ Inspection(s)- Date and time requested: Saturday, March 7 8:00AM.

☐ Electrician Services- Date and time requested: —

☐ Emergency medical services: Ambulance Locations(s) (note on site map): 3rd & St. Johns

Number of EMS Personnel required: _____

☐ Number and proposed location for portable toilets (note location on site map): _____

- ☐ Carnival location (if any) (note location on site map): March 2-8 - See Map
- ☐ Number of sanitation roll-out containers required: NA
- ☐ Location of parking/transportation services, if any: NA
- ☐ Type Transport Vehicles (Van, Buses, etc.): N/A
- ☐ Location of security and emergency vehicle parking on site: 3rd & St Johns
- ☐ Public street barricades/street closures/detours: (note locations on site map):
- ☐ Temporary Parking, directional Signage needed: NA
- ☐ Main emergency vehicle access to site (location-also note on site map):
- ☐ Location of proposed temporary structures, fences, grandstands, bandstands, judges stands, Bleachers, hospitality tents, booths, etc.: (note on site map):
- ☐ Number and proposed location of vendors, concessions and/or Sponsor/Promoter(s) stands (note on site map): on map
- ☐ Number and location of static/mobile displays (note on site map): On Map
- ☐ Location of event staff management (headquarters): old County Chambers
- ☐ Staff Uniform Identification: Name Tags
- ☐ Main sound system location: N A
- ☐ Number and location of special activities (launching areas, animal attractions, amusements Car shows, parade routes, competition courses, etc.): all on Map

- ☐ Number and location of temporary signs/banners: On map.
- ☐ Number and location of promotional visual effects: _____
- ☐ Watercraft: — Sail boats
- ☐ Aircraft: —
- ☐ Types & Location of On-Site Advertising (banners, balloons, posters, flyers, air structures, signs, etc.): NA
- ☐ Date(s) and times of setup/ breakdown: March 6 March 9
- ☐ Name(s) and Type of Musical Bands to Perform (dates & times of performance): List being formed
- ☐ Noise Abatement Requirements: - no -
- ☐ Adjoining Properties Impacted (Notification needed?): Yes - Notices will be sent out
- ☐ Location, Dates and Times for Alcohol Ordinance Open Container Waiver: See attached Site plan
- ☐ Alcohol Sale Requirements (Temporary license, commercial establishment license, etc): —
- ☐ Handicapped Accessibility: yes - City Hall Parking Lot

Items Outstanding:

- ☐ Outstanding Fees: $ _____
- ☐ Site Plan Sketch
- ☐ 501(C) (3) Certificate of Exemption

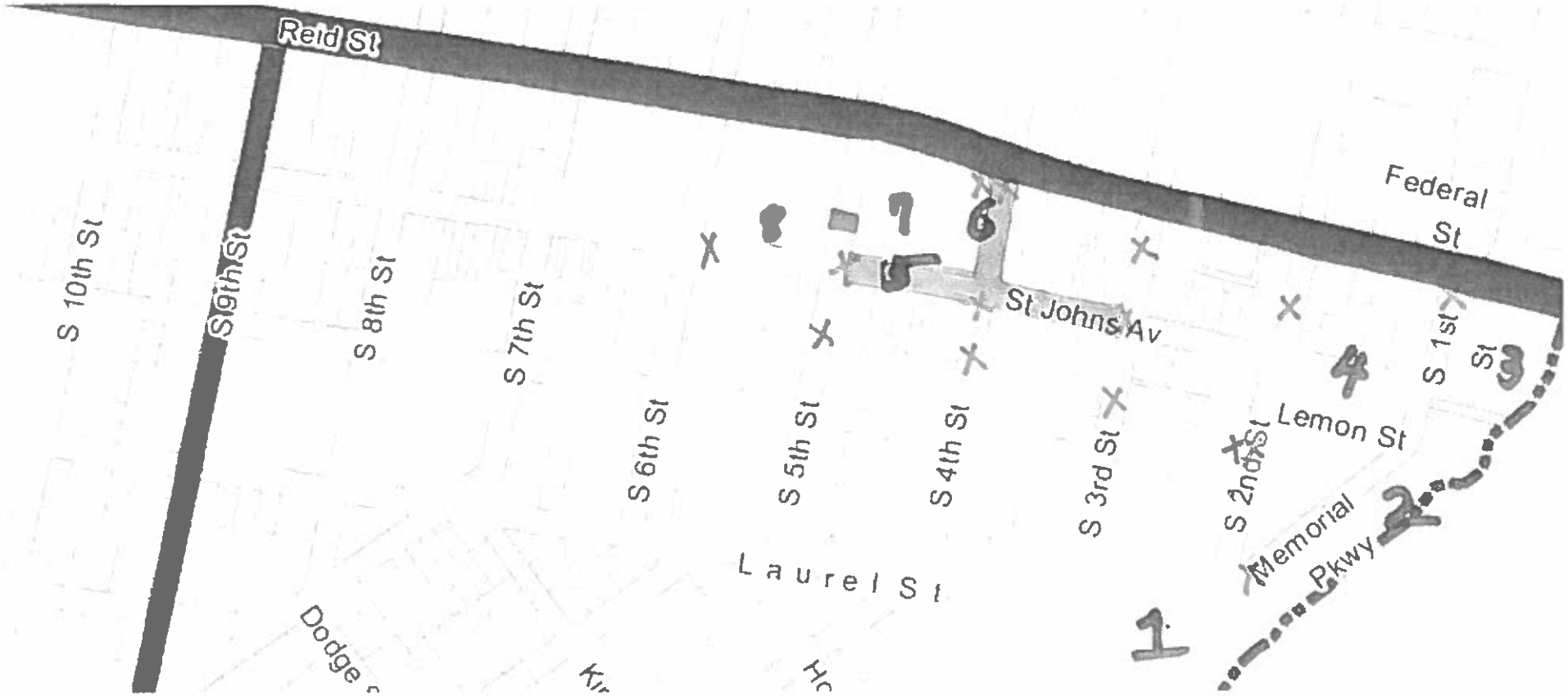
- ☐ Nonprofit Articles of Incorporation, Charter and Mission Statement — on file.
- ☐ Consent Letter (event property): property owners on which Special Event location is held (if not held on city property)
- ☐ Fire resistive rating certificates (tents, fabrics, etc.)
- ☐ Schedule Fire, Building/Electrical Inspections
- ☐ Schedule Pre/Post Sanitation Inspections
- ☐ Example of Special Event vendor permits provided — yes —
- ☐ Special Event Certificate of Insurance- City as "Additional Insured" (if carnival, aircraft or watercraft rides are planned, need certificates from those vendors) List Certificates required, 2 weeks before Event
- ☐ Alcohol Liability Certificate of Insurance- City as "Additional Insured"
- ☐ Required Permits (federal, state, local): _____
- ☐ Alcohol License (copy)
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

PRE-PLANNING MEETING

Name of Special Event: _____ Date_____

Persons Attending Planning Meeting:

Name	Representing	Position	Phone #



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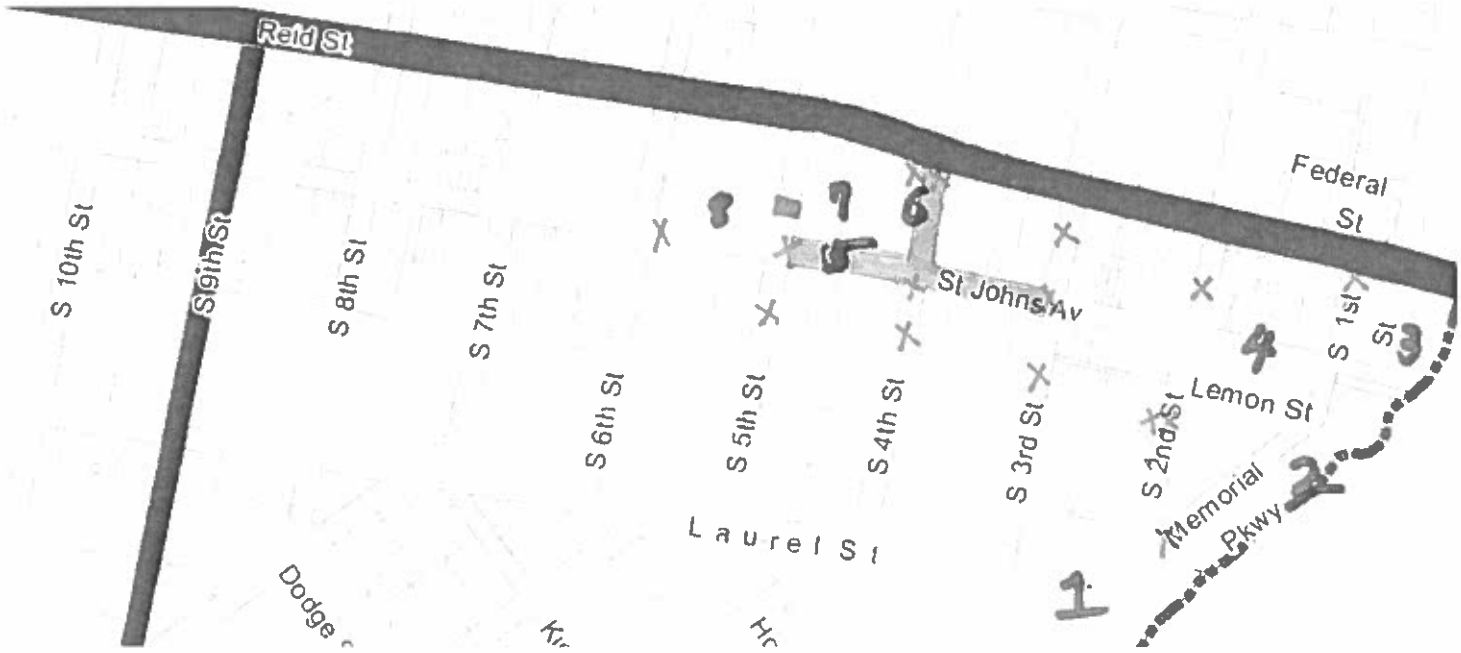
5 Vendors - 2 to 6

6 — Beer Tent — Limit Boundary

7 — Entertainment — X - Signs for alcohol

8 — Food — Cones



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5 Vendors - 2 to 6

6 — Beer Tent — Limit Boundary
— X - Signs for alcohol

7 — Entertainment

8 — Food — Cones

Agenda Item

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CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Grant Permission to exceed allowable noise levels and waive Application Deadline for Special Event Permit No. 15-15, City of Palatka Azalea Festival Mayor's Reception on March 6, 2015 from 6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. at the Bronson-Mulholland House - City of Palatka, Applicant

SUMMARY:
This is a request for permission to exceed allowable noise levels set by Chapter 30, Article IV of the Palatka Municipal Code. The City of Palatka has applied for a Special Events Permit to host the Mayor's Reception at the Bronson-Mulholland House, on Friday March 6, 2015. The event begins at 6:00 p.m. and ends at 8:00 p.m. This variance allows for amplified sound outside the building. This request also includes a waiver of the application deadline for the Class B Special Events Applications (60 days prior to event)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels and grant waiver of Class B Special Events deadline for Special Events Permit No. 15-15, Azalea Festival Mayor's Reception, Friday, March 6, 2015 from 6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Special Events Permit No. 15-15 City of Palatka "2015 Azalea Mayor's Reception!"	Cover Memo

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Special Events	Crowe, Thad	Approved	2/13/2015 - 4:16 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 3:05 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:09 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:00 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 12:42 PM

APPLICATION # 15-15
(circle one below)
CLASS A PERMIT – Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS B PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS C PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 30 days prior to event

RECEIVED
FEB 09 2015
BY: _____

CITY OF PALATKA
APPLICATION FOR USE OF PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS,
RIVERFRONT PARK AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT/ORGANIZER
   a. City of Palatka
   b. CONTACT PERSON Beky Driggers TELEPHONE 386-546-2993
   c. 201 N. 2nd St. FAX # 386-329-0166
2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION SPONSORING THE ACTIVITY, IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE
   a. CONTACT PERSON TELEPHONE
   b. FAX #
3. DESCRIPTION AND/OR NAME OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY 2015 Azalea Mayor's
4. DATE & HOURS OF DESIRED USE: March 6 6:00pm- Reception 8:00pm
5. PORTION FOR WHICH PERMISSION IS DESIRED (City Dock, Amphitheater, Gazebo, etc.) Brewer Mulholland House
6. ROAD CLOSURES: n/a
7. REQUEST FOR NOISE VARIANCE(Dates and Times): yes - 3/6/15 @ 6-8 pm
8. REQUEST FOR ALCOHOL VARIANCE(Dates, Times, Location) n/a
9. ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED ATTENDANCE 150
10. NUMBER AND TYPE OF AUXILIARY VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT PA system
11. ARTICLE IV SPECIAL EVENT ORDINANCE: FEES
    a. CLASS A: $300.00- 1,001 to 80,000 in attendance per day
    b. CLASS B: $100.00 per day Up to 1,000 persons per day
    c. CLASS C: ___ $50.00 per day (Limited impact on traffic parking etc.) Events such as Weddings, Fishing tournaments with less than 40 boats, Etc
    d. Any private entity/business(es) who are holding a function on private property that impacts neighboring businesses/residents within the City limits and, impacts City services will be assessed a fee amount accordingly. Sales Tax

Applications will not be processed and events dates cannot be secured without accompanying application fee.

12. OTHER COSTS: Fees will be determined at the pre-assessment meeting with the organizers and the City Department Heads.
13. Arrangements for police services are **REQUIRED** for fishing tournaments with 70 boats or more. Fishing Tournaments and other large event organizers are required to arrange for auxiliary vehicle/trailer parking per accompanying guidelines.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS FORM IS INTENDED FOR RESERVATION PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE PERMISSION FOR USES DISALLOWED UNDER PALATKA'S MUNICIPAL CODE PERMISSION GRANTED FOR USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY COVERS MUNICIPAL PARK AREAS AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE PERMISSION TO CLOSE PUBLIC STREETS OR HINDER PRIVATE PROPERTY. Organizers are required to contact the City of Palatka Building & Zoning Department office at 386-329-0103 for pre-planning purposes ORGANIZERS APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ANY COMMENTS THEY MAY HAVE PERTAINING TO THIS EVENT'S ANTICIPATED IMPACT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.
Acceptance of your application should in no way be construed as final approval or confirmation of your request.

Sec. 50-145. Any person or organization granted permission shall be bound by all park/city rules and regulations and all applicable ordinances as fully as though the same were inserted in this document, except for such rules and regulations as may be waived by such document or the City Commission.

Sec. 50-146. The person or persons to whom permission for use of city property is issued shall be liable for any loss, damage or injury sustained by any person whatsoever by reason of the negligence of the person or persons to whom such permission shall have been issued. Event liability insurance, naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured, is required prior to public events. Event liability insurance naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured is also required if a private event is taking place that will impact the City and the use of City Services.

The applicant(s) agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the City of Palatka its officers agents and employees against any loss damage or expense (including all costs and reasonable attorney s fees) suffered by the City of Palatka for

1) Any breach of the terms of the permit or any inaccuracy in or breach of any representation warranty or covenant made by the applicant(s) to the City of Palatka as an inducement to the granting of the permit
2) Any claims suits, actions damages or cause of actions for any personal injury loss of life or damages to personal or real property sustained by reason of, result of or by presence of the applicant(s) on public property by applicant s agents employees, invitee and/or any other persons

ARTICLE V NOISE CONTROL Sec. 30-101 - 30-109: Permission for use of city property does not grant an automatic exemption to exceed maximum allowable noise levels. Complaints of adverse effects upon the community or surrounding neighborhood may result in revoking permission for use of City property for this activity.

10. CERTIFICATION: I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CITY OF PALATKA HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR USE OF THE AREA DEFINED ON PAGE ONE OF THIS APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE STATED HEREIN, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY SAME.

2/4/2015 — DATE

Betsy J. Driggers, City Clerk — SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

APPROVED:

2/12/15
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR — DATE

02-11-15
CHIEF OF POLICE — DATE

RETURN TO:
THAD CROWE
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR
205 N. 2nd Street
Palatka, FL 32177
(FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CALL THE BUILDING & ZONING OFFICE AT 386-329-0103)

CITY OF PALATKA
PLANNING MEETING
PRE-EVENT ASSESSMENT LIST

To be completed by Special Events Coordinator:

Meeting Date: 2/11/15 Special Events Coordinator: Thad Crowe

- [x] Site Sketch Provided
- [ ] Tentative Schedule of Events

Event Classification:
- Class A [ ]
- Class B [x]
- Class C [ ]

To be completed by applicant with typewriter or print legibly in dark ink.

Name of Special Event/ Production: 2015 Mayor's Reception

Type of Event: reception

Type of Event Activities (concerts, street dances, races, contests, competitions, regattas, arts/crafts displays, still motion picture production, etc. – attach separate listing if necessary)
Reception for Azalea Festival - live Band, caterer,

Location of Event: Brewster Mulholland House

Requested dates and time of events (not including set-up and break down):

	Date	Day	Begin		End	
Event Day 1	3/6/15	Friday	6:00	AM/PM	8:00	AM/PM
Event Day 2				AM/PM		AM/PM
Event Day 3				AM/PM		AM/PM
Event Day 4				AM/PM		AM/PM

Set-up for event will begin on (Date) 3/5/15 at (time)

Break down will be completed by (Date) 3/6/15 at (time) 9:00pm

Event Sponsor/Organization City of Palatka

Name of Promoter: _____ Tax Exempt No.: _____

Fee Worksheet *(to be completed by Special Events Coordinator)*

"Class A" Event	"Class B" Event	"Class C" Event
Daily Fees (see fee schedule)	Daily Fees $100.00/day	Daily Fees $50/day
Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer
Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fee@$15/container
Refundable Deposit $500.00	Public Works Employees @ $14.00/hr (no charge during normal working hours)	

Special Events Permit Fees $ 100 Per day X 1 Days $ 100

Law Enforcement (City)
Police Officer(s) $ 23.00 Per hour X ____ Officers X ____ Hours $ _____

Fire Personnel $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ _____

Building Inspector $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ _____

Public Works Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Public Works Personnel # Personnel _____ X _____ Hours @ $23/hour $ _____

Electrician Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Electrician Personnel $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ _____

Sanitation Equipment Fee

Green Roll-Out Containers _____ X $15.00 Per Container $ _____

Additional Charges (List)

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

TOTAL SPECIAL EVENT FEES (Sponsor/Promoter) $ 100

Revised: 10/16/14

To be completed and submitted by applicant prior to meeting with city staff.
City staff will amend checklist as necessary.

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Name: Betsy Driggers
Telephone: 386-546-2993 Fax: 386.329.0106 Cellular: see phone
Address: 201 N 2nd St. Palatka.

Name:
Telephone: Fax: Cellular:
Address:

Other Contacts/ Key Holders:

Name:
Telephone: Fax: Cellular:

Name:
Telephone: Fax: Cellular:

☐ Estimated Peak Number of Participants (each day of event): Day 1 150
Day 2 Day 3 Day 4 Day 5

☐ Type of special effects to include pyrotechnics, explosives, discharging weapons, hazardous materials and/or incendiary devices to be used: none

☐ Number and proposed location of fire protection services: on site

☐ Inspection(s)- Date and time requested: if needed?

☐ Electrician Services- Date and time requested:

☐ Emergency medical services: Ambulance Locations(s) (note on site map): n/a

Number of EMS Personnel required: n/a

☐ Number and proposed location for portable toilets: (note location on site map) n/a

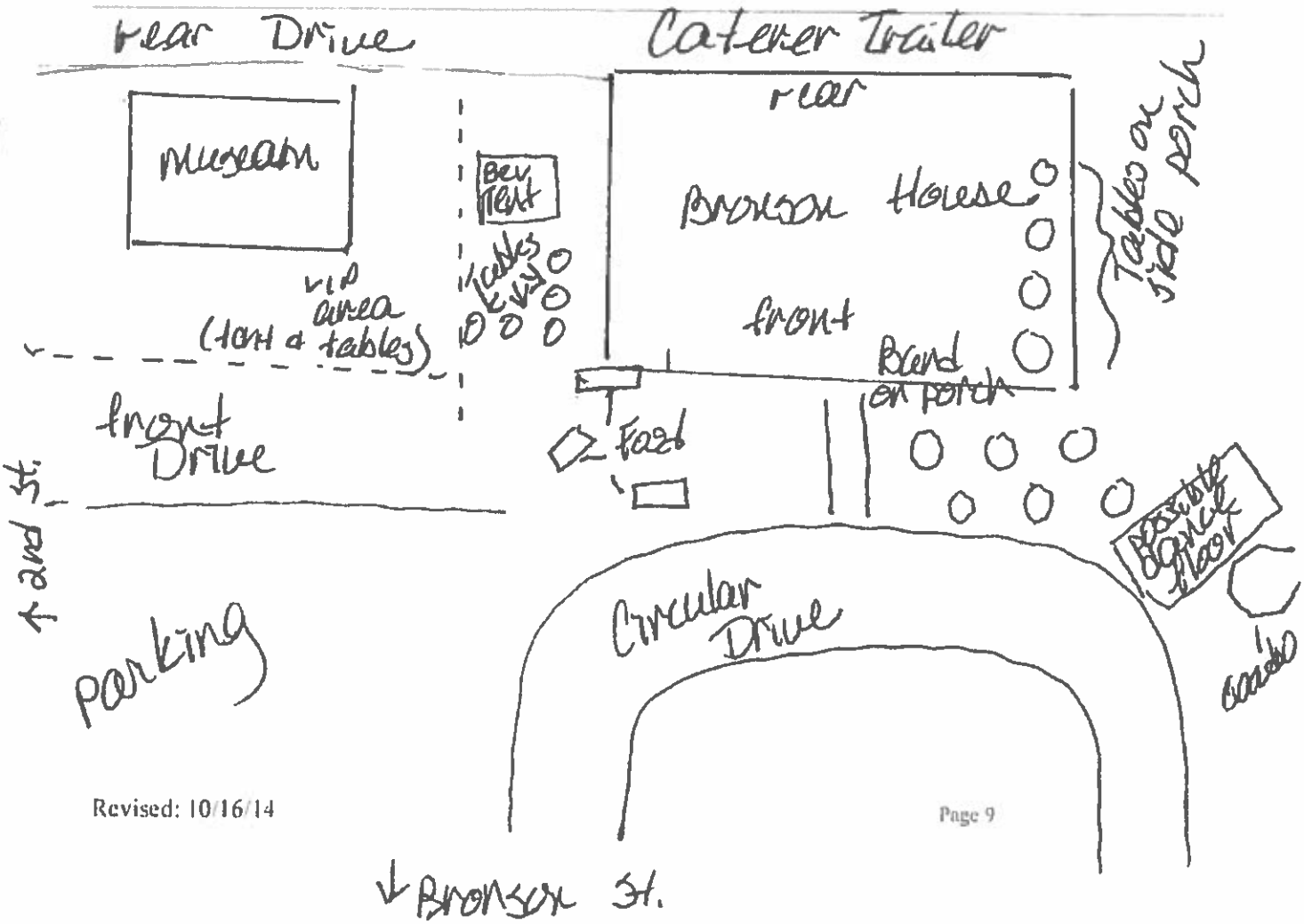
- ☐ Carnival location (if any) (note location on site map) n/a
- ☐ Number of sanitation roll-out containers required n/a already on site
- ☐ Location of parking/transportation services, if any: on-site
- ☐ Type Transport Vehicles (Van, Buses, etc.) n/a
- ☐ Location of security and emergency vehicle parking on site: n/a
- ☐ Public street barricades/street closures/detours: (note locations on site map) n/a
- ☐ Temporary Parking, directional Signage needed: none
- ☐ Main emergency vehicle access to site (location-also note on site map): n/a
- ☐ Location of proposed temporary structures, fences, grandstands, bandstands, judges stands, Bleachers, hospitality tents, booths, etc.: (note on site map): beside dance floor on front lawn
- ☐ Number and proposed location of vendors, concessions and/or Sponsor/Promoter(s) stands (note on site map) n/a
- ☐ Number and location of static/mobile displays (note on site map): n/a
- ☐ Location of event staff management (headquarters): City Hall
- ☐ Staff Uniform Identification: n/a
- ☐ Main sound system location: Brickson House porch
- ☐ Number and location of special activities (launching areas, animal attractions, amusements Car shows, parade routes, competition courses, etc.): n/a

- ☐ Number and location of temporary signs/banners: on Brown House above door
- ☐ Number and location of promotional visual effects: n/a
- ☐ Watercraft: n/a
- ☐ Aircraft: n/a
- ☐ Types & Location of On-Site Advertising (banners, balloons, posters, flyers, air structures, signs, etc.): none
- ☐ Date(s) and times of setup/ breakdown: set up Thurs 3/5/15 breakdown following event
- ☐ Name(s) and Type of Musical Bands to Perform (dates & times of performance): band performs 3/6/15 6:00 - 8:00 pm
- ☐ Noise Abatement Requirements: 3/6/15 6-8 pm
- ☐ Adjoining Properties Impacted (Notification needed?):
- ☐ Location, Dates and Times for Alcohol Ordinance Open Container Waiver: n/a - alcohol service permitted by ordinance on site
- ☐ Alcohol Sale Requirements (Temporary license, commercial establishment license, etc): not for sale
- ☐ Handicapped Accessibility: ramp on bldg LSE

Items Outstanding:

- ☐ Outstanding Fees: $ _____
- ☐ Site Plan Sketch
- ☐ 501(C) (3) Certificate of Exemption

NOTES


rear Drive
Caterer Trailer
rear
museum
Bev Tent
Bronson House
Tables on side porch
tables
front
Band on porch
VIP area (tent & tables)
front Drive
Fozl
possible dance floor
Circular Drive
parking
↑ 2nd St.
↓ Bronson St.

Agenda Item

3g

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels and waive 60-day application deadline for Special Events Permit No. 15-04 - Just for Jesus Ministries Battle of the Bands, March 14, 2014 from 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon at the Riverfront Park (live entertainment) - Just for Jesus Ministries/ Wayne Mustered, Applicant

SUMMARY:
Mr. Mustered has made application for the March 15, 2015 Battle of the Bands Musical Corps event. Although Class B special events can be approved by the Special Events Coordinator, this application includes a request to exceed allowable noise levels for live entertainment which requires Commission approval.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Approve special request items for permission to exceed allowable noise levels at the Riverfront Park for Special Events Permit No. 15-04, Just For Jesus Battle of the Bands, Saturday, March 14, 2014 from 9:00 am to 12:00 noon -- Wayne Mustered, Applicant.

ATTACHMENTS:

	Description	Type
D	Special Events Permit No. 15-05 - Just for Jesus Ministries "Battle of the Bands Musical Corp"	Backup Material

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Special Events	Crowe, Thad	Approved	2/13/2015 - 4:13 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 2:59 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:09 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:58 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:16 AM

APPLICATION # 14-43/15-04

(circle one below)

CLASS A PERMIT – Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS B PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS C PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 30 days prior to event

RECEIVED JAN 16 2014

RECEIVED JAN 20 2015 Revised BY: K. Wright

CITY OF PALATKA
APPLICATION FOR USE OF PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS,
RIVERFRONT PARK AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT/ORGANIZER
   a. Just for Jesus Ministries
   b. CONTACT PERSON Wayne Mustered TELEPHONE 352-215-5457
   c. FAX # jjustforjesus1@yahoo.com
2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION SPONSORING THE ACTIVITY, IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE
   a. CONTACT PERSON TELEPHONE
   b. FAX #
3. DESCRIPTION AND/OR NAME OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY Battle of Bands Musical Comp.
4.
5. DATE & HOURS OF DESIRED USE: March 14, 2015, 9AM - 12PM
6. PORTION FOR WHICH PERMISSION IS DESIRED (City Dock, Amphitheater, Gazebo, etc.) River front by amphitheatre + clock tower
7. ROAD CLOSURES: N/A
8. REQUEST FOR NOISE VARIANCE(Dates and Times): March 14, 2015 9AM-12PM
9. REQUEST FOR ALCOHOL VARIANCE(Dates,Times,Location): No
10. ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED ATTENDANCE 500 - 600
11. NUMBER AND TYPE OF AUXILIARY VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT None
12. ARTICLE IV SPECIAL EVENT ORDINANCE: FEES
    a. CLASS A: ___ **$300.00- 1,001 to 80,000 in attendance per day**
    b. CLASS B: X **$100.00 per day Up to 1,000 persons per day**
    c. CLASS C: ___ **$50.00 per day** (Limited impact on traffic, parking etc.) Events such as Weddings, Fishing tournaments with less than 40 boats. Etc.
    d. Any private entity/business(es) who are holding a function on private property that impacts neighboring businesses/residents within the City limits and, impacts City services will be assessed a fee amount accordingly. (7% Sales Tax)
13. OTHER COSTS : Fees will be determined at the pre-assessment meeting with the organizers and the City Department Heads.
14. Arrangements for police services are **REQUIRED** for fishing tournaments with 70 boats or more. Fishing Tournaments and other large event organizers are required to arrange for auxiliary vehicle/trailer parking per accompanying guidelines.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS FORM IS INTENDED FOR RESERVATION PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE PERMISSION FOR USES DISALLOWED UNDER PALATKA'S MUNICIPAL CODE. PERMISSION GRANTED FOR USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY COVERS MUNICIPAL PARK AREAS AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE PERMISSION TO CLOSE PUBLIC STREETS OR HINDER PRIVATE PROPERTY. **Organizers are required** to contact the City of Palatka Building & Zoning Department office at 386-329-0103 for pre-planning purposes. ORGANIZERS/APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ANY COMMENTS THEY MAY HAVE PERTAINING TO THIS EVENT'S ANTICIPATED IMPACT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.
Acceptance of your application should in no way be construed as final approval or confirmation of your request.

Sec. 50-145. Any person or organization granted permission shall be bound by all park/city rules and regulations and all applicable ordinances as fully as though the same were inserted in this document, except for such rules and regulations as may be waived by such document or the City Commission.

Sec. 50-146. The person or persons to whom permission for use of city property is issued shall be liable for any loss, damage or injury sustained by any person whatsoever by reason of the negligence of the person or persons to whom such permission shall have been issued. Event liability insurance, naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured, is required prior to public events. Event liability insurance naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured is also required if a private event is taking place that will impact the City and the use of City Services.

The applicant(s) agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the City of Palatka, its officers, agents and employees against any loss, damage or expense (including all costs and reasonable attorney's fees) suffered by the City of Palatka for:

1.) Any breach of the terms of the permit or any inaccuracy in or breach of any representation, warranty or covenant made by the applicant(s) to the City of Palatka as an inducement to the granting of the permit.
2.) Any claims, suits, actions, damages or cause of actions for any personal injury, loss of life or damages to personal or real property sustained by reason of, result of, or by presence of the applicant(s) on public property by applicant's agents, employees, invitee and/or any other persons.

ARTICLE V NOISE CONTROL Sec. 30-101 – 30-109: Permission for use of city property does not grant an automatic exemption to exceed maximum allowable noise levels. Complaints of adverse effects upon the community or surrounding neighborhood may result in revoking permission for use of City property for this activity.

10. CERTIFICATION: I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CITY OF PALATKA HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR USE OF THE AREA DEFINED ON PAGE ONE OF THIS APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE STATED HEREIN, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY SAME.

1/16/15
DATE

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

APPROVED:

2/12/15
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR DATE

11-22-15
CHIEF OF POLICE DATE

RETURN TO:
THAD CROWE
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR
205 N. 2nd Street
Palatka, FL 32177
(FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CALL THE BUILDING & ZONING OFFICE AT 386-329-0103.)

Revised: 2/28/13

CITY OF PALATKA
PLANNING MEETING
PRE-EVENT ASSESSMENT LIST

To be completed by Special Events Coordinator:

Meeting Date: 2/4/15 Special Events Coordinator: Thad Crowe

		Event Classification:	
☐	Site Sketch Provided	Class A	☐
☐	Tentative Schedule of Events	Class B	☑
		Class C	☐

To be completed by applicant with typewriter or print legibly in dark ink.

Name of Special Event/ Production: Just for Jesus Ministries Battle of Bands

Type of Event: Music Competition

Type of Event Activities (concerts, street dances, races, contests, competitions, regattas, arts/crafts displays, still motion picture production, etc. – attach separate listing if necessary)

Music

Location of Event: Riverfront Amphitheatre by Clock Tower

Requested dates and time of events (not including set-up and break down):

	Date	Day	Begin	End
Event Day 1	03/14/15	Sat	9:00 AM/PM	12:00 AM/PM noon
Event Day 2			AM/PM	AM/PM
Event Day 3			AM/PM	AM/PM
Event Day 4			AM/PM	AM/PM

Set-up for event will begin on (Date) 03·14·15 at (time) 8AM

Break down will be completed by (Date) 03·14·15 at (time) 2 PM

Event Sponsor/Organization Just for Jesus Ministries

Name of Promoter: Wayne Mustred Tax Exempt No.: 85-8013484118C-5

Fee Worksheet *(to be completed by Special Events Coordinator)*

"Class A" Event	"Class B" Event	"Class C" Event
Daily Fees (see fee schedule)	Daily Fees $100.00/day	Daily Fees $50/day
Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer
Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fee@ $15/container
Refundable Deposit $500.00	Public Works Employees @ $14.00/hr (no charge during normal working hours)	

Special Events Permit Fees $ 100 Per day X 1 Days $ 100

Law Enforcement (City) Police Officer(s) $ 23.00 Per hour X ____ Officers X ____ Hours $ NA

Fire Personnel $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ NA

Building Inspector ? $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ NA

Public Works Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Public Works Personnel # Personnel _____ X _____ Hours @ $23/hour $ _____

Electrician Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Electrician Personnel $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ _____

Sanitation Equipment Fee

Green Roll-Out Containers _____ X $15.00 Per Container $ _____

Additional Charges (List)

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

TOTAL SPECIAL EVENT FEES (Sponsor/Promoter) $ 100

To be completed and submitted by applicant prior to meeting with city staff.
City staff will amend checklist as necessary.

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Name: Wayne Mustered
Telephone: 352 215 - 5457 Fax: _____ Cellular: _____
Address: 562 County Rd 219 Melrose FL

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____
Address: _____

Other Contacts/ Key Holders:

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____

☐ Estimated Peak Number of Participants (each day of event): Day 1 500-600 3 bands
Day 2 _____ Day 3 _____ Day 4 _____ Day 5 _____

☐ Type of special effects to include pyrotechnics, explosives, discharging weapons, hazardous materials and/or incendiary devices to be used: NA

☐ Number and proposed location of fire protection services: NA

☐ Inspection(s)- Date and time requested: No tents, No Food Vendors

☐ Electrician Services- Date and time requested: NA

☐ Emergency medical services: Ambulance Locations(s) (note on site map): NA

Number of EMS Personnel required: NA

☐ Number and proposed location for portable toilets: (note location on site map) _____

- ☐ Carnival location (if any) (note location on site map) NA
- ☐ Number of sanitation roll-out containers required NA
- ☐ Location of parking/transportation services, if any: NA
- ☐ Type Transport Vehicles (Van, Buses, etc.) NA
- ☐ Location of security and emergency vehicle parking on site: NA
- ☐ Public street barricades/street closures/detours: (note locations on site map) NA
- ☐ Temporary Parking, directional Signage needed: NA
- ☐ Main emergency vehicle access to site (location-also note on site map): NA
- ☐ Location of proposed temporary structures, fences, grandstands, bandstands, judges stands, Bleachers, hospitality tents, booths, etc.: (note on site map): ? N/A
- ☐ Number and proposed location of vendors, concessions and/or Sponsor/Promoter(s) stands (note on site map) NA
- ☐ Number and location of static/mobile displays (note on site map): NA
- ☐ Location of event staff management (headquarters): at site
- ☐ Staff Uniform Identification: NA
- ☐ Main sound system location: same as site
- ☐ Number and location of special activities (launching areas, animal attractions, amusements Car shows, parade routes, competition courses, etc.): NA

- ☐ Number and location of temporary signs/banners: NA

- ☐ Number and location of promotional visual effects: NA

- ☐ Watercraft: NA

- ☐ Aircraft: NA

- ☐ Types & Location of On-Site Advertising (banners, balloons, posters, flyers, air structures, signs, etc.): NA

- ☐ Date(s) and times of setup/ breakdown: 03-14-15

- ☐ Name(s) and Type of Musical Bands to Perform (dates & times of performance): Beyond the Veil, 2 others

- ☐ Noise Abatement Requirements: VARIANCE March 14, 2015 9am-12noon

- ☐ Adjoining Properties Impacted (Notification needed?): NA

- ☐ Location, Dates and Times for Alcohol Ordinance Open Container Waiver: NA

- ☐ Alcohol Sale Requirements (Temporary license, commercial establishment license, etc): NA

- ☐ Handicapped Accessibility: ✓

Items Outstanding:

- ☐ Outstanding Fees: $ _____

- ☐ Site Plan Sketch

- ☐ 501(C) (3) Certificate of Exemption

Agenda Item

3h

CITY of Palatka
FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
Allow sales and consumption of alcoholic beverages at the Palatka Municipal Golf Course during The Azalea Golf Tournaments on Sunday, March 15th and Sunday, March 22nd from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

SUMMARY:
This is a request to allow the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages during the regular Azalea Golf Tournament on the morning of March 15 and the Senior Azalea Golf Tournament on the morning of March 22. These are Sunday mornings, and Palatka's Municipal Code Section 10-4 prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages before 1:00 p.m. on Sundays. Tournament play begins at 7:00 a.m. and continues until after 1:00 p.m.

This is a customary request. This action does not amend the Code. Permission for Sunday morning sales and service at the Golf Club can be granted on a case-by-case basis.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Approve the request to allow the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages at the Palatka Municipal Golf Course during the Regular Azalea Tournament on Sunday, March 15 from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and during the Senior Azalea Golf tournament on Sunday, March 22, from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 1:45 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 1:46 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:04 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:10 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:17 AM

Agenda Item

4

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
PLANNING BOARD VACANCY - Interview applicants for Planning Board:
1. Allegra Kitchens
2. John Vogt

SUMMARY:
There is one opening on the Palatka Planning Board. If there are more than one applicant for a Board opening, it is the Commission's policy to interview applicants at a public meeting. Following interviews, an appointment is made at the following meeting.

John Vogt and Allegra Kitchens have submitted applications for the Palatka Planning Board. Both live inside the city limits. All positions on this board are "at-large" positions; none are tied to vocations and there are no qualifications listed. The Code does state that city residency is not a requirement for membership on this board; however in the Past if a non-resident is appointed, that resident owns or is a principal at a business located inside the city limits.

Both applications are attached.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Interview applicants for Palatka Planning Board (one vacancy). Make an appointment at this meeting or the March 12th meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Application - Allegra Kitchens	Discussion
Application - John Vogt	Discussion

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/19/2015 - 11:29 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/19/2015 - 11:30 AM

VERNON MYERS
MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

MARY LAWSON BROWN
VICE MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

ALLEGRA KITCHENS
COMMISSIONER

PHIL LEARY
COMMISSIONER

JAMES NORWOOD, JR.
COMMISSIONER

CITY OF PALATKA
FLORIDA

MICHAEL J. CZYMBOR
CITY MANAGER

BETSY JORDAN DRIGGERS
CITY CLERK

MATTHEW D. REYNOLDS
FINANCE DIRECTOR

GARY S. GETCHELL
CHIEF OF POLICE

MICHAEL LAMBERT
CHIEF FIRE DEPT

DONALD E. HOLMES
CITY ATTORNEY

Regular meeting 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month at 6:00 p.m.

CITY OF PALATKA ADVISORY BOARD APPLICATION

I wish to apply for appointment to the Planning **Board.**
I understand that, if appointed, I will serve in a volunteer capacity on this advisory board.

APPLICANT: Allegra Kitchens **(Must be at least 18 yrs. old)**

Residence (911 Address) 1027 S. 12th St, Palatka, Fl 32177 **Phone:** 386-325-3576 **Fax:** 386-325-3576-Cell 1st

Business Name & Address N/A **Phone:** N/A **Fax:** N/A

(City Residents or business/property owners will be given preference when board member residency is not specified by statute or city ordinance)

Preferred Mailing Address: 1027 S. 12th St. Palatka, Fl 32177

E-mail: Kitchenspw13@bellsouth.net **Daytime Phone:** 386-325-3576

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (include occupation - attach additional sheet if necessary)

36 years in Putnam Co. Property Appraisers office
7+ years Palatka Codes Enforcement Board
7+ years CATF-CDBG City of Palatka
7± years City of Palatka Better Place Plan Oversight Committee
8 years City of Palatka Commissioner Group 2

OTHER COMMENTS OR INFORMATION:

Florida Real Estates Associate license (inactive) 1979-Present
Palatka River Boat INC + Pride of Palatka INC Board of Directors
thorough knowledge of Palatka's History + Knows City in the present

AGREEMENT: by filing this document, I agree and understand that this document becomes a part of the official records of the City of Palatka, and I hereby certify that all the information contained herein is true, to the best of my knowledge. I also understand that, if appointed, the State of Florida may require me to file a financial disclosure with the Putnam Co. Supervisor of Elections within thirty (30) days of my appointment, and each year thereafter, covering my term of appointment.

Allegra Kitchens 11/18/14

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT **DATE**

Applicants will be interviewed by the Palatka City Commission during regular public meetings.

TERRILL L. HILL
MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

MARY LAWSON BROWN
VICE MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

RUFUS J. BOROM
COMMISSIONER

JUSTIN R. CAMPBELL
COMMISSIONER

JAMES NORWOOD, JR.
COMMISSIONER

CITY OF PALATKA
FLORIDA

MICHAEL J. CZYMBOR
CITY MANAGER

BETSY JORDAN DRIGGERS
CITY CLERK

MATTHEW D. REYNOLDS
FINANCE DIRECTOR

JAMES A. GRIFFITH
INTERIM CHIEF OF POLICE

MICHAEL LAMBERT
CHIEF FIRE DEPT

DONALD E. HOLMES
CITY ATTORNEY

Regular meeting 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month at 6:00 p.m.

CITY OF PALATKA ADVISORY BOARD APPLICATION

I wish to apply for appointment to the PLANNING BOARD **Board.**
I understand that, if appointed, I will serve in a volunteer capacity on this advisory board.

APPLICANT: JOHN VOGT **(Must be at least 18 yrs. old)**
Residence (911 Address) 220 SOUTH 4TH ST **Phone:** _____ **Fax:** _____
Business Name & Address FLORIDA LASER ALIGNMENT **Phone:** 937-9296 **Fax:** _____
(City Residents or business/property owners will be given preference when board member residency is not specified by statute or city ordinance)
Preferred Mailing Address: _____

E-mail: VOPAT3@AOL.COM **Daytime Phone:** 386-937-9296

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (include occupation - attach additional sheet if necessary)

HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY ACTIVE IN RESTORING HOMES AND PROPERTYS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICTS FOR OVER THAN 17 YRS HAVE INCREASED TAX INPUT FROM A NUMBER OF PROJECTS UPWARDS OF 800%. LOOKING FORWARD TO ASSISTING TO BUILD A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR PALATKAS FUTURE ENDEAVORS

OTHER COMMENTS OR INFORMATION:

RESIDENT & LOCAL BUSINESS OWNER 17 YRS

AGREEMENT: by filing this document, I agree and understand that this document becomes a part of the official records of the City of Palatka, and I hereby certify that all the information contained herein is true, to the best of my knowledge. I also understand that, if appointed, the State of Florida may require me to file a financial disclosure with the Putnam Co. Supervisor of Elections within thirty (30) days of my appointment, and each year thereafter, covering my term of appointment.

2/11/15

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT **DATE**

Applicants will be interviewed by the Palatka City Commission during regular public meetings.

Agenda Item

5

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
REQUEST FOR COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION - Eric Jump, DO, Pediatrician; Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS, Co-Chair, Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida; and Steve Chapman, DDS, Orthodontist

SUMMARY:
This is a request to resume fluoridation of city water. Dr. Johns and Dr. Jump have provided literature and attachments concerning their request. A Power Point presentation will be given by Dr. Johnson; copies of documents submitted on behalf of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Jump are attached.

A rebuttal presentation will be provided by Jan Pettit, 418 Emmett Street, Palatka. Her literature is attached and will be accompanied by a Power Point Presentation.

The City of Palatka ceased injecting sodium fluoride into its water system in 2011. A copy of that Agenda Item, Ordinance, and Memorandums from the Water Superintendent (Melvin Register) follow this Summary

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Discussion and staff direction on Request

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Request for Community Water Flouridation	Presentation
Dr. Johnson's PowerPoint Presentation	Presentation
Dr. Johnson's Presentation - 4 parts	Backup Material
Official's Guide to Science	Backup Material
Flouridation claims	Backup Material
AAP Letter	Backup Material
Jan Pettit's Rebuttal Presentation	Discussion
Ordinance No. 11-06 adopted 14 April 2011	Exhibit
History	Backup Material

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	1/26/2015 - 3:54 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	1/26/2015 - 3:54 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	1/26/2015 - 4:27 PM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	1/29/2015 - 3:09 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	1/29/2015 - 3:16 PM

Betsy Driggers

From:	ejump@kidscarepediatricspa.com
Sent:	Friday, January 23, 2015 5:42 PM
To:	Betsy Driggers
Subject:	Fluoridation, call for community support-01-16-2015.doc
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

Hello Betsy, This is an introductory letter for a request to be scheduled on the city commissioners agenda to address the topic of Community Water Fluoridation. Thanks, Eric Jump

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Hello Putnam County *healthcare providers, educators, government officials, legislators, parents* and all who value the health of our children.

This is a call to rally support to reinstate Community Water Fluoridation (CWF). Please read the enclosed letter to our county and city commissioners detailing recent history and events of water fluoridation in our community. Also, review the attached infographic and a fact sheet.

On January 13, 2015 our Putnam County Commissioners added us, a panel of dentists, physicians and health care folks, to their agenda for the next Putnam County commission meeting on January 27 at 9 AM at the County Commission building, 2509 Crill Avenue, Ste 200. Our goal is to present a clear picture of community water fluoridation and to answer all concerns and questions. Dr. Johnny Johnson, DMD, Co-chair of Oral Health Florida's Fluoridation Action Team, will be representing us as well as the Florida Dental Association and their 7,000 members.

We welcome and encourage your support for this community wide endeavor. Attending the meeting would be a valuable show of support. If unable to attend, you also may show your support by writing E-mails to our County Commissioners whose E-mail addresses are provided below. As a community wide effort, your input is much needed and valued. Please speak up for the children of our community in this proven effective, safe and cost effective means of preventing dental caries.

Sadly, a very small group of people nationwide will be working diligently, by E-mail and by recruiting local supporters, to convince our County Commissioners that CWF is bad. They will try to convince them that it causes a wide variety of health illnesses, especially for our children, in an attempt to scare them to not vote to start/restart CWF. The opposition's claims are baseless, and no respected scientific group in the world backs a single one of them. And…every one of their claims is false!

CWF is endorsed by the *American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)*, *American Dental Association (ADA)*, the *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*, *World Health Organization (WHO)*, and the *Mayo Clinic* just to name a few supporters.

Please do not let this handful of people deprive our community, both adults and children, of this most important natural mineral that knocks out 25% of cavities simply by drinking the water. I need you, our "silent majority", to step up with me to let our County Commissioners know that you support them and CWF for us all. Do it for our children, please.

Warmest regards,

Eric Jump, D.O.

Pediatrician

Putnam County Florida County Commissioners:

Nancy S. Harris
harris@putnam-fl.com

Chip Laibl
chip.laibl@putnam-fl.com

Larry Harvey
larry.harvey@putnam-fl.com

Karl Flagg
Karl.Flagg@putnam-fl.com

E. Walton Pellicer, II
walt.pellicer@putnam-fl.com

Dental Cavity Prevention
Community Water Fluoridation

November 17. 2014

Terrill Hill, Palatka City Mayor
Karl Flagg, County Commissioner

For many years the city water in Palatka, East Palatka and Crescent City was fluoridated to aid in the prevention of dental caries. Water fluoridation is considered one of the top ten public health initiatives that have brought our country forward in enjoying better health and thus stimulating our economy and bettering our lives. In 2011, the Palatka City Commission at the instigation of two of the commissioners passed an ordinance to no longer supplement the water with Fluoride. No dentist or physician in the community was contacted for a medical/dental opinion. As a result, medical and dental providers were unaware; not even the health department knew of this change for years.

Since 2011 the numbers of cavities in our Putnam county citizens has increased in addition to a dramatic increase in serious cavities requiring hospitalization and surgery due to extension of infection into the head and neck. All in our county are at risk for increased cavities, but it is the poor and underserved children of the community who are hit the hardest. The cost of adding Fluoride to community water is insignificant in comparison to the dental and medical costs of treating cavities. Individual prescriptions for Fluoride are also comparatively expensive. In addition, there is poor compliance by busy parents. We can decrease our medical/dental health cost by preventative measures such as community water fluoridation. More importantly, the pain and suffering, the loss of work and school time are a blight that is preventable.

We are requesting your aid in addressing this sad situation of basic public health measures in Putnam County. If possible we physicians and dentists would appreciate meeting with the county commission and Palatka Mayor's office to further delineate our concerns and come up with some strategies to remedy the inadequate preventative measures for Putnam county oral health.

Best regards,

Eric M. Jump, D.O.
Kids' Care Pediatrics
Palatka, FL

What We Know about Community Water Fluoridation

children's dental health project

1. **Fluoride is a mineral that exists naturally in water supplies, but usually at a level that is too low to protect teeth from cavities.** This is why most Florida communities add fluoride to their water systems. The city of Jacksonville does not add fluoride because its water contains enough natural fluoride. Fluoridation is backed by 70 years of research and experience in America.

2. **Water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by approximately 25% over a lifetime—and both children and adults benefit.** Research shows that fluoridated water works in two ways. It works when swallowed because the fluoride enters the bloodstream and gets incorporated into developing teeth. It works topically because trace levels of fluoride enter the mouth and are incorporated in saliva and plaque that make frequent contact with teeth enamel.

3. **Fluoride toothpaste alone does not provide maximum protection.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports: *"Even today, with other available sources of fluoride, studies show that water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by about 25 percent over a person's lifetime."* One study compared children's tooth decay rates in fluoridated and non-fluoridated towns. Although the vast majority of kids brushed regularly with fluoride toothpaste, those in the fluoridated town had a decay rate that was 15% lower than the rate in the non-fluoridated communities.

4. **Fluoridation's benefits are reinforced by recent studies.** A special panel of independent U.S. health experts reviewed more than 150 studies about fluoride and issued its finding in 2013 that there is "strong evidence" of water fluoridation's effectiveness. Roughly 30 of these studies had been published since 2000. A 2013 study concluded that fluoridation "is still the optimal method" for people to receive fluoride's cavity-preventing benefits.

5. **The safety of water fluoridation has been confirmed by solid research.** The National Research Council has issued 5 reports on fluoride or fluoridation, including three since 1997. None of these reports has identified health concerns about the level of fluoride used in water fluoridation. Studies circulated by anti-fluoride groups typically tested fluoride levels in China or other countries that were far higher than those used here in the U.S. The Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment, an independent research organization, explains that "medical scientists have agreed that small concentrations of fluoride have health benefits that vastly exceed any hypothetical health risk."

6. **Anti-fluoride groups circulate many claims that are false, unproven or misleading.** PolitiFact, an independent fact-checking service, has investigated three typical arguments used by opponents. Each of these claims was shown to be false or deceptive. The leading anti-fluoride group has posted "studies" on its website from a man who co-wrote a book falsely claiming that HIV does *not* cause AIDS. This group has formed an alliance with an anti-vaccination group.

7. **Fluoridation is part of an American tradition of fortifying foods and beverages to protect human health.** Other examples include adding Vitamin D to milk, adding iodine to salt, and adding folic acid to breads and cereals. Water supplies belong to the community, not to any individual. That's why fluoridation is something we do as a community.

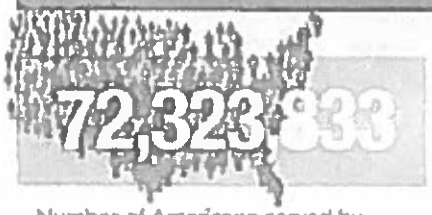
8. **America has made significant progress in reducing tooth decay. Florida communities without fluoridation undermine that progress.** Research shows that children with poor dental health are nearly three times more likely to miss school days. Adults with unhealthy or missing teeth are at a disadvantage when interviewing for good jobs. A community that lacks fluoridation is undermining the health and success of its residents.

For more information, visit www.HealthyTeeth.org/fluoridation

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS INFOGRAPHIC

Community Water Fluoridation by the Numbers

Millions of Americans do not have access to fluoridated water in their communities, leading to higher rates of tooth decay and greater costs to taxpayers. Fluoridation can reduce states' expenditures for emergency room care, Medicaid, and other public health services.



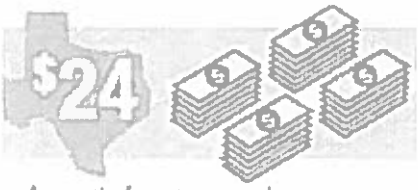
Number of Americans served by public water systems that do not provide fluoridated drinking water

Number of Americans treated at hospital emergency rooms in 2009 for preventable dental problems

Estimated rate by which community water fluoridation reduces tooth decay throughout a person's lifetime[3]

Amount of money communities save for every dollar invested in water fluoridation[4]

Lifetime cost of treating one decayed molar[5]



Amount of money saved annually per child by the Texas Medicaid program as a direct result of water fluoridation[6]

FLUORIDATION:

WHAT THE SCIENCE SAYS

FEBRUARY 26, 2015
PALATKA CITY COMMISSION
PUTNAM COUNTY, FL
CITY COMMISSION MEETING

Used with permission of Jay Kumar, DDS, MPH
Updated data and additional literature, Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS

Disclosures

- Speaking at request of Dr. Eric Jump, Pediatrician, Palatka, and Ms. Mary Garcia, Administrator/Health Officer, FL DOH Putnam County
- Speaking as Representative of Florida Dental Association & its 7,000 member dentists
- Speaking as Co-Chair of Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida
- Speaking as a private practice pediatric dentist
- Speaking because I fervently want everyone to have healthy teeth and bodies
- I do this for the children and adults that live in pain and suffer every day of their lives because of preventable dental disease. We are all God's children.

Why Are We Here Today to Talk About Water Fluoridation?

Palatka City Commission

Terrill Hill
Mayor/Commissioner

Mary Lawson-Brown
Vice Mayor/Commissioner

Justin Campbell
Commissioner

Rufus Borom
Commissioner

James Norwood, Jr.
Commissioner

Birth of CWF January 26, 1945

Toasting 70th Anniversary of Community Water Fluoridation on Sunday with my daughters with refreshing and fluoridated water

Why Do Cavities Matter?

- Infection
- Extreme pain
- Difficulty in chewing
- Poor weight gain
- Difficulty concentrating
- Missed school hours
- Predictor of cavities in later life
- Costly treatment
- Life Threatening/Death

Severe Dental Infection-Life Threatening

HOW CAN WE HELP HER?

Severe Dental Infections can and are Life Threatening!!

CAVITIES:WHAT'S THE PROBLEM? WHY??

- *In a perfect world*, everyone would:
  - Receive regular dental checkups
  - Eat *only* nutritious and well balanced diets
  - Have excellent oral hygiene practices
  - Appropriately use topical fluoride products daily, i.e. toothpaste, mouth rinses, varnishes
  - Have dental sealants placed on all of their molars
  - Have a 2 parent household where parents are actively involved in every aspect of their children's daily activities, including eating, oral self care, school, friends, and they have a harmonious family relationship
  - Live happily ever after
- ***Sadly, this isn't a perfect world!***

Community Water Fluoridation Helps

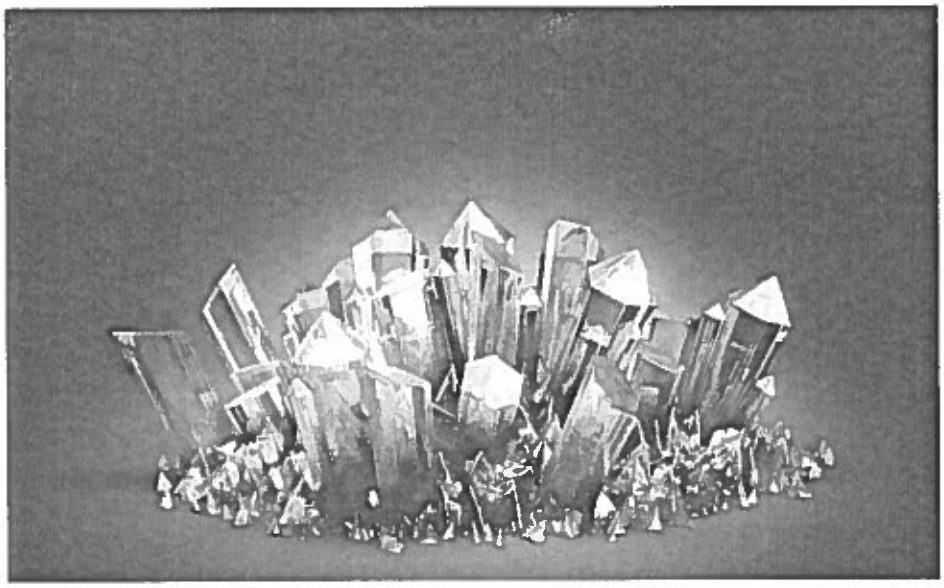
- CDC: One of 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century
- Over 210 million U.S. residents are served by CWF daily
- **Reduces cavities** for both *children and adults by at least 25%* above and beyond those already being prevented by fluoridated toothpaste, rinses, varnish,etc
- Helps Americans keep their teeth longer into adulthood more that ever before
- Saves millions of dollars in treatment costs and eliminates pain and suffering.
- In Palatka in 2012, over ***$400,000*** *was spent on Hospital ER Dental visits for* ***preventable*** *dental problems. Patients received antibiotics, pain pills,* ***but no treatment****.* ***461 adults and children, >$867/person***

FLUORIDATION: Magic Bullet

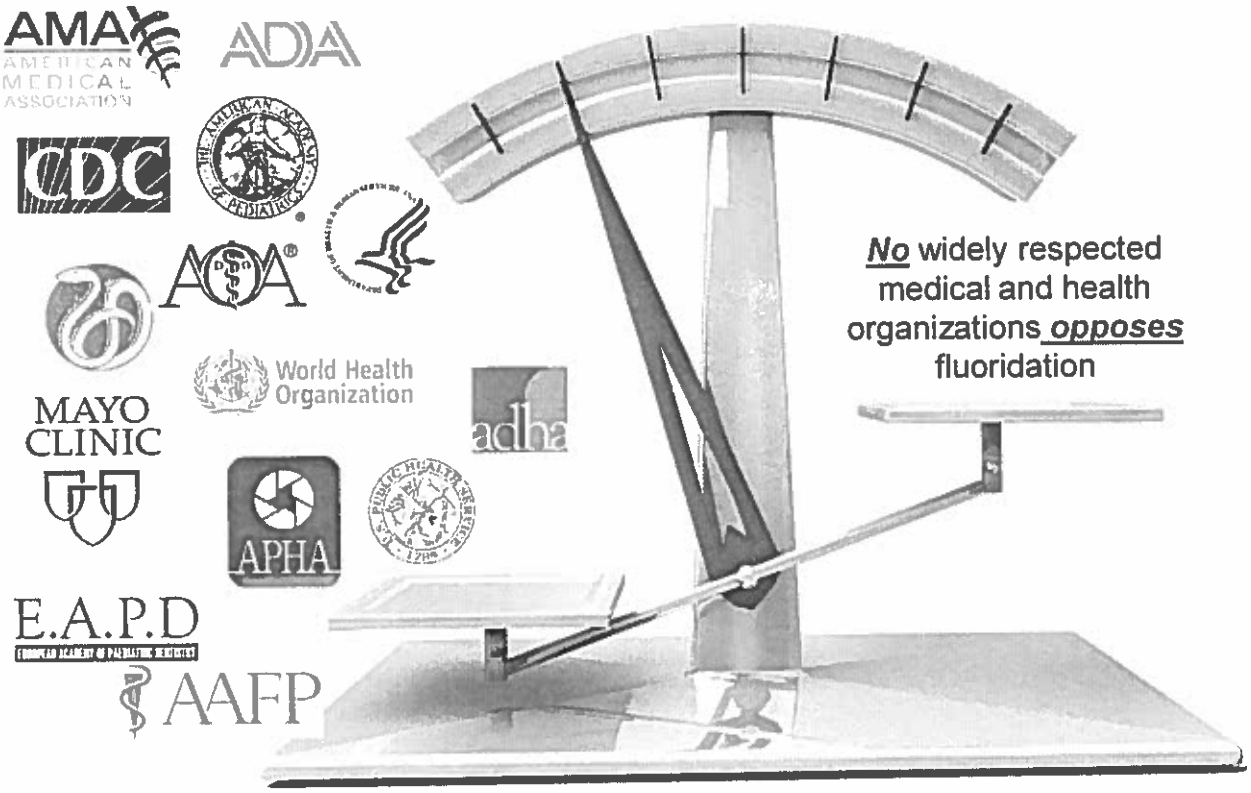
- What Does Credible Science Say?
- Is There Debate About the Safety?
- Is There Debate About the Effectiveness?
- Is There Debate About the Savings in Cost and Human Suffering it Provides?

THE SCIENCE IS CRYSTAL CLEAR!!!

Fluoridation is Safe, Effective, and Provides Huge Cost Savings
& Reduces Human Pain and Suffering



The Weight of Science



A Public Health Achievement

"Fluoridation is the single most important commitment a community can make to the oral health of its children and to future generations."
Dr. C. Everett Koop
Surgeon General (1982-1989)

"Fluoridation is the single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health over a lifetime, for both children and adults."
David Satcher, MD, PhD
Surgeon General (1998-2002)

"With the development of fluoridated drinking water and dental sealants, Americans are less likely to experience tooth loss and gingivitis by middle age ... Community water fluoridation continues to be a vital, cost-effective method of preventing dental [cavities]."
Dr. Regina Benjamin,
U.S. Surgeon General (2009-2013)

Is Water Fluoridation Still Necessary?

J.V. Kumar. *Adv Dent Res* 20:8-12, July, 2008

Community Guide Changes in caries at the tooth level (deft/DMFT)

Effect of starting or continuing CWF	**-29.1%** (-110.5%, 66.8%)
Effect of stopping CWF	**17.9%** (-42.2%, 31.7%)

Changes in caries at the tooth level (deft/DMFT)

Effect of starting or continuing CWF	-50.7% (-68.8%, -22.3%)
Effect of stopping CWF	59.90%

Additional Systematic Review - <u>Effectiveness in Adults</u>

Griffin et al (2007) Preventive Fraction 27.2% (19.4, 34.3)

DEBATES ON SCIENCE

FACTS:

Debates on the science of any topic takes place in ***expert panels*** that have been set up to critically evaluate the literature, ***never in public forums***

1. **Community Preventive Services Taskforce: Systematic Reviews**
   - Blue Ribbon Panel Established by Congress
     a) Purpose is to scientifically evaluate the literature
     b) Provide recommendations to communities

2. **National Research Council's: Systematic Reviews**

   "Scientific Review of EPA Standards on Fluoride in Drinking Water, 2006"
   - 3 ½ years of ***debate***
   - Recommendations and findings

Community Preventive Services Taskforce

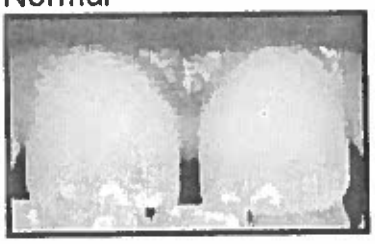
Recommendations reaffirmed 2013:

1. Community Water Fluoridation is ***RECOMMENDED*** based on ***STRONG EVIDENCE*** of effectiveness in **reducing cavities across populations**.
2. Evidence shows the **prevalence of *cavities* is *substantially lower*** in communities with community water fluoridation (CWF)
3. There is **NO EVIDENCE** that CWF results in **severe fluorosis**.

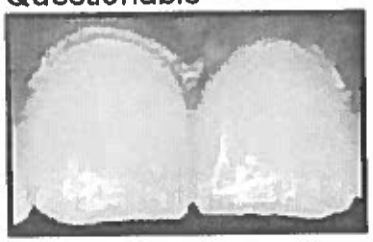
Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Community Water Fluoridation

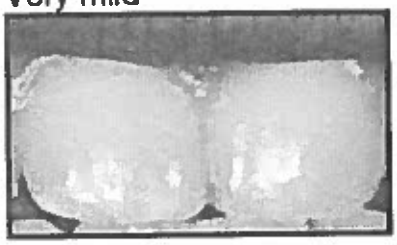
Normal



Questionable

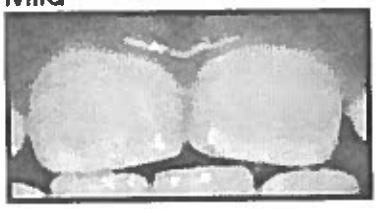


Very mild



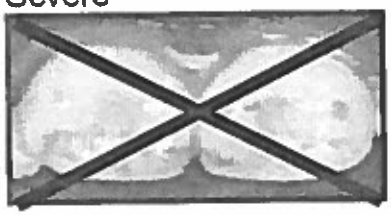
Community Preventive Services Task Force finds **no evidence** of severe fluorosis with CWF

Mild



Moderate

Severe

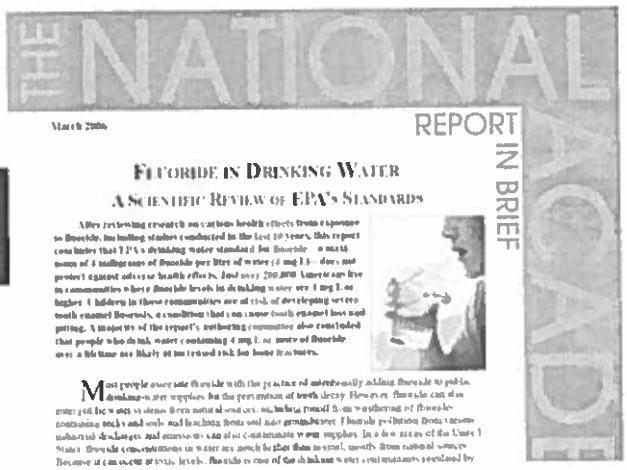


Accurate Photos of Enamel Fluorosis

http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/dental_fluorosis.htm January 13, 2013

National Research Council

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine



Report issued in March 2006
Focused on naturally occurring high levels of fluoride in drinking water

Reviewed studies:
Effects of Fluoride on Teeth
Musculoskeletal Effects
Reproductive and Developmental Effects
Neurotoxicity and Neurobehavioral Effects
Effects on the Endocrine System
Effects on the Gastrointestinal, Renal, Hepatic, and Immune Systems
Genotoxicity and Carcinogenicity

States with high levels of fluoride naturally occurring:
Colorado 11.2 mg/L
Oklahoma 12.0 mg/L
New Mexico 13.0 mg/L
Idaho 15.9 mg/L
Virginia 6.3 mg/L
Texas 8.8 mg/L
S. Carolina 5.9 mg/L

EPA DRINKING WATER STANDARDS for NATURAL LEVELS of FLUORIDE

- **MCLG**: The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is a health goal set at a concentration which ***no adverse health effects*** are expected to occur and the margins of safety are judged "adequate".
- **MCL:** The maximum contaminant goal is the "enforceable" standard that is set as close to the MCLG as possible
- *The MCLG and MCL for fluoride is the same, 4mg/L (4ppm)*
- **SMCL**: A secondary maximum contaminant level has been for fluoride of ***2mg/L*** *to* ***protect the teeth for aesthetic or cosmetic effects***

National Research Council Report – Fluoride in Drinking Water (2006)

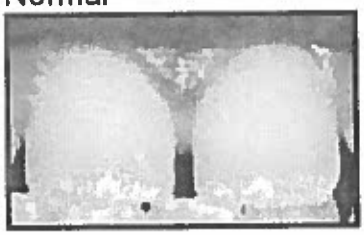
- The Committee considered three toxicity end points for which there were *sufficient relevant* data for assessing the adequacy of the MCLG (4 mg/L) for fluoride to protect public health:
  - 1. severe enamel fluorosis
  - 2. skeletal fluorosis, and
  - 3. bone fractures. (NRC Report, page 346)
- NRC Panel concluded that the ***only effect*** from fluoride that naturally occurs in water ***below 4mg/L (ppm)*** is **dental fluorosis**.
- At **2mg/L (ppm)**, severe enamel fluorosis is **virtually zero**
- ***NO OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS WERE NOTED!***

Statement by John Doull, Chairman, NRC Committee:
"I do not believe there is any valid scientific reason for fearing adverse health conditions from the consumption of water fluoridated at the optimal level."
***(Source:** email to Pew Charitable Trusts, March 22, 2013)*

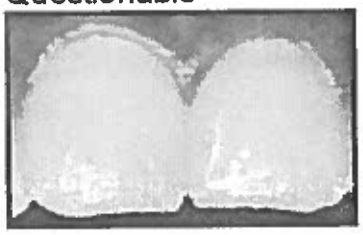
Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Community Water Fluoridation

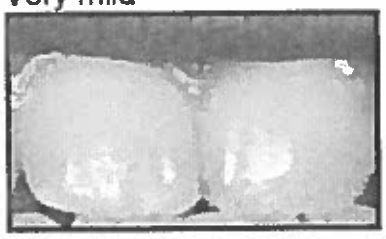
Normal



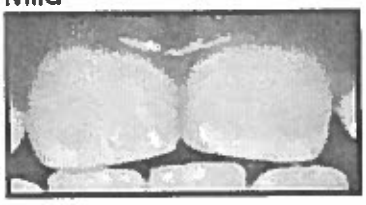
Questionable



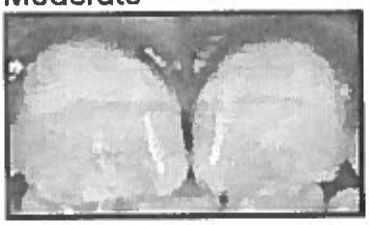
Very mild



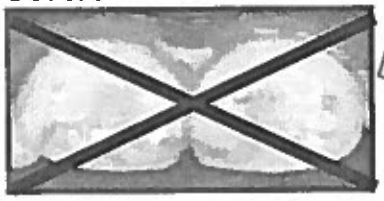
Mild



Moderate



Severe

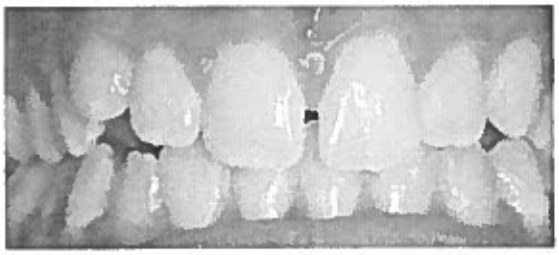


2006 NRC Review finds **no evidence** of severe fluorosis below 2mg/L (ppm) fluoride in water

Accurate Photos of Enamel Fluorosis

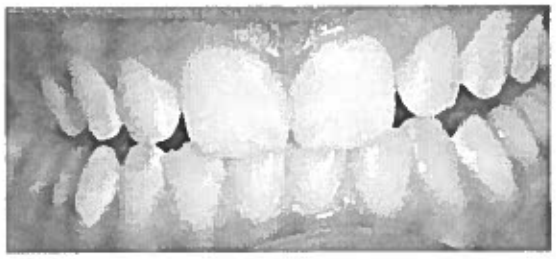
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/dental_fluorosis.htm January 13, 2013

Which sets of teeth have mild fluorosis?

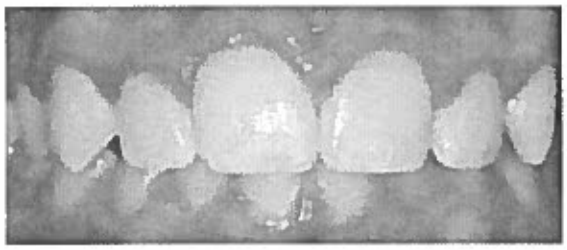


Sample A

Sample B



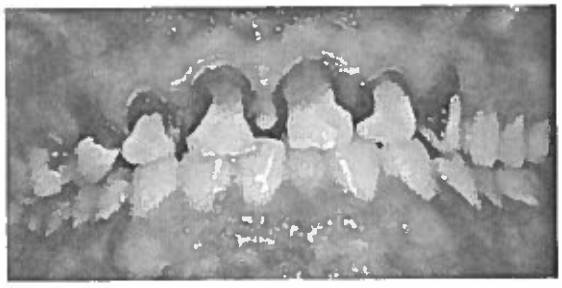
Sample C

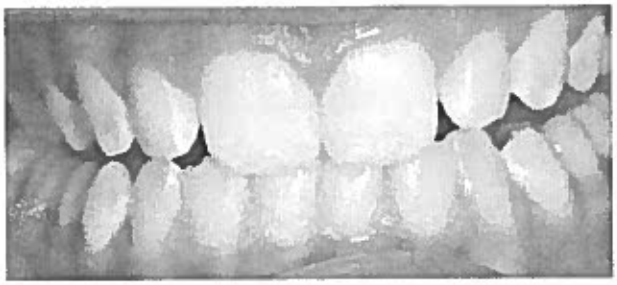


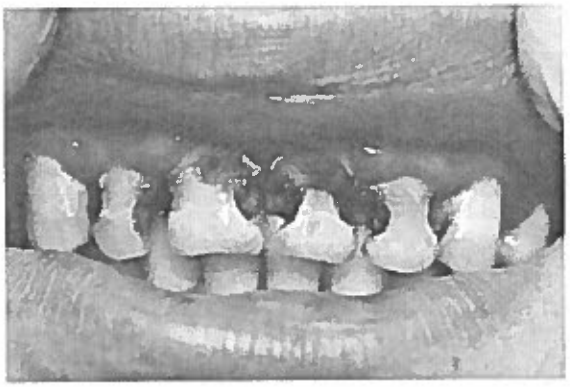
Sample D

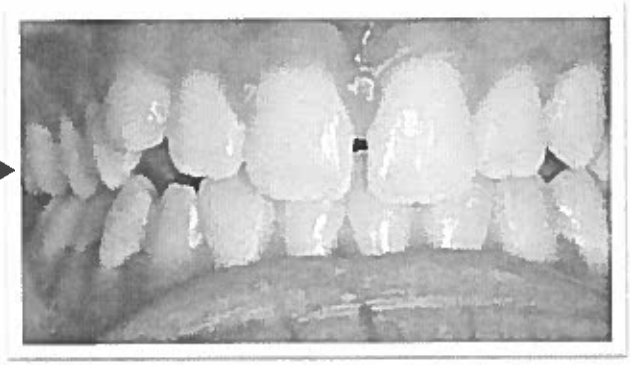
WHICH WOULD BE YOUR CHOICE???

Tooth Decay Or Mild Dental Fluorosis









The Science is Crystal Clear

1. Since the science is crystal clear, why do a handful of people oppose it?

2. Let's Evaluate Claims made by those opposed to community water fluoridation (CWF):

"Antifluoridationists"

Claims

- Not needed, doesn't work, small effect , there are alternatives
- Lower IQ in children
- Increases lead uptake
- Cancer
- Down Syndrome
- Allergies
- AIDS
- Alzheimer's disease
- Reproductive problems
- Effects on the renal, gastrointestinal, and immune systems

Claim: *Fluoridation causes serious health problems such as cancer*

- National Cancer Institute, National Research Council (NRC), FDA, California EPA OEHHA Committee, CDC
  - ***No convincing evidence of causal link between fluoridation/fluoride and cancer***
  - ***"No persuasive evidence" that CWF poses harmful health effects***
- At least 100 million Americans have been drinking fluoridated water for decades without developing health issues.
- In India and China alone – over 200 million people are exposed to very high levels of fluoride where skeletal fluorosis is common ***but not osteosarcoma (Bone Cancer)***

Osteosarcoma: 15 year Harvard Research Study Fluoridation and Cancer

- Bassin, Elyse, et al, 2006

  "Age specific Exposure in drinking water and osteosarcoma"

  Our exploratory analysis found an association between fluoride exposure in drinking water during childhood and the incidence of osteosarcoma among males but not consistently among females. ***Further research is required to confirm or refute this observation****"*

- Kim, F.M, et al, 2011: Final Report of 15 year Harvard Research

  "An Assessment of Bone Fluoride and Osteosarcoma"

  "This study did not demonstrate an association between fluoride levels in bone and Osteosarcoma (Bone Cancer)"

25 year Cancer Study in Great Britain REAFFIRMS NO LINK Between Fluoride in Water and Cancer

- **"Is fluoride a risk factor for bone cancer? Small area analysis of Osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma diagnosed among 0-49-year-olds in Great Britain, 1980-2005",** *Int J Epidemiol., 2014 Jan 14, Blakely et al*

- The study analysed 2566 Osteosarcoma and 1650 Ewing sarcoma cases.

- **CONCLUSIONS:**

  "The findings from this study provide no evidence that higher levels of fluoride (whether natural or artificial) in drinking water in GB lead to greater risk of either osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma."

Claim: *Fluoridation chemicals are different from naturally occurring fluoride*

CDC:

Fluoride Additives Are Not Different From Natural Fluoride

Some consumers have questioned whether fluoride from natural groundwater sources, such as calcium fluoride, is better than fluorides added "artificially," such as FSA or sodium fluoride. Two recent scientific studies, listed below, demonstrate that the same fluoride ion is present in naturally occurring fluoride or in fluoride drinking water additives and that no intermediates or other products were observed at pH levels as low as 3.5. In addition, the metabolism of fluoride does not differ depending on the chemical compound used or whether the fluoride is present naturally or added to the water supply.

Finney WF, Wilson E, Callender A, Morris MD, Beck LW. Re-examination of hexafluorosilicate hydrolysis by fluoride NMR and pH measurement. *Environ Sci Technol* 2006; 40:8:2572.
G.M. Whitford, F.C. Sampaio, C.S. Pinto, A.G. Maria, V.E.S. Cardoso, M.A.R. Buzalaf. Pharmacokinetics of ingested fluoride: Lack of effect of chemical compound., Archives of Oral Biology, 53 (2008) 1037–1041.

Claim: *"no double-blind studies ever done"*

Fact:

- ❑**Population-based studies** are used routinely to assess observational findings.

- ❑No Double-blind studies have ever been done on:
  - •Tobacco
  - •Alcohol
  - •STD's
- ➢ Population-based studies were used to see their effects on our bodies

- ❑Population-based studies are used to evaluate fluoride's safety and effectiveness

- ❑No Double-blind studies needed to be conducted to connect the dots between tobacco and lung disease/cancer, Alcohol and its health effects, or the damages from STD's

Claim: ***"The ADA warns parents not to add fluoridated water to infant formula because of its harmful effects"***

FACT:

This has NEVER been accurate!!!

ADA recommendations:

- **Continued use** of liquid or powdered concentrate infant formulas reconstituted with optimally fluoridated drinking water while being cognizant of the potential risk for ***mild*** enamel fluorosis

- Use ready-to-feed formula or liquid or powdered concentrate formula reconstituted with water that is either fluoride-free or has low concentrations of fluoride when the potential risk for ***mild*** enamel fluorosis **may be a concern for parents**

Claim: "Just look at Warning Label on back of a tube of toothpaste!!!"

Warnings **Keep out of the reach of children under 6 years of age** If more than used for brushing is accidentally swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away. **Ask a dentist before use if you have** • bleeding or redness lasting more than 2 weeks • pain, swelling, pus, loose teeth, or more spacing between teeth
These may be signs of periodontitis, a serious form of gum disease.

Directions • Supervise children as necessary until capable of using without supervision. • Adults and children 6 years of age and older: Brush teeth thoroughly, preferably after each meal or at least twice a day, or as directed by a dentist or a physician. • Children under 12 years: Instruct in good brushing and rinsing habits (to minimize swallowing). • Children under 6 years: Parental supervision is recommended by dentists or a physician.

*"To this day, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers, there have not been **any** deaths or serious adverse reactions from ingestion of fluoride toothpastes"*

-Clifford W. Whall, Jr., PhD
Director of Acceptance Program
ADA Council on Scientific Affairs
April 2, 2012

- ***Responsible Parenting***
- ***Same labeling on vitamins, Tylenol-required by FDA***

FACT: No one has ever died

Responsible Parenting!!

- It would take a 20kg child (~4 year old) ingesting *2 full tubes* of Adult sized toothpaste *at one setting* to reach a lethal dose of fluoride
- The sudsing agent and abrasive components of toothpaste would cause anyone ingesting excess toothpaste to throw up.

Claim: *Fluoridation causes a decrease in IQ*

FACT: **Low quality** studies of IQ effect from high fluoride communities in China

"In our appraisals we found that the study design and methods used by many of the researchers had serious limitations. The lack of a thorough consideration of confounding as a source of bias means that, from these studies alone, it is uncertain how far fluoride is responsible for any impairment in intellectual development seen."

Bazian. "Independent critical appraisal of selected studies reporting an association between fluoride in drinking water and IQ. A report for South Central Strategic Health Authority. February 2009."

In other words, **NO IQ changes** have been shown to be attributable to naturally occurring fluoride levels in water based on their review and reviews of other credible scientific organizations internationally. These claims are made based on the Harvard Meta-analysis by Choi & Grandjean

Claim: Harvard Study proves IQ damage

<u>IQ and Harvard's Meta-analysis (NOT A PRIMARY RESEARCH PROJECT):</u>

"Harvard University scientists say that Wichita voters shouldn't depend on a research study they compiled to decide whether to put fluoride in the city's drinking water to fight tooth decay.

While the studies the Harvard team reviewed did indicate that very high levels of fluoride could be linked to lower IQs among schoolchildren, the data is not particularly applicable here because it came from foreign sources where fluoride levels are multiple times higher than they are in American tap water."

Wichita Eagle: Anna Choi and Philippe Grandjean in email to Wichita Eagle

Appetitive-based learning in rats: Lack of effect of chronic exposure to fluoride

Gary M. Whitford [a,*], Jennifer L. Whitford [b], Stephen H. Hobbs [b]

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[b] Department of Psychology, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA 30904, United States

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic ingestion of optimally fluoridated water (ca. 1.0 mg/L) has not been associated with any adverse health effects. Possible effects on the nervous system, however, have received little attention. One study with rats given high doses of fluoride reported subtle behavioral changes. The authors suggested that the ability of humans to learn might be reduced and recommended further study with humans and rats. The present study was done to provide data with which to assess this suggestion.
Methods: Weanling, female rats ($n = 32$) were provided with water containing graded doses of fluoride (0, 2.9, 5.7, 11.5 mg/kg body weight/day) for eight months. While under restricted food access they were tested for their ability to learn an operant response for food and to adjust their responding under schedules of reinforcement requiring high rates of responding (5 days) and then low rates of responding (10 days). Bone, plasma and seven regions of brain were analyzed for fluoride.
Results: There were no significant differences among the groups in learning or performance of the operant tasks. Tissue fluoride concentrations were directly related to the levels of exposure. In the 11.5 mg/kg/day group the bone, plasma and brain concentrations were 99, 305 and 221 times higher, respectively, than those in the control group. The average brain-to-plasma fluoride concentration ratios in each of the seven brain sections fell within a narrow range and did not exceed 0.40. There was no consistent evidence for the preferential uptake of fluoride by any given brain section.
Conclusion: Chronic ingestion of fluoride at levels up to 230 times more than that experienced by humans whose main source of fluoride is fluoridated water had no significant effect on appetitive-based learning.
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J. Neurotoxicology and Teratology. 2009.

Conclusion: Chronic ingestion of fluoride at levels up to 230 times more than that experienced by humans whose main source of fluoride is fluoridated water **had no significant effect** on appetitive-based learning.

Claim: ***"Fluoridated water contains 250 x more fluoride than mother's milk."***

FACTS:

- ***There are no known adverse health effects for infants***. Milder form of dental fluorosis is the only risk.

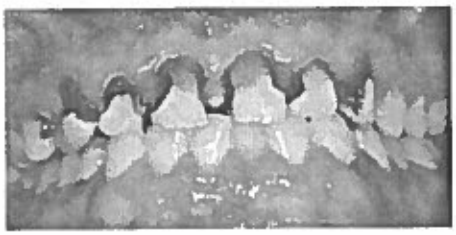
- ***Vitamin D*** is added to milk because mother's milk ***lacks*** sufficient amounts. The National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends vitamin D per day beginning during the first 2 months of life.

Claim: ***"We should discontinue fluoridation because 41% of children in the US have dental fluorosis."***

37

FACTS:

97% of adolescents ages 12-15 have fluorosis of the *very mild to mild types*.
A study by Lido and Kumar suggested that molars with fluorosis were more resistant to cavities than those without fluorosis



This
or
This?

The association between enamel fluorosis and dental caries in U.S. schoolchildren

Hiroko Iida, DDS, MPH; Jayanth V. Kumar, DDS, MPH

Claim: *Most countries in Western Europe don't fluoridate, so why do we?*

- The U.K., Spain, and Ireland have fluoridated water
- In some parts of western Europe, large number of water systems make community water fluoridation (CWF) logistically challenging, so they practice *salt or milk fluoridation* instead
- Nearly the same number of people are using salt and milk fluoridation as CWF
- 405 million people in 60 countries drink fluoridated water

Claim: *"The National Kidney Foundation withdrew its support of water fluoridation"*

FACT: *"The NKF has **no position** on fluoridation of water. "*

- Dietary advice for patients with CKD should primarily focus on established recommendations for sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, energy/calorie, protein, fat, and carbohydrate intake. Fluoride intake is a secondary concern.

- There is *no consistent evidence* that the retention of fluoride in people with these stages of CKD (stages 4 & 5) who consume **optimally** fluoridated drinking water *results in any negative health consequences*.

http://www.kidney.org/

Claim: *"Fluoride works primarily topically, not systemically"*

FACT: Studies show **fluoride works via both topical and systemic effects**. There is a pre-eruptive cavity preventive effect and continuous exposure to small amounts of fluoride is the best for remineralization of tooth enamel (benefits both adults and children).

*"The findings indicated that **pre-eruption** exposure was required for a caries-preventive effect and that **exposure after eruption alone** did not lower caries levels significantly. However, the maximum caries-preventive effects of fluoridated water were achieved by high pre- and posteruption exposure."*

Singh KA, Spencer AJ, Armfield JM. Relative Effects of Pre- and Posteruption Water Fluoride on Caries Experience of Permanent First Molars. J Public Health Dent. 2003;63(1):11 – 19.

Claim: *Fluoride is an additive, equivalent to forcing people to take medicine*

FACTS:

- U.S. courts have ***rejected*** the idea that fluoride is a medication and should not be allowed in water supply
- **Fluoridation**: the adjustment of ***natural*** (background) water fluoride levels to bring to optimum. *Palatka's City water has a background (natural) level of 0.23ppm (mg/L) fluoride*. It needs to be adjusted upwards just a smidge to 0.7 ppm for maximum benefit in reducing cavities.
- **Fortification** is a common practice - Folic acid, Vitamin D, Iodine etc.

Claim: *Cannot manage fluoride intake*

- There is no need to control water intake. Fluoride from *dental products, primarily* ***swallowed*** *toothpaste by young children,* needs to be used appropriately as they are a *major contributor* to fluorosis, even in areas *without* fluoridation.
- There is a history of over 70 years of safety record of fluoridation in the United States.
- **NRC Report** showed that severe fluorosis *near zero* below 2mg/L (2ppm)
- **EPA's analysis** provides that the proposed recommendation of 0.7 mg/L of F^- ***will*** protect against ***any*** potential adverse health effects.

Claim: ***"FSA (hydrofluorosilicic acid) is not acceptable because it adds dangerous impurities like arsenic and lead to water supply."***

FACT:

1. To ensure the public's safety, all additives used at a water treatment facility must meet *strict quality standards*.

2. American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the NSF/ANSI (National Sanitation Foundation/American National Standards Institute) measure levels of impurities.

3. The average concentration of arsenic and lead from all samples of water fluoridated with FSA, tested by NSF International from 2000 to 2006 was *less than 0.1 ppb* (parts per billion). EPA allowable is 10.0ppb

Claim: *There are better ways to deliver fluoride*

FACT: There are no better, more effective means to deliver fluoride to a population than CWF. It is considered the "Gold Standard" of fluoride delivery

1. **CWF** *benefits all*, regardless of age SES, race, education, dental insurance coverage and access to dental care
2. Even *with* fluoridated toothpaste, areas with CWF show lower rates of tooth decay of 25% or more
3. The *National Preventive Dentistry Demonstration Program* found community water fluoridation (CWF) to be *the most effective in terms of cost and outcomes*
4. *Strong* support from economic analysis

Claim: *"Communities are putting an end to fluoridation.."*

FACTS:

- The percent of the U.S. population on community water systems *increased* from 69.2% in 2006 to 74.6% in 2012 (5.4%).
- In 2012, **210.7 million people** in the U.S. population on community water systems had access to fluoridated water.
- In Florida, over 13.3 million (~77%) people receive optimally fluoridated water.

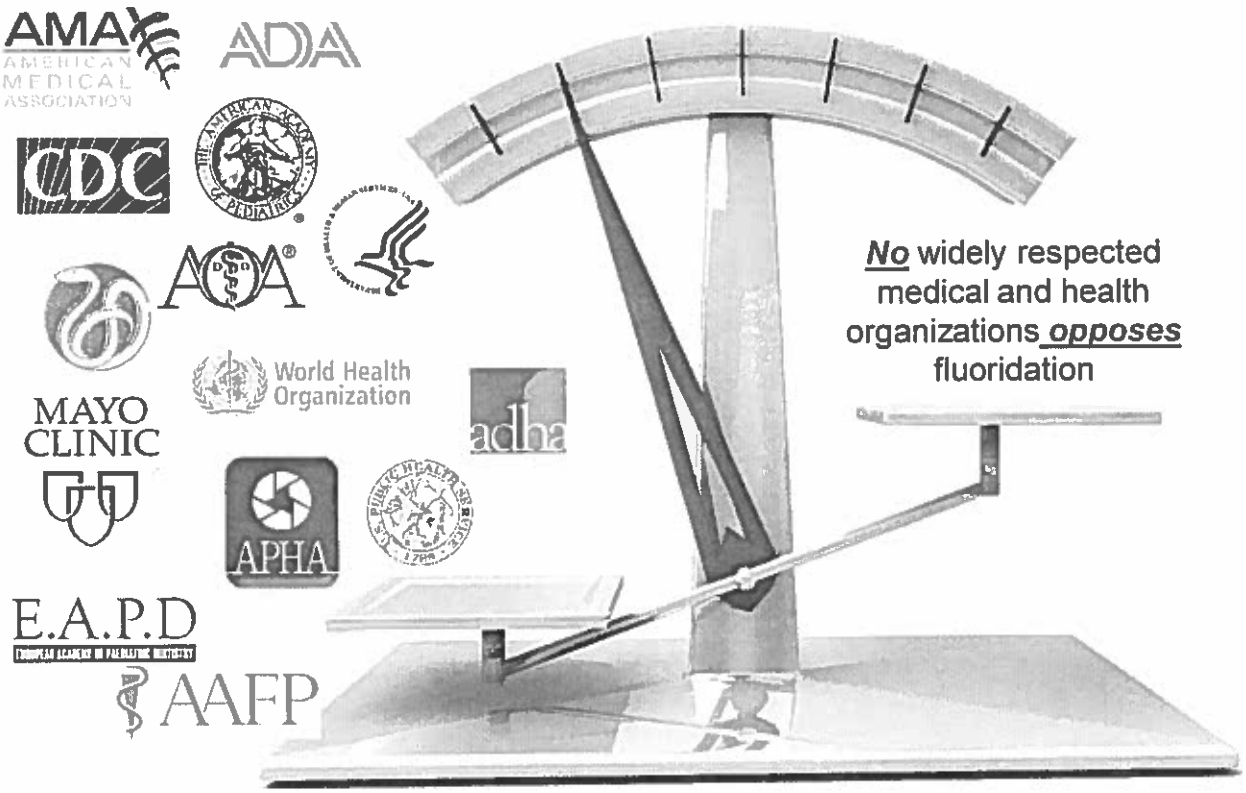
Summary

Water fluoridation:

- Is Safe, Effective, and the most Cost Effective means to reach everyone with the cavity fighting benefits of CWF
- benefits all members of the community, regardless of age, race, SES, access to dental care
- offers a great return on its investment: For every $1 invested in fluoridation, $38 in dental treatment costs/person/year are avoided
- is *recommended* by the Task Force on Community Preventive Services and all major health organizations; CDC, AAP, ADA, AMA……
- "Fluoridation is the single most important commitment a community can make to the oral health of its children and to future generations."

  Surgeon General C. Everett Koop

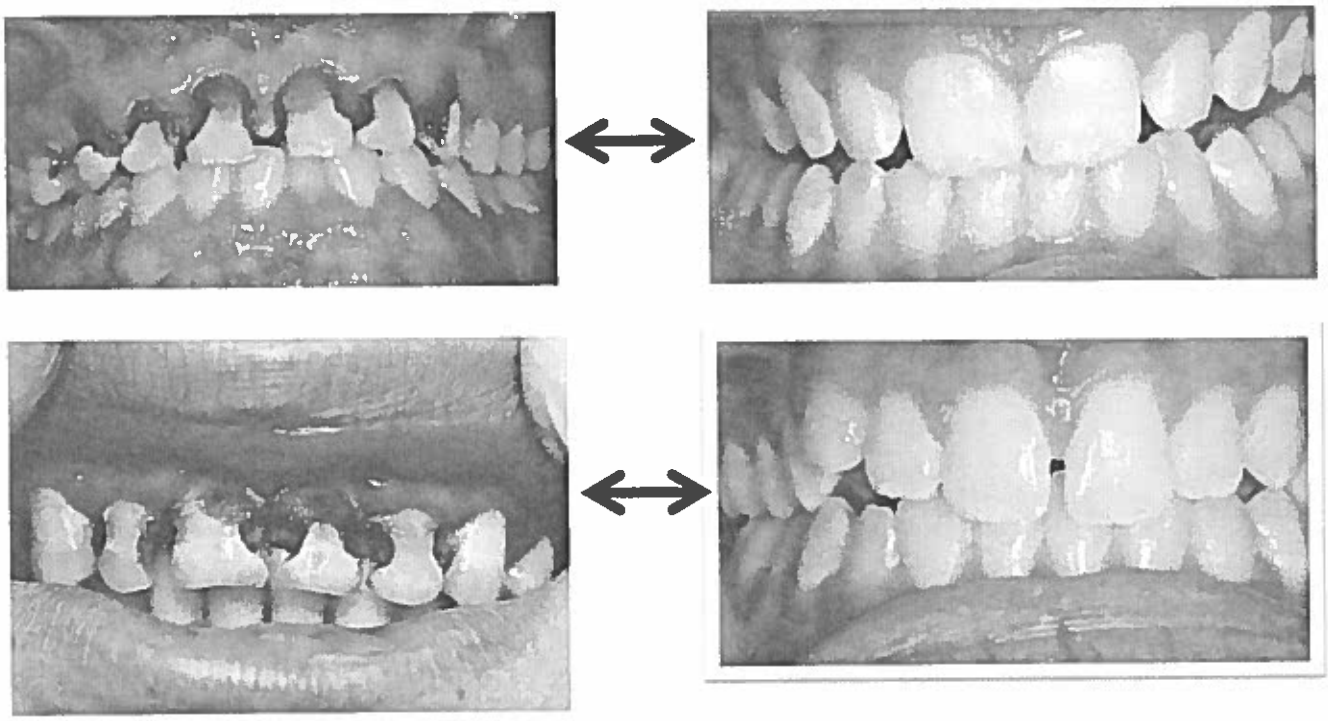
The Weight of Science



No widely respected medical and health organizations ***opposes*** fluoridation

WHICH WOULD BE YOUR CHOICE???

Tooth Decay Or Mild Dental Fluorosis



Community Water Fluoridation

QUESTIONS?

Johnny Johnson, Jr., D.M.D., M.S.
Pediatric Dentist
Diplomate, American Board of Pediatric Dentistry
drjohnnyjohnson@gmail.com

February 16, 2015

To: Mayor Terrill Hill
Vice Mayor Mary Lawson-Brown
Commissioner James Norwood, Jr.
Commissioner Rufus Borom
Commissioner Justin Campbell

From: Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS

RE: Palatka City Commission Meeting February 26, 2015
Agenda Item: Community Water Fluoridation

Dear Mayor Hill, Vice Mayor Lawson-Brown, Commissioner Norwood, Commissioner Borom, and Commissioner Campbell,

I would like to introduce myself. My name is Johnny Johnson. I am a retired (disabled) private practice Pediatric Dentist from Pinellas County, FL. I have been asked by my friend, Dr. Eric Jump, Pediatrician from Palatka, to help him in his communitywide efforts to get the water systems fluoridated. Dr. Jump knows firsthand the great benefits that Community Water Fluoridation (CWF) has made in Palatka, and the devastation that ceasing it there has led to as evidenced by the huge increases in badly decayed teeth in both children and adults.

Like Dr. Jump, I too have witnessed this communicable and contagious dental disease that occurs in all communities. As a University of Florida, College of Dentistry graduate in 1983, I had the privilege of treating several adults and children from Palatka. Patients would travel to the clinics at UF and presented in severe dental pain which prevented them from going to work and/or school. They were seeking out pain relief, as well as having their dignity restored, by regaining their smiles so that they could look presentable when they applied for jobs or went to school. Some of the children we saw had to have most or all of their teeth removed at a very young age from the destruction caused by cavities. Some had to have this work done in the operating room at Shands because of the extensive nature of their work.

I recall 2 particular adults, a husband and wife who were 35 years old, who came to me from Palatka. Their teeth were in hopeless condition due to the ravages of dental cavities. We had to remove all of the husband's teeth and make him full dentures. For his wife, we could save 6-8 lower teeth and had to construct for her a full upper denture, and a partial on the lower. I was in shock to see the differences that existed between patients from fluoridated communities and those who did not have CWF. I couldn't understand why everyone didn't have access to CWF. I was moved by these experiences and knew that we had to work together to prevent these types of tragedies from endlessly repeating themselves.

My involvement in CWF began on October 4, 2011, when four out of seven Pinellas County Commissioners voted to cease CWF to over 700,000 of our residents. I was enraged and in disbelief that credible science and our respected organizations like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), American Dental

Association (ADA), World Health Organization (WHO), and Institute of Medicine (IOM), could all be called into question by these 4 commissioners. I accepted the request by our local, state, and national dental organizations to lead the effort to return CWF to our county. Like my pastor had told me when I had my career-ending bicycle accident in 2002, "The Good Lord didn't push you off of your bicycle. Open your eyes to opportunities that he will place before you." I knew the pain and suffering that our families would begin to endure by ceasing CWF. I knew that this was an opportunity that my pastor had been speaking about. Thank the Lord, with a lot of effort, 15 months later CWF was restarted in Pinellas County!!

I am extremely excited to be able to speak with you all regarding your consideration of resuming CWF for the city of Palatka. The over 3,000 published and credible studies and research papers over the past 70 years of CWF in the U.S. have overwhelmingly shown that:

1. CWF is Safe for everyone to drink. There are no known adverse health effects from optimally fluoridated community water.
2. It is Effective. By simply drinking fluoridated water daily, at least 25% of cavities of adults and children are avoided over their lifetimes.
3. It is Cost Effective. For every $1 that is spent on CWF, $38 in dental treatment costs are saved/person/year, each and every year.

Almost every major national and international credible scientific group or organization supports community water fluoridation. CWF is endorsed by the WHO, ADA, AAP, CDC, and the Mayo Clinic, just to name a few. No credible scientific organization in the world opposes CWF.

Over the next couple of days I will send you information which supports the safety and effectiveness of CWF. This information will address the credible science, reductions in cavities for adults and children of all socio-economic levels, and the impact that it has on those who need dental care the most but who are least likely to have the funds or access to receive any dental care at all, our indigent families.

I will conclude my informational emails with you by addressing the claims made against optimally fluoridated water (CWF) by those that oppose it. There is a small group of people nationally and internationally who spread half-baked truths, unfounded claims of health ills, and many other statements about CWF which are completely false. Their claims are not backed by a single credible scientific body in the world. While based on their beliefs, opinions, and cherry-picked tidbits of information from credible scientific literature, their claims are baseless and misleading about CWF.

I promise not to inundate you with volumes of material to review. My desire, along with that of Dr. Jump and your local community, is to help you cipher through the credible scientific information that is out there on CWF, as well as the mountain of misinformation that those who oppose it disseminate via the internet. As elected officials, you look to credible authorities to provide you with information on which to base your decisions for the health and well-being of your residents. You would no more look to the internet to find out what unqualified people think about installing a traffic light at a children's school crosswalk, or how to design a bridge, than you would to find out the information you want about CWF. You look to your staff to provide you with this credible and sound information.

I stand ready to offer my help to you for any information and/or questions that you may have at any time. I would also like to meet with you in your office before the meeting on Thursday to discuss CWF with you individually. Please let me know if you have the time. I am traveling from Pinellas County, but can definitely stay to talk with you. I would welcome this one-on-one time with you.

My presence at your meeting will be as a private practice pediatric dentist, as the representative of the Florida Dental Association and its over 7,000 members statewide, and as the Co-Chair of the Fluoridation Action Team of Oral Health Florida. I look forward to speaking with you all next week.

Respectfully Yours,

Johnny

Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS
Pediatric Dentist
Diplomate American Board of Pediatric Dentistry
Co-Chair, Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida
Florida Dental Association representative to Putman County and Palatka
c: 727-409-1770
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Water Fluoridation Benefits

vs.

Claims Made by Those Opposed to Water Fluoridation

Palatka City Commission Meeting
Agenda Item on Fluoridation
February 26, 2015

Prepared by:

Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS
Pediatric Dentist
Diplomate, American Board of Pediatric Dentistry
Palm Harbor (Pinellas County), FL

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CURRENT ANTI-FLUORIDATION TACTICS:

"Current anti-fluoridation tactics have focused on additives used to fluoridate water supplies. There is no credible evidence to support the notion that the additives are unsafe. In the past, tactics have focused on studies that purported to show that fluoridation was linked to cancer and myriad other health problems.[48] However, such assertions were based on improper science, and numerous subsequent studies found no association between fluoridation and cancer.[58]"

Water Fluoridation and the Environment: Current Perspective in the United States, *Pollick, Howard F., Int J Occup Environ Health, 2004;10:343–350*
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/pdf/pollick.pdf

Additional References:

When public action undermines public health: A critical examination of antifluoridationist literature, *Armfield, Jason M., Aust New Zealand Health Policy 2007; 4: 25*
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2222595/

The Anti-Fluoridationist Threat to Public Health, *Dodes, J. E., Easley, M.W., Institute for Science in Medicine, White Paper, April 2012*
http://www.scienceinmedicine.org/policy/papers/AntiFluoridationist.pdf

While we can be pleased with what has already been accomplished, it is clear that there is much yet to be done. Policymakers, community leaders, private industry, health professionals, the media, and the public should affirm that oral health is essential to general health and well being and take action to make ourselves, our families, and our communities healthier. I join previous Surgeons General in acknowledging the continuing public health role for community water fluoridation in enhancing the oral health of all Americans."
-- Surgeon General Richard H. Carmona, Statement on Community Water Fluoridation, July 28, 2004. Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors

"The Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD) fully supports and endorses community water fluoridation (maintaining optimal fluoride levels between 0.7 and 1.2 parts per million) in all public water systems throughout the United States."
--Community Water Fluoridation Policy Statement. Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD) Adopted: April 18, 2009.

American Association of Public Health Dentistry (AAPHD)
"...BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY:

1. Reaffirms its support for the continuation and expansion of community water fluoridation; and
2. Encourages its members and constituents to be well informed about and to continue to support optimal fluoridation, and to help develop national and regional coalitions in support of fluoridation; and
3. Commends communities and states that are providing access to optimal levels of fluoride in the drinking water and encourages them to continue to fluoridate and to monitor the process, and participate in national monitoring activities;..."
   --Adopted by the Assembly of AAPHD members, October 16, 1992. J Pub Health Dent 1993;53(1):59-60.

American Public Health Association (APHA)
"...Therefore be it resolved that APHA—
• Reiterates its strong endorsement and recommendation for the fluoridation of all community water systems as a safe and effective public health measure for the prevention of tooth decay;..."
--APHA Policy Statement: Community Water Fluoridation in the United States (Policy Number 20087) Adopted 10/28/08

National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
"The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research continues to support water fluoridation as a safe and effective method of preventing tooth decay in people of all ages. Community water fluoridation is a public health effort that benefits millions of Americans. For more than half a century, water fluoridation has helped improve the quality of life in the U.S. through reduced pain and suffering related to tooth decay, reduced tooth loss, reduced time lost from school and work, and less money spent on dental care."
--NIDCR: Statement on Water Fluoridation, June 2000.

Fluoridation is Recognized by more than 100 Organizations:

The American Dental Association (ADA) as well as the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the World Health Organization and more than 125 national and international organizations recognize the public health benefits of water fluoridation.

National and International Organizations That Recognize the Public Health Benefits of Community Water Fluoridation for Preventing Dental Decay

Academy of Dentistry International
Academy of General Dentistry
Academy for Sports Dentistry
Alzheimer's Association
America's Health Insurance Plans
American Academy of Family Physicians
American Academy of Nurse Practitioners
American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry
American Academy of Periodontology
American Academy of Physician Assistants
American Association for Community Dental Programs
American Association for Dental Research
American Association for Health Education
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Endodontists
American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons
American Association of Orthodontists
American Association of Public Health Dentistry
American Association of Women Dentists
American Cancer Society
American College of Dentists
American College of Physicians–American Society of Internal Medicine
American College of Preventive Medicine
American College of Prosthodontists
American Council on Science and Health
American Dental Assistants Association
American Dental Association
American Dental Education Association
American Dental Hygienists' Association
American Dietetic Association
American Federation of Labor and Congress
of Industrial Organizations
American Hospital Association
American Legislative Exchange Council

National Council Against Health Fraud
National Dental Assistants Association
National Dental Association
National Dental Hygienists' Association
National Down Syndrome Congress
National Down Syndrome Society
National Foundation of Dentistry for the Handicapped
National Head Start Association
National Health Law Program
National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition
Oral Health America
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Society for Public Health Education
Society of American Indian Dentists
Special Care Dentistry
Academy of Dentistry for Persons with Disabilities
American Association of Hospital Dentists
American Society for Geriatric Dentistry
The Children's Health Fund
The Dental Health Foundation (of California)
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
U.S. Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
World Federation of Orthodontists
World Health Organization

ADA Fluoridation Facts Compendium.

http://ada.org/4051.aspx

COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASKFORCE

1. What is the Community Preventive Services Task Force's purpose?

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) was established in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify population health interventions that are scientifically proven to save lives, increase lifespan, and improve quality of life. The Task Force produces recommendations (and identifies evidence gaps) to help inform the decision making of federal, state, and local health departments, other government agencies, communities, healthcare providers, employers, schools and research organizations.

2. Community Preventive Services Task Force Members:

a. The Community Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) is an independent, nonfederal, unpaid panel of public health and prevention experts that provides evidence-based findings and recommendations about community preventive services, programs, and policies to improve health. Its members represent a broad range of research, practice, and policy expertise in community preventive services, public health, health promotion, and disease prevention.

b. The fifteen Task Force members are appointed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Task Force members serve five year terms, with possible extensions to maintain a full scope of expertise, complete specific work, and ensure consistency of Task Force recommendations.

3. Task Force Findings:

The Community Preventive Services Task Force Recommends:

i. Community water fluoridation based on *strong evidence* of effectiveness in reducing dental cavities across populations.

ii. Evidence shows the prevalence of cavities is *substantially lower* in communities with CWF.

iii. In addition, there is no evidence that CWF results in severe dental fluorosis. http://www.thecommunityguide.org/oral/fluoridation.html

Health Organization and more than 125 national and international organizations recognize the public health benefits of water fluoridation.
ADA Fluoridation Facts Compendium. Available at http://ada.org/4051.aspx

9. **Availability of fluoridation continues to grow.** In the United States as of 2012, 74.6 percent of the population on public water systems receive fluoridated public water, or a total of over 210 million people.* This is an increase of over 14% from 2000. The Healthy People 2020 goal is for 79.6 percent of the population on public water systems to have access to fluoridated water.**
*CDC Reference Statistics on Water Fluoridation Status,
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/statistics/2012stats.htm
**Healthy People 2020,
http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/oral-health/objectives

10. **Endorsed by the American Dental Association.** One of the most widely respected sources for information regarding fluoridation and fluoride is the American Dental Association. Learn more on the ADA's website at ADA.org/fluoride.
http://www.ada.org/4051.aspx

"**Conclusion:** This study's findings suggest that molars with fluorosis are more resistant to caries than are molars without fluorosis." Iida, Hiroko, Kumar, Jayanth V., The Journal of the American Dental Association, July 2009 vol. 140 no. 7, 855-862
http://jada.ada.org/article/S0002-8177(14)64471-8/abstract

3. Severe fluorosis, as seen above and on the next page, is virtually 0% when fluoride in water, added or naturally occurring, is below 2.0ppm. See page 114 of the document "Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of the EPA Standards"

"The prevalence of severe enamel fluorosis is close to zero in communities at all water fluoride concentrations below 2.0 mg/L."

Severe

Severe Fluorosis is virtually non-existent in the United States

http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11571&page=114

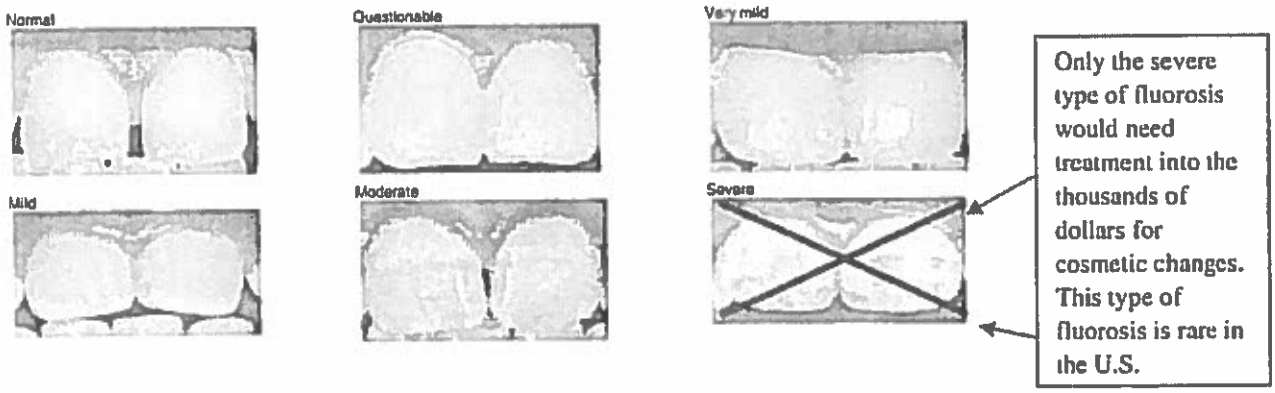
Antifluoridationists' Claim that 60% of 12-15 year olds are afflicted with fluorosis:

Antifluoridationists claim that the Centers for Disease Control reports that 60% of 12-15 year-olds are afflicted with fluoride overdose symptoms – dental fluorosis, white spotted, yellow, brown and/or pitted teeth. Yet, tooth decay crises are occurring in all fluoridated cities, states and countries.
https://profile.theguardian.com/user/id/1370893

This is a complete misrepresentation of the data:
The data that this information is actually "pulled" from is the CDC NCHS Data Brief. The link can be found below. It is a report that looked at fluorosis in fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities.

To clarify the true facts of this data, the following accurate interpretation of the data is:

A. 40.7%, NOT 60%, of adolescents aged 12-15 had dental fluorosis.
B. More than 96% had were either unaffected, or had questionable, very mild, or mild fluorosis.
C. In people having fluorosis of the very mild or mild types, the appearance of the white flecks or streaks are typically only noticeable by dental professionals after the teeth have been thoroughly dried.
D. Less than 1% of all subjects of this study ranging in age from 6-49 years old had the severe form of fluorosis.



Along this same exaggerated set of claims, **antifluoridationist's claim that dentists make money by repairing the damage done by severe fluorosis** by performing cosmetic dental procedures. Given the fact that only severe dental fluorosis would require the extensive dental care that they claim, and understanding the fact that **Severe Dental Fluorosis is virtually non-existent in the U.S.** as it only occurs when the concentration of **fluoride in the water exceeds 2.0ppm**, the falseness of this claim is immediately obvious.

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db53.htm

Kip Duchon, National Fluoridation Engineer, CDC, 11-26-12

1. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluorosilicates are not natural.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: This is a fascinating argument to me for fluoride is the 13th most abundant element in the earth's crust and is overwhelmingly in the form of either fluorosilicate or calcium fluoride. It is in the calcium fluoride form when it water deposited in geological formations, and it is in fluorosilicate form when it is in the crystalline structure of the rock. When you consider that geologists estimate that most rocks in the earth's crust are igneous (estimates as high as over 90%), fluorosilicates would likely dominate the natural occurrence. Remember that by definition granites are minimum 20% silica content, so there is some portion of silica in association with fluoride.

2. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluorosilicates have never been tested for safety in humans.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: Experts in inorganic aquatic chemistry at the US Environmental Protection Agency have studied ionic speciation of fluorosilicates and have concluded that at the pH and fluoride concentration of potable water, fluorosilicates would completely dissolved to fluoride and silica. Researchers at the University of Michigan attempted to verify those theoretical predictions of ionic speciation and were unable to detect any residual fluorosilicates at pH over 4.8, and considering that drinking water are adjusted to minimize potential corrosion of metal pipes to pH over 7, and typically over 8, persistence of fluorosilicates cannot occur.

3. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluorosilicates have never been tested for safety in humans.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: When you consider that fluorosilicates do not exist at the pH in drinking water, it impossible to measure the health effects since you cannot measure the health effects of something that cannot be consumed by people.

4. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluoride products have contamination including Arsenic.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: In the CDC Fact Sheet there is a link the NSF website and a Fact Sheet published by NSF on the actual measured level of impurities. All water additives have some level of impurities since reagent grade products are never necessary for water processing, but Standard 60 specifies allowable levels of impurities based on EPA criteria. What is remarkable is that NSF conducts regular verification testing of fluoride products for the Standard 60 certification and has never measured any fluoride products that exceed the allowable impurity levels with respect to EPA allowable levels. The majority of product testing does not even measure detectable levels of Arsenic.

<u>Additional References:</u>

Water Fluoridation and the Environment: Current Perspective in the United States
Pollick, Howard F., Int J Occup Environ Health, 2004;10:343–350

Claim: Manufacturers will not state that Hydrofluorosilicic Acid (HFS) is safe for human consumption:

The following is an email that I received from Chris Fleming of the Dumont Chemicals Company. The question I posed was whether their product is safe for human consumption.

This question stems from the frequent claim by those who oppose water fluoridation that hydrofluorosilicic acid is unsafe for human consumption. This question is a twist on reality as no one in their right minds would consume a concentrated product of any sort. The question is intended to frighten the public into thinking that HFS isn't approved for consumption, when in fact it is what it becomes in water: Hydrogen ions, Fluoride ions, water, and silica (sand)

Chris Fleming <chrisf@dumontchemicals.com> Fri, Feb 21, 2014 at 9:06 AM
To: "Dr. Johnny Johnson" <drjohnnyjohnson@gmail.com>
Dr. Johnson,

As for your question if our Fluoride is safe to drink. Dumont's HFS 23000 Fluoride is certified by Underwriting Laboratories (UL) to be NSF/ANSI 60 and AWWA approved for drinking water. That means it is safe to put in drinking water and if it is safe to put in drinking water then it would be safe to drink.

Dumont also has other products that have this same certification from UL that are used all across the State of Florida. These other products are Sodium Hydroxide 25% (SH 2500) and (50% SH 5000), all of our ClearFlow Corrosion Inhibitor products and Ammonium Sulfate 40% (AS4000). I have attached our list to this email.

I hope that this information is helpful to you. If you have any questions please let me know.

Thanks,

Chris Fleming | Technical Support Administrator
381 South Central Avenue | Oviedo, FL 32765
Mobile: 407.923.3101 | Office: 800.330.1369| Fax: 800.524.9315
Chrisf@dumontchemicals.com | http://www.dumontchemicals.com
From: Dr. Johnny Johnson [mailto:drjohnnyjohnson@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2014 6:03 AM

HARVARD STUDY: IQ

Antifluoridationist's Claim: The Harvard "Study" proves that community water fluoridation (CWF) can lead to IQ decreases in our children

A Harvard Research team led by Anna Choi and Philippe Grandjean performed a Meta-analysis on studies done primarily in China on natural levels of fluoride in the water and any possible relationship to the children's IQ. 27 studies were reviewed, 25 of which were done in China. *The HIGH fluoride group was exposed to water 10x the concentration of that in the US. The CONTROL groups were exposed to water up to 0.8ppm.*

The studies themselves were of poor quality, and had serious methodological flaws. Confounders known to cause IQ deficits, like Arsenic, were not always measured in those studies. Additionally, some studies were skewed by the fluoride in the air that was released by coal burned that contained a high content of fluoride. Additionally, Chinese families drink Black brick tea which is very high in fluoride content.
"Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis."
http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1104912/

The Choi et al paper acknowledges the reporting and methodological deficiencies of many of the studies reviewed. Furthermore, two of the authors of the Choi review – Choi and Grandjean – issued a post-publication press statement in which they said: *"These results do not allow us to make any judgment regarding possible levels of risk at levels of exposure typical for water fluoridation in the U.S."*

"While the studies the Harvard team reviewed did indicate that very high levels of fluoride could be linked to lower IQs among schoolchildren, the data is not particularly applicable here because it came from foreign sources where fluoride levels are multiple times higher than they are in American tap water."
"Harvard Scientists: Data on fluoride, IQ, not applicable in U.S." *The Wichita Eagle, Don Lefler, Sept. 11, 2012*

Several credible scientific groups have analyzed the data that Choi and Grandjean have published. Given that the Meta-analysis was performed on poorly designed Chinese studies, and that severe flaws existed within the methodologies of these studies, the results actually confirm that fluoride levels that the children ingested in their Control Group, ~0.8ppm, had normal IQ's. This is in the range of fluoridation of community water in the U.S. and other countries. In fact, the optimal level of fluoride in China is 0.5ppm because of the heat, lack of widespread climate control, and the extensive work that occurs by workers outside.

KIDNEY DISEASE & FLUORIDATION:

Antifluoridationists claim: CWF causes harm to people with kidney disease

FACT: No credible scientific literature supports this claim

Fluoride Intake and Chronic Kidney Disease

New information on fluoride intake and chronic kidney disease is available from the National Kidney Foundation and Kidney Health Australia.

National Kidney Foundation

On its newly revised Fluoride Web page, NKF notes, "The benefits of water and dental products containing fluoride is the prevention of tooth decay and dental cavities in people of all ages." In discussing potential health risks NKF states, "The risk is likely greatest in areas with naturally high water fluoride levels." Due to the limited available research on the topic, NKF has not issued specific recommendations regarding fluoride intake and kidney disease and currently has *no official position on the optimal fluoridation of water.* NKF recommends that "Dietary advice for patients with CKD should primarily focus on established recommendations for sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, energy/calorie, protein, fat, and carbohydrate intake. Fluoride intake is a secondary concern."

http://www.kidney.org/atoz/content/fluoride.cfm

Kidney Health Australia

In a position statement issued in March 2007, Kidney Health Australia concluded:

1. *There is no evidence* that consumption of optimally fluoridated drinking water increases the risk of developing CKD, although only limited studies addressing this issue are available; and
2. *There is no evidence* that the consumption of optimally fluoridated drinking water poses any risks for people with CKD, although only limited studies addressing this issue are available.
   http://www.kidney.org.au//LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=4oSJIfzbkZ0%3d&tabid=635&mid=1590

For more information: http://www.ada.org/4383.aspx

Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards, Committee on Fluoride in Drinking Water, National Research Council, 2006

The opposition to fluoridated water will often cite the periodic review of the EPA's Standards on fluoride contaminant level in drinking water to portend that they apply to optimally fluoridated water.

This is completely incorrect.

This Scientific Review was done to review the standards that the EPA sets for maximum contaminant levels in drinking water. This review is completed on a regular interval.

The scope of this study ***WAS NOT*** to be a study on optimally fluoridated water. This is stated clearly on pp 20-21, starting with the last paragraph on page 20:

"The committee is aware that some readers expect this report to make a determination about whether public drinking-water supplies should be fluoridated. That expectation goes beyond the committee's charge. As noted above, the MCLG and SMCL are guidelines for areas where fluoride concentrations are naturally high."
http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11571&page=20

The 2006 NRC Report, "Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards", was conducted to review the EPA's standards for fluoride concentrations found ***NATURALLY*** occurring in water supplies. Specifically, naturally occurring in water **ABOVE 4ppm fluoride content**, not the concentration of optimally fluoridated water.
http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11571.html

This group's charge was to look at the EPA's recommendations and evaluate the levels of fluoride that the EPA considered to be the maximum concentration allowed for teeth to remain healthy.

The NRC Report's conclusions ***did not*** raise serious health concerns for community water fluoridation levels that are considered optimal for dental health. In other words, community water fluoridation at the previous recommendations of 0.7-1.2ppm, and new recommendation of 0.7ppm, did not reveal any health concerns in their conclusions. At levels which exceeded 4ppm, health concerns were discussed and direction of future areas of studies encouraged.

"The committee did not evaluate the risks or benefits of the lower fluoride concentrations (0.7 to 1.2 mg/L) used in water fluoridation. Therefore, the committee's conclusions regarding the potential for adverse effects from fluoride at 2 to 4 mg/L in drinking water do not apply at the lower water fluoride levels commonly experienced by most U.S. citizens."
http://dels.nas.edu/resources/static-assets/materials-based-on-reports/reports-in-brief/fluoride_brief_final.pdf

3. The latest study findings from Great Britain (2014) are the results from a 25 year study which evaluated fluoride in drinking water. It once again reaffirmed that fluoride in water, either naturally high levels or at levels added through fluoridation, ***does not*** lead to greater risk of osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma:

   "CONCLUSIONS: The findings from this study provide no evidence that higher levels of fluoride (whether natural or artificial) in drinking water in GB lead to greater risk of either osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma."

   "Is fluoride a risk factor for bone cancer? Small area analysis of osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma diagnosed among 0-49-year-olds in Great Britain, 1980-2005" *Blakey, K, et al., Int J Epidemiol. 2014 Jan 14*

   http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24425828

Allergy Claims made against fluoride in water at 1.0ppm

Antifluoridationist's Claim: Some people are allergic to the fluoride in CWF

No credible scientific evidence exists to support allergic reactions to fluoride in CWF.

1. "There is no evidence of any deleterious effect on specific immunity following fluoridation nor any confirmed reports of allergic reactions."
   Challombe, SJ, Community Dent Health. 1996 Sep; 13 Suppl 2:69-71
   http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8897755

2. "As a result of this review, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Allergy have adopted unanimously the following statement:

   "There is no evidence of allergy or intolerance to fluorides as used in the fluoridation of community water supplies."
   American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology: pdf available upon request

3. From the "Ask the Expert" section of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, an expert replied to a question on allergic reaction to CWF:
   "My own opinion is reflected in the first paragraph with the "short answer" of the American Dental Association's thoughts in this regard. That is basically that there is a lack of credible evidence to incriminate fluoride in the water as causing adverse events." (2012)
   http://www.aaaai.org/ask-the-expert/Reactions-to-fluoride.aspx

CARDIOVASCULAR CLAIMS:

Antifluoridationist's Claim: Fluoride has been shown to cause cardiovascular disease.

They reference the study listed below to "prove" that fluoride is causing "hardening of the arteries".

This is a complete FABRICATION. This study was done to determine if active plaques could be identified by means of a sugar uptake with attached Fluoride (^{18}F) in these active plaques. The ^{18}F(fluoride) was along for the ride to be able to let the researchers find out which plaques were actively taking up more sugar than the others. The PET/CT scans would allow them to do this by tracking the ^{18}F.

The conclusion section is where one word, fluoride, was used instead of ^{18}F fluoride, as was used in the rest of the study. The antifluoridationists seized upon this opportunity to lay claim that atherosclerosis was due to fluoride.

"Conclusion: sodium [^{18}F]fluoride PET/CT might be useful in the evaluation of the atherosclerotic process in major arteries, including coronary arteries. An increased fluoride uptake in coronary arteries may be associated with an increased cardiovascular risk."

"Association of vascular fluoride uptake with vascular calcification and coronary artery disease", Li, Yuxin, et al Nuclear Medicine Communications:
January 2012 - Volume 33 - Issue 1 - p 14–20
http://journals.lww.com/nuclearmedicinecomm/Abstract/2012/01000/Association_of_vascular_fluoride_uptake_with.3.aspx

FLUORIDATION IS ON DECLINE

Antifluoridationists' Claim: the CDC reports that 225 less communities adjusted for fluoride between 2006 and 2008. About 100 US and Canadian communities rejected fluoridation since 2008.

The inference here is that fluoridation is going away. Absolutely FALSE
This is a skewing of the data to confuse the reader. There are many factors that have gone into communities discontinuing fluoridation, among which are costs to small communities in a down economy, the community has appropriate levels of fluoridation naturally under the new HHS proposed recommendations of 0.7ppm, and antifluoridationists on the governing bodies.

However, these claims give the appearance that fluoridation is decreasing in the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Facts:	Total Population	US population served by fluoridated water	% on CWS with fluoridated water
2006	299,398,484	184,028,038	69.2%
2008	304,059,724	195,545,109	72.4%
2010	308,745,538	204,283,554	73.9%
2012	313,914,040	210,655,401	74.6%

As can be seen by the above illustration, even with some communities dropping out of the ranks of communities fluoridating their water, again for a variety of reasons, the net result is that the total number of the population as well as the percent of the population on fluoridated water systems continues to increase.

TOOTHPASTE:

Antifluoridationists' Claim: The warning on the back of the tube of toothpaste states "Keep out of reach of children. If more than used for brushing is accidentally swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away". This statement is an indictment of fluoride as being a toxic hazardous chemical poison.

The facts accurately quoted by the antifluoridationists stopped within the quotation marks. Everything else is conjecture and science fiction.

Facts:

No one has ever died in the United States from accidental swallowing of toothpaste. No one.

Theoretically, if a child of 40 pounds were to get their hands on 2 adult sized tubes of fluoridated toothpaste and eat both of them, then they could ingest a lethal dose of fluoride. HOWEVER, the soapy foamy product in toothpaste, along with the abrasive component, would cause them to throw up before they could ever get enough down to cause more than a gastric upset.

The back of the tube further states that Supervision is needed. What parent would allow a young child to have 2 full tubes of adult sized toothpaste available to them without paying any attention to what they were doing? Probably the same parents whose kids are ending up at the ER's now having swallowed these new packets of dishwasher detergent that are gushy and look so pretty. I'm certain one look at that container would have a similar warning on it: Watch your kids.

References:

PolitiFact examined the claims that anti-fluoride activists often make about fluoride toothpaste/warning label and found their assertions were mostly false:
http://www.politifact.com/wisconsin/statements/2012/jul/09/jim-bohl/milwaukee-alderman-says-fluoride-toothpaste-poison/

Calculating lethal dose of fluoride in toothpaste: Origin of Toothpaste Warning Label: Email from Clifford W. Whall, Jr, PhD, Director, Acceptance Program
Council on Scientific Affairs, whallc@ada.org

ADA: Fluoride Levels in OTC Products
http://www.ada.org/EPUBS/science/2012/may/page.shtml

Antifluoridationists' Claim that Fluoride is a Unapproved Drug by FDA

"While the FDA technically hasn't had companies submit clinical trials info on fluoride supplements, it's because they have been around a long time, have been in general use for a long time, and have been accepted as efficacious for a long time—before FDA set up their clinical trials requirements for Rx drugs. Aspirin has never been approved by FDA, but it's widely used by hundreds of millions of people for several indications.

Since the FDA regulates all prescription drugs, even though they might not have gone through the modern-day clinical trials, they will require the drug companies to immediately pull them from the market if they are shown to be unsafe or if they weren't efficacious relative to the claims made by the companies."

FDA Regulatory Authority and Water Fluoridation:

Antifluoridationist's Claim: The FDA, not the EPA, should be Regulating Water Additives

The safety of the water supply falls under the regulation of the EPA, not the FDA.

Per CDC:
"FDA Regulatory Criteria for Fluoride"

"The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not regulate additives to community drinking water, because its regulatory reach concerns the safety and efficacy of food, drugs, or cosmetic-related products."
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/factsheets/engineering/wfadditives.htm#a3

dL (natural fluoride and no fluoride), and 2.14 µg/dL (unknown/mixed status). In multiple linear and logistic regression, there was a statistical interaction between water fluoridation method and year in which dwelling of residence was built. Controlling for covariates, water fluoridation method was significant only in the models that included dwellings built before 1946 and dwellings of unknown age. Across stratum-specific models for dwellings of known age, neither hydrofluosilicic acid nor sodium silicofluoride were associated with higher geometric mean BLCs or prevalence values.

Given these findings, our analyses, while not definitive, do not support concerns that silicofluorides in community water systems cause higher BLCs in children. Current evidence does not provide a basis for changing water fluoridation practices, which have a clear public health benefit."

United Kingdom

Water fluoridation schemes in England cover most of the West Midlands region, as well as parts of the East Midlands, Humberside, Cumbria, Cheshire, Bedfordshire and the North East.

Major cities and towns in England that are supplied with fluoridated water include Birmingham, Coventry, Solihull, Dudley, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Tipton, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Leamington Spa, Warwick, Rugby, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Lichfield, Tamworth, Cannock, Burton on Trent, Bedford, Crewe, Mansfield, Worksop, Lincoln, Scunthorpe, Workington, Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead.

Natural fluoridation

Around 4 million EU citizens are supplied with naturally fluoridated water at the optimum level for dental health in Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Malta, Sweden and the UK.

Decisions on fluoridation up to individual EU Member States

Within the European Union it is up to individual Member States to decide whether or not to introduce water fluoridation. No EU country has 'banned' fluoridation. However, some countries have not enacted the necessary enabling legislation; some have relatively low levels of dental caries, making fluoridation a potentially less cost-effective proposition; and some have opted instead for fluoridation of domestic salt and salt used in catering. Political upheavals and economic problems in the former Eastern bloc during the early 1990s resulted in fluoridation schemes stopping in the former German Democratic Republic, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The extent of salt fluoridation

EU countries where fluoridated salt is available include France, Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic and Holland. Switzerland, a non-EU member, has widely adopted salt fluoridation – one of the reasons why the Swiss city of Basle, which used to fluoridate its water, decided a few years ago to switch to the alternative mode of fluoride delivery used in the rest of the country. Clearly, to minimise the risk of fluorosis, it is not desirable to run water fluoridation and salt fluoridation programmes in parallel.

European Platform for Oral Health cites water fluoridation as an example of good practice

At the European level there is a collaborative forum entitled the *Platform for Better Oral Health in Europe*. With the support of a number of members of the European Parliament, the Platform brings together health professionals, academics and other experts from many countries to

Reductions in Cavities in Adults:

1. *"Cavity reductions continue to occur into adulthood from access to fluoridated water. The reduction in caries previously demonstrated in children has extended to adults. The impact is a decline in the need for restorative dentistry."*

"Trends in caries among adults 18 to 45 years old", *Brown LJ, Wall TP, Lazar V., J Am Dent Assoc. 2002 Jul;133(7):827-34.*
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12148675

2. *"It was once thought that fluoridated drinking water only benefited children who consumed it from birth," explained Slade, who is John W. Stamm Distinguished Professor and director of the oral epidemiology Ph.D. program at UNC. "Now we show that fluoridated water reduces tooth decay in adults, even if they start drinking it after childhood. In public health terms, it means that more people benefit from water fluoridation than previously thought."*

"Effects of Fluoridated Drinking Water on Dental Caries in Australian Adults"
G.D. Slade, A.E. Sanders, L. Do, K. Roberts-Thomson and A.J. Spencer, J DENT RES published online 1 March 2013
http://jdr.sagepub.com/content/92/4/376

3. *"To date, no systematic reviews have found fluoride to be effective in preventing dental caries in adults. The objective of this meta-analysis was to examine the effectiveness of self- and professionally applied fluoride and water fluoridation among adults.*

The prevented fraction (reduction in cavities) *for water fluoridation was 27% (95%CI: 19%-34%). These findings suggest that fluoride prevents caries among adults of all ages."*

"Effectiveness of Fluoride in Preventing Caries in Adults"
S.O. Griffin, E. Regnier,P.M. Griffin, and V. Huntley, J Dent Res 86(5):410-415, 2007
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17452559

FLUORIDATION:

WHAT THE SCIENCE SAYS

FEBRUARY 26, 2015
PALATKA CITY COMMISSION
PUTNAM COUNTY, FL
CITY COMMISSION MEETING

Used with permission of Jay Kumar, DDS, MPH
Updated data and additional literature, Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS

Why Are We Here Today to Talk About Water Fluoridation?

Palatka City Commission

Terrill Hill
Mayor/Commissioner

Mary Lawson-Brown
Vice Mayor/Commissioner

Justin Campbell
Commissioner

Rufus Borom
Commissioner

James Norwood, Jr.
Commissioner

Why Do Cavities Matter?

- Infection
- Extreme pain
- Difficulty in chewing
- Poor weight gain
- Difficulty concentrating
- Missed school hours
- Predictor of cavities in later life
- Costly treatment
- Life Threatening/Death

Severe Dental Infection-Life Threatening

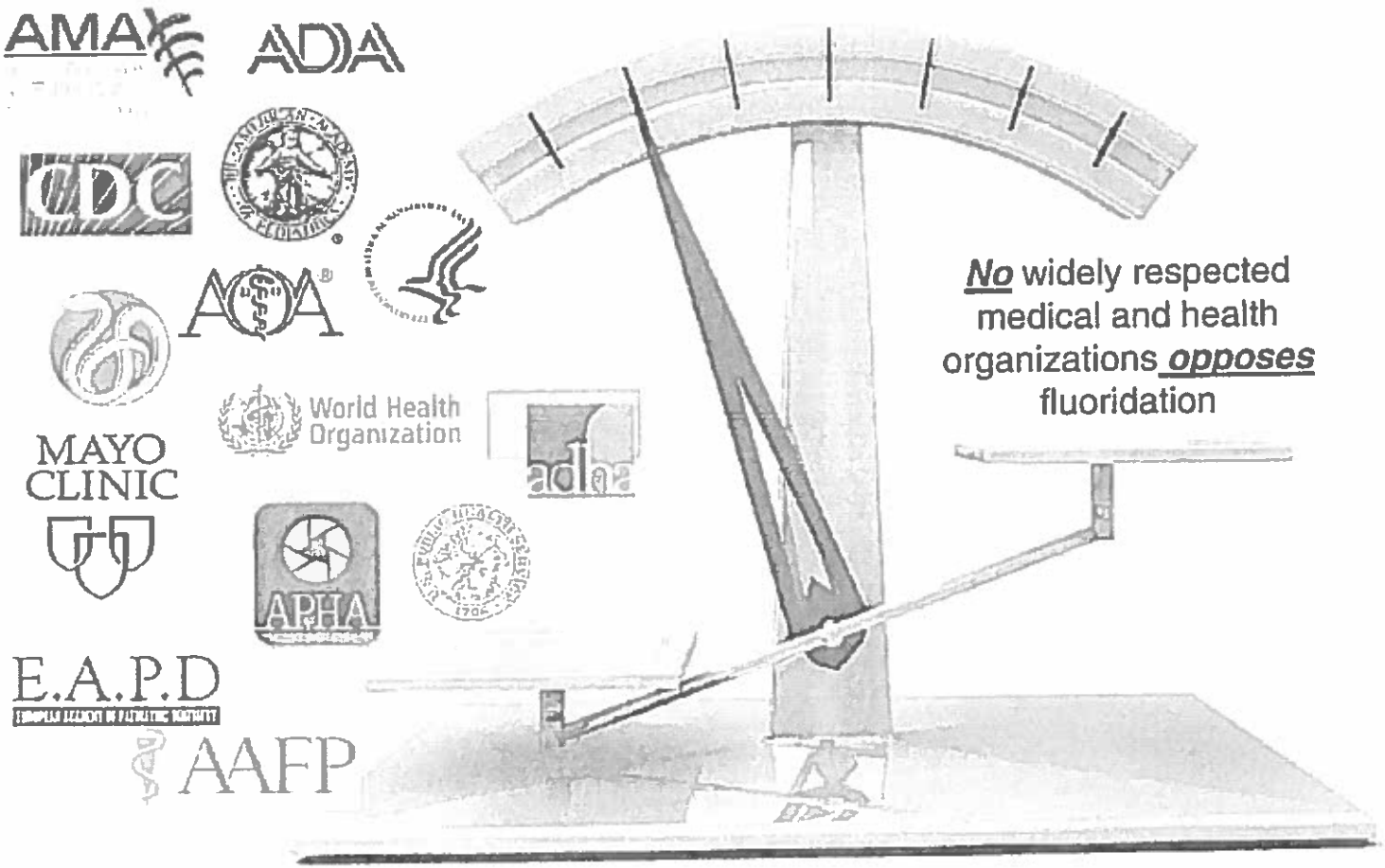
CAVITIES:WHAT'S THE PROBLEM? WHY??

- *In a perfect world*, everyone would:
  - Receive regular dental checkups
  - Eat *only* nutritious and well balanced diets
  - Have excellent oral hygiene practices
  - Appropriately use topical fluoride products daily, i.e. toothpaste, mouth rinses, varnishes
  - Have dental sealants placed on all of their molars
  - Have a 2 parent household where parents are actively involved in every aspect of their children's daily activities, including eating, oral self care, school, friends, and they have a harmonious family relationship
  - Live happily ever after
- ***Sadly, this isn't a perfect world!***

FLUORIDATION: Magic Bullet

- What Does Credible Science Say?
- Is There Debate About the Safety?
- Is There Debate About the Effectiveness?
- Is There Debate About the Savings in Cost and Human Suffering it Provides?

The Weight of Science



Is Water Fluoridation Still Necessary?

J.V. Kumar. *Adv Dent Res* 20:8-12, July, 2008

Community Guide	Changes in caries at the tooth level (deft/DMFT)	
	Effect of starting or continuing CWF	**-29.1%** (-110.5%, 66.8%)
	Effect of stopping CWF	**17.9%** (-42.2%, 31.7%)
	Changes in caries at the tooth level (deft/DMFT)	
	Effect of starting or continuing CWF	-50.7% (-68.8%, -22.3%)
	Effect of stopping CWF	59.90%
Additional Systematic Review - Effectiveness in Adults		
Griffin et al (2007)	Preventive Fraction	27.2% (19.4, 34.3)

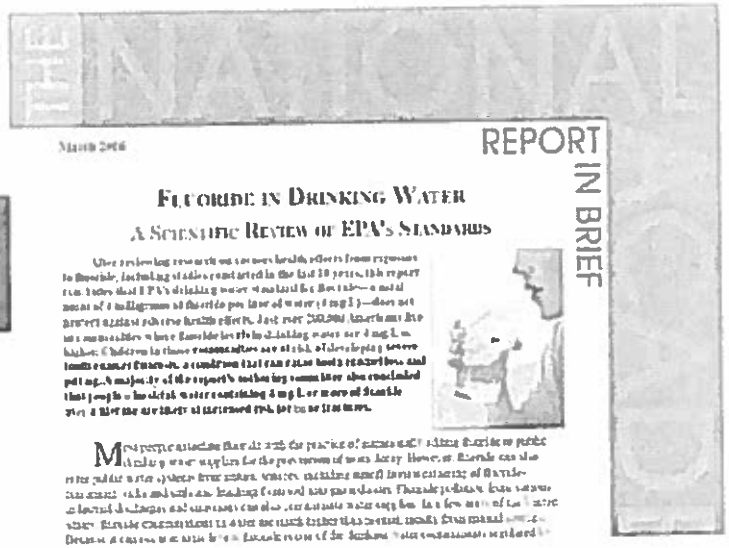
Community Preventive Services Taskforce

Recommendations reaffirmed 2013:

1. Community Water Fluoridation is ***RECOMMENDED*** based on ***STRONG EVIDENCE*** of effectiveness in **reducing cavities across populations.**
2. Evidence shows the **prevalence of *cavities* is *substantially lower*** in communities with community water fluoridation (CWF)
3. There is **NO EVIDENCE** that CWF results in **severe fluorosis.**

National Research Council

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine



Report issued in March 2006
Focused on naturally occurring high levels of fluoride in drinking water

Reviewed studies:
Effects of Fluoride on Teeth
Musculoskeletal Effects
Reproductive and Developmental Effects
Neurotoxicity and Neurobehavioral Effects
Effects on the Endocrine System
Effects on the Gastrointestinal, Renal, Hepatic, and Immune Systems
Genotoxicity and Carcinogenicity

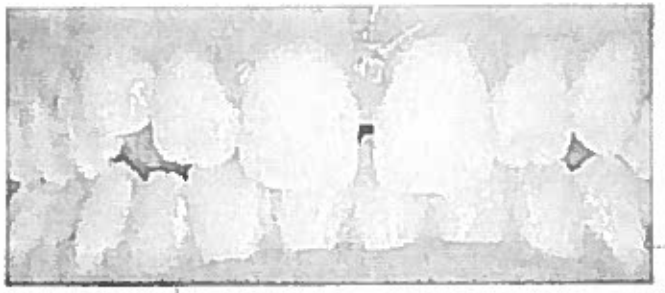
States with high levels of fluoride naturally occurring:
Colorado 11.2 mg/L
Oklahoma 12.0 mg/L
New Mexico 13.0 mg/L
Idaho 15.9 mg/L
Virginia 6.3 mg/L
Texas 8.8 mg/L
S. Carolina 5.9 mg/L

National Research Council Report – Fluoride in Drinking Water (2006)

- The Committee considered three toxicity end points for which there were *sufficient relevant* data for assessing the adequacy of the MCLG (4 mg/L) for fluoride to protect public health:
  - 1. severe enamel fluorosis
  - 2. skeletal fluorosis, and
  - 3. bone fractures. (NRC Report, page 346)
- NRC Panel concluded that the ***only effect*** from fluoride that naturally occurs in water ***below 4mg/L (ppm)*** is **dental fluorosis**.
- At **2mg/L (ppm)**, severe enamel fluorosis is **virtually zero**
- ***NO OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS WERE NOTED!***

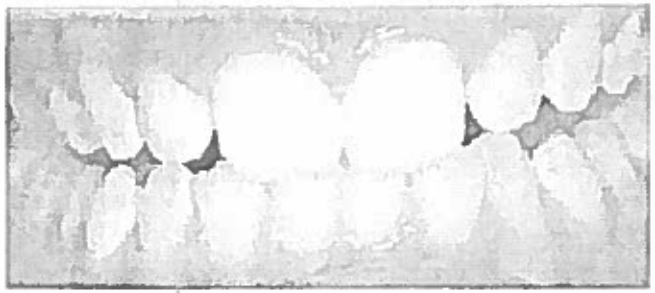
Statement by John Doull, Chairman, NRC Committee:
"I do not believe there is any valid scientific reason for fearing adverse health conditions from the consumption of water fluoridated at the optimal level."
***(Source:** email to Pew Charitable Trusts, March 22, 2013)*

Which sets of teeth have mild fluorosis?

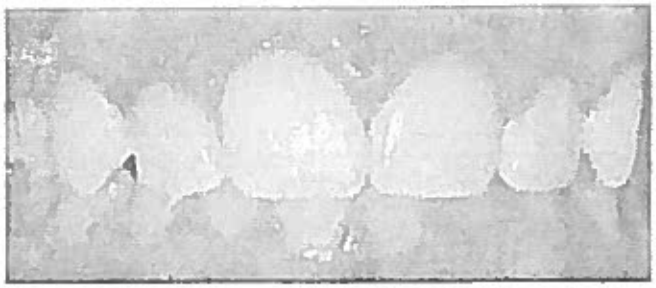


Sample A

Sample B



Sample C



Sample D

The Science is Crystal Clear

1. Since the science is crystal clear, why do a handful of people oppose it?

2. Let's Evaluate Claims made by those opposed to community water fluoridation (CWF):

"Antifluoridationists"

Claim: *Fluoridation causes serious health problems such as cancer*

- National Cancer Institute, National Research Council (NRC), FDA, California EPA OEHHA Committee, CDC
  - ***No convincing evidence of causal link between fluoridation/fluoride and cancer***
  - ***"No persuasive evidence" that CWF poses harmful health effects***
- At least 100 million Americans have been drinking fluoridated water for decades without developing health issues.
- In India and China alone – over 200 million people are exposed to very high levels of fluoride where skeletal fluorosis is common ***but not osteosarcoma (Bone Cancer)***

25 year Cancer Study in Great Britain REAFFIRMS NO LINK Between Fluoride in Water and Cancer

- **"Is fluoride a risk factor for bone cancer? Small area analysis of Osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma diagnosed among 0-49-year-olds in Great Britain, 1980-2005",** *Int J Epidemiol., 2014 Jan 14, Blakely et al*

- The study analysed 2566 Osteosarcoma and 1650 Ewing sarcoma cases.

- **CONCLUSIONS:**

  "The findings from this study provide no evidence that higher levels of fluoride (whether natural or artificial) in drinking water in GB lead to greater risk of either osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma."

Claim: *"no double-blind studies ever done"*

Fact:

- ❑**Population-based studies** are used routinely to assess observational findings.

- ❑No Double-blind studies have ever been done on:
  - •Tobacco
  - •Alcohol
  - •STD's
- ➢ Population-based studies were used to see their effects on our bodies

- ❑Population-based studies are used to evaluate fluoride's safety and effectiveness

- ❑No Double-blind studies needed to be conducted to connect the dots between tobacco and lung disease/cancer, Alcohol and its health effects, or the damages from STD's

Claim: "Just look at Warning Label on back of a tube of toothpaste!!!"

Warnings **Keep out of the reach of children under 6 years of age** If more than used for brushing is accidentally swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away. **Ask a dentist before use if you have** • bleeding or redness lasting more than 2 weeks • pain, swelling, pus, loose teeth, or more spacing between teeth
These may be signs of periodontitis, a serious form of gum disease.

Directions • Supervise children as necessary until capable of using without supervision. • Adults and children 6 years of age and older: Brush teeth thoroughly, preferably after each meal or at least twice a day, or as directed by a dentist or a physician. • Children under 12 years: Instruct in good brushing and rinsing habits (to minimize swallowing).

*"To this day, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers, there have not been **any** deaths or serious adverse reactions from ingestion of fluoride toothpastes"*

-Clifford W. Whall, Jr., PhD
Director of Acceptance Program
ADA Council on Scientific Affairs
April 2, 2012

- ***Responsible Parenting***
- ***Same labeling on vitamins, Tylenol-required by FDA***

Claim: *Fluoridation causes a decrease in IQ*

FACT: **Low quality** studies of IQ effect from high fluoride communities in China

"In our appraisals we found that the study design and methods used by many of the researchers had serious limitations. The lack of a thorough consideration of confounding as a source of bias means that, from these studies alone, it is uncertain how far fluoride is responsible for any impairment in intellectual development seen."

Bazian. "Independent critical appraisal of selected studies reporting an association between fluoride in drinking water and IQ. A report for South Central Strategic Health Authority. February 2009."

In other words, **NO IQ changes** have been shown to be attributable to naturally occurring fluoride levels in water based on their review and reviews of other credible scientific organizations internationally. These claims are made based on the Harvard Meta-analysis by Choi & Grandjean

Appetitive-based learning in rats: Lack of effect of chronic exposure to fluoride

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic ingestion of optimally fluoridated water (ca. 1.0 mg/L) has not been associated with any adverse health effects. Possible effects on the nervous system, however, have received little attention. One study with rats given high doses of fluoride reported subtle behavioral changes. The authors suggested that the ability of humans to learn might be reduced and recommended further study with humans and rats. The present study was done to provide data with which to assess this suggestion.

Methods: Weanling, female rats ($n = 32$) were provided with water containing graded doses of fluoride (0, 2.9, 5.7, 11.5 mg/kg body weight/day) for eight months. While under restricted food access they were tested for their ability to learn an operant response for food and to adjust their responding under schedules of reinforcement requiring high rates of responding (5 days) and then low rates of responding (10 days). Bone, plasma and seven regions of brain were analyzed for fluoride.

Results. There were no significant differences among the groups in learning or performance of the operant tasks. Tissue fluoride concentrations were directly related to the levels of exposure. In the 11.5 mg/kg/day group the bone, plasma and brain concentrations were 99, 305 and 221 times higher, respectively, than those in the control group. The average brain-to-plasma fluoride concentration ratios in each of the seven brain sections fell within a narrow range and did not exceed 0.40. There was no consistent evidence for the preferential uptake of fluoride by any given brain section.

Conclusion. Chronic ingestion of fluoride at levels up to 230 times more than that experienced by humans whose main source of fluoride is fluoridated water had no significant effect on appetitive-based learning.

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J. Neurotoxicology and Teratology. 2009.

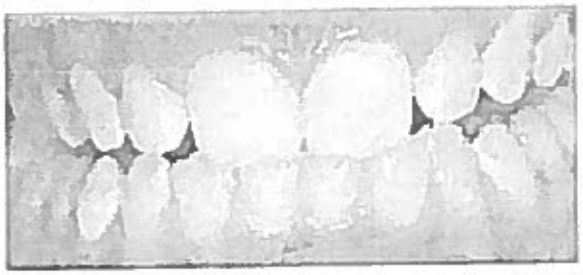
Conclusion: Chronic ingestion of fluoride at levels up to 230 times more than that experienced by humans whose main source of fluoride is fluoridated water **had no significant effect** on appetitive-based learning.

Claim: *"We should discontinue fluoridation because 41% of children in the US have dental fluorosis."*

FACTS:

97% of adolescents ages 12-15 have fluorosis of the *very mild to mild types.*
A study by Lido and Kumar suggested that molars with fluorosis were more resistant to cavities than those without fluorosis

This
or
This?



The association between enamel fluorosis and dental caries in U.S. schoolchildren

Hiroko Iida, DDS, MPH; Jayanth V. Kumar, DDS, MPH

Claim: *"The National Kidney Foundation withdrew its support of water fluoridation"*

FACT: *"The NKF has **no position** on fluoridation of water. "*

- Dietary advice for patients with CKD should primarily focus on established recommendations for sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, energy/calorie, protein, fat, and carbohydrate intake. Fluoride intake is a secondary concern.

- There is *no consistent evidence* that the retention of fluoride in people with these stages of CKD (stages 4 & 5) who consume **optimally** fluoridated drinking water *results in any negative health consequences*.

http://www.kidney.org/

Claim: *Fluoride is an additive, equivalent to forcing people to take medicine*

FACTS:

- U.S. courts have ***rejected*** the idea that fluoride is a medication and should not be allowed in water supply
- **Fluoridation**: the adjustment of ***natural*** (background) water fluoride levels to bring to optimum. *Palatka's City water has a background (natural) level of 0.23ppm (mg/L) fluoride*. It needs to be adjusted upwards just a smidge to 0.7 ppm for maximum benefit in reducing cavities.
- **Fortification** is a common practice - Folic acid, Vitamin D, Iodine etc.

Claim: ***"FSA (hydrofluorosilicic acid) is not acceptable because it adds dangerous impurities like arsenic and lead to water supply."***

FACT:

1. To ensure the public's safety, all additives used at a water treatment facility must meet *strict quality standards*.

2. American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the NSF/ANSI (National Sanitation Foundation/American National Standards Institute) measure levels of impurities.

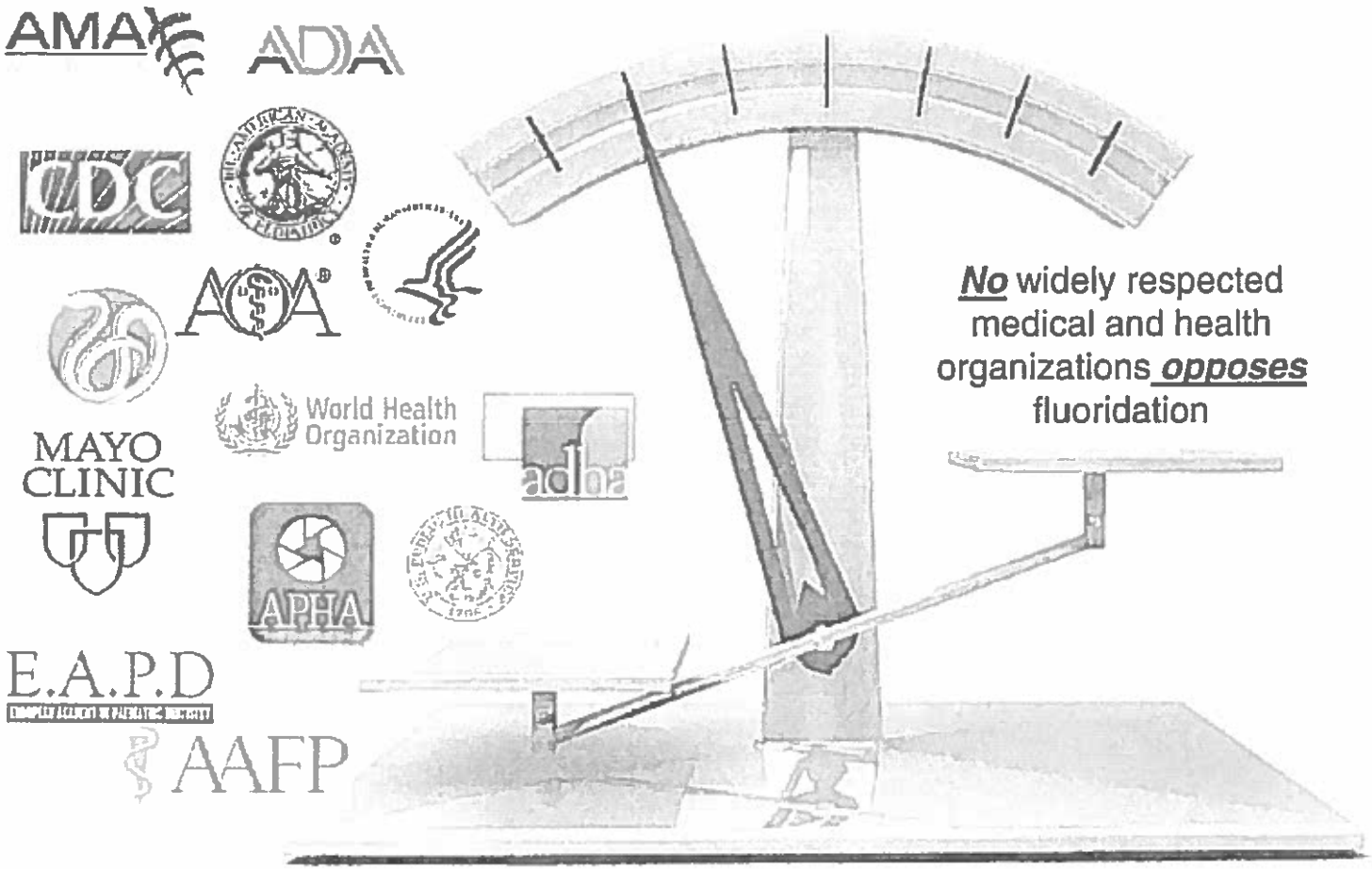
3. The average concentration of arsenic and lead from all samples of water fluoridated with FSA, tested by NSF International from 2000 to 2006 was *less than 0.1 ppb* (parts per billion). EPA allowable is 10.0ppb

Claim: *"Communities are putting an end to fluoridation.."*

FACTS:

- The percent of the U.S. population on community water systems *increased* from 69.2% in 2006 to 74.6% in 2012 (5.4%).
- In 2012, **210.7 million people** in the U.S. population on community water systems had access to fluoridated water.
- In Florida, over 13.3 million (~77%) people receive optimally fluoridated water.

The Weight of Science



QUESTIONS?

Johnny Johnson, Jr., D.M.D., M.S.
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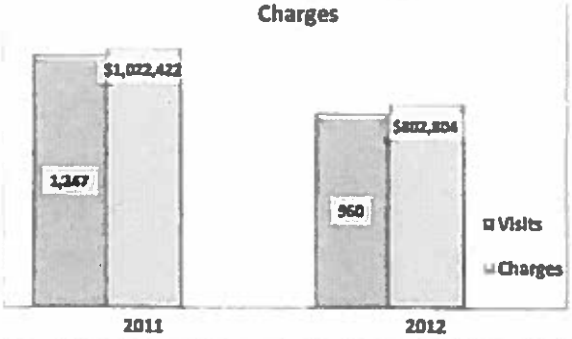
Florida Public Health INSTITUTE
Research Policy Education

PUTNAM COUNTY ORAL HEALTH FACT SHEET[1]

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT USE BY RESIDENTS FOR PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS:[2] 2011 & 2012

Emergency Department Dental Visits & Charges



Ambulatory Care Sensitive oral health conditions (ACS) are those considered largely avoidable with adequate prevention and primary care. The use of hospital emergency departments – among the most expensive form of medical care – for the treatment of ACS conditions may indicate lack of access to primary dental care. Among the reasons Floridians do not receive regular preventive care include lack of dental coverage for adult Medicaid patients, lack of private-practice dentists willing to accept Medicaid's low payment rates, lack of county health department resources, lack of affordable dental insurance or inability to meet high co-pays, and lack of awareness of the importance of dental health to overall health.

Floridians absorb the cost of Medicaid and uninsured ER dental visits in several ways including higher health insurance premiums and healthcare costs, increased tax dollars needed to fund the state Medicaid program, increased local tax dollars to support local public hospitals, and lost productivity.

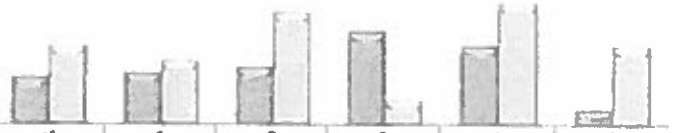
Visits by Payor & Age	0-19	19-34	35-49	50-64	65+
2011	**116**	**774**	**268**	**70**	**19**
Medicaid/Managed	88	441	121	19	0
Commercial	9	24	24	6	1
Self-Pay/Uninsured	18	280	106	19	0
Medicare/Managed	0	24	16	25	18
All Other	1	5	1	1	0
2012	**106**	**542**	**230**	**72**	**10**
Medicaid/Managed	82	323	122	21	2
Commercial	4	29	16	5	1
Self-Pay/Uninsured	20	175	82	26	0
Medicare/Managed	0	11	9	20	7
All Other	0	4	1	0	0

Charges by Payor & Age	0-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+
2011	**83,930**	**619,143**	**244,223**	**59,242**	**15,884**
Medicaid/Managed	63,886	329,853	113,067	13,223	-
Commercial	5,175	22,880	18,502	7,110	650
Self-Pay/Uninsured	14,219	244,661	99,000	15,358	-
Medicare/Managed	-	18,851	11,711	22,982	15,234
All Other	650	2,898	1,943	569	-
2012	**88,118**	**413,315**	**217,877**	**71,955**	**11,539**
Medicaid/Managed	64,076	204,798	93,044	12,333	1,148
Commercial	6,043	38,707	11,919	6,327	703
Self-Pay/Uninsured	17,999	156,726	105,611	35,298	-
Medicare/Managed	-	7,394	6,816	17,997	9,688
All Other	-	5,690	487	-	-

Visits for Young Children for Preventable Conditions

	<1	1	2	3	4	5
2011	2	5	6	7	8	2
2012	6	7	8	2	6	6

Charges for Young Children for Preventable Conditions



	<1	1	2	3	4	5
2011	$2,635	$2,873	$3,203	$5,127	$4,361	$932
2012	$4,320	$3,521	$6,193	$1,406	$6,721	$4,316

Highest ED Dental ACS Visits by Zip Code

	2011		2012	
	Visits	Charges	Visits	Charges
32177	542	415,392	433	379,424
32148	223	201,652	192	150,531
32189	105	78,909	81	63,811
32131	65	61,360	44	33,819
32666	56	54,085	44	41,401
32112	53	35,804	42	33,057
32187	41	30,418	28	21,550
32178	28	19,768	21	19,869
32181	27	37,378	19	14,154

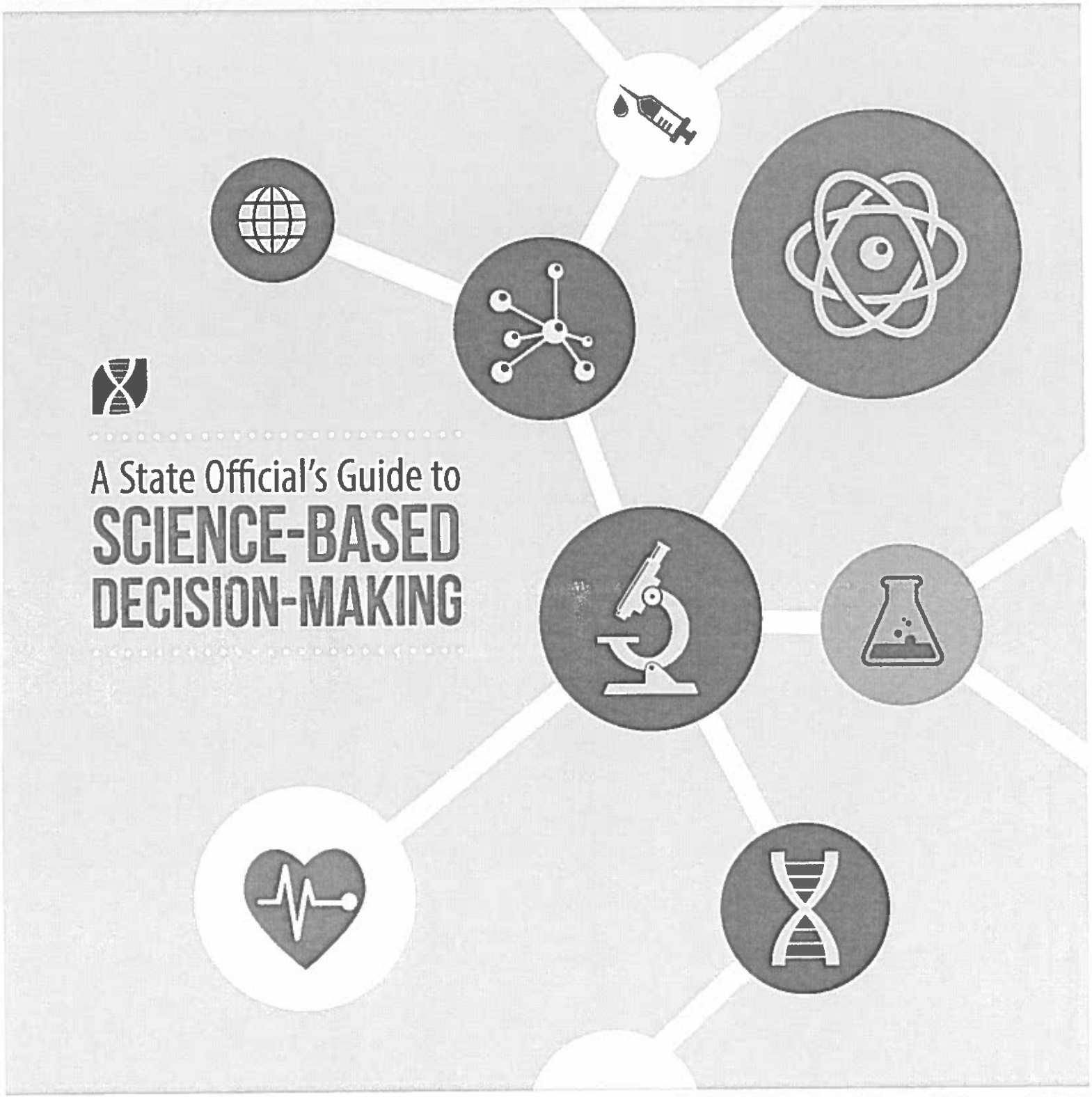
Policy Indicators

Indicators to consider in shaping policies to increase the overall health of Floridians while decreasing costs to the state's healthcare system:

- *High numbers of Medicaid patients visiting the ER for ACS dental problems suggest a lack of access to dentists or oral healthcare clinics accepting Medicaid for both preventative care and for treatment.*
- *ER visits during the regular work day and traditional business hours, combined with ACS diagnoses, suggest visits being made to the ER in lieu of a clinic or dental office.*
- *Rates of adult tooth decay are higher in older adults yet patients aged 20 to 34 years comprise the largest segment of ER visits, suggesting that lack of dental insurance or an inability to meet high co-pays is driving such visits.*

[1] Source: Emergency Room Database, Florida Agency on Health Care Administration
[2] Ambulatory care sensitive dental conditions, i.e. "preventable condition," are based on the ICD-9 (International Classification of Diseases, 9th Edition) codes from the published work of Dr. John Billings http://wagner.nyu.edu/files/admissions/acs_codes.pdf).

Florida Public Health Institute
(561) 533-7909/ info@flph.org
www.flphi.org



A State Official's Guide to SCIENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING

The Council of State Governments
Sharing capitol ideas.

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This report refers to several examples of state and federal policies that are based on scientific information. These examples were chosen solely for their relevance to the concepts explained in the text. Neither CSG nor the Sound Science Advisory Board advocate these policies.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A STATE OFFICIAL'S GUIDE TO SCIENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING

Policymakers are bombarded by information in today's ever-connected, fast-paced world. Advances in communication platforms, like social media, and information technology have brought a sea change in the public's ability to access data at unimaginable depths and speeds. This interconnectedness can also pose challenges for state officials trying to solve already difficult issues by adding another layer of complexity to the public policymaking process. As information becomes more available and immediate, policymakers often must make decisions without the technical background necessary to fully vet all the considerations involved.

The Council of State Governments developed A State Official's Guide to Science-based Decision-making to provide strategic guidance that can cut through the jargon and spin that can accompany technical issues. The guide includes recommendations and helpful tools for policymakers, regardless of background, to confidently assess the assumptions, conclusions and results found in state public hearing witness testimony and scientific studies.

"The aim of the guide is not to suggest what to think; rather, the impetus is to provide a roadmap of how to approach an issue so state thought leaders can make the most informed decision possible."

Assessing the Expert

Nearly all public meetings or hearings on technical issues will feature expert witness testimony or studies of some kind. State officials must be able to distinguish advocacy from expertise and recognize when witness statements or testimony ventures into areas of personal opinion, anecdote or conjecture. Advocacy has an important place in the public policymaking process, but its primary goal is to influence or promote a cause rather than provide unbiased information.

Questions to Ask and Warning Signs:

- **What educational background or training does the expert have?**
- **What types of work has the expert done in the field?**
- **Does the source of the research have anything to gain by the study's outcome? Are there conflicts of interest either financially or professionally?**
- **Is the expert or the expert's employer concerned about implications of a policy/decision?**
- **Be on guard for an observer's bias or potential vested interest.**

Assessing the Methods

Data can be derived from many sources, including case studies, observational studies, controlled studies and risk assessments. This process analyzes how the data collection was performed or how information was gathered, which underpins a study or set of results. Many studies make calculated assumptions and can involve intricate variables. How those variables are controlled can have a tremendous impact on the final results, which can form the basis of an economic impact analysis, policy decision or regulatory action, etc.

Questions to Ask and Warning Signs:

- **Who gathered this information?**
- **What specific data or studies form the basis of the researcher's scientific conclusions?**
- **Have the data or studies been evaluated by other scientists? How extensive was the review?**
- **Have important variables been overlooked or ignored?**
- **Is the sample size used in the study truly representative?**
- **What specific hypotheses or questions did the researchers set out to test? Were steps taken to control other effects?**
- **Watch for studies that lack accepted standards or credible references.**

Assessing the Results

Once data are produced, a policymaker must then be able to make sense of its outcome and relevancy. One common mistake is a confusion of correlation, which is an apparent connection between variables when they frequently occur together, with causation, in essence, a statement of cause begetting an effect. Further, a general understanding of the statistical significance of the results in a study is paramount. Statistical significance is a technique that calculates the probability that an effect observed in a research study is occurring because of chance.

Questions to Ask and Warning Signs:

- **What are the underlying systematic uncertainties? What degree of uncertainty surrounds the results?**
- **Were conclusions based on personal stories/anecdotal evidence?**
- **Do the results demonstrate causality, rather than correlation?**
- **Are the results statistically significant?**
- **Are statistics adequately explained? If not, ask for a practical explanation.**
- **To whom or for what do the results apply? Can they be extrapolated to the general population?**
- **Do the conclusions logically follow from the scientific results?**
- **Be on guard for conclusions making statements of absolute certainty.**

Integrating the Knowledge

This segment focuses on critically assessing and formulating the disparate data points and facts learned or gleaned from testimony, study methodologies and results to help inform the actual decision-making process. This segment will address the role of risk assessments in integrating knowledge and helping policymakers in their decision-making.

Questions to Ask:

- **Have the study results been published? If yes, was it in a journal that requires peer review prior to publication? Have any scientific peer review panels considered the study results?**
- **Is there a consensus about the key findings of the studies? What are the areas of agreement/disagreement?**
- **Do other scientists share the researcher's views? Who doesn't and why?**
- **Have the results been repeated, confirmed or supported by other studies?**
- **What are your views on the practical applications of this scientific knowledge/decision?**
- **Is the timeliness of study relevant to today's issues?**
- **What are the consequences/implications of action or inaction, including risks? Is there a balanced approach? Why or why not?**

Conclusion

Science informs just one part, albeit a critically important one, of the policymaking process; it is not a policy itself. Sometimes there simply is no clear-cut answer science can provide to determine consensus. Policymakers must be able to distinguish advocacy from expertise, understand how scientific data were gathered, be willing to assess the process to gather the data and recognize the relevancy of the data to present-day topics. After policymakers learn and assess data and facts, they must then utilize risk assessment to make decisions. Ultimately, the choices made in resolving complex technical issues reside in a leader's ability to ask straightforward questions about the data and distinguish facts from advocacy—no easy task in today's hypercharged political environment. This guide strives to help make that process less daunting and facilitate better outcomes that could be applied across a host of policy discussions.

INTRODUCTION

State officials face tremendous challenges and opportunities when making policy decisions in the Internet age. Officials and their constituents have instant access to huge amounts of information and scientific knowledge. This nearly inexhaustible wealth of information can provide state officials with valuable resources for making informed decisions. On any given issue, they can review reams of data, read numerous studies and consult an endless parade of experts. A greater understanding of health, environmental, economic and social issues empowers state officials to enhance their constituents' quality of life as never before. Consider this: according to Peter Diamandis and Steven Kotler's book Abundance, a Masai warrior in sub-Saharan Africa has access to more computing power through a smartphone than was available to the president of the United States in 1997.

This flood of information, however, further complicates addressing policy issues. Inundated with scientific studies, expert opinions and attention-grabbing headlines, policymakers may have more information than they possibly can assimilate. But that quantity of information is compounded by uncertain utility—just because the information exists does not mean it is accurate or relevant. Policymakers also should keep in mind that science does not always have the answers to policy questions.

Distinguishing quality information from the bad and useful information from the irrelevant has never been more challenging than with the rise of Internet publishing and its effects on the policy process. After all, state officials cannot dismiss the immense contributions of science to public policy. At the same time, they must be wary of misallocating public resources based on misleading scientific claims. Officials need to know how to recognize credible and pertinent scientific studies, which questions to ask of scientific experts and how to integrate scientific information into their policy decisions. Therefore, The Council of State Governments has developed A State Official's Guide to Science-based Decision-making as a high-level reference tool to assist in separating the wheat from the chaff.

Science-based Decision-making—Its Intent

Uncertainty is an inherent part of science-based decision-making, and state officials should be prepared to look past the attention-grabbing headline and dig deeper to question claims or studies that do not document potential variables. The goal of this document is to help improve that decision-making process by removing clutter and offering a path toward clarity.

State officials do not have the capability to sort scientific research presented to them into two bins labeled "Useful in Decision-making" and "Junk: Discard." Instead, science comes in varying levels of quality and usefulness.

"The scientific community views research as more credible when it clearly states the problem being tested, follows established procedures for collecting and analyzing data, and is reviewed by other scientists."

The scientific community views research as more credible when it clearly states the problem being tested, follows established procedures for collecting and analyzing data, and is reviewed by other scientists. Studies that deviate from one or more of these criteria, however, may provide state officials with useful information, such as identifying potential risks to public or environmental health that should be monitored as they develop. Before dismissing such claims or studies, state officials should review them with closer scrutiny.

Science cannot explain our world with 100 percent certainty. Basic mathematic principles uphold fundamental pillars of quantitative natural sciences like chemistry and physics. But no scientific study can guarantee that it accounted for all factors at work, nor can its results, based on a limited sample, be generalized to an entire population in all cases. Accepted beliefs are discarded when new evidence is collected through additional studies and with improved research tools. Persistence is as necessary and valuable today as it was when Copernicus startled the medieval world by theorizing the Earth was not the center of the universe. Credible scientists and organizations are careful to explain sources of uncertainty in their findings, studies and testimony.

Contested Science

Everyone agrees public policy should be based on the best available scientific and technical information. But it is not uncommon for experts and others to have different interpretations of facts. These differences seem to emerge for one or more of the following reasons.

Lack of Information

Although the amount of data and information has grown in recent decades, along with access to such information, it is rare to face a policy problem where the information lights the way to an obvious solution. Often parties do not have the information they need because there is not enough data; there's too much data to absorb; the data that do exist are outdated; access to certain data may be restricted; the data are inconclusive or isn't relevant to the decision at hand; existing studies have different objectives, assumptions, or methods of data collection and analysis; and data exist but has not been analyzed sufficiently to provide useful information.

Lack of Agreement

Decision-makers, experts and advocates also may disagree on what information is needed to inform a particular decision. Participants in the policy process may define the problem and objectives differently, which thereby leads them to different conclusions about what information is needed. They also may disagree on procedures for assessing data and how to interpret data.

Lack of Incentives

The process of formulating and implementing public policy is characterized by an adversarial environment that often pits science against politics and one interest group against another. Advocates seek to prevail rather than to resolve their differences effectively. Each side seeks to gain an advantage by exploiting existing scientific and technical uncertainty. Incomplete understanding is used to delay decisions opposed by one group or individual. Scientists with different interpretations of the same data are pitted against each other, thereby canceling out what they have to say. The use of science in an adversarial way undermines trust in science, experts and the decision-making process.

Lack of Capacity

In some situations, some stakeholders have access to the data and others do not, either because the information is confidential or because parties have unequal scientific and technical resources. It is also not uncommon for some stakeholders to have more expertise and a better understanding of the data than others. Finally, different participants are likely to have different tolerances for risk and uncertainty.

Lack of Communication

Disputes over scientific and technical information also may emerge because of a lack of communication and understanding among experts, decision-makers and advocates. This lack of communication is fostered when issues of interest to scientists are not those of most interest to decision-makers and stakeholders; the decision-making process is on a shorter timetable than is the science; scientists' values influence the questions they are asking; or the participants have unrealistic expectations of the experts, science and ability to predict the future.

Media Hyperbole or Oversimplification

Bad news sells, and some members of the media may highlight minimal disagreements or cite antagonists that make the issue look out of proportion. In addition, many writers do not have a technical background and may lose important details or nuance when summarizing a story or gathering information on a debate. State policymakers must look beyond the headline of a news story before drawing conclusions.

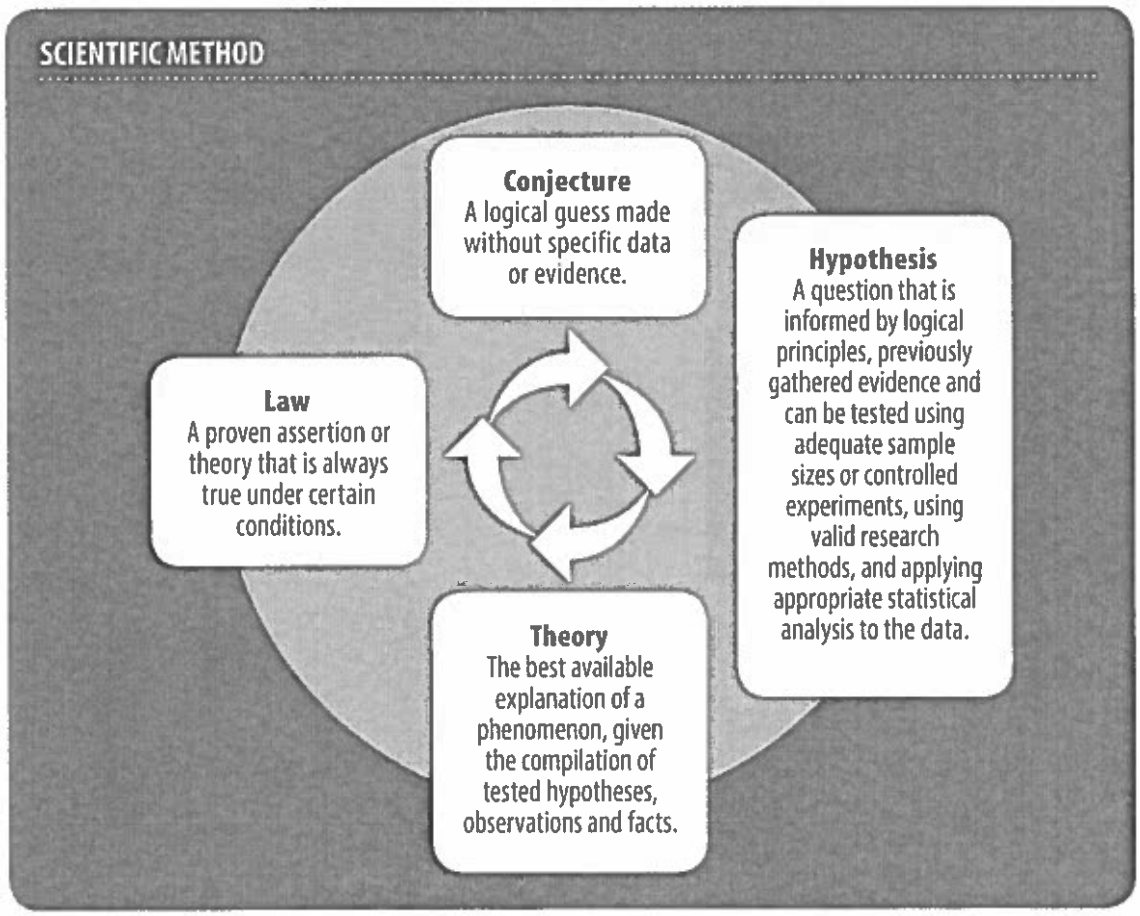
THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Quality science can be described as research conducted by trained individuals using documented methodologies that lead to verifiable results and conclusions. The scientific method, as illustrated on Page 9, is the conventional model of a research process that meets these criteria. Though not all scientific studies follow each step in this model, the scientific method is a convenient benchmark for state officials to use when evaluating scientific studies. The principles of the scientific method can essentially be broken into four aspects:

» Conjecture – a logical guess made without specific data or evidence;
» Hypothesis – a question that is informed by logical principles, previously gathered evidence and can be tested using adequate sample sizes or controlled experiments, using valid research methods, and applying appropriate statistical analysis to the data;
» Theory – the best available explanation of a phenomenon, given the compilation of tested hypotheses, observations and facts; and
» Law – a proven assertion or theory that is always true under certain conditions.

The scientific community develops theories from the accumulation of research findings. Commonly accepted theories can change as scientific knowledge evolves, demonstrating the inherent uncertainty of science. Because other variables could be tested and more subjects or research trials could be studied, no experiment can produce results that are 100 percent certain. Science is inherently dynamic. Scientific theories can on occasion become scientific laws, but the process for doing so is quite difficult and can take decades. Scientific laws are most often found in the natural sciences like chemistry and physics which involve mathematic equations. However, it's important to remember that scientific questioning led a technical assistant in the Swiss Patent Office named Albert Einstein to question Newton's laws of mechanics when he developed his General Theory of Relativity.

"Quality science can be described as research conducted by trained individuals using documented methodologies that lead to verifiable results and conclusions."



METHOD	DESCRIPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	COMMON APPLICATIONS
Case studies	An in-depth analysis, often through observation, of one or several individual examples in hopes of generalizing the results to a larger population.	Provides extensive knowledge of particular cases; can help in problem recognition and hypothesis formulation.	Cannot be certain the example is representative of the entire population.	Background information; hypothesis formulation; identification of emerging problems.
Clinical trials	A carefully designed investigation of the effects of a drug, medical treatment or device on a group of human subjects as cases and controls.	Allows researchers to ensure the safety of medical treatments before they are made accessible to the general public.	Treatment may have unexpected side effects on test patients; control subjects may be denied a beneficial treatment.	Medical studies of pharmaceutical or surgical efficacy (often associated with the Food and Drug Administration)
Epidemiological studies	An attempt to measure the frequency and severity of disease in populations, identify harmful environmental effects, and establish the safety and effectiveness of drugs, surgery and other forms of medical treatment.	Suggests a relationship between two factors or events; best at identifying powerful associations but may produce contradictory results with weaker relationships.	Cannot establish cause and effect.	Health reports; establishing possible risks or factors to target for prevention programs.
Field or observational study	An experiment conducted in a natural setting, often when investigating cause-and-effect relationships that cannot be brought into a controlled setting. Sometimes used in combination with scientific computer modeling. *	Relies on observation of real-life situations, rather than a laboratory construct.	May be difficult to replicate; does not permit the level of control or confidence of a laboratory-based experiment; difficult to establish causation.	Environmental impact research; behavioral studies.
Laboratory experimentation	The study of a proposed cause-and-effect relationship in a highly controlled setting. Often involves the use of a treatment group and control group.*	Controlled experimental setting maximizes accuracy of cause-and-effect findings.	Laboratory setting may be too artificial to produce realistic results, making generalizations from the findings difficult.	Elaboration on observations that have been made in people; test for possible hazards or benefits of substances or circumstances.
Meta-analysis	A statistical analysis of multiple studies of recent research on a particular topic or phenomenon. Provides a means to increase the statistical power of small numbers of observations by pooling data from two or more studies.	May be more efficient than setting up and conducting an experiment; provides thorough assessment of prior research.	Does not provide original research on an issue; pooling data from multiple studies conducted by different researchers with different subjects may not be valid.	Evaluating the statistical strength of the conclusions from a collection of scientific studies.
Surveys	A method of collecting information directly from people, usually in the form of a questionnaire or interview, analyzing the responses, and inferring how the findings relate to a larger group of individuals.	Allows for direct response from human subjects.	Sampling may not be representative of the population under study; responses rely on recall and truthfulness, either of which factors may lessen the accuracy of survey responses.	Social scientific research, such as cultural issues and marketing studies; health studies.
Scientific (computer) modeling	A simulated representation of a real-world process based on an assembly of knowledge gained from a wide array of observations. Models are tested under varied conditions in order to assess their reliability.	Used to understand what has caused various changes, to test different control strategies and to develop predictions; enables researches to answer the question "What if…?" or to examine the possible consequences of certain actions before harm is caused.	A model cannot prove a theory, only demonstrate the implications of what is already known about a process; limited by what is currently known about causal variables; unknowns must be fixed by assumptions or left out of model.	Climate and weather; environmental impacts; animal behavior.

*Source: *Interpreting Communication Research*. Carl H. Botan, Lawrence R. Frey, Paul G. Friedman and Gary L. Kreps. Englewood Cliffs, 1992.

As a general guide, the scientific method outlines recognizable characteristics of quality studies: a credible source, sound methodology, careful statements of association or causality, clear measures of confidence, some degree of peer review or evaluation by fellow practioners, and the publication in a scientific journal where findings can be evaluated by outside sources to determine veracity. State officials can refer to these characteristics when looking for warning signs that a study may be faulty, which should lead them to question the study more critically.

The Scientific Method Applied

Note to reader: Starting below and throughout the Guide to Science-based Decision-making, a fictional character named Mr. Greenthumb will be used as an illustrative example of the technical concepts discussed.

An example of the scientific method at work might begin with a plant shop owner noticing that his plants are less healthy than those of a nearby store owner who talks to her plants each day. To figure out why the other nursery's plants are larger than his own, Mr. Greenthumb proposes the hypothesis: "Talking to your plants for 15 minutes a day will cause them to grow faster."

Mr. Greenthumb then develops a methodology to test this hypothesis. He gathers an experimental group of 30 plants of the same type and same height. He plans to treat 15 plants in Room A—the treatment group—to daily conversation and to avoid any speech while tending to the 15 plants in Room B—the control group. The control group will test whether a single variable—daily conversation—is responsible for an observed effect—increased plant growth. To conclude that any variation in height between the groups of plants is the result of conversation, Mr. Greenthumb must keep all other variables—such as sunlight, temperature and watering amounts—the same in both rooms.

Mr. Greenthumb then performs the experiment and collects data. For one month, he talks animatedly to each of the plants in Room A for 15 minutes each day, and he remains silent while in Room B. Before, during and after this experiment, he measures and records the height of all 30 plants.

Once the experiment is complete, Mr. Greenthumb's data analysis and interpretation of the plant measurements show what happened during the month of disparate treatments. Suppose the data analysis shows the plants in Room A grew faster than those in Room B. He uses statistical analysis to determine if the variation in growth between the two groups falls within the normal range for these plants. Because the growth rate is greater than would be expected in the typical plant population, Mr. Greenthumb concludes the results support his original hypothesis—talking to the plants did increase their growth rate.

In light of these findings, Mr. Greenthumb sends a report of the study to a scientific journal. Before publishing the report, the journal editors send it to several botanists to conduct a peer review of the study's methodology and conclusions. They scrutinize the study for consistent, logical arguments and for reasonable findings based on the data presented. Based on the peer review, the editors may recommend Mr. Greenthumb collect more data or revise the report. Once the editors are convinced Mr. Greenthumb's study is sound, the journal publishes the report to be reviewed by the scientific community. This may lead to replication or extension of Mr. Greenthumb's research as other scientists try to confirm his results or to expand them in new testable hypotheses.

Common Research Techniques

Scientists can use several common research techniques during the experimentation phase. Researchers tend to rely on the methods that best suit their subject area. For instance, medical researchers favor clinical trials to determine the effectiveness and possible side effects of new medications. While these studies are not the best for evaluating causation, environmental scientists frequently use field or observational studies to evaluate subjects or events in

Seven Signs of Bogus Science

Dr. Robert L. Park is a professor of physics at the University of Maryland at College Park and the former director of public information for the American Physical Society. He developed seven warning signs the public should consider as indicators of scientific claims that are out of bounds of rational scientific discourse.

1. The discoverer pitches the claim directly to the media.
2. The discoverer says a powerful establishment is trying to suppress his or her work.
3. The scientific effect involved is always at the very limit of detection.
4. Evidence for a discovery is anecdotal.
5. The discoverer says a belief is credible because it has endured for centuries.
6. The discoverer has worked in isolation.
7. The discoverer must propose new laws of nature to explain an observation.

Source: *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Jan. 31, 2003. *http://chronicle.com/article/The-Seven-Warning-Signs-of/13674*

nature. And social scientists typically collect data through case studies or surveys.

State officials should be familiar with the variety of research techniques to recognize if a particular study uses an approach appropriate to the subject matter, if the researcher performs the technique correctly, and if the study's conclusions logically follow from that technique. The chart on Page 10 highlights a few of the most common research techniques, lists their advantages and disadvantages as tools of scientific study, and describes some of their most common applications.

Research can be categorized into two types—basic and applied. Basic research involves theoretical or experimental investigation to advance scientific knowledge without an immediate practical application as a direct objective. Colleges and universities typically perform basic research with government funding. Applied research uses knowledge gained through theoretical or experimental investigation to make things or create situations that will serve a practical purpose. Typically, private companies or nonprofit organizations that are trying to solve a particular problem perform applied research. State officials can turn to basic

A Cautionary Tale: Autism and Vaccines

Few recent examples in public health provide a more compelling example of the impacts bogus science can have than the debunked claim that some components used in vaccines can lead to increased rates of autism in young children. Autism spectrum disorders occur in an estimated 1 in 68 children in the U.S. based on a 2014 survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In the mid to late 1990s, increased rates of autism diagnoses in children led researchers to suggest a relationship to a yet undetermined causal link. Some suggested a common preservative called thimerosal found in many vaccines contributed to the uptick in rates of autism.

The well-respected British medical journal Lancet in 1998 published a prominent study by Dr. Andrew Wakefield. The study claimed that combining a shot for the measles, mumps and rubella—known as MMR—into one vaccine caused weakening in the immune and digestive systems of children and led to increased occurrences of autism. His study claimed a dozen "previously normal" children developed gastrointestinal problems and developmental disorders, including autism. Wakefield's study concluded, "in most cases, onset of symptoms was after measles, mumps, and rubella immunization. Further investigations are needed to examine this syndrome and its possible relation to this vaccine."

The Wakefield paper set off a public health scare in the United Kingdom and in the U.S., with parents worried the immunizations given to their children at young ages would potentially cause developmental issues associated with autism. The Wakefield study had one major flaw—it wasn't true. Critics pointed out the information was incomplete and was based on a small set of cases with no controls, linked three common conditions and relied on parental recall and their suppositions. Investigative Journalist Brian Deer found that Wakefield altered numerous parts of the children's medical history to help corroborate his findings of a new syndrome. Deer also reported that Wakefield had a conflict of interest in a lawsuit against manufacturers of the MMR vaccine. Further, a thorough scientific review by the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine concluded, "the evidence favors rejection of a causal relationship between thimerosal-containing vaccines and autism."

The damage by Wakefield's sensational claims would reverberate for years. The journal Lancet finally retracted the paper in 2010, but vaccine immunization levels for measles declined in the United Kingdom and U.S.. Measles outbreaks there and in the U.S. have been reported, years after the condition was officially declared "eliminated" by both countries. Measles is extremely contagious, can lead to deafness and pneumonia and causes more than 100,000 deaths annually; it usually is only found in the developing world. But many children born in the U.K. and the U.S. in the late 1990s and early 2000s were never vaccinated because of autism fears and philosophical reasons. A July 2013 story in The Wall Street Journal sums up this cautionary tale:

"When the telltale rash appeared behind Aleshia Jenkins's ears, her grandmother knew exactly what caused it: a decision she'd made 15 years earlier.

"Ms. Jenkins was an infant in 1998, when this region of southwest Wales was a hotbed of resistance to a vaccine for measles, mumps and rubella. Many here refused the vaccine for their children after a British doctor, Andrew Wakefield, suggested it might cause autism and a local newspaper heavily covered the fears. Resistance continued even after the autism link was disproved.

"The bill has now come due.

"A measles outbreak infected 1,219 people in southwest Wales between November 2012 and early July, compared with 105 cases in all of Wales in 2011.

"One of the infected was Ms. Jenkins, whose grandmother, her guardian, hadn't vaccinated her as a young child. 'I was afraid of the autism,' says the grandmother, Margaret Mugford, 63 years old. 'It was in all the papers and on TV.'"

Sources:

The CDC's Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network *http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/addm.html*

"Wakefield's article linking MMR vaccine and autism was fraudulent." *BMJ*, Jan. 6, 2011. *http://www.bmj.com/content/342/bmj.c7452*

Immunization Safety Review: Vaccines and Autism. The Institute of Medicine, May 14, 2004. *http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2004/Immunization-Safety-Review-Vaccines-and-Autism.aspx*

"Fifteen Years After Autism Panic, a Plague of Measles Erupts." Jeanne Whalen and Betsy McKay, *The Wall Street Journal*, July 19, 2013. *http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424127887323300004578555453881252798*

research to identify potential policy problems—such as global climate change—and to applied research for possible solutions to problems.

Assessing the Expert

Nullius in verba, the motto of one of the world's oldest scientific associations—the Royal Society—means literally, "take no one's word for it." Policymakers constantly hear from experts and organizations who advocate a position on a bill, regulation or study. It is important to understand the abilities and perspective of the individual(s) performing or presenting research or testimony in a hearing. To be considered a credible source, the researcher should be qualified, either through formal training or work experience, to design and conduct the study and to draw reasonable conclusions from it. The researcher should be well acquainted with the subject area and the body of technical information pertaining to it; a substantial and relevant publication record usually indicates that expertise. Although academic or professional credentials are not necessary or adequate to ensure thorough scientific conduct, the majority of qualified researchers in highly specialized fields today have earned postgraduate degrees.

If a wildlife expert is speaking on the economic ramifications or implications of a decision, that person has expertise, but only in his or her field of study. The individual may have opinions and strongly held beliefs backed up with some pertinent facts, but that person has now strayed out of a scientific realm and into the advocacy realm. Advocacy is integrally important to the democratic process and is a key externality that influences public policy. Advocacy, however, is not science and science is not advocacy. The data resulting from a study or hypothesis do not change with the party in power, nor should it be tailored—omitting key facts or advancing weak causal relationships—in order to fit a specific agenda.

Vested interest is another factor state officials should consider when gauging the credibility of a source of scientific information. Individuals who stand to benefit—either financially, politically or socially—from a particular outcome may express a bias in interpreting scientific findings. Because scientists also have an interest in maintaining their reputation in the scientific and policy communities, they have an incentive to provide reasonable conclusions that can stand up to the scrutiny of other scientists and parties affected by the policy decision. To understand the perspective of the source, state officials can question the researcher's personal or professional reasons for asking a specific scientific question.

> "An important distinction must be made: Not all studies by industry and advocacy organizations should be dismissed simply because they come from a certain source."

The issues of qualifications and perspective often arise during expert testimony to legislative committees. The objective of this critical thinking strategy is to encourage policymakers to consider and understand the perspective of witnesses and the potential variables at play. This is why the ability to evaluate the quality of the data and whether the study design was appropriate for your questions and decisions is so important. State officials may determine a researcher's credentials and interests in the policy decision at hand by watching for warnings signs and asking pertinent questions of expert witnesses as outlined below.

WARNING SIGN:
Observer Bias and Vested Interest

The source's record of objectivity is important in determining a study's soundness. Even unconsciously, predispositions can shape interpretation of study results. In addition to questioning experts about their biases, state officials can be more confident of a study's objectivity if the scientific community has reviewed it.

Example: Suppose Mr. Greenthumb (from the earlier example) is promoting plants from his shop for being of a superior quality because he talks to them on a daily basis. The conclusions he drew from his experiment may have been biased as a result of his efforts to prove his claim and sell more plants.

WARNING SIGN:
The Presenter Released Findings Directly to the Media

Typically, the common practice among scientists is to delay release of a study's findings to the public until it has gone through the peer review process (more is available in the "Integrating the Knowledge" section of this guide). For example, the New England Journal of Medicine's editorial policy abides by the so-called "Inglefinger Rule," which delays a media release in order to conduct peer review and provide more time to review studies that may have minor mistakes that could be misinterpreted by the media due to their complex nature. There is, however, a robust debate over public access and media embargos by those seeking a right to know.

Example: Mr. Greenthumb decides, for either economic or personal reasons, to promote his findings that his

experiment of talking to plants really does increase their growth rates through a press release picked up by the local newspaper, rather than submitting his study to a journal where trained botanists could analyze his methods and conclusions.

Questions to Ask about the Expert:

- **What educational background or training does the expert have?**
- **What types of work has the expert done in the field?**
- **Does the source of the research have anything to gain by the study's outcome? Are there conflicts of interest either financially or professionally?**
- **Is the expert or the expert's employer concerned about implications of a policy/decision?**

Assessing the Methods

Credible scientific conclusions are based on well-established research practices. The principles of the scientific method provide key indicators of a sound process. For example, the study should describe the methodology used in the experiment in a manner that enables others to repeat the test—and verify the results.

All studies and modeling work contain some type of built-in assumptions. Those assumptions are not always causes for concern. Assumptions are justifiable by performing tests of the hypothesis in conjunction with experimental tests that can be verified separately. State officials should ask about underlying assumptions made in a study to ascertain the need for its inclusion and whether scenarios or variables considered can withstand scrutiny in real world applications. For example, a study warning about the dangers of the very rare cases of caffeine overdoses should include information about the ingestion levels that would warrant public action and concern. To reach fatal levels of caffeine toxicity in the blood, which is 5 to 10 grams depending on weight and health factors, a person would have to consume roughly 42, eight-ounce cups of coffee at one sitting.

Standards of reference also are important when deciphering the conclusions of a scientific study. When a researcher reports the population of an endangered species has tripled during the past five years, knowing the original population contained five individuals rather than 500 changes the context of these findings. If a survey shows 80 percent of its respondents favored the return of gallows to public courtyards, it would be helpful to know the pollsters only surveyed corrections employees.

WARNING SIGN:
Important Variables That are Overlooked or Ignored

A variable is something that changes, or a factor that may influence the outcome of an experiment. When trying to prove one thing is related to another, researchers may overlook certain variables that may shape the outcome. For instance, a generalization that "hungry dogs are more dangerous" ignores such important factors as the breed of the dog or the way it has been trained. Officials should question whether the study was controlled for other likely variables.

Example: It's possible that Rooms A and B in Mr. Greenthumb's plant experiment did not provide identical environments for the plants. Perhaps the shop owner ignored the fact that a humidifier was located in Room A, providing more moisture for those plants, which led to their faster growth rates.

WARNING SIGN:
Inadequate Sample Size and Biased Sample Collection

Studies based on an inadequate or biased sample may produce misleading conclusions. If a scientific study examines too few subjects, its results cannot be generalized to an entire population. The size of test samples varies according to such factors as the size of the overall population of interest. For example, a study of a relatively rare form of cancer (e.g., pancreatic cancer) can be based on a much smaller sample size than a common cancer (e.g., lung cancer). To increase the likelihood the sample accurately represents diversity in the entire population, researchers should select their samples randomly. State officials should ask how the sample was selected and if it compares in size to those of similar studies. They may need to request further explanation if the sample composition seems biased or the sample size seems small. They also should question studies that do not state the number of subjects studied or experiments repeated.

Example: Mr. Greenthumb only tested his hypothesis on 30 plants of his total inventory of 2,000 plants. He may not be able to conclude reasonably that his results apply to all 2,000 of his plants based on the relatively small sample size.

WARNING SIGN:
Lack of Helpful Standards of Reference

Percentages that are reported without good standards of reference or baseline data can be misleading. Officials should ask what the outcomes would be for the normal or expected case if such guidelines were not included. A clear understanding of how different the study's outcomes were from those normally expected can help officials interpret the findings accurately.

Example: Mr. Greenthumb's plants measured 4 inches at the beginning of the experiment. But if the type of plant grows faster at a more mature phase, say 8 inches tall, he must take that into account. If he doesn't, he should conclude there is little confidence his experiment produced significant findings because the fact that the plant's growth rate changes as it matures was not documented within the experiment.

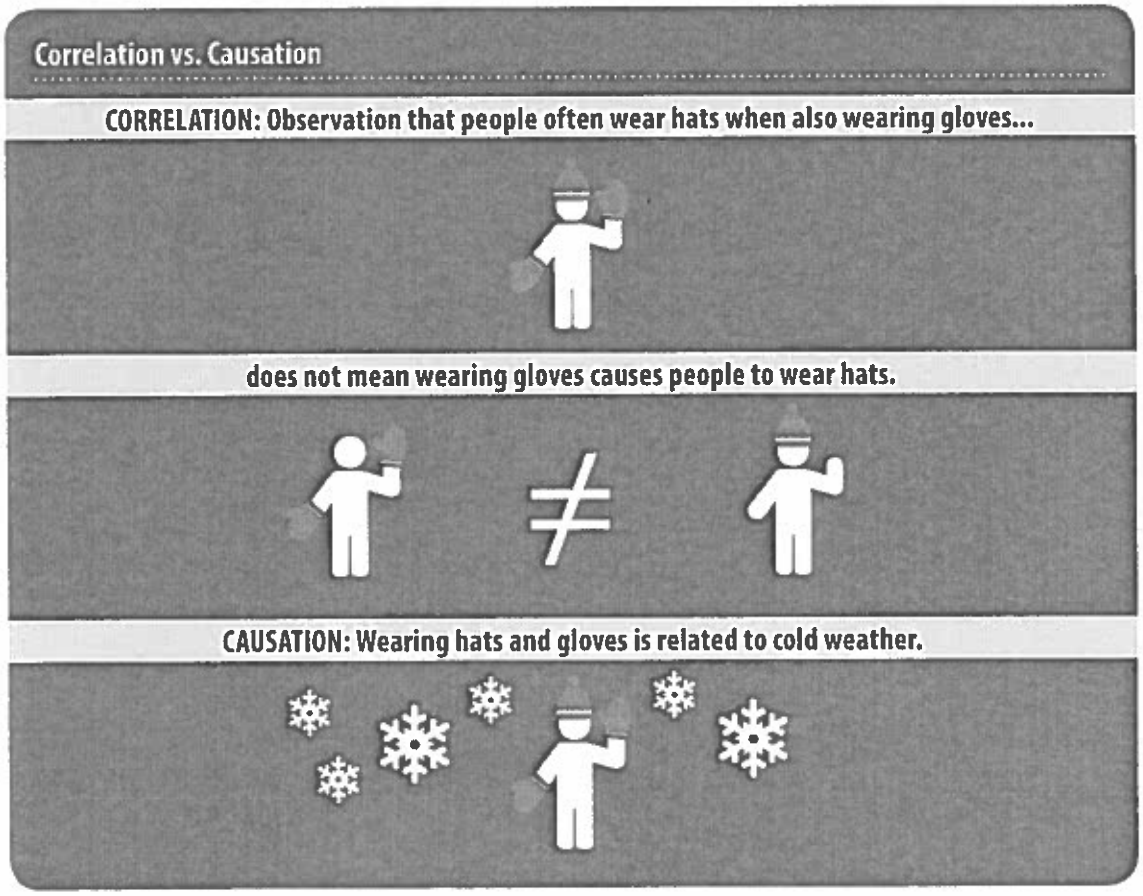
Questions to Ask about the Methods:

- **Who gathered this information?**
- **What specific data or studies form the basis of the researcher's scientific conclusions?**
- **Have the data or studies been evaluated by other scientists? How extensive was the review?**
- **Have important variables been overlooked or ignored?**
- **Is the sample size used in the study truly representative?**
- **What specific hypotheses or questions did the researchers set out to test? Were steps taken to control other effects?**

Assessing the Results

Clear data analysis should explain the relationship between the results and the original hypothesis. If a study does not include such analysis, state officials should ask questions to determine why particular steps were omitted.

A scientific study should indicate the type of relationship between variables it demonstrates either correlation or causation. Correlation, also known as association, is an apparent connection between two variables, assumed when they frequently occur together. For example, the observation that people often wear hats when they also are wearing gloves does not mean that wearing gloves causes people to wear hats. The wearing of both hats and gloves are related to another factor—cold weather. Causation is a statement of cause and effect, which means changes in one variable directly cause a particular change in another variable. Statements of causality often take the form of "if, then" statements. For instance, if you touch a hot stove, then you will burn your hand.



"Although scientists disagree on the procedure for proving causation, most agree the ability to show 'A causes B' is one of the most powerful statements scientists can make."

Studies that use true experiments, which control the presence of the independent variable (the hot burner) to determine its impact on the dependent variable (the hand) seek to establish causal relationships. Other studies only try to identify a correlation between variables. For example, epidemiological research, which studies the incidence of disease in humans to control health problems, often identifies situations in which variables such as poor eating habits and disease tend to occur together. State officials should make sure the study's conclusions agree with the degree of association the research was designed to identify.

To determine if the observed results of a study are likely be true, scientists employ a technique called statistical significance that measures the relationship between two variables to determine if the results are likely to occur or did so by happenstance. This mathematical measure determines if an observed difference is occurring by chance through an expressed value. The smaller the value, the less likely the results are occurring by chance and more likely the results are accurate.

Although it is tempting to skip over such technical details, policymakers should pay attention to the statistical terms that illustrate the degree of certainty associated with scientific findings. These statements indicate the degree of confidence with which scientists can present their conclusions. Statistical measures of confidence—standard deviation, standard error or confidence intervals—indicate the degree of certainty in the study's results. For instance, confidence intervals define the range within which results must fall in order to support the hypothesis. In some cases, state officials may be comfortable basing policy decisions on less stringent confidence measures than those required by the scientific community. Further, a careful consideration of abbreviations, acronyms and terms is critical when considering the proportionality of a study's findings. For example, the difference in a common measure of toxicity in the environment—parts per million vs. parts per billion—is enormous. One part per million of a substance in water would be equal to one teaspoon per 1,000 gallons, while one part per billion of a substance in water would be the equivalent of one teaspoon per 1 million gallons.

Conceptualizing Toxicity and Understanding Acronyms

The effects of harmful and toxic substances to the environment and public health are related to the amount of exposure or dose. Some chemicals can cause toxicity even at very small levels, but it is critically important to understand how those doses are described and relate to one another compared to the substances we are exposed to every day. Most interactions we have with chemicals are not in a pure form; usually, it's through the air we breathe, the food we eat and the water we use.

The overall amount of a toxin in a given substance is referred to as its concentration. To determine a chemical's concentration for a lake, for example, a scientist takes a small water sample that can be compared in a relative term with the lake's total volume. Those are usually expressed as parts per million, or ppm, parts per billion, or ppb, and parts per trillion, or ppt. Below is an analogous chart showing what these amounts would demonstrate in time, money, distance and weight.

1 ppm	1 ppb	1 ppt
1 teaspoon per 1,000 gallons of water	1 teaspoon per 1 million gallons of water	1 teaspoon per 1 billion gallons of water
1 second in 11.5 days	1 second in 31.7 years	1 second in 317.1 centuries
1 penny out of $10,000	1 penny of $10 million	1 penny of $10 billion
1 inch of 15.8 miles	1 inch of 15,782.8 miles	1 inch of 657.6 trips around the equator
1 minute in 1.9 years	1 minute in 19 centuries	1 minute in 1,900 millenniums
1 ounce in 62,500 pounds	1 ounce in 31,250 tons	1 ounce in 31,250,000 tons

Source: "What is the Significance of a Part Per Million?" Frederick M. Fishel and Mark Mossler, University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (2013). *http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pi116*

WARNING SIGN:
Correlation Confused with Cause and Effect

Even if two events occur together, one may not be the actual cause of the other. Both may be related to another factor that is the true cause. If a study or expert does not clearly establish an intended cause-and-effect relationship, officials should ask questions to determine if the evidence has confused correlation with causation.

Example: A study finds the number of drowning deaths in the U.S. increases with amount of domestic ice cream sales. The author suggests the consumption of ice cream causes drowning and recommends consumption be curtailed. In this case, the author did not account for seasonal and temperature changes where consumers buy more ice cream in warmer weather, which also happens to correspond with vacation season and more trips to the beach or pool. Another useful example illustrating the confusion of correlation with causation would be a report issued by a group tracking the rates of autism diagnoses and increased sales of organic food. Both have increased substantially from the late 1990s through 2011, almost on the same exact linear curve, yet the information is completely coincidental and insignificant.

WARNING SIGN:
Conclusions Based on Personal Stories or Anecdotal Evidence

People often draw incorrect conclusions from personal stories, especially when they are presented in a familiar or appealing way. Although many public speaking courses emphasize the importance of personalizing a speech or debate to make it more convincing, personal stories or testimonials cannot be applied universally. Officials should be sure they draw conclusions from well-designed scientific studies, rather than from anecdotal information.

Example: Suppose Mr. Greenthumb was particularly fond of a large plant he enjoyed talking to, and he strongly believed the plant responded to his voice by growing. His marketing claim then would be based on anecdotal evidence, with no scientific proof to support his assertions.

WARNING SIGN:
Statements of Certainty

Though based on the best evidence available at the time, scientific statements cannot be 100 percent certain. Thus, conscientious scientific communicators rarely use absolute terms such as always, only or never. Instead, they explain the study's limitations—such as which unmeasured variables may have influenced the results—and communicate the degree of certainty in their findings—statistical measures of confidence. When considering whether results are meaningful, state officials can examine and seek clarification on such measures to discern the level of statistical significance.

Example: Suppose a sign outside Mr. Greenthumb's store proclaims, "The Fastest-Growing Plants in the Business—They Thrive on Conversation!" The absolute term, fastest, should serve as a signal for the need to question and examine his evidence.

Questions to Ask about the Results:

- **Has the research been reviewed by other scientists and interested parties? How extensively?**
- **What are the underlying systematic uncertainties?**
- **Were conclusions based on personal stories/anecdotal evidence?**
- **Do the results demonstrate causality rather than correlation? Are the results statistically significant?**
- **Are statistics adequately explained? If not, ask for a practical explanation.**
- **What degree of uncertainty surrounds the results?**
- **To whom or for what do the results apply? Can they be extrapolated to the general population?**
- **Do the conclusions logically follow from the scientific results?**

INTEGRATING THE KNOWLEDGE

Once a policymaker has gathered technical information and questioned experts, the final step in the decision-making process is integrating individual pieces of knowledge into a coherent plan of action. Helpful ways to refine that process include a robust peer review process, the utilization of risk assessments and the concept of adaptive management.

Peer Review

According to the Environmental Protection Agency's Peer Review Handbook, "Peer review is a documented critical review of a specific Agency's scientific and/or technical work product. Peer review is conducted by qualified individuals (or organizations) who are independent of those who performed the work, and who are collectively equivalent in technical expertise (i.e., peers) to those who performed the original work. Peer review is conducted to ensure that activities are technically supportable, competently performed, properly documented, and consistent with established quality criteria."

During this process, other scientists assess such qualities as the relevance, accuracy and reliability of the study. Peer review typically is required for accepting publishable articles, awarding grants and approving tenure. Although it is not always perfect and cannot guarantee fraud or error will be uncovered, peer review is traditionally the best mechanism many scientific journals and funding agencies have to avoid publishing or financing poor quality research.

Publication of scientific findings often follows peer review and is an integral component of research, as it further distributes the findings to those in the scientific community, enabling them to assess, correct and develop the research results. Once a study is published, further response is likely, and state officials can use this as additional evidence.

Traditional review periods for publication in scientific journals may be up to two years or longer, depending on the prestige of the journal and competition levels within the discipline. Online publishing has greatly accelerated these timelines to allow for greater access by the scientific community, which then can analyze findings. When studies are released without peer review to a news-hungry press, researchers may have to retract their findings if other scientists find fault with their study. The consequences of scientifically unsupported decisions creates lasting misperceptions—as the earlier case study of the autism/vaccine illustrated—that may be difficult to reverse.

Several practical limitations on peer review and publication may explain why some sound studies do not meet these standards. For instance, proprietary research data, such as studies conducted by and for federal regulatory agencies or by private companies, are unavailable to the general public for peer review. Such studies are usually undertaken by industry, in some cases for the government, and held as confidential business information. Additionally, Internet publishing presents a relatively new dilemma for adequate peer review. Some scientific journals are beginning to publish articles almost instantaneously, with continual review following publication.

Risk

Risk is an inherent part of everyday life; it can be defined as the potential for harm for humans or the things they value. Scientists have developed a process for dealing with uncertainties to quantify the risk and potential damage or harm to public health, the environment, consumer products, infectious diseases, and on and on. This process is conducted through a risk assessment that characterizes and measures the magnitude and nature of potential threats.

Publications and Typical Peer Review

Professional journals: usually peer-reviewed; one to three years to publication; contain technical jargon.

Conference proceedings: usually no peer review; six to eight months to publication; contain technical jargon.

Textbooks: peer review level varies; average one year to publication; may contain defined technical jargon.

Newspapers and popular magazines: typically no peer review by scientific community; days to weeks for publication; seldom contain technical jargon.

Consensus conference or scientific review panels: convened to address specific topics and reach conclusions about the state of the science; one to two years with various outlets for publication.

Source: "Using Scientific Input in Policy and Decision Making." Paul W. Adams and Anne B. Hairston. Oregon State University, August 1995.

The concept of risk assessments has been around for many years and is used in a variety of applications with distinct fields of specialization by professionals. The first formal attempt to characterize risk assessments was undertaken by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council in 1983 with the publication of its first Redbook. In 1994, the National Academy of Sciences further refined its original intent of charactering risk assessments by defining it as:

"... The integration of information from the first three steps of the risk assessment process, as defined in the 1983 NAS 'Redbook,' to develop a qualitative estimate of the likelihood that any of the hazards associated with the agent of concern will be realized in exposed people. This is the step in which risk assessment results are expressed. Risk characterization should also include a full discussion of the uncertainties associated with the estimates of risk."

Risk assessment conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency for both environmental and public health concerns are conducted in basically the same five-step process.

» Step 1—Planning and scoping. Who/what/where is at risk? What are the hazards of concern? Where do they come from? How does exposure occur? What populations are impacted? What are the health effects? What duration of exposure will cause a harmful effect? What are the lifetime effects from exposure?
» Step 2—Hazard identification examines whether a stressor has the potential to cause harm to humans and/or ecological systems, and if so, under what circumstances.
» Step 3—Dose response assessment examines the numerical relationship between exposure and effects.
» Step 4—Exposure assessment examines what is known about the frequency, timing and levels of contact with a stressor.
» Step 5—Risk characterization examines how well the data support conclusions about the nature and extent of the risk from exposure to environmental stressors.

State officials must understand the distinction between a risk assessment, which calculates the hazard and its consequences, and risk management, which is a process that decides if and how a hazard should be addressed. The risk management process inherently involves policy decisions and external forces, such as public input, to ultimately determine acceptable risk levels. Part of that challenge for policymakers is articulating the potential risks to the environment and public health. Scientists and technical professionals often perceive risk differently than the average person who likely is unfamiliar with conflicting interpretations of data, jargon-laced language, and the absence of absolute answers that often accompany risk assessments and studies. State officials can help in this process by focusing their communication efforts in three main areas: what is known, what is not known and what can be done to address concerns.

One potential direction that could tie the disparate areas of risk assessment, risk management and risk communication together is a set of guiding principles first developed in 1995 by a federal interagency working group

A Framework for Risk Management

1. Issue identification: identify the health, environmental, social, economic, cultural, legal, political and other issues that will be considered in developing the management strategy.
2. Goal-setting: establish health or ecological goals that broadly incorporate issues and concerns raised during the issue identification process.
3. Management options development: devise a range of possible risk management strategies that consider the issues and concerns identified in the first step.
4. Data compilation and analysis: identify, collect and analyze relevant data on the scientific, technical, economic, social, cultural, legal and political aspects of the options.
5. Option selection: decide on a preferred management strategy, scaled to the risk under consideration and based on analytical review of the data and input from those involved.
6. Decision implementation: initiate hazard control/remediation and/or exposure reduction activities designed to implement the preferred management strategy.
7. Tracking and evaluation: collect and analyze monitoring and assessment information and compare against baseline data and target outcomes developed during previous steps.

Source: "A Multi-Stakeholder Framework for Ecological Risk Management: Summary." R. Bachman. SETAC Technical Workshop, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 1998.

led by the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The agencies reaffirmed those basic principles in 2007 to guide policymakers in assessing, managing and communicating policies to address environmental, health and safety risks. Risk analysis was just one very important tool that needed to "retain sufficient flexibility to incorporate scientific advances." The principles are as follows:

Risk Assessments

- Agencies should employ the best reasonably obtainable scientific information to assess risks to health, safety and the environment.
- Characterizations of risks and of changes in the nature or magnitude of risks should be both qualitative and quantitative, as well as consistent with available data. The characterizations should be broad enough to inform the range of policies to reduce risks.
- Judgments used in developing a risk assessment—such as assumptions, defaults and uncertainties—should be stated explicitly. The rationale for these judgments and their influence on the risk assessment should be articulated.
- Risk assessments should encompass all appropriate hazards. In addition to considering the full population at risk, the assessment should direct attention to subpopulations that may be particularly susceptible to such risks and/or may be more highly exposed.
- Peer review of risk assessments can ensure the highest professional standards are maintained. Therefore, agencies should develop policies to maximize its use.
- Agencies should strive to adopt consistent approaches to evaluating the risks posed by hazardous agents or events.

Joint Fact Finding: A Case Study

The Bay Delta sits at the juncture of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers at the mouth of San Francisco Bay. It represents the largest estuary on the West Coast of North and South America. The delta supports a variety of plants, migratory birds, endangered fish species and many other animals. It also supplies water for agriculture, the high-tech industry and 22 million California residents.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program, a unique collaboration among 25 state and federal agencies, was created in 1995 via a negotiated agreement among state and federal governments and various stakeholders. It was charged with identifying options to improve agricultural water use efficiency while restoring the ecosystem, particularly in the face of chronic droughts. Initial attempts to address this complex set of issues were unsuccessful, in large part because of disagreement over scientific and technical information. Facing a critical deadline in 1998, CALFED hired an impartial public policy mediator to help design and facilitate a more effective process.

The mediator convened the Independent Review Panel on Agricultural Water Conservation. It included five nationally recognized scientists with expertise in conservation, hydrology, hydraulics and aquatic ecology. The panel also included technical advisers aligned with various stakeholder groups. Before assembling the panel, the mediator worked closely with stakeholders, decision-makers and experts through one-on-one conversations, meetings with like-minded interests and a one-day public scoping meeting, to identify what was known, what was not known and what information was needed to make an informed decision.

The expert panel convened for two and a half days at the end of 1998. The deliberations succeeded in identifying and narrowing the areas of scientific uncertainty and disagreement and producing new information that explained causal relationships relevant to managing the resource. The panel generated a revised approach to water conservation that relied on incentives and objectives rather than best management practices. The panel also identified areas in need of further data collection and analysis.

The mediator drafted a single-text document summarizing the panel's findings with input from all panelists. The report became a source for ongoing deliberations and was critical in formulating CALFED's Water Use Efficiency Program, which was accepted by a wide range of stakeholders and policymakers.

This case demonstrates several key components of joint fact-finding. Facilitated by an impartial mediator, the process resulted in the coproduction of policy-relevant, technical information accepted by a range of stakeholders—an outcome many believed would be impossible after the failure of initial attempts to address agricultural water use. Stakeholder involvement during the scoping and selection process, transparency of the panel's deliberations and production of a single text of recommendations all contributed to the salience and credibility of the panel's findings.

Source: "Sustainable Water and Environmental Management in the California Bay–Delta." National Research Council. The National Academies Press, 2012.

Risk Management

- In making significant risk management decisions, agencies should analyze the distribution of the risks and the benefits and costs—direct and indirect, quantifiable and nonquantifiable—associated with the selection or implementation of risk management strategies.
- In choosing among alternative approaches to reducing risk, agencies should seek to offer the greatest net improvement in total societal welfare, accounting for a broad range of relevant social and economic considerations, such as equity, quality of life, individual preferences, and the magnitude and distribution of benefits and costs—direct and indirect, quantifiable and nonquantifiable.

Risk Communication

- Risk communication should involve the open, two-way exchange of information between professionals, including policymakers, experts in relevant disciplines and the public.
- Risk management goals should be stated clearly, and risk assessments and risk management decisions should be communicated accurately and objectively in a meaningful manner.
- To maximize public understanding, explain the basis for significant assumptions, data, models and inferences used or relied upon in the assessment or decision; describe the sources, extent and magnitude of significant uncertainties associated with the assessment or decision; make appropriate risk comparisons, taking into account, public attitudes with respect to voluntary versus involuntary risk; and provide timely, public access to relevant supporting documents and a reasonable opportunity for public comment.

Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is another important strategy to make informed choices and resolve disputes over scientific and technical information. According to Kai Lee, one of the founders of this strategy, adaptive management is a process of making public decisions using the best information, monitoring the results, learning from experience and adapting future policy prescriptions appropriately. It is based on the premise that uncertainty is a given—social, economic and environmental values change, landscapes evolve and unanticipated consequences occur. This does not mean decisions should be postponed until more complete information is available. It means policymakers should learn by doing and should create an expectation of learning from experience as the decision-making process unfolds.

Principles to Resolve Science-intensive Disputes

The following four principles have proved to improve public decisions characterized by contested science.

Clarify the questions jointly before gathering more data—Too often, we find ourselves in disputes where data exists but people still feel their questions aren't being answered. One problem may be that people are not yet clear about what questions they care about. The key is to gather experts, decision-makers and stakeholders and have them determine jointly which questions are part of the scope of the discussion. Because different people may see the questions differently, this often means seeking answers to questions of importance to each individual in the group.

Focus on decision-relevant information—The problems that confront policymakers clamor for good information. But in some cases, different advocates may be shouting so loudly about their own data that they can't hear each other. Once the participants have agreed on the questions, they also need to discuss and agree on what information is needed to answer those questions. With that as a foundation, people often are better able to review existing information, determine what they agree on and focus any further data collection or analysis on filling agreed-upon gaps.

Let science be science, and don't confuse it with policy—Science is needed to inform policy, but the choice of what information to collect and why is almost always shaped to some degree by someone's values and priorities. In each case, it is critical to clarify who set the underlying assumptions and whether policymakers and stakeholders helped shaped the questions being researched. Too often, leaders look to scientific information that was gathered for other reasons. Too often, also, we look to science for answers it doesn't have; science cannot tell policymakers what tradeoffs to make or how much risk to accept. Though there's no requirement for scientific certainty, policymakers should be wary of setting policy before the science is clear enough to inform sound policy decisions.

Learn together—Decision-makers and advocates should view the policymaking process as one of inquiry—clarify questions, ask what information is needed, identify what information exists and what is needed, create a process for data collection and analysis, decide who will conduct the studies, and learn from the results. This process of collaborative inquiry does not need to be burdensome, but it does need to be intentional. It may require as little as a few meetings or workshops or it could require the investment in a joint technical working group.

Sources:

"A Dialogue, Not a Diatribe: Effective Integration of Science and Policy Through Joint Fact Finding." Herman A. Karl, et al. *Environment*, 2007, p. 29.
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WARNING SIGN:

Peer review and publication are helpful tools for verifying scientific findings. Once a study has survived the scrutiny of peers in the scientific field, nonscientists can be more confident of its soundness. Since publication leads to further peer review, it is often more difficult to assess the technical quality of findings that are so recent they have not been published. State officials should ask for documentation of peer review or for the published study. If neither is available, officials can question the expert to determine if there are satisfactory reasons, such as protecting proprietary information, the scientific community has not reviewed the study.

Example: Mr. Greenthumb's findings have not been reviewed or tested by any other botanists for accuracy of his methods or conclusions. If the warning signs outlined indeed applied to his study, the scientific community should have questioned Mr. Greenthumb's study, perhaps opposing its publication. Without peer review and publication, a nonscientist must judge Mr. Greenthumb's claims without the expertise of the scientific community.

Questions to Ask about Integrating the Knowledge:

- **Have the study results been published? If yes, was it in a journal that requires peer review prior to publication? Have any scientific peer review panels considered the study results?**
- **Is there a consensus about the key findings of the studies? What are the areas of agreement/disagreement?**
- **Do other scientists share the researcher's views? Who doesn't and why?**
- **Have the results been repeated, confirmed or supported by other studies?**
- **What are your views on the practical applications of this scientific knowledge/decision?**
- **Is the timeliness of the study relevant to today's issues?**
- **What are the consequences/implications of action or inaction, including risks? Is there a balanced approach? Why or why not?**

Adaptive Management

Although its roots extend into many disciplines, adaptive management's broad features are based on research conducted by ecological scientists in the early and mid-1970s. The concept gained greater currency in U.S. federal water and science agencies during the 1990s. Current federal law mandates the Florida Everglades restoration project be managed under an adaptive management rubric, the federal science and management program for the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam is framed by adaptive management principles, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is promoting the concept as a guiding principle in managing the Missouri River dam and reservoir system.

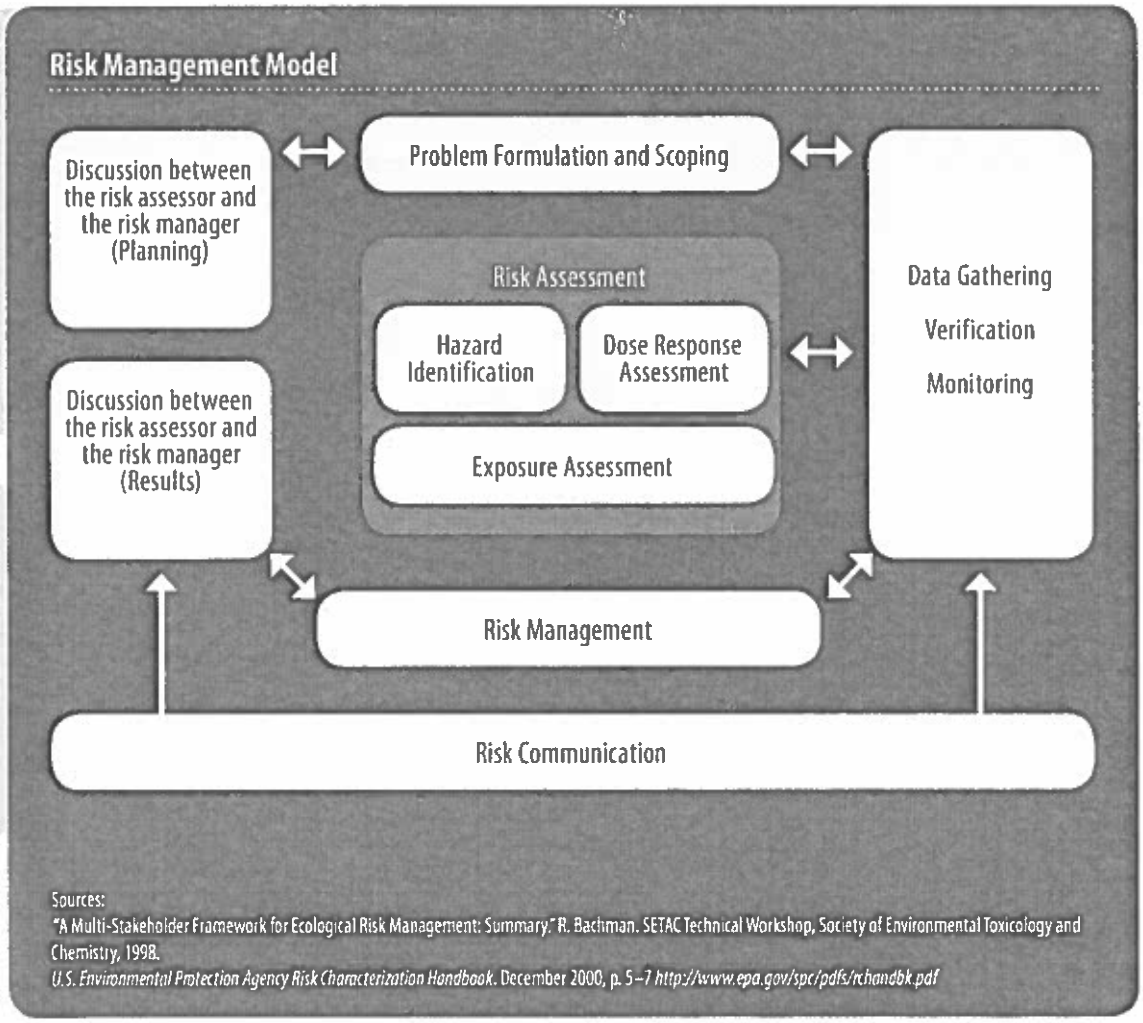
Adaptive management is interdisciplinary, has a strong theoretical component and represents a departure from traditional management approaches in many ways. The adaptive management paradigm views management actions as flexible and amenable to adjustments. It emphasizes careful monitoring of economic and environmental outcomes of management actions. It also seeks to engage stakeholders in a collaborative learning-while-doing process. Other differences are:

Traditional Management	Adaptive Management
Seek precise prediction	Uncover range of possibilities
Build prediction from detailed understanding	Predict from experience with aggregate responses
Promote scientific consensus	Embrace alternatives
Minimize conflict among actors	Highlight difficult tradeoffs
Emphasize short-term objectives	Promote long-term objectives
Presume certainty in seeking best action	Evaluate future feedback and learning
Seek productive equilibrium	Expect and profit from change
Public provides input in pre-project discreet events	Public input is changing and frequent
Public interest is perceived as aggregate	Public interest perceived as pluralistic

Source: *Compass and Gyroscope: Integrating Science and Politics for the Environment*. Kai N. Lee. Island Press, 1993. pp. 243.

Conclusion

Science informs just one part, albeit a critically important one, of the policymaking process; it is not a policy itself. Sometimes there simply is no clear-cut answer science can provide to determine consensus. One tool utilized by practitioners in the energy and natural resource policy arena is joint fact finding, where an agency or group of agencies will act as a convener and final decision-maker. Its mission, however, is to engage stakeholders and nongovernmental participants in a formal discourse meant to resolve issues using quality and verifiable science. Ultimately, the choices made in resolving complex technical issues reside in a leader's ability to collaborate, dialogue and engage—no easy task in today's hypercharged political environment. This guide is intended to help make that process less daunting and facilitate better outcomes that could be applied across a host of policy discussions.



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GLOSSARY

Alpha Level A level set to determine significance in research experiments. The set alpha level represents the probability (in 100) that the results could be due to chance. Most alpha levels range between 0.05 and 0.10 (5 percent to 10 percent). When a significant result is achieved at the 0.05 alpha level, there is a 5 percent chance that results were due to a chance occurrence and were not due to the experimental effect. See also statistical significance.

Baseline A preliminary measurement of behavior, health or mechanisms before experimental manipulation.

Bias An inclination that inappropriately influences a researcher's judgment. Also, a systematic error introduced into sampling or testing by selecting or encouraging one outcome or answer over others.

Carcinogen A substance or agent that produces or incites cancer.

Cohort A group of individuals having a common statistical factor in a demographic study.

Confidence Interval An estimated range of values that is likely to include an unknown population parameter, with the estimated range being calculated from a given set of sample data. For example, if a survey has a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percent at the 95 percent level of confidence, then in 95 out of 100 samples like the one used in the survey, the results obtained should be no more than 4 percentage points above or below the figure that would be obtained by interviewing the entire population being sampled. The width of the confidence interval gives some idea about how uncertain the researcher is about the unknown parameter. Confidence intervals are typically set at 95 percent (a 10 percent range), but they could be set at wider or smaller widths, such as 90 percent or 99.9 percent. See also margin of error, parameter.

Conjecture Inference from defective or presumptive evidence.

Cost-benefit Analysis A formal quantitative procedure comparing costs and benefits of a proposed project or act under a set of pre-established rules. To maximize absolute return given limited resources, benefits-costs is the appropriate form.

Data Numbers or measurements that are collected as a result of observations or experiments.

Deduction Formulation of particular conclusions from general or universal premises.

Dose-response A correlation between a quantified exposure (dose) and the proportion of a population that demonstrates a specific effect (response).

Ecological Impact The total effect of an environmental change, natural or man-made, on the community of living things.

Ecological Significance When a change that is detected or projected in the ecological system or its individual components of concern is a change of importance to the structure, function or health of the system and the change exceeds the context of natural variability.

Extrapolation In risk assessment, this process entails assuming a biologic fact based on observable responses and developing a mathematical model to describe the fact. The model may then be used to extrapolate to response levels that cannot be directly observed.

Falsification In research terms, refers to changing or misrepresenting data or experiments or credentials.

Geographic Information System (GIS) A computer based system for the capture, storage, retrieval, manipulation, analysis and display of geographic information. The number and type of applications and analyses that can be performed by a GIS are as large and diverse as the available geographic data sets.

Induction Reasoning from specific observations and experiments to more general hypotheses and theories.

In Vitro Laboratory experiments on cells or tissue samples.

In Vivo Laboratory experiments on small living animal subjects.

Latency Period The period of time from exposure to an agent to the onset of a health effect.

Longitudinal Studies A long-term study that repeatedly samples the same study group over an extensive period of time, with some lasting several generations. Most often conducted to measure long-term effects or to detect changes those researchers believe take time to manifest.

Lowest Observable Effect Level (LOEL) The smallest dose that causes any detectable effect; one of the threshold levels of exposure when measuring the effects of non-carcinogens.

Margin of Error A measurement of the accuracy of the results of a survey. For example, a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percent (+/- 3%) means that there is a 95 percent chance that the responses of the target population as a whole would fall somewhere between 3.5 percent more or 3.5 percent less than the responses of the sample (a 7 percent spread).

Mean The sum of scores or values of a variable divided by their number.

No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level (NOAEL) The dose at or below which no harmful effects are detected; one of the threshold levels of exposure when measuring the effects of non-carcinogens.

No-Observed-Effect Level (NOEL) The dose at or below which no biological effects of any type are detected; one of the threshold levels of exposure when measuring the effects of non-carcinogens.

Normal Distribution Maps the range of results or scores along a "normal" or average continuum; most often associated with IQ scores in conjunction with the standard deviation. See also standard deviation.

Null Hypothesis The expectation in every study that is tested against. The null hypothesis typically states that the independent variable will have no discernible effect on the dependent variable when compared to chance.

Parameter A value summarizing a measurable characteristic of a population. The population's mean is a commonly used parameter. See also mean.

Population A complete set of individuals, objects or measurements having some common observable characteristic (e.g., all babies born in a given year). A population may include a theoretical set of potential observations (e.g., all babies regardless of when they were born or will be born).

Population at Risk A limited population that may be unique for a specific dose-response relationship.

Random Sample A subset of a population selected in such a way that each member of the population has an equal opportunity to be selected. The goal is that the sample accurately reflect all the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn so that inferences about that population can be made from the sample.

Replication Practice by which studies are substantiated by being repeated in other laboratories. A fail-safe method that adds credibility to a study if supporting data are found or refutes the study if its results are not supported.

Social Science The study of human affairs at the level of the intact organism. Fields of social science include psychology, sociology and political science.

Standard Deviation The average deviation from a given mean, indicating how closely various samples come to the mean. See also mean.

Standard Error An estimate of the standard deviation of sample means, based on the data from one or more random samples. The smaller the standard error for a particular data set, the more precise the estimates will become, which means that increasing the sample size is one way to increase the precision of statistical decisions.

Statistical Significance A finding (e.g., the observed difference between the means of two random samples) is described as statistically significant when it can be demonstrated that the probability of obtaining such a difference by chance alone is relatively low. Common significance levels are 0.05 and 0.01. See also alpha level.

True Experiment A study in which the independent variable is under the control of the experimenter.

Valid Measurement of whether a scientific study is well grounded and justifiable. Valid studies measure and reach conclusions on the variables studied.

Variable A characteristic or phenomenon that may take on different values.

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Water Fluoridation Benefits

vs.

Claims Made by Those Opposed to Water Fluoridation

Palatka City Commission Meeting
Agenda Item on Fluoridation
February 26, 2015

Prepared by:

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BENEFITS of Optimally Fluoridated Water:

Optimally fluoridated water (fluoridated) is:

1. **Safe**: It causes no adverse health effects in anyone at optimal levels.

2. **Effective**: It provides 25% or greater cavity reductions over a person's lifetime simply by drinking the water. It requires no change in a person's behavior to impart its benefits.

3. **Cost Saving**: It's cheap and cost effective. For every $1 spent on water fluoridation, $38 in dental treatment costs are avoided.

4. Most important of all, **fluoridated water reduces not only the number of cavities** that a person will get, **but also the** ***severity*** **of** those cavities. Along with this reduction in number and severity of comes less pain and suffering that those cavities cause.

5. **It is legal.** No court of last resort in the U.S. has ever found fluoridation to be unlawful.

Most recent court decision dismissed:

Foli v. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
http://fluidlaw.org/caselaw/foli-v-metropolitan-water-district-southern-california

Charges were:

- Mass medication using an Unapproved Drug, hydofluorosilicic acid, via the water system to deliver it
- Violation of Constitutional Rights and Private Rights
- Violation of Informed Consent
- Violation of Safe Water Drinking Act

Abstract:

Plaintiffs brought a claim challenging the addition of HFSA to the water supply under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the California Business & Professions Code for declaratory and injunctive relief. The court held that § 1983 and the California Business & Professions Code cannot be used as a means to enforce the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, noting that the FDCA does not provide for a private right of action. The Plaintiffs alleged the claims of unlawful business practice, unfair business competition, and fraudulent business practice under the California Business & Professions Code. Specifically, the court noted that the Plaintiff cannot pursue their FDCA

claim by "recasting the action as one for unfair competition." The court dismissed the complaint without prejudice.

CURRENT ANTI-FLUORIDATION TACTICS:

"Current anti-fluoridation tactics have focused on additives used to fluoridate water supplies. There is no credible evidence to support the notion that the additives are unsafe. In the past, tactics have focused on studies that purported to show that fluoridation was linked to cancer and myriad other health problems.[48] However, such assertions were based on improper science, and numerous subsequent studies found no association between fluoridation and cancer.[58]"

Water Fluoridation and the Environment: Current Perspective in the United States, *Pollick, Howard F., Int J Occup Environ Health, 2004;10:343–350*
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/pdf/pollick.pdf

Additional References:

When public action undermines public health: A critical examination of antifluoridationist literature, *Armfield, Jason M., Aust New Zealand Health Policy 2007; 4: 25*
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2222595/

The Anti-Fluoridationist Threat to Public Health, *Dodes, J. E., Easley, M.W., Institute for Science in Medicine, White Paper, April 2012*
http://www.scienceinmedicine.org/policy/papers/AntiFluoridationist.pdf

Statements From Ten Leading Health Authorities Regarding Community Water Fluoridation:

American Dental Association (ADA)
"The Association endorses community water fluoridation as a safe, beneficial and cost-effective public health measure for preventing dental caries. This support has been the Association's policy since 1950."
--ADA Operational Policies and Recommendations Regarding Community Water Fluoridation (Trans.1997:673).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
"During the 20th century, the health and life expectancy of persons residing in the United States improved dramatically. To highlight these advances, MMWR will profile 10 public health achievements in a series of reports published through December 1999 (Fluoridation of drinking water was chosen as one of these achievements and profiled in the October 22, 1999 MMWR). Fluoridation safely and inexpensively benefits both children and adults by effectively preventing tooth decay, regardless of socioeconomic status or access to care. Fluoridation has played an important role in the reductions in tooth decay (40%-70% in children) and of tooth loss in adults (40%-60%)."
--CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. "Ten Great Public Health Achievements-United States 1900-1999" April 1999.

American Medical Association (AMA)
"The AMA recognizes the important public health benefits of drinking properly fluoridated water and encourages its member physicians and medical societies to work with local and state health departments, dental societies, and concerned citizens to assure the optimal fluoridation of community drinking water supplies."
--AMA Letter to the American Dental Association, March 10, 1995.

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
"Water fluoridation is a community-based intervention that optimizes the level of fluoride in drinking water, resulting in preeruptive and posteruptive protection of the teeth. Water fluoridation is a cost-effective means of preventing dental caries, with the lifetime cost per person equaling less than the cost of 1 dental restoration. In short, fluoridated water is the cheapest and most effective way to deliver anticaries benefits to communities."
--AAP Policy Statement Preventive Oral Health Intervention for Pediatricians. Pediatrics 2008;122:1387–1394

U.S. Surgeon General
"A significant advantage of water fluoridation is that all residents of a community can enjoy its protective benefit – at home, work, school or play – simply by drinking fluoridated water or beverages and foods prepared with it....Water fluoridation is a powerful strategy in our efforts to

eliminate differences in health among people and is consistent with my emphasis on the importance of prevention...Fluoridation is the single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health over a lifetime, for both children and adults. While we can be pleased with what has already been accomplished, it is clear that there is much yet to be done. Policymakers, community leaders, private industry, health professionals, the media, and the public should affirm that oral health is essential to general health and well being and take action to make ourselves, our families, and our communities healthier. I join previous Surgeons General in acknowledging the continuing public health role for community water fluoridation in enhancing the oral health of all Americans."
-- Surgeon General Richard H. Carmona, Statement on Community Water Fluoridation, July 28, 2004. Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors

"The Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD) fully supports and endorses community water fluoridation (maintaining optimal fluoride levels between 0.7 and 1.2 parts per million) in all public water systems throughout the United States."
--Community Water Fluoridation Policy Statement. Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD) Adopted: April 18, 2009.

American Association of Public Health Dentistry (AAPHD)
"...BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY:

1. Reaffirms its support for the continuation and expansion of community water fluoridation; and
2. Encourages its members and constituents to be well informed about and to continue to support optimal fluoridation, and to help develop national and regional coalitions in support of fluoridation; and
3. Commends communities and states that are providing access to optimal levels of fluoride in the drinking water and encourages them to continue to fluoridate and to monitor the process, and participate in national monitoring activities;..."
   --Adopted by the Assembly of AAPHD members, October 16, 1992. J Pub Health Dent 1993;53(1):59-60.

American Public Health Association (APHA)
"...Therefore be it resolved that APHA—
• Reiterates its strong endorsement and recommendation for the fluoridation of all community water systems as a safe and effective public health measure for the prevention of tooth decay;..."
--APHA Policy Statement: Community Water Fluoridation in the United States (Policy Number 20087) Adopted 10/28/08

National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
"The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research continues to support water fluoridation as a safe and effective method of preventing tooth decay in people of all ages. Community water fluoridation is a public health effort that benefits millions of Americans. For more than half a century, water fluoridation has helped improve the quality of life in the U.S. through reduced pain and suffering related to tooth decay, reduced tooth loss, reduced time lost from school and work, and less money spent on dental care."

--NIDCR: Statement on Water Fluoridation, June 2000.

World Health Organization (WHO)

"Most recently, efforts have been made to summarize the extensive database (on fluorides) through systematic reviews. Such reviews conclude that water fluoridation and use of fluoride toothpastes and mouthrinses significantly reduce the prevalence of dental caries....Water fluoridation, where technically feasible and culturally acceptable, has substantial advantages in public health..."

--WHO Effective use of fluorides for the prevention of dental caries in the 21st century; the WHO approach." Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology 2004;32:319-21

International Association of Dental Research (IADR)

"The International Association for Dental Research (IADR), considering that dental caries (tooth decay) ranks among the most prevalent chronic diseases worldwide; and recognizing that the consequences of tooth decay include pain, suffering, infection, tooth loss, and the subsequent need for costly restorative treatment; and taking into account that over 50 years of research have clearly demonstrated its efficacy and safety; and noting that numerous national and international health-related organizations endorse fluoridation of water supplies; fully endorses and strongly recommends the practice of water fluoridation for improving the oral health of nations."

--IADR Policy Statement Fluoridation of Water Supplies (Adopted 1979, Updated 1999).

http://www.ada.org/~/media/ADA/Advocacy/Files/fluoridation_statement_ten_authorities.ashx

Fluoridation is Recognized by more than 100 Organizations:

The American Dental Association (ADA) as well as the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the World Health Organization and more than 125 national and international organizations recognize the public health benefits of water fluoridation.

National and International Organizations That Recognize the Public Health Benefits of Community Water Fluoridation for Preventing Dental Decay

Academy of Dentistry International
Academy of General Dentistry
Academy for Sports Dentistry
Alzheimer's Association
America's Health Insurance Plans
American Academy of Family Physicians
American Academy of Nurse Practitioners
American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry
American Academy of Periodontology
American Academy of Physician Assistants
American Association for Community Dental Programs
American Association for Dental Research
American Association for Health Education
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Endodontists
American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons
American Association of Orthodontists
American Association of Public Health Dentistry
American Association of Women Dentists
American Cancer Society
American College of Dentists
American College of Physicians–American Society of Internal Medicine
American College of Preventive Medicine
American College of Prosthodontists
American Council on Science and Health
American Dental Assistants Association
American Dental Association
American Dental Education Association
American Dental Hygienists' Association
American Dietetic Association
American Federation of Labor and Congress
of Industrial Organizations

American Hospital Association
American Legislative Exchange Council
American Medical Association
American Nurses Association
American Osteopathic Association
American Pharmacists Association
American Public Health Association
American School Health Association
American Society for Clinical Nutrition
American Society for Nutritional Sciences
American Student Dental Association
American Water Works Association
Association for Academic Health Centers
Association of American Medical Colleges
Association of Clinicians for the Underserved
Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs
Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials
Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors
British Fluoridation Society
Canadian Dental Association
Canadian Dental Hygienists Association
Canadian Medical Association
Canadian Nurses Association
Canadian Paediatric Society
Canadian Public Health Association
Child Welfare League of America
Children's Dental Health Project
Chocolate Manufacturers Association
Consumer Federation of America
Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
Delta Dental Plans Association
FDI World Dental Federation
Federation of American Hospitals
Hispanic Dental Association
Indian Dental Association (U.S.A.)
Institute of Medicine
International Association for Dental Research
International Association for Orthodontics
International College of Dentists
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
National Association of Community Health Centers
National Association of County and City Health Officials
National Association of Dental Assistants
National Association of Local Boards of Health

National Association of Social Workers
National Confectioners Association
National Council Against Health Fraud
National Dental Assistants Association
National Dental Association
National Dental Hygienists' Association
National Down Syndrome Congress
National Down Syndrome Society
National Foundation of Dentistry for the Handicapped
National Head Start Association
National Health Law Program
National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition
Oral Health America
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Society for Public Health Education
Society of American Indian Dentists
Special Care Dentistry
Academy of Dentistry for Persons with Disabilities
American Association of Hospital Dentists
American Society for Geriatric Dentistry
The Children's Health Fund
The Dental Health Foundation (of California)
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
U.S. Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
World Federation of Orthodontists
World Health Organization

ADA Fluoridation Facts Compendium.

http://ada.org/4051.aspx

ADA FLUORIDATION FACTS:

One of the most widely respected sources for information regarding fluoridation and fluoride is the American Dental Association. A copy of this valuable resource has been distributed to each of you. The 3 main additions to this resource that is being included in the soon to be released update will be:

- Fluoride Will Not Be Added to the List of Known Carcinogens California Proposition 65 Ruling
- Community Water Fluoridation and IQ, September 2011
- New Recommendations for Optimally Fluoridated Water to be set at 0.7ppm

http://www.ada.org/~/media/ADA/Member%20Center/FIles/fluoridation_facts.ashx

COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASKFORCE

1. What is the Community Preventive Services Task Force's purpose?

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) was established in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify population health interventions that are scientifically proven to save lives, increase lifespan, and improve quality of life. The Task Force produces recommendations (and identifies evidence gaps) to help inform the decision making of federal, state, and local health departments, other government agencies, communities, healthcare providers, employers, schools and research organizations.

2. Community Preventive Services Task Force Members:

a. The Community Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) is an independent, nonfederal, unpaid panel of public health and prevention experts that provides evidence-based findings and recommendations about community preventive services, programs, and policies to improve health. Its members represent a broad range of research, practice, and policy expertise in community preventive services, public health, health promotion, and disease prevention.

b. The fifteen Task Force members are appointed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Task Force members serve five year terms, with possible extensions to maintain a full scope of expertise, complete specific work, and ensure consistency of Task Force recommendations.

3. Task Force Findings:

The Community Preventive Services Task Force Recommends:

i. Community water fluoridation based on *strong evidence* of effectiveness in reducing dental cavities across populations.

ii. Evidence shows the prevalence of cavities is *substantially lower* in communities with CWF.

iii. In addition, there is no evidence that CWF results in severe dental fluorosis. http://www.thecommunityguide.org/oral/fluoridation.html

10 Reasons to Fluoridate Public Water

1. **Single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay**. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has proclaimed community water fluoridation one of 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century.
   Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Ten Great Public Health Achievements – United States, 1990-1999." MMWR 1999;48(12):241-3.

2. **Natural.** Fluoride is already present in all water sources, even the oceans. Water fluoridation is simply the adjustment of fluoride that occurs naturally in water to a recommended level for preventing tooth decay.
   (INSERT LOCAL INFORMATION ON BACKGROUND LEVELS HERE)
3. **Similar to fortifying other foods and beverages**. Water that has been fluoridated is similar to fortifying salt with iodine, milk with vitamin D, orange juice with calcium and bread with folic acid.

4. **Prevents dental disease**. It is the most efficient way to prevent one of the most common childhood diseases – dental decay. *An estimated 51 million school hours are lost each year due to dental-related illness.*
   Gift, H.C. "Oral Health Outcomes Research: Challenges and Opportunities." In Slade, G.D., ed., Measuring Oral Health and Quality of Life. Chapel Hill, NC: Department of Dental Ecology, University of North Carolina 1997;25-46.

5. **Protects all ages against cavities.** Studies show that community water fluoridation prevents at least 25 percent of tooth decay in children and adults, even in an era with widespread availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste.
   *Griffin S.O., et al. "Effectiveness of Fluoride in Preventing Caries in Adults." J Dent Res 2007;86(5):410-415.
   ** Task Force on Community Preventive Services. "Promoting Oral Health: Interventions for Preventing Dental Caries, Oral and Pharyngeal Cancers, and Sports-related Craniofacial Injuries: A Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services." *MMWR* 001;50(RR21):1-13. View information at thecommunityguide.org/oral/fluoridation.html and cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5021a1.htm

6. **Safe and effective**. For more than 70 years, the best available scientific evidence consistently indicates that community water fluoridation is safe and effective.

7. **Saves money.** The average lifetime cost per person to fluoridate a water supply is less than the cost of one dental filling. For most cities, every $1 invested in water fluoridation saves $38 in dental treatment costs.
   Griffin S.O., Jones, K., Tomar, S.L. "An Economic Evaluation of Community Water Fluoridation." J Public Health Dent 2001;61(2):78-86.

8. **Recognized by more than 100 organizations** The American Dental Association (ADA) as well as the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the World Health Organization and more than 125 national and international organizations recognize the public health benefits of water fluoridation.
ADA Fluoridation Facts Compendium. Available at http://ada.org/4051.aspx

9. **Availability of fluoridation continues to grow.** In the United States as of 2012, 74.6 percent of the population on public water systems receive fluoridated public water, or a total of over 210 million people.* This is an increase of over 14% from 2000. The Healthy People 2020 goal is for 79.6 percent of the population on public water systems to have access to fluoridated water.**
*CDC Reference Statistics on Water Fluoridation Status,
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/statistics/2012stats.htm
**Healthy People 2020,
http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/oral-health/objectives

10. **Endorsed by the American Dental Association.** One of the most widely respected sources for information regarding fluoridation and fluoride is the American Dental Association. Learn more on the ADA's website at ADA.org/fluoride.
http://www.ada.org/4051.aspx

Fluorosis:

Dental

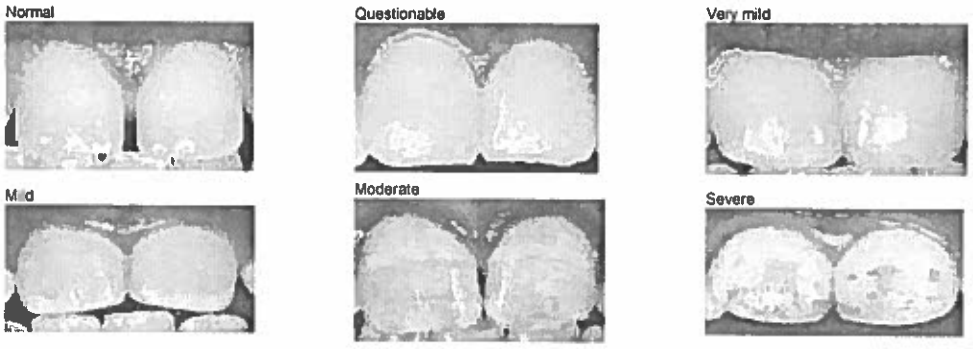
Dental fluorosis is cosmetic change in the surface enamel of the tooth. It appears most commonly as faint white streaks or spots that are typically only visible to the dental team once the teeth have been air dried in the dental chair. Dental fluorosis does not affect the function of the teeth. In fact, teeth that appear whiter in appearance have been shown to improve the quality of life of those with it, as whiter appearing teeth is a desirable trait in our society. Additionally, study results have suggested that teeth with very mild to mild fluorosis are more cavity resistant.

Dental fluorosis is seen in both fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities. The fluorosis is present *primarily* because of infants and children *swallowing fluoridated toothpaste* up to the age of 8 years old while their permanent teeth are developing. There is a slight increase in fluorosis in communities which fluoridate.

This is an extremely important point to understand. Even WITHOUT water fluoridation, fluorosis can be seen because of its presence in our diets, but primarily because of toothpaste being swallowed by children under 8 years old.

Several points are important to understand about fluorosis in the US:

1. Fluorosis that is visible in this country is almost entirely of the type "very mild" or "mild". This type of fluorosis is visible to dental professionals when the teeth have been thoroughly air dried. It is essentially not visible to the casual observer. See the pictures of all types of fluorosis at the following CDC website:



http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/dental_fluorosis.htm

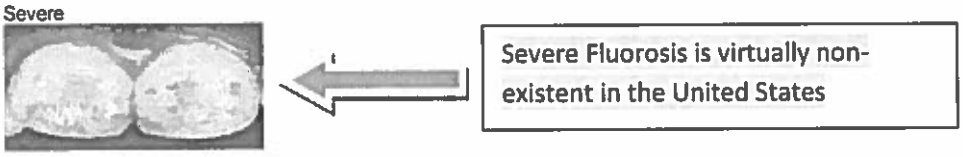
2. Fluorosis does not degrade the health of a tooth. In fact, studies have shown that teeth with fluorosis are more resistant to cavities:

"**Conclusion:** This study's findings suggest that molars with fluorosis are more resistant to caries than are molars without fluorosis." Iida, Hiroko, Kumar, Jayanth V., The Journal of the American Dental Association, July 2009 vol. 140 no. 7, 855-862
http://jada.ada.org/article/S0002-8177(14)64471-8/abstract

3. Severe fluorosis, as seen above and on the next page, is virtually 0% when fluoride in water, added or naturally occurring, is below 2.0ppm. See page 114 of the document "Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of the EPA Standards"

"The prevalence of severe enamel fluorosis is close to zero in communities at all water fluoride concentrations below 2.0 mg/L."

Severe



http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11571&page=114

Skeletal Fluorosis in United States

"Crippling skeletal fluorosis continues to be extremely rare in the United States (only 5 cases have been confirmed during the last 35 years), even though for many generations there have been communities with drinking water fluoride concentrations in excess of those that have resulted in the condition in other countries."

Reference:

Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards, Committee on Fluoride in Drinking Water, National Research Council

ISBN: 0-309-65796-2, 530 pages, 6 x 9, (2006)

This PDF is available from the National Academies Press at:
http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11571.html

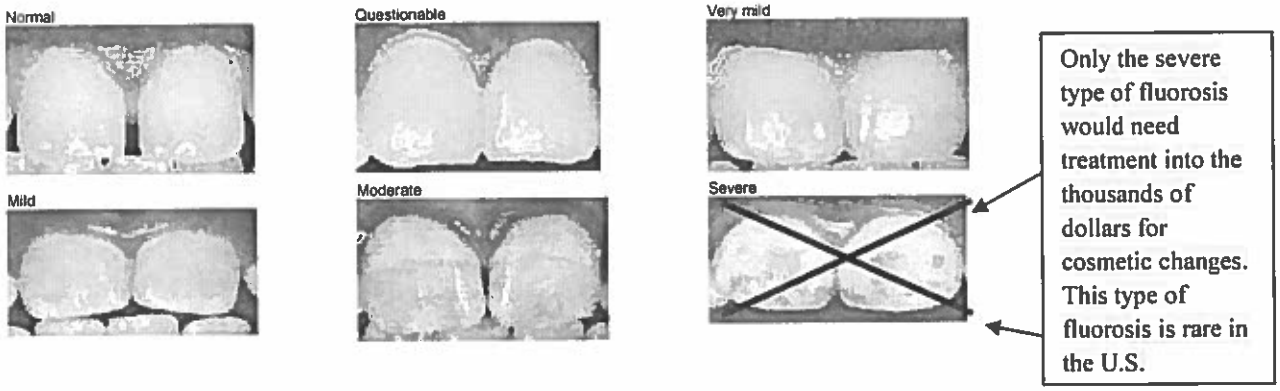
Antifluoridationists' Claim that 60% of 12-15 year olds are afflicted with fluorosis:

Antifluoridationists claim that the Centers for Disease Control reports that 60% of 12-15 year-olds are afflicted with fluoride overdose symptoms – dental fluorosis, white spotted, yellow, brown and/or pitted teeth. Yet, tooth decay crises are occurring in all fluoridated cities, states and countries.
https://profile.theguardian.com/user/id/1370893

This is a complete misrepresentation of the data:
The data that this information is actually "pulled" from is the CDC NCHS Data Brief. The link can be found below. It is a report that looked at fluorosis in fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities.

To clarify the true facts of this data, the following accurate interpretation of the data is:

A. 40.7%, NOT 60%, of adolescents aged 12-15 had dental fluorosis.
B. More than 96% had were either unaffected, or had questionable, very mild, or mild fluorosis.
C. In people having fluorosis of the very mild or mild types, the appearance of the white flecks or streaks are typically only noticeable by dental professionals after the teeth have been thoroughly dried.
D. Less than 1% of all subjects of this study ranging in age from 6-49 years old had the severe form of fluorosis.



Along this same exaggerated set of claims, **antifluoridationist's claim that dentists make money by repairing the damage done by severe fluorosis** by performing cosmetic dental procedures. Given the fact that only severe dental fluorosis would require the extensive dental care that they claim, and understanding the fact that **Severe Dental Fluorosis is virtually non-existent in the U.S.** as it only occurs when the concentration of **fluoride in the water exceeds 2.0ppm**, the falseness of this claim is immediately obvious.

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db53.htm

Fluoridation Additives Used in Fluoridation of Water

Antifluoridationist's make a variety of claims against the most common AWWA approved fluoridation additives. Claims that they aren't "natural", contain harmful impurities, or that they've never been tested for safety in humans are just a few of their charges.

FACTS:

Hydrofluorosilicic Acid (FSA or HFS) use as the source for fluoridating water:

There is absolutely NO question regarding the safety or purity of this product according to the CDC. Two excerpts followed by the link to the CDC website on this topic follow:

1. "Since the early 1950s, FSA has been the chief additive used for water fluoridation in the United States. The favorable cost and high purity of FSA make it a popular source."

2. "Consumers sometimes raise concerns about arsenic in drinking water and the fact that fluoride additives may contain some arsenic. The EPA allowable criterion for arsenic consumption in drinking water is 10 parts per billion. NSF quality testing has found that most fluoride additive samples do not have detectable levels of arsenic. For those samples that do test positive, the arsenic level that an average consumer would experience over an entire year of drinking water at a maximum dosage of 1.2 mg/L fluoride would only be about 1.2% of the EPA allowable amount."

Reference:
Engineering: Water Fluoridation Additives Fact Sheet

On this page:

- Types of Fluoride Additives
- Sources of Fluoride Additives
- Regulatory Scope on Additives
- EPA Regulatory Criteria for Fluoride Additives
- AWWA Standards
- NSF/ANSI Standards for Drinking Water Additives
- Measured Levels of Impurities
- FDA Regulatory Criteria for Fluoride
- United States Pharmacopeia (USP) Grade Fluoride Products
- Fluoride Additives Are Not Different From Natural Fluoride

http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/factsheets/engineering/wfadditives.htm

The following Information is from an email to me from Kip Duchon, National Fluoridation Engineer, when I asked him to address specific claims made by the opposition to fluoridation:

Kip Duchon, National Fluoridation Engineer, CDC, 11-26-12

1. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluorosilicates are not natural.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: This is a fascinating argument to me for fluoride is the 13th most abundant element in the earth's crust and is overwhelmingly in the form of either fluorosilicate or calcium fluoride. It is in the calcium fluoride form when it water deposited in geological formations, and it is in fluorosilicate form when it is in the crystalline structure of the rock. When you consider that geologists estimate that most rocks in the earth's crust are igneous (estimates as high as over 90%), fluorosilicates would likely dominate the natural occurrence. Remember that by definition granites are minimum 20% silica content, so there is some portion of silica in association with fluoride.

2. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluorosilicates have never been tested for safety in humans.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: Experts in inorganic aquatic chemistry at the US Environmental Protection Agency have studied ionic speciation of fluorosilicates and have concluded that at the pH and fluoride concentration of potable water, fluorosilicates would completely dissolved to fluoride and silica. Researchers at the University of Michigan attempted to verify those theoretical predictions of ionic speciation and were unable to detect any residual fluorosilicates at pH over 4.8, and considering that drinking water are adjusted to minimize potential corrosion of metal pipes to pH over 7, and typically over 8, persistence of fluorosilicates cannot occur.

3. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluorosilicates have never been tested for safety in humans.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: When you consider that fluorosilicates do not exist at the pH in drinking water, it impossible to measure the health effects since you cannot measure the health effects of something that cannot be consumed by people.

4. *Antifluoridationists' Claim*: Fluoride products have contamination including Arsenic.

   CDC Response to Antifluoridationists' Claim: In the CDC Fact Sheet there is a link the NSF website and a Fact Sheet published by NSF on the actual measured level of impurities. All water additives have some level of impurities since reagent grade products are never necessary for water processing, but Standard 60 specifies allowable levels of impurities based on EPA criteria. What is remarkable is that NSF conducts regular verification testing of fluoride products for the Standard 60 certification and has never measured any fluoride products that exceed the allowable impurity levels with respect to EPA allowable levels. The majority of product testing does not even measure detectable levels of Arsenic.

<u>Additional References:</u>

Water Fluoridation and the Environment: Current Perspective in the United States
Pollick, Howard F., Int J Occup Environ Health, 2004;10:343–350

"Fate of Fluorosilicate Drinking Water Additives", *Urbansky, Edward T., Chem. Rev. 2002, 102, 2837-2854*

"Can Fluoridation Affect Lead(II) in Potable Water? Hexafluorosilicate and Fluoride Equilibria in Aqueous Solution", *Urbansky, Edward T., and Schock, Michael R., Intern. J. Environ.Studies, 2000, Vol. 57, pp. 597-637*

"The Manufacture of the Fluoride Chemicals": Reeves, Thomas G., P.E., September 2000, National Fluoridation Engineer, Program Services Branch, Division of Oral Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Claim: Manufacturers will not state that Hydrofluorosilicic Acid (HFS) is safe for human consumption:

The following is an email that I received from Chris Fleming of the Dumont Chemicals Company. The question I posed was whether their product is safe for human consumption.

This question stems from the frequent claim by those who oppose water fluoridation that hydrofluorosilicic acid is unsafe for human consumption. This question is a twist on reality as no one in their right minds would consume a concentrated product of any sort. The question is intended to frighten the public into thinking that HFS isn't approved for consumption, when in fact it is what it becomes in water: Hydrogen ions, Fluoride ions, water, and silica (sand)

Chris Fleming <chrisf@dumontchemicals.com> Fri, Feb 21, 2014 at 9:06 AM
To: "Dr. Johnny Johnson" <drjohnnyjohnson@gmail.com>
Dr. Johnson,

As for your question if our Fluoride is safe to drink. Dumont's HFS 23000 Fluoride is certified by Underwriting Laboratories (UL) to be NSF/ANSI 60 and AWWA approved for drinking water. That means it is safe to put in drinking water and if it is safe to put in drinking water then it would be safe to drink.

Dumont also has other products that have this same certification from UL that are used all across the State of Florida. These other products are Sodium Hydroxide 25% (SH 2500) and (50% SH 5000), all of our ClearFlow Corrosion Inhibitor products and Ammonium Sulfate 40% (AS4000). I have attached our list to this email.

I hope that this information is helpful to you. If you have any questions please let me know.

Thanks,

Chris Fleming | Technical Support Administrator
381 South Central Avenue | Oviedo, FL 32765
Mobile: 407.923.3101 | Office: 800.330.1369| Fax: 800.524.9315
Chrisf@dumontchemicals.com | http://www.dumontchemicals.com
From: Dr. Johnny Johnson [mailto:drjohnnyjohnson@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2014 6:03 AM

Antifluoridationists' Claim: Pharmaceutical Grade Fluoride should be used instead the additives currently approved for use.

United States Pharmacopeia (USP) Grade Fluoride Products

Some have suggested that pharmaceutical grade fluoride additives should be used for water fluoridation. Pharmaceutical grading standards used in formulating prescription drugs are not appropriate for water fluoridation additives. If applied, those standards could actually exceed the amount of impurities allowed by AWWA and NSF/ANSI in drinking water.

The U.S. Pharmacopeia-National Formulary (USP-NF) publishes monographs on tests and acceptance criteria for substances and ingredients by manufacturers for pharmaceuticals. The USP 29 NF–24 monograph on sodium fluoride provides no independent monitoring or quality assurance testing. The USP does not include acceptance criteria for fluorosilicic acid or sodium fluorosilicate. As a result, the manufacturer is responsible for quality assurance and reporting.

The USP does not provide specific protection levels for individual contaminants, but establishes a relative maximum exposure level for a group of related contaminants. Some potential impurities have no restrictions by the USP, including arsenic, some heavy metals regulated by the U.S. EPA, and radionuclides.

Given the volumes of chemicals used in water fluoridation, a pharmaceutical grade of sodium fluoride for fluoridation could potentially contain much higher levels of arsenic, radionuclides, and regulated heavy metals than an NSF/ANSI Standard 60-certified product. The USP does not provide specific protection levels for individual contaminants, but tries to establish a relative maximum exposure level of a group of related contaminants. The USP does not include acceptance criteria for fluorosilicic acid or sodium fluorosilicate.

In addition, AWWA-grade sodium fluoride is preferred over USP-grade sodium fluoride for use in water treatment facilities because the granular AWWA product is less likely to result in exposure to fluoride dust by water plant operators than the more powder-like USP-grade sodium fluoride.

http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/factsheets/engineering/wfadditives.htm

HARVARD STUDY: IQ

Antifluoridationist's Claim: The Harvard "Study" proves that community water fluoridation (CWF) can lead to IQ decreases in our children

A Harvard Research team led by Anna Choi and Philippe Grandjean performed a Meta-analysis on studies done primarily in China on natural levels of fluoride in the water and any possible relationship to the children's IQ. 27 studies were reviewed, 25 of which were done in China. *The HIGH fluoride group was exposed to water 10x the concentration of that in the US. The CONTROL groups were exposed to water up to 0.8ppm.*

The studies themselves were of poor quality, and had serious methodological flaws. Confounders known to cause IQ deficits, like Arsenic, were not always measured in those studies. Additionally, some studies were skewed by the fluoride in the air that was released by coal burned that contained a high content of fluoride. Additionally, Chinese families drink Black brick tea which is very high in fluoride content.
"Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis."
http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1104912/

The Choi et al paper acknowledges the reporting and methodological deficiencies of many of the studies reviewed. Furthermore, two of the authors of the Choi review – Choi and Grandjean – issued a post-publication press statement in which they said: *"These results do not allow us to make any judgment regarding possible levels of risk at levels of exposure typical for water fluoridation in the U.S."*

"While the studies the Harvard team reviewed did indicate that very high levels of fluoride could be linked to lower IQs among schoolchildren, the data is not particularly applicable here because it came from foreign sources where fluoride levels are multiple times higher than they are in American tap water."
"Harvard Scientists: Data on fluoride, IQ, not applicable in U.S." *The Wichita Eagle, Don Lefler, Sept. 11, 2012*

Several credible scientific groups have analyzed the data that Choi and Grandjean have published. Given that the Meta-analysis was performed on poorly designed Chinese studies, and that severe flaws existed within the methodologies of these studies, the results actually confirm that fluoride levels that the children ingested in their Control Group, ~0.8ppm, had normal IQ's. This is in the range of fluoridation of community water in the U.S. and other countries. In fact, the optimal level of fluoride in China is 0.5ppm because of the heat, lack of widespread climate control, and the extensive work that occurs by workers outside.

Additionally, the use of this Harvard Meta-analysis by antifluoridationists not only led to Choi and Grandjean distancing themselves from them, it also led to the Deans of the Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Public Health, and the Harvard School of Dentistry to write a letter of continued support of CWF:

"As Deans of Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Dental Medicine and the Harvard School of Public Health, we continue to support community water fluoridation as an effective and safe public health measure for people of all ages.

Numerous reputable studies over the years have consistently demonstrated that community water fluoridation is safe, effective, and practical. Fluoridation has made an enormous impact on improving the oral health of the American people.

Our country is fortunate to have over 204 million Americans living in fluoridated communities and having access to the health and economic benefits of this vital public health measure."
http://www.ilikemyteeth.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Harvard-Med-Dental-School-Deans-March-2013.pdf

KIDNEY DISEASE & FLUORIDATION:

Antifluoridationists claim: CWF causes harm to people with kidney disease

FACT: No credible scientific literature supports this claim

Fluoride Intake and Chronic Kidney Disease

New information on fluoride intake and chronic kidney disease is available from the National Kidney Foundation and Kidney Health Australia.

National Kidney Foundation

On its newly revised Fluoride Web page, NKF notes, "The benefits of water and dental products containing fluoride is the prevention of tooth decay and dental cavities in people of all ages." In discussing potential health risks NKF states, "The risk is likely greatest in areas with naturally high water fluoride levels." Due to the limited available research on the topic, NKF has not issued specific recommendations regarding fluoride intake and kidney disease and currently has *no official position on the optimal fluoridation of water*. NKF recommends that "Dietary advice for patients with CKD should primarily focus on established recommendations for sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, energy/calorie, protein, fat, and carbohydrate intake. Fluoride intake is a secondary concern."

http://www.kidney.org/atoz/content/fluoride.cfm

Kidney Health Australia

In a position statement issued in March 2007, Kidney Health Australia concluded:

1. *There is no evidence* that consumption of optimally fluoridated drinking water increases the risk of developing CKD, although only limited studies addressing this issue are available; and
2. *There is no evidence* that the consumption of optimally fluoridated drinking water poses any risks for people with CKD, although only limited studies addressing this issue are available.
   http://www.kidney.org.au//LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=4oSJIfzbkZ0%3d&tabid=635&mid=1590

For more information: http://www.ada.org/4383.aspx

DIABETES & FLUORIDATION:

Antifluoridationist's claim that the "National Institute of Diabetes has stated that diabetics and other consumers of large quantities of water should drink bottled water."

This is **incorrect** per the latest information from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK).

Any dental or medical professional understands the importance of optimal health and prevention for our patients with diabetes. Their ability to fight infection is compromised, as is their exaggerated response to an infection. It is therefore paramount that these patients receive the optimal benefits of prevention that is available to them.

In a booklet dated February 2012, entitled "Prevent Diabetes Problems: Keep your mouth healthy", the topic of fluorides, both topical and systemic, are discussed.

This booklet, specifically on page 12, specifically states:
"Drink water that contains added fluoride or ask your dentist about using a fluoride mouthrinse to prevent tooth decay."
http://diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/complications_teeth/

Further, many people are unclear about **the fluoride content of bottled water**. The **opposition** to fluoridation claims that fluoride is removed from bottled water, or that it doesn't contain it. This is also **incorrect.**

The fluoride content of bottled water can vary from none to almost twice the level of optimally fluoridated water. This depends solely on where it's produced. The FDA does not require that this information be put on the label of this food product. As such, the opposition's claim that diabetics should drink bottled water is further founded in incorrect information.

Information on Bottled Water Quality Reports can be found here:
http://www.bottledwater.org/health/fluoride

Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards, Committee on Fluoride in Drinking Water, National Research Council, 2006

The opposition to fluoridated water will often cite the periodic review of the EPA's Standards on fluoride contaminant level in drinking water to portend that they apply to optimally fluoridated water.

This is completely incorrect.

This Scientific Review was done to review the standards that the EPA sets for maximum contaminant levels in drinking water. This review is completed on a regular interval.

The scope of this study ***WAS NOT*** to be a study on optimally fluoridated water. This is stated clearly on pp 20-21, starting with the last paragraph on page 20:

"The committee is aware that some readers expect this report to make a determination about whether public drinking-water supplies should be fluoridated. That expectation goes beyond the committee's charge. As noted above, the MCLG and SMCL are guidelines for areas where fluoride concentrations are naturally high."
http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11571&page=20

The 2006 NRC Report, "Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards", was conducted to review the EPA's standards for fluoride concentrations found ***NATURALLY*** occurring in water supplies. Specifically, naturally occurring in water **ABOVE 4ppm fluoride content**, not the concentration of optimally fluoridated water.
http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11571.html

This group's charge was to look at the EPA's recommendations and evaluate the levels of fluoride that the EPA considered to be the maximum concentration allowed for teeth to remain healthy.

The NRC Report's conclusions ***did not*** raise serious health concerns for community water fluoridation levels that are considered optimal for dental health. In other words, community water fluoridation at the previous recommendations of 0.7-1.2ppm, and new recommendation of 0.7ppm, did not reveal any health concerns in their conclusions. At levels which exceeded 4ppm, health concerns were discussed and direction of future areas of studies encouraged.

"The committee did not evaluate the risks or benefits of the lower fluoride concentrations (0.7 to 1.2 mg/L) used in water fluoridation. Therefore, the committee's conclusions regarding the potential for adverse effects from fluoride at 2 to 4 mg/L in drinking water do not apply at the lower water fluoride levels commonly experienced by most U.S. citizens."
http://dels.nas.edu/resources/static-assets/materials-based-on-reports/reports-in-brief/fluoride_brief_final.pdf

CANCER CLAIMS:

The opposition to fluoridation likes to claim that optimally fluoridated water causes osteosarcoma, based on the research by Bassin and others. Her results were based on a subset of patients from a 15 year ongoing research project at Harvard University. Her results were published in 2006 for her doctoral dissertation work. The full study results were completed and published in 2011. The conclusions of the full study did not support her partial study findings.

In addition, other studies which have looked at fluoride in the water, whether naturally occurring or through community water fluoridation, have not shown any association between fluoride and osteosarcoma.

1. "Age-specific fluoride exposure in drinking water and osteosarcoma" (United States), *Bassin, Elise B., et al, Cancer Causes Control (2006) 17:421–428*
   http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16596294

   Bassin reported some age specific relationships between fluoride and osteosarcoma. However, the authors themselves raised a flag of caution in their final paragraph with the note that they are aware of additional findings from other incident cases that appear not to replicate the findings from the cases presented in their paper.

   Bassin's study research article was based on a ***subset*** of patients in a 15 year ongoing study of fluoride and osteosarcoma being conducted at Harvard. When the study was completed, her results ***were not*** confirmed by the final results of the complete set of data.

   Conclusions of completed study:
   "No significant association between bone fluoride levels and osteosarcoma risk was detected in our case-control study, based on controls with other tumor diagnoses."
   Kim, F.M., et al, J Dent Res. 2011 October; 90(10): 1171–1176
   http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3173011/

2. "Recently, researchers examined the possible relationship between fluoride exposure and osteosarcoma in a new way: they measured fluoride concentration in samples of normal bone that were adjacent to a person's tumor. Because fluoride naturally accumulates in bone, this method provides a more accurate measure of cumulative fluoride exposure than relying on the memory of study participants or municipal water treatment records. The analysis showed no difference in bone fluoride levels between people with osteosarcoma and people in a control group who had other malignant bone tumors (7)."

   National Cancer Institute, at the National Institutes of Health, Fluoridated Water, Fact Sheet, Feb 02, 2012
   http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/fluoridated-water

3. The latest study findings from Great Britain (2014) are the results from a 25 year study which evaluated fluoride in drinking water. It once again reaffirmed that fluoride in water, either naturally high levels or at levels added through fluoridation, ***does not*** lead to greater risk of osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma:

   "CONCLUSIONS: The findings from this study provide no evidence that higher levels of fluoride (whether natural or artificial) in drinking water in GB lead to greater risk of either osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma."

   "Is fluoride a risk factor for bone cancer? Small area analysis of osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma diagnosed among 0-49-year-olds in Great Britain, 1980-2005" *Blakey, K, et al., Int J Epidemiol. 2014 Jan 14*

   http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24425828

THYROID CLAIMS:

The opposition to water fluoridation states that fluoride causes Thyroid Issues. This claim has not been borne out by credible scientific research or reviews.

In a review by the **British Fluoridation Society** (2006), they concluded that:

The available medical and scientific evidence suggests an absence of an association between water fluoridation and thyroid disorders.

Many major reviews of the relevant scientific literature around the world support this conclusion. Of particular importance are:

- An exhaustive review conducted in 1976 by an expert scientific committee of the Royal College of Physicians of England;
- A systematic review in 2000 by the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination at the University of York; and,
- A 2002 review by an international group of experts for the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), under the joint sponsorship of the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

None has found any credible evidence of an association between water fluoridation and any disorder of the thyroid.

http://www.bfsweb.org/facts/sof_effects/statementofflo.htm

Note:
An additional reference can be provided from communication between Dr. Janet Silverstein at the University of Florida, Department of Pediatric Endocrinology, which further states no causal relationship between CWF and Thyroid problems. Dr. Silverstein is one of the top Pediatric Endocrinologists in the U.S.

Allergy Claims made against fluoride in water at 1.0ppm

Antifluoridationist's Claim: Some people are allergic to the fluoride in CWF

No credible scientific evidence exists to support allergic reactions to fluoride in CWF.

1. "There is no evidence of any deleterious effect on specific immunity following fluoridation nor any confirmed reports of allergic reactions."
   Challombe, SJ, Community Dent Health. 1996 Sep; 13 Suppl 2:69-71
   http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8897755

2. "As a result of this review, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Allergy have adopted unanimously the following statement:

   "There is no evidence of allergy or intolerance to fluorides as used in the fluoridation of community water supplies."
   American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology: pdf available upon request

3. From the "Ask the Expert" section of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, an expert replied to a question on allergic reaction to CWF:
   "My own opinion is reflected in the first paragraph with the "short answer" of the American Dental Association's thoughts in this regard. That is basically that there is a lack of credible evidence to incriminate fluoride in the water as causing adverse events." (2012)
   http://www.aaaai.org/ask-the-expert/Reactions-to-fluoride.aspx

PINEAL GLAND CLAIMS:

***Antifluoridationist's Claim:* A host of ills caused by the fluoride accumulation in the Pineal Gland.**

There is no medical or scientific credibility to any of their claims.

Part of the aging process is that the pineal gland accumulates calcium as we age. Just as we don't bounce as well as we did when we were teenagers, we lose our flexibility as we age, and playing a game of touch football might be a near-death experience for some, this is part of aging.

Fluoride, being a reactive halide, is attracted to calcium and goes along for the ride. The fact that fluoride is present with the calcium in the pineal gland has nothing to do with a loss of dreaming capacity or spiritual awareness.

CARDIOVASCULAR CLAIMS:

Antifluoridationist's Claim: Fluoride has been shown to cause cardiovascular disease.

They reference the study listed below to "prove" that fluoride is causing "hardening of the arteries".

This is a complete FABRICATION. This study was done to determine if active plaques could be identified by means of a sugar uptake with attached Fluoride (^{18}F) in these active plaques. The ^{18}F(fluoride) was along for the ride to be able to let the researchers find out which plaques were actively taking up more sugar than the others. The PET/CT scans would allow them to do this by tracking the ^{18}F.

The conclusion section is where one word, fluoride, was used instead of ^{18}F fluoride, as was used in the rest of the study. The antifluoridationists seized upon this opportunity to lay claim that atherosclerosis was due to fluoride.

"Conclusion: sodium [^{18}F]fluoride PET/CT might be useful in the evaluation of the atherosclerotic process in major arteries, including coronary arteries. An increased fluoride uptake in coronary arteries may be associated with an increased cardiovascular risk."

"Association of vascular fluoride uptake with vascular calcification and coronary artery disease", Li, Yuxin, et al Nuclear Medicine Communications:
January 2012 - Volume 33 - Issue 1 - p 14–20
http://journals.lww.com/nuclearmedicinecomm/Abstract/2012/01000/Association_of_vascular_fluoride_uptake_with.3.aspx

Topical and Systemic Effects of Fluorides:

Antifluoridationist's Claim: The benefits are only from topical exposure to the fluoride, and that NO benefit is gained by swallowing (systemic) it.

FACTS:

This is incorrect.

The following citations provide current evidence that systemic benefits of fluoridation remain important in decay prevention:

Abstract: *Clinical trials, animal studies, and in vitro tests demonstrate effectiveness of exposure to topical (posteruptive) fluoride in caries prevention and reduction of enamel dissolution. However, careful analyses of human epidemiologic data on caries increments, following communal water fluoridation, show unquestionably that fluoride has an important preemptive effect on caries in permanent teeth, particularly on pit and fissure surfaces. These preemptive or systemic benefits also apply to the use of fluoride supplements or fluoridated salt when used continuously during the period of tooth formation. The role of systemic fluoride in caries prevention is neither "minimal" nor "of borderline significance." On the contrary, it is a major factor in preventing pit and fissure caries, the most common site of tooth decay. Maximal caries-preventive effects of water fluoridation are achieved by exposure to optimal fluoride levels both pre- and posteruptively.*

Systemic Benefits of Fluoride and Fluoridation, *Newbrun, Journal of Public Health Dentistry, Volume 64, Issue Supplement s1, pages 35–39, September 2004*

Additional References:

Evidence-Based Clinical Recommendations on the Prescription of Dietary Fluoride Supplements for Caries Prevention, Rozier, Gary R., et al, JADA December 2010 vol. 141 no. 12 1480-1489
http://jada.ada.org/content/141/12/1480.full

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for using fluoride to prevent and control dental caries in the United States. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2001;**50**(RR-14):1–42.
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5014a1.htm

FLUORIDATION IS ON DECLINE

Antifluoridationists' Claim: the CDC reports that 225 less communities adjusted for fluoride between 2006 and 2008. About 100 US and Canadian communities rejected fluoridation since 2008.

The inference here is that fluoridation is going away. Absolutely FALSE
This is a skewing of the data to confuse the reader. There are many factors that have gone into communities discontinuing fluoridation, among which are costs to small communities in a down economy, the community has appropriate levels of fluoridation naturally under the new HHS proposed recommendations of 0.7ppm, and antifluoridationists on the governing bodies.

However, these claims give the appearance that fluoridation is decreasing in the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Facts:	Total Population	US population served by fluoridated water	% on CWS with fluoridated water
2006	299,398,484	184,028,038	69.2%
2008	304,059,724	195,545,109	72.4%
2010	308,745,538	204,283,554	73.9%
2012	313,914,040	210,655,401	74.6%

As can be seen by the above illustration, even with some communities dropping out of the ranks of communities fluoridating their water, again for a variety of reasons, the net result is that the total number of the population as well as the percent of the population on fluoridated water systems continues to increase.

INFANT FORMULA:

Anitfluoridationists' Claim: Infant Formulas are not to be mixed with fluoridated water per the CDC and ADA.

This is completely ***FALSE!***

Q&A from the CDC Website:

Can I use optimally fluoridated tap water to mix infant formula?
Yes, you can use fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. However, if your child is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance for mild dental fluorosis. To lessen this chance, parents can use low-fluoride bottled water some of the time to mix infant formula; these bottled waters are labeled as de-ionized, purified, demineralized, or distilled.
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/infant_formula.htm

The recommendations have never been to avoid, or not use, fluoridated water to reconstitute infant formulas. They have always been, and continue to be, to discuss the use fluoridated water to reconstitute infant formula with your dentist or physician. The fact remains that even in the absence of the availability to discuss this with dentists or physicians for some folks, very mild and mild fluorosis are the predominant forms of fluorosis in the U.S.

Additional Resources:

"The fluoride content of infant formulas available in 1985"
Pediatric Dentistry, March 1987, Vol. 9, No. 1, Johnson, J, Bawden, J.W.,
http://www.aapd.org/assets/1/25/Johnson-09-01.pdf

"Evidence-Based Clinical Recommendations Regarding Fluoride Intake from Reconstituted Infant Formula and Enamel Fluorosis: A Report of the American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs", Berg, Joel, et al, JADA 2011; 142(1): 79-87

(see box 2)

http://jada.ada.org/content/142/1/79.full.pdf

TOOTHPASTE:

Antifluoridationists' Claim: The warning on the back of the tube of toothpaste states "Keep out of reach of children. If more than used for brushing is accidentally swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away". This statement is an indictment of fluoride as being a toxic hazardous chemical poison.

The facts accurately quoted by the antifluoridationists stopped within the quotation marks. Everything else is conjecture and science fiction.

Facts:

No one has ever died in the United States from accidental swallowing of toothpaste. No one.

Theoretically, if a child of 40 pounds were to get their hands on 2 adult sized tubes of fluoridated toothpaste and eat both of them, then they could ingest a lethal dose of fluoride. HOWEVER, the soapy foamy product in toothpaste, along with the abrasive component, would cause them to throw up before they could ever get enough down to cause more than a gastric upset.

The back of the tube further states that Supervision is needed. What parent would allow a young child to have 2 full tubes of adult sized toothpaste available to them without paying any attention to what they were doing? Probably the same parents whose kids are ending up at the ER's now having swallowed these new packets of dishwasher detergent that are gushy and look so pretty. I'm certain one look at that container would have a similar warning on it: Watch your kids.

References:

PolitiFact examined the claims that anti-fluoride activists often make about fluoride toothpaste/warning label and found their assertions were mostly false:
http://www.politifact.com/wisconsin/statements/2012/jul/09/jim-bohl/milwaukee-alderman-says-fluoride-toothpaste-poison/

Calculating lethal dose of fluoride in toothpaste: Origin of Toothpaste Warning Label: Email from Clifford W. Whall, Jr, PhD, Director, Acceptance Program
Council on Scientific Affairs, whallc@ada.org

ADA: Fluoride Levels in OTC Products
http://www.ada.org/EPUBS/science/2012/may/page.shtml

Legal/Mass Medication/Civil Rights Violation:

Antifluoridationists often use the threat of lawsuits to intimidate the public and politicians into believing that the policy that they're setting is unlawful.

FACT:

No court of last resort has ever found fluoridation to be unlawful. The most recent case was in California in April, 2012. The court dismissed the charges against the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:
http://ia601202.us.archive.org/3/items/gov.uscourts.casd.360020/gov.uscourts.casd.360020.13.0.pdf

Antifluoridationists' Claim that Fluoride is a Unapproved Drug by FDA

"While the FDA technically hasn't had companies submit clinical trials info on fluoride supplements, it's because they have been around a long time, have been in general use for a long time, and have been accepted as efficacious for a long time—before FDA set up their clinical trials requirements for Rx drugs. Aspirin has never been approved by FDA, but it's widely used by hundreds of millions of people for several indications.

Since the FDA regulates all prescription drugs, even though they might not have gone through the modern-day clinical trials, they will require the drug companies to immediately pull them from the market if they are shown to be unsafe or if they weren't efficacious relative to the claims made by the companies."

Anti-fluoridationist's Claim:
Fluoridation Opposition is Scientific, Respectable & Growing

The antifluoridationists' state that more than 4,038 professionals (including 331 dentists and 518 MD's) urge that fluoridation be stopped citing scientific evidence that ingesting fluoride is ineffective at reducing tooth decay and has serious health risks.
http://www.fluoridealert.org/professionals-statement.aspx

This statement is misleading to the reader. The number of people stated sounds large, but in fact are only a *fraction* of the healthcare professionals in the United States:

The total number of licensed dentists in the US as of 2009 statistics was 186,084.
The total number of licensed physicians in the US as of 2010 statistics was 954,000
The sum total of this is that out of 1,140,084 licensed physicians and dentists in the US, 849 are quoted as some of the professionals opposed to fluoridation.

The number opposed is 0.074% of the total physicians and dentists in the US. It's difficult to ever get 100% of any group to agree on anything.

FDA Regulatory Authority and Water Fluoridation:

***Antifluoridationist's Claim**: The FDA, not the EPA, should be Regulating Water Additives*

The safety of the water supply falls under the regulation of the EPA, not the FDA.

Per CDC:
"FDA Regulatory Criteria for Fluoride"

"The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not regulate additives to community drinking water, because its regulatory reach concerns the safety and efficacy of food, drugs, or cosmetic-related products."
http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/factsheets/engineering/wfadditives.htm#a3

LEAD LEVELS ARE ELEVATED IN CHILDREN:

***Antifluoridationist's Claim**: Children drinking fluoridated water have elevated blood levels of Lead.*

These claims are not substantiated in credibly conducted scientific research.

Resources:

1. **"CAN FLUORIDATION AFFECT LEAD (II) IN POTABLE WATER? HEXAFLUOROSILICATE AND FLUORIDE EQUILIBRIA IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION"** *Edward T. Urbansky and Michael R. Schock, Intern. J. Environ. Studies, 2000, Vol. 57. pp. 597-637*

CONCLUSION:

Recent reports on the possible effects of water fluoridating agents, such as hexafluorosilicic acid, sodium hexafluorosilicate, and sodium fluoride are inconsistent with accepted scientific knowledge, and the authors fail to identify or account for these inconsistencies. Many of the chemical assumptions are scientifically unjustified, and alternate explanations (such as multiple routes of Pb^{II} exposure) have not been satisfactorily addressed. At present, there is no evidence to suggest that the common practice of fluoridating drinking water has any untoward health impacts via effects on lead (II) when done properly under established guidelines so as to maintain total water quality. Our conclusion supports both EPA and PHS/CDC policies on water fluoridation.

2. **"Blood Lead Concentrations in Children and Method of Water Fluoridation, United States, 1988–1994"**, *Macek M, Matte T, Sinks T, Malvitz D. Environmental Health Perspectives 2006; 114:130–134.*
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1332668/

Summarized Abstract:

"Some have hypothesized that community water containing sodium silicofluoride and hydrofluosilicic acid may increase blood lead concentrations (BLCs) in children by leaching of lead from water conduits and increasing absorption of lead from water. This analysis aimed to evaluate the relationship between method of water fluoridation and BLCs in children. BLC data was used (n = 9,477) from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1988–1994) for children aged 1–16 years and merged with water fluoridation data from the 1992 Fluoridation Census. The main outcome measure was geometric mean BLC. Covariates included age, sex, race/ethnicity, poverty status, urban dwelling status, and length of time living in residence.

Geometric mean BLCs for each water fluoridation method were 2.40 μg/dL (sodium silicofluoride), 2.34 μg/dL (hydrofluosilicic acid), 1.78 μg/dL (sodium fluoride), 2.24 μg/

dL (natural fluoride and no fluoride), and 2.14 μg/dL (unknown/mixed status). In multiple linear and logistic regression, there was a statistical interaction between water fluoridation method and year in which dwelling of residence was built. Controlling for covariates, water fluoridation method was significant only in the models that included dwellings built before 1946 and dwellings of unknown age. Across stratum-specific models for dwellings of known age, neither hydrofluosilicic acid nor sodium silicofluoride were associated with higher geometric mean BLCs or prevalence values.

Given these findings, our analyses, while not definitive, do not support concerns that silicofluorides in community water systems cause higher BLCs in children. Current evidence does not provide a basis for changing water fluoridation practices, which have a clear public health benefit."

97% of Europe Does Not Fluoridate their Water

Antifluoridationist's Claim: 97% of Europe doesn't fluoridate-Illegal

Follows is a communication which I received this month from my colleagues at the *British Fluoridation Society*. In my communication, I asked for a detailed explanation of the claim that those opposed to water fluoridation state. As you will see, there are various reasons that water fluoridation is or is not in place. None of them have anything to do with legal claims as made by the opposition to water fluoridation. ***It is not illegal to fluoridate the water in Europe.***

Here is their official reply:

British Fluoridation Society Briefing

Fluoridation in Europe:

EU countries with existing water fluoridation schemes

There are three European Union countries with water fluoridation schemes currently in operation:

* Spain (serving 4.25 million people);
* the Irish Republic (serving 3.25 million people); and
* the UK (serving 6 million people).

In total, therefore, EU-wide coverage of water fluoridation extends to around 13.5 million people – equivalent to the combined municipal populations of Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Phoenix, Philadelphia and San Antonio.

Spain

Spanish cities benefiting from fluoridation range from Seville and Cordoba in the south (Andalusia) to Bilbao and San Sebastian in the north (Basque Country) and Girona in the north east (Catalonia).

Ireland

In the Irish Republic, all public water supplies are fluoridated, including those in Dublin, Cork, Galway and Limerick.

United Kingdom

Water fluoridation schemes in England cover most of the West Midlands region, as well as parts of the East Midlands, Humberside, Cumbria, Cheshire, Bedfordshire and the North East.

Major cities and towns in England that are supplied with fluoridated water include Birmingham, Coventry, Solihull, Dudley, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Tipton, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Leamington Spa, Warwick, Rugby, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Lichfield, Tamworth, Cannock, Burton on Trent, Bedford, Crewe, Mansfield, Worksop, Lincoln, Scunthorpe, Workington, Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead.

Natural fluoridation

Around 4 million EU citizens are supplied with naturally fluoridated water at the optimum level for dental health in Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Malta, Sweden and the UK.

Decisions on fluoridation up to individual EU Member States

Within the European Union it is up to individual Member States to decide whether or not to introduce water fluoridation. No EU country has 'banned' fluoridation. However, some countries have not enacted the necessary enabling legislation; some have relatively low levels of dental caries, making fluoridation a potentially less cost-effective proposition; and some have opted instead for fluoridation of domestic salt and salt used in catering. Political upheavals and economic problems in the former Eastern bloc during the early 1990s resulted in fluoridation schemes stopping in the former German Democratic Republic, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The extent of salt fluoridation

EU countries where fluoridated salt is available include France, Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic and Holland. Switzerland, a non-EU member, has widely adopted salt fluoridation – one of the reasons why the Swiss city of Basle, which used to fluoridate its water, decided a few years ago to switch to the alternative mode of fluoride delivery used in the rest of the country. Clearly, to minimise the risk of fluorosis, it is not desirable to run water fluoridation and salt fluoridation programmes in parallel.

European Platform for Oral Health cites water fluoridation as an example of good practice

At the European level there is a collaborative forum entitled the *Platform for Better Oral Health in Europe*. With the support of a number of members of the European Parliament, the Platform brings together health professionals, academics and other experts from many countries to

exchange information and ideas and make recommendations to governments and health agencies across Europe.

In 2012 the Platform published a major report entitled *The State of Oral Health in Europe* which concluded that water fluoridation represents an example of "good practice" in oral health promotion and that it is "safe, cost-effective and has a demonstrable long-term benefit to population dental health."

Describing the impact of water fluoridation, the report states: "The best available evidence suggests that fluoridation of drinking water reduces the prevalence of caries, both in terms of the proportion of children who are caries-free and by the mean change in decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT)."

The report also points to the ability of water fluoridation to reduce oral health inequalities between children from different social backgrounds. It states: "There is also evidence to suggest that water fluoridation reduces the severity of caries (as measured by DMFT) across social groups and between geographical locations (McDonagh et al, 2000). Water fluoridation is consequently one of the few interventions that directly reduces disparities in dental decay between high and low socio-economic status groups (Burt 2002, Neidell et al, 2010)."

January 2015

Reductions in Cavities in Adults:

1. *"Cavity reductions continue to occur into adulthood from access to fluoridated water. The reduction in caries previously demonstrated in children has extended to adults. The impact is a decline in the need for restorative dentistry."*

"Trends in caries among adults 18 to 45 years old", *Brown LJ, Wall TP, Lazar V., J Am Dent Assoc. 2002 Jul;133(7):827-34.*
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12148675

2. *"It was once thought that fluoridated drinking water only benefited children who consumed it from birth," explained Slade, who is John W. Stamm Distinguished Professor and director of the oral epidemiology Ph.D. program at UNC. "Now we show that fluoridated water reduces tooth decay in adults, even if they start drinking it after childhood. In public health terms, it means that more people benefit from water fluoridation than previously thought."*

"Effects of Fluoridated Drinking Water on Dental Caries in Australian Adults"
G.D. Slade, A.E. Sanders, L. Do, K. Roberts-Thomson and A.J. Spencer, J DENT RES published online 1 March 2013
http://jdr.sagepub.com/content/92/4/376

3. *"To date, no systematic reviews have found fluoride to be effective in preventing dental caries in adults. The objective of this meta-analysis was to examine the effectiveness of self- and professionally applied fluoride and water fluoridation among adults.*

The prevented fraction (reduction in cavities) *for water fluoridation was 27% (95%CI: 19%-34%). These findings suggest that fluoride prevents caries among adults of all ages."*

"Effectiveness of Fluoride in Preventing Caries in Adults"
S.O. Griffin, E. Regnier,P.M. Griffin, and V. Huntley, J Dent Res 86(5):410-415, 2007
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17452559

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

I advocate for the health and protection of children's rights everywhere, especially in the area of fluoridation challenges.

I have been involved in fluoridation challenges in numerous communities throughout Florida and the United States. When the authorities that oversee fluoridation decisions are presented with the credible, scientific, peer reviewed and published data which supports the safety, effectiveness, and cost savings of optimally fluoridated water, they make the prudent decision to start, continue, or resume fluoridation for their communities. They understand that the science which overwhelmingly supports fluoridation is crystal clear. Failure to provide community water fluoridation results in irreparable harm to their families, both children and adults. Moreover, spending a communities time and efforts to review a Public Health Policy that continues to be supported by ongoing research is not only a waste of time for local communities, it is a waste of valuable resources which could best be spent on solving local issues.

When community leaders are faced with challenges to any medical, dental, or public health measure, they turn to the experts which have studied these issues and render their recommendations based on the best available research. They no more depend those without credible expertise who email them, or voice opposition to, the construction design of a nuclear power plant, bridge, hospital, road when faced with these decisions to make. They do not put out to referendum any of these issues to ask the public to decide if our credible experts are to be trusted. And why would they? To do so only passes the buck back to residents to be the fall guy if an issue has the potential to be unpopular. This is not how our government in the United States was set up. Failure of our officials to lead and make the tough decisions is the difference between an organized society and one in chaos. We chose to live in an organized society where all can be heard, but decisions are reached by our elected officials for the benefit of the greater good. Public Health Policy is made for the protection of an entire community. It cannot be tailored to the desires or opinions of the few who may oppose it.

You are the elected officials that were elected to make these informed decisions for your constituents. Make the prudent, scientifically valid, and credibly researched decision by voting to proceed with fluoridation of Putnam County's water. I urge you to continue to rely on the experts that we all trust, and to put this issue to rest here and now. Your residents all depend on your leadership for their health, well-being, and safety. Your children and adults, especially those most in need and living in poverty, deserve to receive the health benefits of fluoridation.

Finally, make no mistake. The folks speaking against fluoridation are here to make a national statement. They desperately want to have a community, no matter how large or small, fall prey to their tactics. They will use their "win" to build perceived credibility in their science-fiction claims and momentum in other communities. They did it in my home county of Pinellas and were successful in having it cut off to 700,000 residents. We fought for a year to have it returned and were successful, only after 2 incumbent county commissioners were replaced by the voters. Please do not allow these folks to create a similar "win" in Putnam County by having you vote to block your startup of community water fluoridation. After all, who *really* wins when the health of your community is jeopardized by a few who oppose fluoridation? No one. Including those that oppose it.

Johnny Johnson, Jr., D.M.D., M.S.
Pediatric Dentist
Diplomate, American Board of Pediatric Dentist
Palm Harbor, Pinellas County, Florida

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

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www.aap.org

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February 19, 2015

Betsy Driggers, City Clerk
City of Palatka
201 N. 2nd St.
Palatka, FL 32177

Dear Ms. Driggers,

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) is a professional organization of 60,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical sub-specialists, and pediatric surgical sub-specialists dedicated to the health, safety, and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. The AAP echoes the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Dental Association (ADA) in stating that community water fluoridation is safe, effective, and protective of unnecessary dental disease, a costly and painful condition.

The AAP is particularly concerned with the high rates of early childhood caries (tooth decay) in the United States and the detrimental effects this disease can have on children. Dental caries, although largely preventable, is the most common chronic childhood disease, 5 times more common than asthma. Dental caries can lead to severe health problems, including serious infection, debilitating pain, dietary and speech problems, and in rare cases, even death. Therefore, the AAP supports community water fluoridation as a way to help protect children's teeth. Several AAP policies and guidelines speak to the benefit of community water fluoridation. For example:

- Regular and frequent exposure to small amounts of fluoride is the best way to protect the teeth against caries. This exposure can be readily accomplished through drinking water that has been optimally fluoridated and brushing with fluoride toothpaste twice daily. [1]
- The delivery of fluoride includes community-based, professionally applied, and self-administered modalities. Water fluoridation is a community-based intervention that optimizes the level of fluoride in drinking water, resulting in preeruptive and posteruptive protection of the teeth. Water fluoridation is a cost-effective means of preventing dental caries, with the lifetime cost per person equaling less than the cost of 1 dental restoration. In short, fluoridated water is the cheapest and most effective way to deliver anticaries benefits to communities.[2]
- Water fluoridation is seen as effective and inexpensive, does not require daily adherence, and promotes equity, because it benefits everyone regardless of socioeconomic status.[3]

The AAP continues its mission to ensure the health and well-being of all children, and, to this end, supports local and state efforts to ensure children have access to safe, optimally fluoridated water. Thank you for the opportunity to provide this statement. If you require more information, please email the AAP at oralhealth@aap.org.

Sincerely,

Sandra G. Hassink, MD, FAAP

Sandra G. Hassink, MD, FAAP
President

SGH/lb

[1] Bright Futures Guidelines for the Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents, 3rd Edition. 2008.
[2] Preventive Oral Health Intervention for Pediatricians. *Pediatrics*. 2008;122:1387–1394.
[3] Early Childhood Caries in Indigenous Communities. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(6):1190-1198.

Fluoridation Presentation February 26, 2015

Janet Pettit

Introduction

Good evening.

My name is Janet Pettit, I live at 418 Emmett St., Palatka.
I'm a Floridian by birth as were both my parents. My father was born here in Palatka and I've returned to my home state to settle in Palatka having bought back my father's old family home.
I'm a former teacher, a mother , grandmother and former Peace Corps Volunteer in Liberia West Africa. I love children and want the best for all children as I believe the proponents of fluoridation also do but we disagree profoundly and I'm here to present my reasons for opposing fluoridation.

I should like to start by saying that in teaching mostly teenagers in Liberia I never saw a child with a filling or missing teeth. They had no fluoride and fluoride is unnecessary to have perfect teeth, as these children showed with their white, perfect teeth..

Presentation

What Dr. Johnson and I agree on is that tooth decay is rampant in our cities and towns and something needs to be done to stop the suffering. If I thought fluoridation would help stop tooth decay I would be fighting on his side. It's not safe to drink fluoride and it does not stop tooth decay. The FDA admits that the government has no studies that show fluorides are safe to drink nor that they stop tooth decay.

I want to explain to you one of my most compelling reasons to oppose it.

This is my grandson, Max Pettit. He's now 11. (show picture)

He was born with a serious genetic disease called von Recklinhaus' disease or neurofibromatosis type 1. As he matures, small disfiguring, benign tumors may appear all over his body. They can be minor or major, painful or not, perhaps becoming cancerous or growing on his spine or in his eyes or anywhere. They could be hardly noticed or terribly disfiguring. Here's a sufferer. (show picture of NF1)

When Max was born the internet stated at the time that the incidence of this disease was 1 in 300,000 births. A few years later it quoted the incidence as 1 in 20,000 births and as this paper is being written the incidence is stated on the internet as 1 in 3,000 - 4,000 births. Perhaps this is a mistake in estimation but a doctor we have spoken to said that the ratio seemed to be decreasing. I think this is significant because several other pertinent diseases are also increasing among children: diabetes, hypothyroidism,

allergies and bone problems such as Osgood/Schlatters and osteosarcoma. These diseases are associated with fluoride poisoning.

When Max's baby teeth erupted they were black with dental fluorosis and by age 6 they were crumbling and my son and his wife borrowed $8,000 to have them all temporarily capped. Incidentally, another of my 7 grandchildren, Joe, also a first born, like Max, also had his teeth erupt stained dark with dental fluorosis. Fortunately, now as an adult Joe's permanent teeth erupted unaffected but Max's permanent teeth are also erupting with some permanent staining. Like his fluorosis was this von Recklinhaus' disease also caused by fluoride? I'll tell you why I believe it was and tell you why this must not happen to some other child in Palatka or anywhere.

This genetic disease is unknown on either side of the family., it was an apparent random mutation. New internet information says that **why** these characteristic tumors occur is unknown. Mutations that result keep the genes from making normal proteins that control cell production. Without the normal function of these proteins, cells multiply out of control and form tumors on the nerve ends, according to the information supplied on the internet.

Fluorine is the elemental form of fluoride and because it is the most reactive element in the periodic table, it can form varying strengths of chemical attachment with almost every other element. It forms particularly strong bonds with calcium and hydrogen.

All proteins are like a string of beads and held in position by hydrogen bonding. Our DNA , that determines our makeup, is a protein and If a fluorine ion happens by it can glom on to one of the hydrogen bonding atoms and break the DNA molecule. This can result in perhaps cancer or a mutation like Max's. (show graphic DNA break)

A British study showed that Down Syndrome is 30% higher in fluoridated areas compared with non fluoridated areas. This disease almost always occurs in mothers over 35 due, it's thought, to older eggs but now young mothers are giving birth to Down Syndrome victims. This indicates a different cause and fluoride is a good prospect because of its ability to disrupt DNA.

Fluoridation. Is It Safe??

The fluoride compound used for fluoridation in over 90 % of fluoridated water is a compound combined with silicone, the element computer chips are made of. It's called hydrofluorosilicic acid. It is rated "Extremely Toxic". Sodium fluoride often used in toothpaste is rated "Very Toxic" while the common form found in nature is calcium or magnesium fluoride and rated, "Moderately Toxic".

It's been stated that all fluorides work the same so if one has been studied then it applies to the others. Not so! Fluoride's toxicity is determined by how readily it dissociates The more it ionizes, the more toxic it is. The silicofluorides , the most popular fluoridation compound, does not dissociate completely and the chemical increases the absorption of lead. A Georgia study of

violent crime comparing fluoridated and non fluoridated counties found fluoridated counties have 2 1/2 times more violent crime and cocaine use.

Sarin, the nerve gas used in war, gets its toxicity from fluoride. It could be lawfully used in fluoridation. Sifurylfluoride was used in tenting and gassing a house for termites. It was so toxic that it's been replaced but could technically be used for fluoridation.

Here's a letter from the FDA that admits they have no studies on record, as mandated for all medications that proves the fluoridation chemical, hydrofluorosilicic acid is both safe and effective. They also lack any study that the pills and other fluoridation medications once given to children were ever proven safe and effective.

Fluoride has been called "the protected medicine." It defies the rule of pharmacology that medications should be individually prescribed and consumers must give their consent to ingest them. It defies federal law that mandates every medication must be proven safe and effective.

Fluoridation proponents claim that you can't say that fluorides haven't been tested since they've been in use for 70 years. Dr. Phillip Sutton, prominent fluoride researcher in Australia examined all the research claimed by proponents of fluoridation to prove it was safe and effective. His study was entitled, *The Greatest Fraud.* He found no study on fluoridation to be scientifically valid

The Cancer and Other Health Issue Connections

Dr. Dean Burke, PhD, the Chief Chemist Emeritus, the National Cancer Institute stated that more than 50,000 Americans are dying of cancer each year caused by fluoridation of water. He stated: "In point of fact, fluoride causes more human cancer death, and causes it faster, than any other chemical."

Dr. Burke and the biochemist, Dr. John Yiamouyiannis, PhD. Decided to do an epidemiology study to see if there was evidence that cancer increases after fluoridation begins. (show chart) They selected 20 cities with similar cancer rates between 1940 and 1950, before fluoridation began. This is their result

After fluoridation the fluoridated cities began to diverge from the non fluoridated ones which began to level off. The data were obtained from government records.

Opponents

Professor Dr. Albert Schatz, PhD. Nobel Prize winner for discovering the antibiotic,streptomycin ,stated that ":Fluoridation is the greatest fraud that has ever been perpetrated because it has been perpetrated on more people than any other fraud."

Fourteen other Nobel Prize winners in medicine and chemistry have expressed opposition to fluoridation. The Pasteur Institute in France recommended against fluoridation as did the Nobel Institute in Norway. Europe is 98% fluoridation free.

Does Fluoridation work? NO!

The NIH designed a study that examined 39,000 children in 84 different communities that were either fluoridated, partly fluoridated or non fluoridated.

Although it cost taxpayers millions of dollars they refused to publish the results.they didn't show what they thought they would show....

Dr. John Yiamouyiannis, PhD. (biochemist) using the freedom of information act, requested a copy of the study which showed no difference in tooth decay among the 3 areas.
(show study chart)

A 1997study at the University of Arizona showed that (quote) "the more fluoride a child drinks, the more cavities appear in the teeth."

Virtually every large city in the U.S. is fluoridated but the tooth decay is at epidemic levels in the inner cities. The same situation is occurring on Native American reservations, all of which are fluoridated.

Dr. John Colqhoun, DDS, PhD. head of the fluoridation committee in New Zealand, found the study most touted as proof of fluoridation's effectiveness was fraudulent and the NZ city with the best dental results was the least fluoridated. He defied his superior by printing the result and was fired. (show chart)

The American Chemical Society Journal did a review of fluoridation studies and found that the directors of studies that found fluoridation did not reduce tooth decay were forbidden to publish their results in the U.S.

In British Columbia, Canada only 11% of this province fluoridates their water as opposed to 40 to 70% in other Canadian provinces, yet British Columbia has the lowest rate of tooth decay in Canada.

Family economic levels are a better predictor of dental health than the level of fluoridation ingestion.

Fluoridation doesn't work! It **causes** tooth damage without benefit in stopping tooth decay. When it was started, it was the only source of fluoride. Now all processed foods, all soft drinks, juices, most beers and wines are significant sources of fluoride. Fresh produce is laced with fluoridated pesticide which require warm water and soap to remove. Consuming a bowl of cereal, a Coke and glass of orange juice exceeds the daily so-called "optimal" amount of fluoride.

Fluoride corrodes and cities have removed it because of the damage to water pipes. It removes lead solder from old house plumbing and dissolves copper pipes, It facilitates the absorption of lead from old house paint It is an unnecessary expense for cities and is dangerous for workers at water plants.

The time for fluoridation is long past ...if it ever existed.

There is a very effective way to virtually stop tooth decay which Finland is using They have reduced school children's tooth decay by 90% with xylitol gum and mints. Xylitol is a natural sweetener that stops tooth decay and even repairs cavities . I mix it with plain yogurt for tooth brushing, use the mints after meals and apply it to decayed areas for a couple weeks to repair them. It works!

If Fluoridation Doesn't Work, Why Do We Continue It?

There are 2 answers:

1) The mining companies that produce this EPA rated, "Extremely Hazardous Waste" have no practical place to store or dump it. It's not allowed to be dumped into any body of water, even the ocean and it is difficult to store because it will corrode through metal, plastic and glass and it would cost about $8,000/truck load to dispose of it in a prepared dump site compared to earning about $300 to sell the same amount to gullible cities. Selling it turns red ink into black financially. They depend on cities tricked into buying their sludge. They have convinced the ADA and the AMA that it works. Perhaps,like the Coca Cola Company, they financially support these organizations; pay dentists to promote fluoridation??
2) According to the ADA Journal, there are more dentists and they make more money in fluoridated areas than in non fluoridated ones.

Follow the money!!

If we really want to help suffering children let's find a way to provide our children with a safe, cheap, effective tooth decay preventative that really works: xylitol

This instrument prepared by:
Betsy J. Driggers
201 North 2nd Street
Palatka, FL 32177

ORDINANCE NO. 11 - 06

Entitled

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, REPEALING AND RESCINDING ORDINANCE No. 62-6, WHICH REQUIRED AND DIRECTED THE CITY WATER DEPARTMENT TO INJECT SODIUM FLOURIDE INTO THE CITY WATER SYSTEM; PROVIDING FOR THE RENUMBERING OF CHAPTER 86, ARTICLE II ACCORDINGLY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, is authorized by Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, to adopt ordinances and resolutions necessary for the exercise of its powers to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens and to prescribe fines and penalties for the violations of ordinances in accordance with law, and

WHEREAS, on July 12, 1962, the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, passed and adopted Ordinance No. 62-6 adding section a to the Municipal Code requiring and directing the Water Treatment Plant to inject Sodium Fluoride into the City water system at such times and in such amounts as the State of Florida may approve and direct; and

WHEREAS, the City of Palatka began injecting sodium fluoride into the City water system in accordance with Ordinance No. 62-6 and has continued to do so at a cost of approximately $12,000.00 per year for maintenance and operation of the System; and

WHEREAS, based upon recent studies it has been shown that the cost of fluoridating the water supply outweighs the potential benefits; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently recommended utilities that fluoridate their drinking water decrease the level of fluoridation from 1.0 parts per million gallons of water (ppm) to .08 ppm; and

WHEREAS, the City's source water has a natural fluoride content of approximately .02 ppm, which is already one quarter of the EPA recommended dosage, and other sources of fluoride such as toothpaste, processed foods and beverages are available to the public; and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida does not require the fluoridation of drinking water.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section I. That Ordinance No. 62-6, adopted by the City of Palatka City Commission on July 12, 1962, requiring and directing the Palatka Water Treatment Plant to inject Sodium Fluoride into the City Water System, is hereby rescinded, repealed and revoked in its entirety, along with all authorizations empowered by its adoption and enactment.

Section II. That Section 86-37 of the Palatka Municipal Code, entitled Fluoridation of Water Supply, be hereby deleted in its entirety, and all subsequent sections

of Chapter 86, Article II, Division I be renumbered accordingly to accommodate the removal of this section, if necessary.

Section III. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict therewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section IV. That if any section or portion of a section or subsection of this ordinance proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other section or portion of a section, subsection, or part of this ordinance.

Section V. That this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage as provided by law.

Section VI. A copy of this Ordinance shall be furnished to the Municipal Code Corporation for insertion in the Code of Ordinances for the City of Palatka, Florida.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka on second reading this 14th day of April, 2011.

CITY OF PALATKA

By: _____
Its MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

_____
City Attorney

320 North Moody Rd.
Palatka, FL 32177
Tel. (386) 329-0144
Fax (386) 329-0106

City of Palatka

R. C. Willis Water Plant

To: **Mike Czymbor, City Manager**

From: Melvin Register, Water Plant Superintendent

Date: January 6, 2015

RE: Water Fluoridation

In July 1962, The City passed an amendment to Ordinance No. 62-6 adding section 25-17 requiring and directing the Water Plant to inject Sodium Fluoride into the City Water System. The Ordinance was updated in 1981 and 1986. The wording of the ordinance stated that the water department of the city shall, in accordance with the plans and specifications as prepared by the city's engineers, copies of which are on file in the office of the city clerk, install fluoride equipment and shall inject sodium fluoride into the water system of the city at such times and in such amounts and on such basis as the state may, from time to time, approve and direct.

Water Plant personnel began fluoridation of the City water supply and continued until the fluoridation equipment failed. It is unknown exactly when the process was stopped. The City's water supply remained without fluoride until 1997 when the City received a grant from the Florida Department of Health to install new equipment and fund operation of the system for two years. After that the City assumed the cost, approximately $12,000.00 per year, of maintaining and operating the fluoride system.

More recently, there have been questions as to the health benefit provided by Drinking Water Fluoridation and its overall health effects. There have been studies that show children under the age of ten (10) receive the most benefit from fluoridation and that benefit decreases with age. There have also been studies that show fluoridation may contribute to the loss of calcium in the bones and cause the mottling of the teeth over time. The U.S. EPA recently recommended that utilities that fluoridate their drinking water decrease the level of fluoridation from 1.0 ppm to 0.8 ppm.

The level of fluoridation is determined by the average daily temperature in the area of the treatment facility. This is because fluoride is cumulative in the body. The theory is that people in warmer areas will drink more water, therefore you don't need to fluoridate at a higher level for people to get the appropriate fluoride dosage. Conversely, water in cooler areas would need to be dosed at a higher level because people drink less water in cooler climates.

The source water that the City uses has a natural fluoride content of approximately 0.15 to 0.2 ppm, which is already one quarter of the recommended dosage. There are other sources of fluoride as well (i.e. toothpaste, processed foods and beverages).

Over the years, we received numerous inquiries about fluoridation and the effects that it can have on the body. People expressed concern over the necessity for fluoridation, whether the benefits outweigh the risks, and especially for more elderly consumers, about the effects it is having on their health. Also, there was public concern over whether it was the right of the government to require the addition of chemicals to the water supply that are not necessary for water treatment. Many see it as medication without consent.

In light of these concerns and in view of the fact that the State of Florida does not require the fluoridation of drinking water, the City Commission voted to adopted a new ordinance which repealed the original Fluoridation Ordinance.

There are organizations that promote water fluoridation and government agencies that provide funding as I described earlier. Since the City has already benefitted from this program, I don't know if we would qualify for any further funding.

320 North Moody Rd.
Palatka, FL 32177
Tel. (386) 329-0144
Fax (386) 329-0106

City of Palatka

R. C. Willis Water Plant

To: **Betsy Driggers, City Clerk**

From: Melvin Register, Water Plant Superintendent

Date: February 28, 2011

RE: Water Fluoridation Ordinance

In July 1962, The City passed an amendment to Ordinance No. 62-6 adding section 25-17 requiring and directing the Water Plant to inject Sodium Fluoride into the City Water System. The Ordinance was updated in 1981 and 1986. It is currently written as Chapter 86 Article II Division I Section 86-37of the Municipal Code of the City of Palatka. The wording of the ordinance states that the water department of the city shall, in accordance with the plans and specifications as prepared by the city's engineers, copies of which are on file in the office of the city clerk, install fluoride equipment and shall inject sodium fluoride into the water system of the city at such times and in such amounts and on such basis as the state may, from time to time, approve and direct.

Water Plant personnel began fluoridation of the City water supply and continued until the fluoridation equipment failed. It is unknown exactly when the process was stopped. The City's water supply remained without fluoride until 1997 when the City received a grant from the Florida Department of Health to install new equipment and fund operation of the system for two years. After that the City assumed the cost, approximately $12,000.00 per year, of maintaining and operating the fluoride system.

More recently, there have been questions as to the health benefit provided by Drinking Water Fluoridation and its overall health effects. There have been studies that show children under the age of ten (10) receive the most benefit from fluoridation and that benefit decreases with age. There have also been studies that show fluoridation may contribute to the loss of calcium in the bones and cause the mottling of the teeth over time. The U.S. EPA recently recommended that utilities that fluoridate their drinking water decrease the level of fluoridation from 1.0 ppm to 0.8 ppm.

The level of fluoridation is determined by the average daily temperature in the area of the treatment facility. This is because fluoride is cumulative in the body. The theory is that people in warmer areas will drink more water, therefore you don't need to fluoridate at a higher level for people to get the appropriate fluoride dosage. Conversely, water in cooler areas would need to be dosed at a higher level because people drink less water in cooler climates.

Over the last several years, I have received numerous inquiries about fluoridation and the effects that it can have on the body. People have expressed concern over the necessity for fluoridation, whether the benefits outweigh the risks, and especially for more elderly consumers, about the effects it is having on their health.

The source water that the City uses has a natural fluoride content of approximately 0.2 ppm, which is already one quarter of the recommended dosage. There are other sources of fluoride as well (i.e. toothpaste, processed foods and beverages). Because of this, I believe that the City should seriously reconsider the addition of fluoride to the drinking water.

In light of these concerns and in view of the fact that the State of Florida does not require the fluoridation of drinking water, I would like to propose that the City Commission adopt an ordinance that would repeal the current ordinance which requires the Water Treatment Plant to fluoridate the drinking water.

VERNON MYERS
MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

MARY LAWSON BROWN
VICE MAYOR - COMMISSIONER

ALLEGRA KITCHENS
COMMISSIONER

PHIL LEARY
COMMISSIONER

JAMES NORWOOD, JR.
COMMISSIONER

CITY OF PALATKA
FLORIDA

ELWIN C. "WOODY" BOYNTON, JR.
CITY MANAGER

BETSY JORDAN DRIGGERS
CITY CLERK

MATTHEW D. REYNOLDS
FINANCE DIRECTOR

GARY S. GETCHELL
CHIEF OF POLICE

MICHAEL LAMBERT
CHIEF FIRE DEPT

DONALD E. HOLMES
CITY ATTORNEY

Regular meeting 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month at 6:00 p.m.

April 19, 2011

Ben Piltz
Florida D.E.P.
Potable Water Section
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B200
Jacksonville, FL 32256

RE: Water Fluoridation

Dear Ben,

Please find enclosed a copy of City of Palatka Ordinance No. 11-06 which rescinds and repeals a previous ordinance requiring the Palatka Water Treatment System to add fluoride to its public water supply. Although it has been some time since we have actually added fluoride, this ordinance serves as notice that the City of Palatka will no longer be participating in the Florida Department of Health Public Health Dental Program. Consequently we will no longer file Monthly Operating Reports to the Department of Health.

If you have comments or questions, please contact me at (386) 329-0144 or by email mregister@palatka-fl.gov .

Best regards,

Melvin L. Register Jr.
Superintendent
R.C. Willis Water Plant

cc: Sean Isaac, Florida DOH
David Flowers, Putnam County Health Dept.

201 N. 2ND STREET • PALATKA, FLORIDA 32177
www.palatka-fl.gov
PHONE: (386) 329-0100
FAX: (386) 329-0106

Agenda Item

6

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
RESOLUTION authorizing the issuance of Special Events Permit No. 15-10 for the 2015 Blue Crab Festival; setting forth provisions of the permit, granting permission to serve/consume alcohol on public right-of-way, exceed allowable noise levels, authorizing the closure of certain streets to vehicular traffic during the Festival events, and setting permit fees - Adopt.

SUMMARY:
Blue Crab Festival, Inc. has made application for a Class A Special Events Permit for the 2015 Blue Crab Festival scheduled for May 22 - 25, 2015. The Special Events Committee has met with the Organizers. The resolution setting forth the parameters of the Permit and estimated fees follows this Summary Page.

Also attached is a memorandum from Charles Rudd, Main Street Manager, concerning Blue Crab Festival Permit Fee Options and a proposed Cooperative Agreement between City of Palatka and Blue Crab Festival Committee, for discussion and action prior to the adoption of the Resolution.

The 2015 permit includes the following provisions:

1. Grant permission to serve and consume alcohol on the public rights-of-way including Memorial Parkway; St. Johns Avenue from Riverfront Park to 5th Street; N. & S. 2nd Street from Reid Street to Short Laurel Street; N. & S. 3rd Street from Reid Street to Oak Street; N. & S. 4th Street from Reid Street to Oak Street; N. & S. 5th Street from Reid Street to Oak Street; 6th Street from Reid Street to Oak Street and including all of the Riverfront Park. The time frames will coincide with the time frames for exceeding allowable noise levels. Applicant to provide clear signage and barriers for alcoholic beverages consumption area.
2. Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels on Friday, May 22, 2015 from 5:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. (midnight); Saturday, May 23, 2015 from 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 a.m. (midnight); Sunday May 24, 2015 from 1:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. (midnight); and Monday, May 25, 2015 from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.
3. Grant permission to close streets for parking and vehicular traffic: St. Johns Avenue from Memorial Parkway to 6th Street; N. & S 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Streets from Oak Street to Reid Street; N. & S. 2nd Street between Reid Street and Short Laurel Street; and all of Memorial Parkway during festival hours.
4. Authorize the closure of the Riverfront Park boat ramp from 5:00 p.m. 5/22/15 through 5:00 p.m. 5/25/15.

Estimated Festival Permit fee: $13,152 ($7,199 for police security fees; $ 1,200 for Festival Permit fee (Class A special events permit of $300 for four days); $ 675 for garbage containers; $ 1,794 for fire personnel; $ 184 for building inspector; $ 996 for electrical personnel; and $ 1,104 for public works personnel. Applicant agrees to pay actual Landfill Tipping Fees. Applicant agrees to pay City of Palatka for actual FP&L electrical charges.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Discuss and take action on the proposed fee options in connection with the proposed Cooperative Agreement with Blue Crab, and Adopt the resolution authorizing the issuance of Special Events Permit No. 15-10 for the 2015 Blue Crab Festival; setting forth terms and conditions of the Permit and setting forth preliminary fees.

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 – 11 - ____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, GRANTING A SPECIAL EVENTS PERMIT TO THE BLUE CRAB FESTIVAL, INC. FOR THE 2015 BLUE CRAB FESTIVAL; SETTING THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT; ALLOWING THE CLOSURE OF CERTAIN STREETS TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC DURING FESTIVAL EVENTS; AND SETTING PERMIT FEES

WHEREAS, The Blue Crab Festival is an established event held in Downtown Palatka annually during Memorial Day Weekend; and

WHEREAS, The Blue Crab Festival Inc., has made application to the City of Palatka for a special events permit for the 2015 Blue Crab Festival,

WHEREAS, The City of Palatka Staff have met with Festival organizers and all parties have reached an agreement as to the provisions of the Special Events Permit; and

WHEREAS, the Palatka City Commission finds that the approval of the Special Events Permit, as stipulated and described herein, is in the best interest of the event organizers, the City of Palatka and its citizens; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section 1: That Special Events Permit No. 15-10 for the 2015 Blue Crab Festival is hereby granted to Blue Crab Festival, Inc. with the following provisions and stipulations:

a. Grant permission to exceed allowable noise levels on dates & times:

May 22	5:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. (midnight)
May 23	10:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. (midnight)
May 24	1:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. (midnight)
May 25	10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

b. Grant permission to serve and consume alcohol on the public rights-of-way including Memorial Parkway; St Johns Avenue from Riverfront Park to 5th Street; N. & S. 2nd Streets from Reid Street to Short Laurel Street; N. & S. 3rd Streets from Reid Street to Oak Street; N. & S. 4th Streets from Reid Street to Oak Street; N. & S. 5th Streets from Reid Street to Oak Street; and including all of the Riverfront Park. The timeframes will coincide with the timeframes for exceeding allowable noise levels. Applicant to provide clear signage and barriers for beverage consumption area.

c. Grant permission to close for parking and vehicular traffic St. Johns Avenue from Memorial Parkway to 8th Street; N. & S. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Streets from Oak Street to Reid Street; N. & S. 2nd Street between Reid Street and Short Laurel; and all of Memorial Parkway during festival hours.

d. Authorize closure of Riverfront Park boat ramp from 5:00 pm. 5/22/15 thru 5:00 p.m. 5/25/15.

e. **Estimated Festival Permit fee: $13,152** ($7,199 for police security fees; $1,200 for Festival Permit Fee (Class A special events permit of $300 for four days); $675 for garbage containers; $1794 for fire personnel; $184 for building inspector; $996 for electrical personnel; $1,104 for public works personnel; Applicant pays actual landfill tipping fees. Applicant agrees to pay City of Palatka for the actual FP&L electrical charges.

Section 3: That the total advance and estimated Permit Fees for 2015 shall be $13,152.00

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, this 26th day of February, 2015.

CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA

By: _____
Its Mayor

Palatka MAIN STREET

REVITALIZATION-IT'S OUR NATURE

TO: Mayor Hill and Palatka City Commission

FROM: Charles Rudd, Main Street Manager

DATE: 2/19/2015

RE: Blue Crab Festival Special Event Application and Agreement

This will be the 27th year of the Blue Crab Festival. The City has supported the event as a silent partner for many years. This has included not only in-kind donations totaling thousands of dollars each year in labor, rent and equipment, but also directly paying festival bills in 2009 and 2010 of over $80,000 to keep the festival afloat. After the 2013 festival, the festival organization found itself with a little over $1,000 in the bank and $6,000 in unpaid bills. 2014 saw a change in leadership and approach to planning the event. For the first time, the event was managed with full partnership, participation and transparency with the City staff. The City Manager was aware of and was afforded a vote on all budgetary matters as well as all decisions on the planning, setup and execution of the event. The result was that the debts were paid off and a profit of nearly $30,000 was realized. Subsequently, the festival leadership announced that the festival had achieved what it had set out to do (revitalization of the downtown) and that they were moving the festival to the fairgrounds in East Palatka. This brought to light the need for an agreement to secure this important event on our riverfront as well as to establish some measures of transparency and participation to ensure the stability of the City's investment. Palatka Main Street began to make preparations to produce a replacement festival on the riverfront but the Blue Crab Festival leadership changed its mind about moving and decided to remain on the downtown riverfront. The festival is resuming its previous approach to running the event. Consequently, I have proposed a partnership agreement with Blue Crab Festival, Inc., based on the 2014 model of running the event. As part of this agreement, a City representative will have full access to the budget, contracts, agreements, and participation in the decision making of running of the event. The City will, in turn, continue to donate the cost of the use of the inmate crews (approx.. $3,052, depending on the number of hours), the use of the storage yard behind Building and Zoning during the weekend of the event ($250, nothing comparable found, so based on 3 days at storage cost of $4/sq. ft./yr.), the rent for the private warehouse space on public property behind Building and Zoning (at $4 per sq. ft. per yr. = $3,456), 2 dedicated dumpsters/garbage trucks (market rate of $440 delivery and pickup [tipping fees are waived by the county]), and the water department 60kw/100amp generator (market rate of $525 rental and $800 delivery and pick up), all of which totals approximately $8,523. The applicant has the option to not sign the agreement and partner with the City and pay full fees. Without the City as a partner, the full fees would then be $21,675.

Option 1: Maintain past practices: Festival pays personnel costs; City donates additional services, rent and equipment; City has no agreement with festival and no oversight of investment or assurances the festival will continue or stay on the riverfront. The City still receives a full financial report at the end of the event as stipulated in the special event ordinance.

Option 2: Festival signs partnership agreement with the City to formalize the relationship and provide the City with assurances of good stewardship of its investment and that the community will have a Blue Crab Festival on the riverfront each Memorial Day. Festival gets assurances that it will continue to receive donated services, rent and equipment from the City and that it will be the organization to produce the event on the riverfront.

Option 3: Festival does not sign the agreement and pays full fees like any other applicant. City provides those services and personnel paid for by the festival and nothing more. City has no agreement with festival and no assurances the festival will continue or stay on the riverfront. The City still receives a full financial report at the end of the event as stipulated in the special event ordinance.

FESTIVAL PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this __ day of _____, 2015, by and between the, **City of Palatka,** a political subdivision of the State of Florida, whose address is 201 N. 2nd Street, Palatka, FL 32177 (hereinafter referred to as "Palatka"), and **Blue Crab Festival, Inc.,** P. O. Box 1351, Palatka, FL 32178 (hereinafter referred to as "Blue Crab"), defines the festival partnership relationship between the two as follows:

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Palatka is committed to a comprehensive approach to revitalizing and promoting its riverfront and historic downtown and has expended significant resources to that end;

WHEREAS, this approach includes festivals and Palatka has expended considerable resources on supporting and maintaining a Blue Crab Festival on the riverfront of downtown Palatka on Memorial Day weekend since 1989;

WHEREAS, Palatka desires to see the festival continue on the downtown riverfront and to have certain assurances that it will be produced on the riverfront each year, for years to come;

WHEREAS, Palatka desires have a voice in the planning and execution of the festival and a guarantee of its production on the riverfront each year;

WHEREAS, it is the desire of Blue Crab Festival, Inc., to have certain assurances that it can produce the event and will have the support of the City of Palatka and to understand the role of the local government in the festival organization;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

Section 1. City of Palatka

Palatka shall provide the permits and variances necessary to conduct the Blue Crab Festival on Memorial Day weekend all in compliance with current codes:

a) Blue Crab shall apply for a Special Events Permit by the end of September, each year. Palatka's Special Events Committee shall review the application for compliance and convene to review any modifications with Blue Crab by the end of October. The application shall be placed on the City Commission Agenda for the first regular Commission meeting in November.
b) Blue Crab shall apply for a Noise Variance and an Alcohol Variance with their Special Events Permit application. The Special Events Committee shall review these variances, discuss necessary modifications with Blue Crab and then forward them with the Special Events Application to the City Commission in November. Nothing within this agreement shall be deemed or interpreted so as to obligate Palatka to approve any permit or variance that

is not in compliance with applicable City Codes, Ordinances, or State Statutes.

c) Palatka shall provide support and assistance from the City Manager's Office, Public Works, Parks and Facilities, Police, Fire and any other departments deemed necessary to support the festival.
   i) Palatka shall assess charges to Blue Crab for all Police Services, Fire Services, and Public Works and for costs charged to Palatka by other entities. The Fees charged to Blue Crab will be approximately one - half the actual total cost incurred by Palatka
   ii) Palatka will not assess charges to Blue Crab for other services provided by Palatka, such as manpower, inmate crews, consultations and equipment that are considered "in-house." Palatka shall account for and value the services which will be provided at no cost to Blue Crab and these services shall be considered Palatka's contribution to the festival.
d) Palatka shall provide storage space, free of charge, to Blue Crab for the storage of the stage and other equipment for the festival, provided the total area of space required does not exceed 900 sq. ft.
e) Palatka shall provide, free of charge, the use of the Planning and Zoning back lot during the festival weekend for staging and storing equipment, golf carts, etc.
f) Palatka shall provide, free of charge, storage space at the City lot for the Blue Crab Security Building trailer.

Section 2. Blue Crab Festival, Inc.

Blue Crab shall afford Palatka a voice and representation in the planning and implementation of decisions regarding the festival.

a) Blue Crab shall provide a seat for the City Manager or his designee on the Board of Directors and on the Blue Crab Committee and shall include the City representative in the meetings of the Board and Committee.
b) Blue Crab shall establish a non-voting Liaison position on the Board of Directors for a member of the City Commission to ensure open communication between the festival planners and the City Commission.
c) Blue Crab shall provide the City representative ongoing access to financial data.
d) Blue Crab shall provide reports to Palatka in a timely fashion concerning the financial aspects of the festival, such as monthly income and expenses, bid results, contracts, and final budget results. The objective is full disclosure of the financial condition of the festival throughout the planning and implementation of the festival.
e) Blue Crab agrees and commits to conduct the Blue Crab Festival on the riverfront and St. Johns Avenue in downtown Palatka.

Section 3. Term

a) The term of this Agreement shall be for eighteen (18) months, beginning January 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2016. It may be renewed for successive terms of twenty four (24) months thereafter. Palatka and Blue Crab shall enter into negotiations and discussions for the purpose of renewing this agreement not later than June 1 of the year when the agreement is scheduled to expire. If Blue Crab and Palatka cannot come to an agreement for the renewal of this agreement by the end of June of each year when the agreement is scheduled to expire, then, at such time as the agreement expires in accord with its scheduled expiration date, each party shall be relieved of any future obligation to the other concerning future festivals and Palatka will be free to pursue other entities to produce the annual event which is commonly known as the "Blue Crab Festival".

Section 4. Termination

a) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere herein, Palatka may terminate this agreement for declared breach of contract or other just cause. "Breach of contract" shall be defined so as to include, but not be limited to: Blue Crab failing to include Palatka in the decision making, planning or implementation of the festival (ex. Consistently excluding City representative in Board or planning meetings); Blue Crab withholding from Palatka financial information or reports; Blue Crab conducting tangible activities consistent with an apparent plan to move the festival or an apparent plan to discontinue it (ex. Booking the fairgrounds or other venue; publishing vendor applications, contracts, agreements which reference a new site or changing the website to reference a new site). Palatka shall provide written notification of the alleged breach to Blue Crab and provide Blue Crab with the opportunity to discuss the alleged breach and resolve the issue. If there is no resolution after ~~15~~ 30 days from the date of said written notification, Palatka may terminate the agreement. If the agreement is terminated, then Palatka shall assess charges to Blue Crab for space provided, services rendered, and debt incurred from the ~~effective date of this agreement~~ conclusion of the previous Blue Crab Festival weekend through the date of termination. Palatka shall then be free to pursue other means to produce the event.

Section 5. Attorney's Fees

a) Should enforcement of the rights, responsibilities, and duties of the parties as set forth in the within agreement result in litigation between the parties, or in the event of litigation arising from this agreement, including appellate proceedings, if any, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover all court costs, including a reasonable attorney's fees from the losing party. Jurisdiction and venue for all such proceedings shall be established within Putnam County, Florida.

Section 6. General Provisions

a) The text herein shall constitute the entire agreement between the parties, and shall supersede any and all prior agreements or understandings between the parties.

b) This Agreement shall become effective commencing on the 1st day of January, 2015, or when the last of the parties has signed same, whichever is later.

If any provision, or any portion thereof, contained in this Festival Partnership Agreement is held unconstitutional, invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement, or portion thereof, shall be deemed severable, shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Palatka has caused this Agreement to be signed and executed on its behalf by its City Manager and Blue Crab has signed and executed this Agreement, both in duplicate, on the day and year first written.

THE PARTIES HAVE SET FORTH THEIR SIGNATURES BELOW AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR INTENT TO BE BOUND BY THIS AGREEMENT. EACH OF THE SIGNORS HEREBY REPRESENTS THAT HE/SHE IS AUTHORIZED TO BIND THE ENTITY ON WHOSE BEHALF HE/SHE IS SIGNING.

Witnesses:

_____

_____

Palatka

_____

By: Michael J. Czymbor
City Manager of Palatka

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF PUTNAM

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day before me, an officer duly qualified to take acknowledgments, personally appeared Michael Czymbor, who is ___ personally known to me or ___ who has produced drivers license as identification, and who, executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged before me the execution of same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal at Palatka, County of Putnam and State of Florida this ____ day of _____, 2015.

_____ *SEAL*

Notary Public
My Commission Expires:

Witnesses:

_____ _____
Blue Crab Festival, Inc.

_____

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF PUTNAM

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day before me, an officer duly qualified to take acknowledgments, personally appeared _____, who is ___ personally known to me or ___ who has produced drivers license as identification, and who, executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged before me the execution of same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal at Palatka, County of Putnam and State of Florida this ____ day of _____, 2015.

_____ *SEAL*
Notary Public
My Commission Expires:

FESTIVAL PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this __ day of _____, 2015, by and between the, **City of Palatka,** a political subdivision of the State of Florida, whose address is 201 N. 2nd Street, Palatka, FL 32177 (hereinafter referred to as "Palatka"), and **Blue Crab Festival, Inc.** P. O. Box 1351, Palatka, FL 32178 (hereinafter referred to as "Blue Crab")

Betsy Driggers

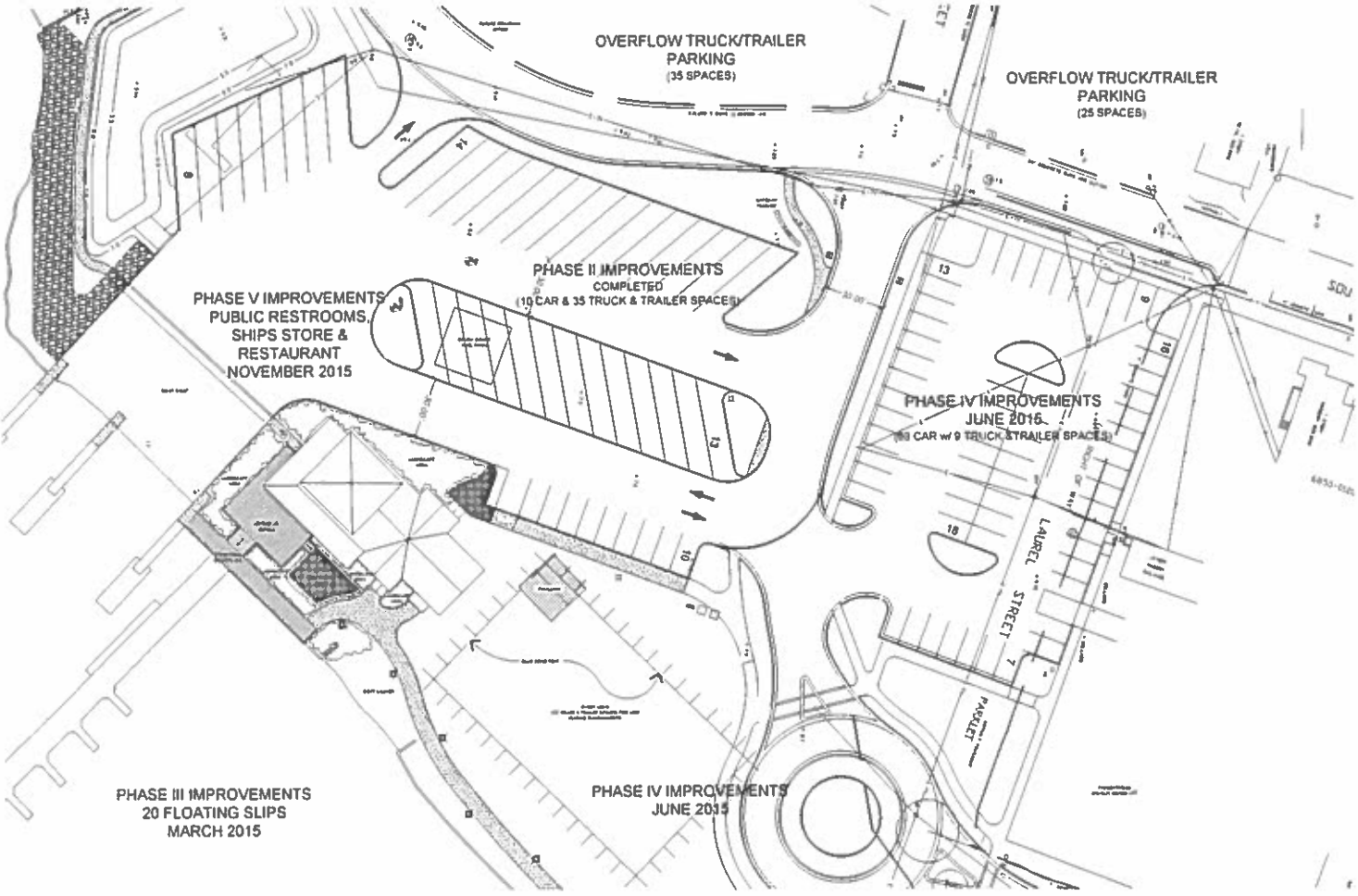
From: Jonathan Griffith
Sent: Thursday, February 19, 2015 4:52 PM
To: Betsy Driggers
Subject: Blue Crab Tent
Attachments: Blue Crab Tent Layout.pdf

Betsy:

See attached the layout that shows the layout for the entertainment tent overlapping with the pavilion. To facilitate this year's festival and future festival's the pavilion needs to be relocated to another area on the park. The cost is minimal (approx. $2,000) and can be done within the existing Riverfront Project budget.

Jonathan C. Griffith

City of Palatka
201 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177
Phone: 386.916.3163 ext 325
www.palatka-fl.gov


OVERFLOW TRUCK/TRAILER PARKING
(35 SPACES)
OVERFLOW TRUCK/TRAILER PARKING
(25 SPACES)
PHASE II IMPROVEMENTS
COMPLETED
(10 CAR & 35 TRUCK & TRAILER SPACES)
PHASE V IMPROVEMENTS
PUBLIC RESTROOMS,
SHIPS STORE &
RESTAURANT
NOVEMBER 2015
PHASE IV IMPROVEMENTS
JUNE 2015
(93 CAR w/ 9 TRUCK & TRAILER SPACES)
LAUREL STREET
PARKLET
PHASE III IMPROVEMENTS
20 FLOATING SLIPS
MARCH 2015
PHASE IV IMPROVEMENTS
JUNE 2015

APPLICATION # D-10

(circle one below)

CLASS A PERMIT – Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS B PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 60 days prior to event
CLASS C PERMIT - Filing Deadline: 30 days prior to event

RECEIVED

CITY OF PALATKA
APPLICATION FOR USE OF PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS,
RIVERFRONT PARK AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT/ORGANIZER
   a. Blue Crab Festival Inc.
   b. CONTACT PERSON Renee' Vaughn TELEPHONE 386-546-1127
   c. P.O. Box 1351 Palatka, FL 32178 FAX # _____
2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION SPONSORING THE ACTIVITY. IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE
   _____
   a. CONTACT PERSON _____ TELEPHONE _____
   b. _____ FAX # _____
3. DESCRIPTION AND/OR NAME OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY Blue Crab Festival
4. DATE & HOURS OF DESIRED USE: Fri. 5/22 5pm-12am, Sat. 5/23 10am-12am, Sun. 5/24 10am-12am, Mon. 5/25 10am-5pm
5. PORTION FOR WHICH PERMISSION IS DESIRED (City Dock, Amphitheater, Gazebo, etc.)
   Entire riverfront, St. Johns Ave from Memorial to 8th
6. ROAD CLOSURES: 1st St., Memorial Drive, 2nd St., St. Johns Ave. to 8th St.
7. REQUEST FOR NOISE VARIANCE(Dates and Times): 5/22 5pm-12am, 5/23 10am-12am, Sun. 5/24 1pm-12am 5/25 10am-5pm
8. REQUEST FOR ALCOHOL VARIANCE(Dates,Times,Location): 5/22-5pm-12am, 5/23 10am-12am 5/24 1pm-12am, 5/25 10am-5pm
9. ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED ATTENDANCE 100,000
10. NUMBER AND TYPE OF AUXILIARY VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT _____
    _____
11. ARTICLE IV SPECIAL EVENT ORDINANCE: FEES
    a. CLASS A: X **$300.00- 1,001 to 80,000 in attendance per day**
    b. CLASS B: ___ **$100.00 per day Up to 1,000 persons per day**
    c. CLASS C: ___ **$50.00 per day** (Limited impact on traffic, parking etc.) Events such as Weddings, Fishing tournaments with less than 40 boats. Etc.
    d. Any private entity/business(es) who are holding a function on private property that impacts neighboring businesses/residents within the City limits and, impacts City services will be assessed a fee amount accordingly. (7% Sales Tax)

Applications will not be processed and events dates cannot be secured without accompanying application fee.

12. OTHER COSTS: Fees will be determined at the pre-assessment meeting with the organizers and the City Department Heads.
13. Arrangements for police services are **REQUIRED** for fishing tournaments with 70 boats or more. Fishing Tournaments and other large event organizers are required to arrange for auxiliary vehicle/trailer parking per accompanying guidelines.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS FORM IS INTENDED FOR RESERVATION PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE PERMISSION FOR USES DISALLOWED UNDER PALATKA'S MUNICIPAL CODE. PERMISSION GRANTED FOR USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY COVERS MUNICIPAL PARK AREAS AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. IT **DOES NOT** INCLUDE PERMISSION TO CLOSE PUBLIC STREETS OR HINDER PRIVATE PROPERTY. **Organizers are required to** contact the City of Palatka Building & Zoning Department office at 386-329-0103 for pre-planning purposes. ORGANIZERS/APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ANY COMMENTS THEY MAY HAVE PERTAINING TO THIS EVENT'S ANTICIPATED IMPACT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.
Acceptance of your application should in no way be construed as final approval or confirmation of your request.

Sec. 50-145. Any person or organization granted permission shall be bound by all park/city rules and regulations and all applicable ordinances as fully as though the same were inserted in this document, except for such rules and regulations as may be waived by such document or the City Commission.

Sec. 50-146. The person or persons to whom permission for use of city property is issued shall be liable for any loss, damage or injury sustained by any person whatsoever by reason of the negligence of the person or persons to whom such permission shall have been issued. Event liability insurance, naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured, is required prior to public events. Event liability insurance naming the City of Palatka as an additional insured is also required if a private event is taking place that will impact the City and the use of City Services.

The applicant(s) agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the City of Palatka, its officers, agents and employees against any loss, damage or expense (including all costs and reasonable attorney's fees) suffered by the City of Palatka for:

1.) Any breach of the terms of the permit or any inaccuracy in or breach of any representation, warranty or covenant made by the applicant(s) to the City of Palatka as an inducement to the granting of the permit.
2.) Any claims, suits, actions, damages or cause of actions for any personal injury, loss of life or damages to personal or real property sustained by reason of, result of, or by presence of the applicant(s) on public property by applicant's agents, employees, invitee and/or any other persons.

ARTICLE V NOISE CONTROL Sec. 30-101 – 30-109: Permission for use of city property does not grant an automatic exemption to exceed maximum allowable noise levels. Complaints of adverse effects upon the community or surrounding neighborhood may result in revoking permission for use of City property for this activity.

10. CERTIFICATION: I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CITY OF PALATKA HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR USE OF THE AREA DEFINED ON PAGE ONE OF THIS APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE STATED HEREIN, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY SAME.

DATE SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

APPROVED:

2/6/15
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR DATE

01-20-15
CHIEF OF POLICE DATE

RETURN TO:
THAD CROWE
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR
205 N. 2nd Street
Palatka, FL 32177
(FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CALL THE BUILDING & ZONING OFFICE AT 386-329-0103.)

CITY OF PALATKA
PLANNING MEETING
PRE-EVENT ASSESSMENT LIST

To be completed by Special Events Coordinator:

Meeting Date: 1/20/15 Special Events Coordinator: Thad Crowe

- [x] Site Sketch Provided
- [ ] Tentative Schedule of Events

Event Classification:
- Class A [x]
- Class B [ ]
- Class C [ ]

To be completed by applicant with typewriter or print legibly in dark ink.

Name of Special Event/ Production: Blue Crab Festival

Type of Event: Festival

Type of Event Activities (concerts, street dances, races, contests, competitions, regattas, arts/crafts displays, still motion picture production, etc. – attach separate listing if necessary)
Arts + Crafts, Commercial Vendors, Food Vendors, Live Entertainment, Alcohol Sales, Carnival Rides, Fireworks, Parade Vehicle Displays, K Race

Location of Event: Riverfront, Memorial Drive, St. Johns Ave, 8th St. Boat Ramp and Parking lot Area, Short Laurel lot, 2nd Street

Requested dates and time of events (not including set-up and break down):

	Date	Day	Begin		End	
Event Day 1	5/22/15	Friday	5pm	AM/(PM)	12	(AM)/PM
Event Day 2	5/23/15	Sat.	10	(AM)/PM	12	(AM)/PM
Event Day 3	5/24/15	Sun.	10	(AM)/PM	12	(AM)/PM
Event Day 4	5/25/15	Mon.	10	(AM)/PM	5	AM/(PM)

Set-up for event will begin on (Date) Monday 5/18/15 at (time) 8am

Break down will be completed by (Date) Wed 5/27/15 at (time) 6pm

Event Sponsor/Organization Blue Crab Festival, Inc.

Name of Promoter: Blue Crab Festival Tax Exempt No.: _____

Fee Worksheet *(to be completed by Special Events Coordinator)*

"Class A" Event	"Class B" Event	"Class C" Event
Daily Fees (see fee schedule)	Daily Fees $100.00/day	Daily Fees $50/day
Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer	Security Fees @ $23/hr/Officer
Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fees @ $15/container	Green Container Fee@$15/container
Refundable Deposit $500.00	Public Works Employees @ $14.00/hr (no charge during normal working hours)	

Special Events Permit Fees	$ 300	Per day X	4	Days	$ 1,200
Law Enforcement (City) Police Officer(s)	$ 23.00	Per hour X	___	Officers X 313 Hours	$ 7,199
Fire Personnel	$ 23.00	Per hour X	78	Hours	$ 1,794
Building Inspector	$ 23.00	Per hour X	8	Hours	$ 184

Public Works Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Public Works Personnel # Personnel 2 X 24 Hours @ $23/hour $ 1,104

Electrician Services (only-no charge during regular working hours)

Electrician Personnel $ 23.00 Per hour X _____ Hours $ 996

Sanitation Equipment Fee

Green Roll-Out Containers 45 X $15.00 Per Container $ 675

Additional Charges (List)

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

TOTAL SPECIAL EVENT FEES (Sponsor/Promoter) $ 13,152

To be completed and submitted by applicant prior to meeting with city staff.
City staff will amend checklist as necessary.

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Name: Renee' Vaughn
Telephone: 386-546-1527 Fax: _____ Cellular: 386-546-1127
Address: P.O. Box 1351 Palatka, FL 32178

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____
Address: _____

Other Contacts/ Key Holders:

Name: Buddy Thompson
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: 352-283-4041

Name: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Cellular: _____

☐ Estimated Peak Number of Participants (each day of event): Day 1 1,000
Day 2 50,000 Day 3 50,000 Day 4 30,000 Day 5 _____

☐ Type of special effects to include pyrotechnics, explosives, discharging weapons, hazardous materials and/or incendiary devices to be used: Fireworks on 5/23 rain date 5/24

☐ Number and proposed location of fire protection services: Corner of St. Johns + 2nd Street

☐ Inspection(s)- Date and time requested: Fri. 5/22/15 @ 4pm, Sat. 5/23/15 @ 8am

☐ Electrician Services- Date and time requested: _____

☐ Emergency medical services: Ambulance Locations(s) (note on site map): _____

Number of EMS Personnel required: _____

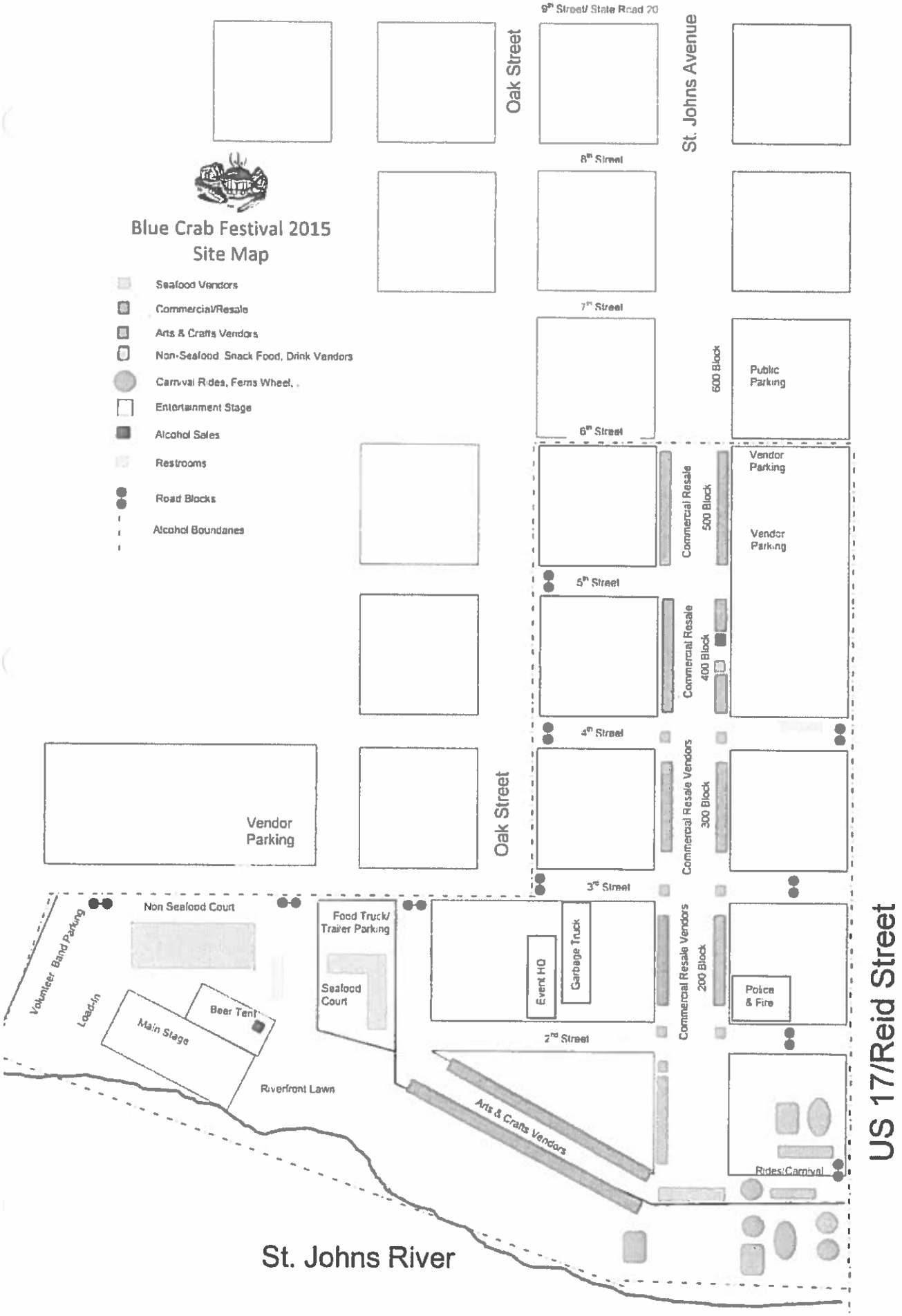
☐ Number and proposed location for portable toilets: (note location on site map) 36 units

- ☐ Carnival location (if any) (note location on site map) Area by clock tower + block
- ☐ Number of sanitation roll-out containers required Garbage truck off 2nd St. 75 green roll outs
- ☐ Location of parking/transportation services, if any: _____
- ☐ Type Transport Vehicles (Van, Buses, etc.) N/A
- ☐ Location of security and emergency vehicle parking on site: Corner of St Johns + 2nd St.
- ☐ Public street barricades/street closures/detours: (note locations on site map) _____
- ☐ Temporary Parking, directional Signage needed: _____
- ☐ Main emergency vehicle access to site (location-also note on site map): 2nd St. from Reid.
- ☐ Location of proposed temporary structures, fences, grandstands, bandstands, judges stands, Bleachers, hospitality tents, booths, etc.: (note on site map): _____
- ☐ Number and proposed location of vendors, concessions and/or Sponsor/Promoter(s) stands (note on site map) Approx. 300 Vendors
- ☐ Number and location of static/mobile displays (note on site map): _____
- ☐ Location of event staff management (headquarters): Fellowship Hall of Presbyterian Church on 2nd St.
- ☐ Staff Uniform Identification: Festival t-shirt with "Staff" or other volunteer job
- ☐ Main sound system location: Entertainment tent by boat ramp
- ☐ Number and location of special activities (launching areas, animal attractions, amusements Car shows, parade routes, competition courses, etc.): _____

- ☐ Number and location of temporary signs/banners: _____
- ☐ Number and location of promotional visual effects: N/A
- ☐ Watercraft: boat associated with safety for fireworks
- ☐ Aircraft: _____
- ☐ Types & Location of On-Site Advertising (banners, balloons, posters, flyers, air structures, signs, etc.): _____
- ☐ Date(s) and times of setup/ breakdown: 5/18/15 8am setup, 5/27/15 10pm breakdown
- ☐ Name(s) and Type of Musical Bands to Perform (dates & times of performance): _____
- ☐ Noise Abatement Requirements: yes, noise variance
- ☐ Adjoining Properties Impacted (Notification needed?): yes
- ☐ Location, Dates and Times for Alcohol Ordinance Open Container Waiver: Riverfront Park from Reid to Boat ramp, St. Johns from Memorial to 5th St. from 5
- ☐ Alcohol Sale Requirements (Temporary license, commercial establishment license, etc): _____
- ☐ Handicapped Accessibility: yes

Items Outstanding:

- ☐ Outstanding Fees: $ _____
- ☐ Site Plan Sketch
- ☐ 501(C) (3) Certificate of Exemption


Blue Crab Festival 2015
Site Map
Seafood Vendors
Commercial/Resale
Arts & Crafts Vendors
Non-Seafood, Snack Food, Drink Vendors
Carnival Rides, Ferris Wheel,
Entertainment Stage
Alcohol Sales
Restrooms
Road Blocks
Alcohol Boundaries
9th Street/ State Road 20
8th Street
7th Street
6th Street
5th Street
4th Street
3rd Street
2nd Street
Oak Street
St. Johns Avenue
600 Block
Public Parking
Vendor Parking
Vendor Parking
Commercial Resale
500 Block
Commercial Resale
400 Block
Commercial Resale Vendors
300 Block
Commercial Resale Vendors
200 Block
Vendor Parking
Oak Street
Non Seafood Court
Volunteer Band Parking
Load-In
Main Stage
Beer Tent
Food Truck/ Trailer Parking
Seafood Court
Event HQ
Garbage Truck
Police & Fire
Riverfront Lawn
Arts & Crafts Vendors
Rides/Carnival
St. Johns River
US 17/Reid Street

Agenda Item

7

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
RESOLUTION accepting a proposal for trade-in of current fleet of fifty-four (54) golf carts and purchase of fifty-four (54) new E-Z-GO golf carts and authorizing the execution of all documents associated with a fifty-four (54) month lease Agreement with PNC Equipment Financing to effectuate the transaction - Adopt.

SUMMARY:
This agenda item was tabled at the previous City Commission meeting on February 12, 2015. Commissioner Borom requested that a cost analysis be done to compare the cost of maintaining the current carts once the lease has expired and the City has purchased them outright versus the cost of the proposed lease cost of 54 new carts.

City staff requested that this information be prepared by the golf course management firm, Bobby Weed Golf Design and presented to the City Commission at the next meeting on February 26, 2015. Attached is a memorandum from Bobby Weed Golf Design addressing some of the issues of purchasing and maintaining the current fleet of carts versus leasing a new fleet of carts.

Also attached is the original proposal presented at the last City Commission meeting which outlines terms and conditions for the purchase and financing of 54 new EZ-GO golf carts to replace the current fleet of carts at the Golf Course. The current golf cart lease expires in June, 2015. The proposed cost of the new carts and equipment were derived from the National Intergovernmental Purchasing Alliance's master agreement, which was a publicly bid contract for the purchase of golf carts that was executed by the City of Tucson, Arizona and E-Z-GO, a division of Textron, Inc. This comes at the recommendation of Golf Course Management and City Staff. This is a budgeted item.

The lease financing will be through PNC Equipment Financing at a rate of 3.25%. The annual payments for this lease will be $2,823 less than the budgeted amount for lease payments in FY2014-2015.

This Resolution also includes authorization for the Mayor, City Manager and city staff to execute and attest all the necessary paperwork to complete the transaction. A copy of the proposed lease agreement has been included as well.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Staff recommends adoption of this resolution which accepts the proposal from E-Z-GO for the purchase of new golf carts via lease financing with PNC Equipment Financing and authorizes the Mayor, City Manager and city staff to execute and attest all necessary related documents.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Resolution	Resolution
Proposal	Attachment
Additional Memo from BWGD	Backup Material
Memo from BWGD	Backup Material
Cart Comparison from BWGD	Backup Material
Lease Agreement	Backup Material

RESOLUTION No. 2015-11-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA; AUTHORIZING A LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN E-Z-GO AND PALATKA GOLF CLUB; AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK TO EXECUTE AND ATTEST A LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH PNCEF, LLC, DBA PNC EQUIPMENT FINANCE IN THE AMOUNT OF $223,953.66 TO FINANCE THE LEASE OF FIFTY-FOUR (54) 2015 EZGO TXT 48 V ELECTRIC GOLF CARTS; AND OTHER ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE DELIVERY OF SUCH AGREEMENT; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida (the "City") has authorized the renewal of a lease between Palatka Golf Club and EZGo Division of Textron, Inc. for fifty-four golf carts; and

WHEREAS, the City has determined to finance the lease of said golf carts through PNC Equipment Finance, as agent for EZGO, in the amount of $223,953.66 over a term of fifty-four (54) months.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section 1. EZGO LEASE AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED: That a lease agreement between EZGO and the Palatka Golf Club is hereby authorized to be renewed and executed in a manner consistent with Florida law;

Section 2. PNC EQUIPMENT FINANCE AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED: That Lease Number 188014000 between PNC Equipment Finance and the City of Palatka in the amount of $223,953.66 is hereby awarded as per the Terms of Agreement, Resolution and Certificate of Incumbency attached hereto as Exhibit A;

Section 3. DELIVERY OF NOTE AUTHORIZED. The Mayor and the City Clerk, on behalf of the City, are hereby authorized and directed to execute the Lease when prepared and deliver the same to PNC Equipment Finance. The Mayor, City Clerk, attorney for the City, and City Manager are each designated agents of the City in connection With the issuance and delivery of the Lease and Financing Agreements, and are authorized and empowered, collectively or individually, to take all action and steps to execute and deliver any and all instruments, documents or contracts, including but not limited to the Lease Agreement and Resolution and Certificate of Incumbency, on behalf of the City which are necessary or desirable in connection with the execution and delivery of the Lease and which are not inconsistent with the terms and provisions of this resolution.

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 26TH day of February, 2015.

PREPARED FOR:

Palatka GC

EZGO®
A Textron Company

CUSHMAN®
LET'S WORK.®

12-5-14

Chris Monti
Palatka GC
1715 Mosley Ave
Paltka, FLORIDA 32077

Dear Monti,

E-Z-GO® is honored to prepare this exclusive proposal for Palatka GC and its members. Since 1954, E-Z-GO has pioneered the golf car industry with its innovative, reliable and durable vehicles. E-Z-GO is committed to providing its customers with vehicle solutions that exceed expectations and perform to the demands of their facilities.

E-Z-GO and Cushman® vehicles are manufactured in our globally recognized, award-winning facility in Augusta, GA. Whether you choose the TXT® or RXV® golf car, you can expect proven reliability and the industry's latest innovations. Cushman utility and hospitality vehicles are available in electric, gas and diesel models, and are purpose-built to tackle all of your operation's maintenance and hospitality needs.

But the E-Z-GO advantage goes beyond our products. When you choose E-Z-GO, you gain access to a level of service and support unsurpassed in the industry, through the largest fleet of factory direct service technicians, our strong network of factory-owned branch locations and authorized distributors.

E-Z-GO is dedicated to advancing the game of golf and the industry that is the engine behind it. We are a Platinum Corporate Advantage partner of the Club Managers Association of America, a silver partner with the Golf Course Superintendent Association of America, and provide support to numerous regional and local association chapters and events throughout the world of golf.

Our reputation for quality, performance and customer service has made us fortunate to enjoy the company of some of the most famous facilities in golf, from Pebble Beach Resorts, Spyglass Hill Golf Course, and Pinehurst Resort.

As you review the enclosed materials, please do not hesitate to contact me with additional questions. I look forward to hearing from you soon, and to serving you at Palatka GC.

With sincere appreciation,

Eric Keister
Sr. Sales Rep
T: (904) 254-4178 · F: (706) 772-6227
ekeister@textron.com

EZGO
A Textron Company

CUSHMAN
LET'S WORK.

Pricing

12-5-14

Palatka GC

QTY	MODEL	YEAR	TERMS	PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
54	TXT 48V PDS	2015	1 thru 12	$62.90	$3,396.60
54	TXT 48V PDS	2015	13 thru 24	$63.90	$3,450.60
54	TXT 48V PDS	2015	25 thru 36	$64.90	$3,504.60
54	TXT 48V PDS	2015	37 thru 48	$65.90	$3,558.60
54	TXT 48V PDS	2015	49 thru 54	$66.90	$3,612.60

INCLUDED ACCESSORIES			
Color: Champagne/Ivory	SG Chargers	1 Sand Bucket per car	Message Holder
1 Casual Tow Bar	1 Parts Package	Sun Canopy Top	Windshield Fold-Down
Custom Logo	# Decal		

Any change to the accessory list must be obtained in writing at least 45 days prior to production date.

TRADE INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER	QTY	MODEL	YEAR	TRADE AMOUNT
E-Z-GO	54	TXT PDS	2011	$1,600.00

PURCHASE PROGRAM DETAILS

Trade value per car: **$1,600.00**

Total trade value: **$86,400.00**

Trade amount used to net down lease payment or purchase price: **$12,107.00**

Trade value returned as cash:

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

E-Z-GO at its discretion reserves the right to offer an early fleet roll option. **Palatka GC** must enter into a new lease or purchase agreement with E-Z-GO and the existing lease must be current and in good standing.

Trade amount applied to new vehicles is the difference between their current wholesale value ($1,600 per car) and what is owed on the lease. EZGO is applying all of this back to the new fleet to arrive at the net payments listed above.

Based on the NIPA contract, EZGO will provide a rebate of $9,126 to the City of Palatka to be used toward any products or services we have.

EZGO will agree to terminate the current lease and return these vehicles. The balloon on this lease is the same as the current lease $1,050 per car. Lease based on current PNC municipal lease rate of 3.25%.

NOTE: Prices quoted above are those currently in effect and are guaranteed subject to acceptance within 45 days of the date of this proposal. Applicable state taxes, local taxes, and insurance are not included. Lease rates may change if alternate financing is required. Payment schedule(s) does not include any finance, documentation, or initiation fees that may be included with the first payment. All lease cars and trades must be in running condition and a fleet inspection will be performed prior to pick up. It is the club's responsibility to either repair damages noted or pay for the repairs to be completed. All electric cars must have a working charger. All pricing and trade values are contingent upon management approval.

Palatka GC

Accepted by: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

E-Z-GO Division of Textron Inc.

Accepted by: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

EZGO
A Textron Company

CUSHMAN
LET'S WORK

Limited Warranty Terms and Conditions - RXV and TXT Fleet Vehicles

The E-Z-GO Division of Textron Inc. ("Company") provides that any new Model Year 2015 E-Z-GO RXV Fleet and TXT Fleet gasoline or electric vehicle (the "Vehicles") and/or battery charger purchased from E-Z-GO, an E-Z-GO affiliate, or an authorized E-Z-GO dealer or distributor, or leased from a leasing company approved by E-Z-GO, shall be free from defects in material or workmanship under normal use and service (the "Limited Warranty"). This Limited Warranty with respect only to parts and labor is extended to the Original Retail Purchaser or the Original Retail Lessee ("Purchaser") for defects reported to E-Z-GO no later than the following warranty periods for the Vehicle parts and components set forth below (the "Warranty Period"):

Part or Component	Warranty Period
FRAME	LIFETIME
SUSPENSION - Steering Gearbox, steering column, shocks and leaf springs	4 years
MAJOR ELECTRONICS – Electric motor, solid state speed controller and battery charger	4 years
DEEP CYCLE BATTERY – TXT ELECTRIC MODELS: • Standard Battery • Standard Battery with optional water fill system	 Earlier of 4 years or 23,500 amp hours* Earlier of 4 years or 25,000 amp hours*
DEEP CYCLE BATTERY – RXV ELECTRIC MODELS:	Earlier of 4 years or 25,000 amp hours*
PEDAL GROUP - Pedal assemblies, brake assemblies, brake cables and motor brake	4 years
SEATS - Seat bottom, seat back and hip restraints	4 years
CANOPY SYSTEM - Canopy and canopy struts	4 years
POWERTRAIN – Gasoline engine, gasoline and electric axle, starter generator, air intake and exhaust system	3 years
BODY GROUP – Front and rear cowls, side panels and instrument panel	3 years
OTHER ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS – Solenoid, limit switches, voltage regulator, F&R switch, charger cord and charger receptacle	3 years
ALL REMAINING COMPONENTS - All options and accessories supplied by E-Z-GO, and all components not specified elsewhere	2 years
** Added electrical components not part of original Vehicle drive system equipment that consume equal to or more than .4 amps shall reduce the amp hour battery warranty by fifteen percent (15%). Added electrical components not part of original Vehicle drive system equipment that consume less than .4 amps shall reduce the amp hour battery warranty by ten percent (10%). See reverse for other battery warranty limitations, conditions and exceptions.*	

The Warranty Period for all parts and components of the Vehicle other than Deep Cycle Batteries shall commence on the date of delivery to the Purchaser's location or the date on which the Vehicle is placed in Purchaser-requested storage. The Warranty Period for Deep Cycle Batteries shall commence on the earliest of the date: (a) of Vehicle delivery to the Purchaser's location, (b) on which the Vehicle is placed in Purchaser-requested storage or (c) that is one (1) year from the date of sale or lease of the Vehicle by E-Z-GO to an authorized E-Z-GO dealer or distributor. Parts repaired or replaced under this Limited Warranty are warranted for the remainder of the length of the Warranty Period. This Limited Warranty applies only to the Purchaser and not to any subsequent purchaser or lessee without the prior written approval of the Customer Care / Warranty Department.

EXCLUSIONS: Specifically **EXCLUDED** from this Limited Warranty are:

- routine maintenance items, normal wear and tear, cosmetic deterioration or electrical components damaged as a result of fluctuations in electric current;
- damage to or deterioration of a Vehicle, part or battery charger resulting from inadequate maintenance, neglect, abuse, accident or collision;
- damage resulting from installation or use of parts or accessories not approved by Company, including but not limited to subsequent failures of the Vehicle, other parts or the battery charger due to the installation and/or use of parts and accessories not approved by Company;
- warranty repairs made by other than a Company branch or an authorized and qualified Dealer designee. Warranty repairs by other than a Company branch or an authorized and qualified Dealer or designee shall void the Limited Warranty;
- damage or loss resulting from acts of nature, vandalism, theft, war or other events over which Company has no control;
- any and all expenses incurred in transporting the Vehicle to and from the Company or an authorized and qualified Dealer, distributor or designee for warranty service or in performing field warranty service; and
- any and all expenses, fees or duties incurred relative to inbound freight, importation, or customs.

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY MAY BE VOIDED OR LIMITED AT THE SOLE DISCRETION OF E-Z-GO IF THE VEHICLE AND/OR BATTERY CHARGER:

- shows indications that routine maintenance was not performed per the Owner's Manual, including but not limited to rotation of fleet, proper tire inflation, lack of charging, inadequate battery watering, use of contaminated water, loose battery hold downs, corroded battery cables and loose battery terminals;
- lacks an adequate number of operating battery chargers, uses unapproved battery chargers or uses extension cords with battery chargers;
- is fueled with unleaded gasoline containing more than 10% ethanol, E85 ethanol fuel or other non-recommended fuels, contaminated gasoline or other non-recommended lubricants;
- shows indications that the speed governor was adjusted or modified to permit the Vehicle to operate beyond E-Z-GO specifications;
- shows indications it has been altered or modified in any way from E-Z-GO specifications, including but not limited to alterations to the speed braking system, electrical system, passenger capacity or seating;
- has non-Company approved electrical accessories or electrical energy consuming devices installed on a gasoline powered Vehicle without installation of a heavy duty 12V battery; or
- is equipped with non-standard tires not approved by Company.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL 1-800-774-3946, GO TO WWW.EZGO.COM, OR WRITE TO E-Z-GO DIVISION OF TEXTRON INC., ATTENTION: E-Z-GO CUSTOMER CARE / WARRANTY DEPARTMENT, 1451 MARVIN GRIFFIN ROAD, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30906 USA.

USE OF NON-APPROVED E-Z-GO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES: THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS VOID WITH RESPECT TO ANY PROPERTY DAMAGE OR ADDITIONAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION ARISING FROM OR RELATED TO PARTS OR ACCESSORIES NOT MANUFACTURED OR AUTHORIZED BY E-Z-GO, OR WHICH WERE NOT INSTALLED BY E-Z-GO, ITS DEALERS OR DISTRIBUTORS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO GPS SYSTEMS, COOLING AND HEATING SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, OR OTHER FORMS OF ENERGY CONSUMING DEVICES WIRED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO THE VEHICLE BATTERIES.

REMEDY: Purchaser's sole and exclusive remedy under this Limited Warranty in the event of a defect in material or workmanship in the Vehicle, any part or component, or battery charger during the applicable Warranty Period is that E-Z-GO will, at its sole option, repair or replace any defective parts. If E-Z-GO elects to repair or replace a defective part, E-Z-GO may at its discretion provide a factory reconditioned part or new component from an alternate supplier. All replaced parts become the sole property of E-Z-GO. This exclusive remedy will not be deemed to have failed of its essential purpose so long as E-Z-GO has made reasonable efforts to repair or replace the defective parts.

DISCLAIMER: THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE WARRANTY PROVIDED FOR THE VEHICLES AND BATTERY CHARGER AND IS MADE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ALL SUCH OTHER WARRANTIES BEING EXPLICITLY DISCLAIMED.

LIABILITY LIMITATIONS: IN NO CASE SHALL E-Z-GO BE LIABLE FOR INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO DEATH, PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE ARISING FROM OR RELATED TO ANY ALLEGED FAILURE IN A VEHICLE OR BATTERY CHARGER, OR ANY DAMAGE OR LOSS TO THE PURCHASER OR ANY THIRD PARTY FOR LOST TIME, INCONVENIENCE OR ANY ECONOMIC LOSS, WHETHER OR NOT E-Z-GO WAS APPRISED OF THE FORSEEABILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES OR LOSSES. THE RIGHT OF PURCHASER TO RECOVER DAMAGES WITHIN THE LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION IS PURCHASER'S EXCLUSIVE ALTERNATIVE REMEDY IF THE LIMITED REMEDY OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE VEHICLE FAILS OF ITS ESSENTIAL PURPOSE. THE PARTIES AGREE THAT THIS ALTERNATIVE REMEDY WILL BE ENFORCEABLE EVEN IF THE LIMITED REMEDY OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT FAILS OF ITS ESSENTIAL PURPOSE. ANY LEGAL CLAIM OR ACTION ARISING THAT ALLEGES BREACH OF WARRANTY MUST BE BROUGHT WITHIN THREE (3) MONTHS FROM THE DATE THE WARRANTY CLAIM ARISES. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS AND YOU MAY HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OF INCIDENTAL DAMAGES OR LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY MAY LAST, SO THE ABOVE EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU

WARNING: ANY MODIFICATION OR CHANGE TO THE VEHICLE OR BATTERY CHARGER WHICH ALTERS THE WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION OR STABILITY OF THE VEHICLE, INCREASES THE VEHICLE'S SPEED, OR ALTERS THE OUTPUT OF THE BATTERY CHARGER BEYOND FACTORY SPECIFICATIONS, CAN RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH. DO NOT MAKE ANY SUCH MODIFICATIONS OR CHANGES. SUCH MODIFICATIONS OR CHANGES WILL VOID THE LIMITED WARRANTY. E-Z-GO DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY SUCH MODIFICATIONS, CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY IMPACT THE SAFE OPERATION OF THE VEHICLE OR BATTERY CHARGER.

DEEP CYCLE BATTERY WARRANTY LIMITATIONS, CONDITIONS AND EXCEPTIONS:

- The amp hour Warranty Period for electric Vehicle batteries is as recorded by the Vehicle's controller.
- To be eligible for this limited battery warranty, the warranty must be activated within forty-five (45) days of delivery of the Vehicle at the following web site - http://ezgo.smartmanual.biz. **Failure to do so will void the battery warranty.** A Purchaser who is unable to log onto the web site should call or write the E-Z-GO Customer Care /Warranty Department using the contact information below or Purchaser's local dealer or distributor within forty-five (45) days of delivery of the Vehicle.
- Claims for battery warranty replacement require specific testing, as specified by the E-Z-GO Customer Care / Warranty Department. E-Z-GO, or an authorized E-Z-GO dealer or distributor, should be contacted to obtain a copy of the required tests, which must be performed and corrected for temperature, based upon BCI (Battery Council International) recommendations.
- **NON-FACTORY INSTALLED PARTS OR ACCESSORIES INSTALLED DIRECTLY TO LESS THAN THE COMPLETE VEHICLE BATTERY PACK WILL VOID THE WARRANTY FOR THE ENTIRE BATTERY PACK.**
- **ALL NON-FACTORY INSTALLED ACCESSORIES REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION AND USE OF AN E-Z-GO APPROVED DC TO DC CONVERTER THAT USES ENERGY FROM ALL BATTERIES.**
- **Electric Vehicle storage facilities must provide the following:**
  - ample electrical power to charge all Vehicles and allow the charger to shut off automatically;
  - battery chargers must each have an independent dedicated 15 amp circuit;
  - each battery charger must be connected to its circuit with at minimum a NEMA 15-5R three-pin receptacle;
  - five (5) air exchanges per hour in the charging facility;
  - if the facility utilizes an electrical energy management system, the timer must be set to have available fourteen (14) hours of electricity; and
  - one (1) functional charger for each Vehicle in the fleet with a proper electrical supply as specified above.

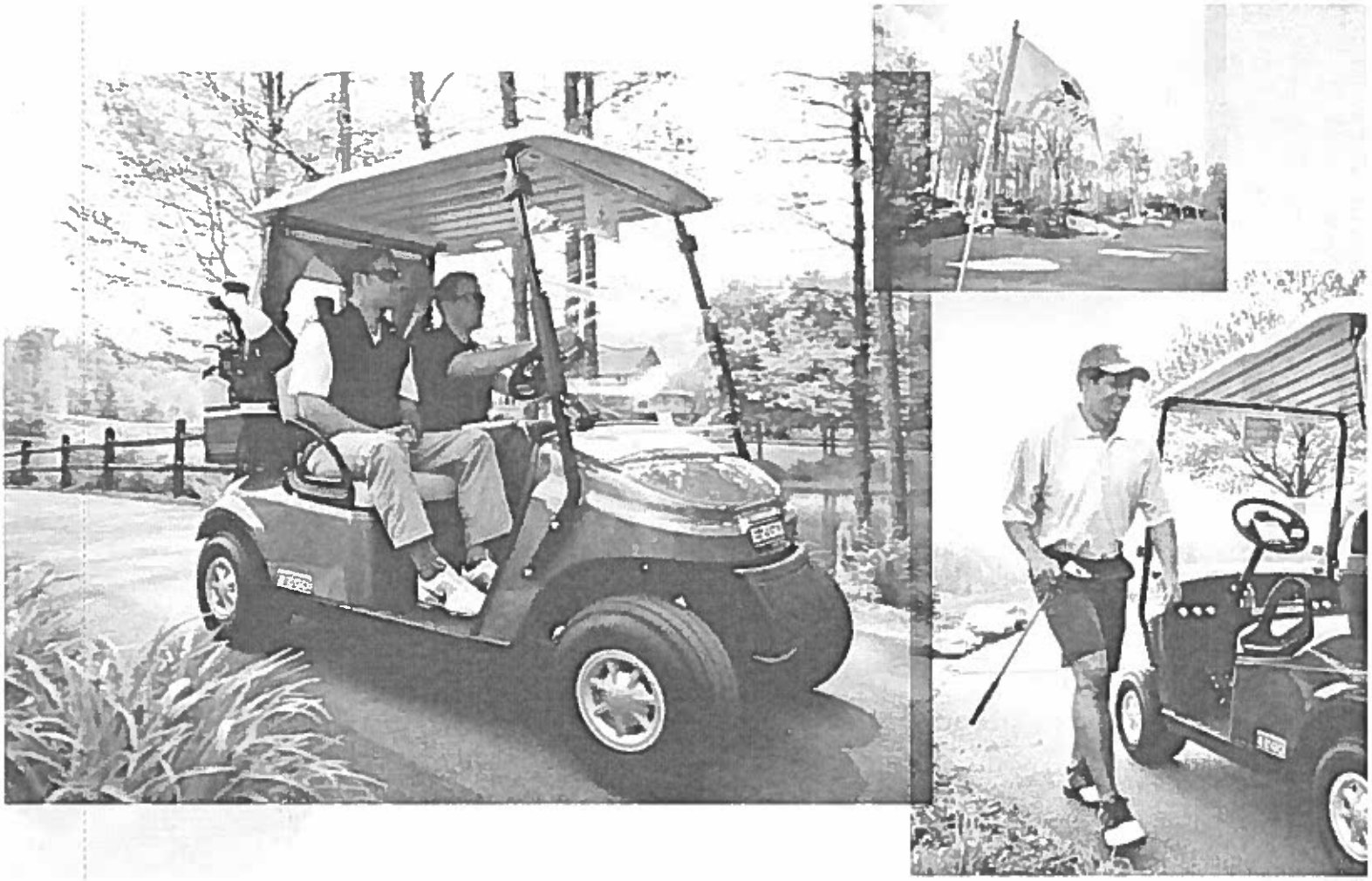
OTHER E-Z-GO RIGHTS:

- E-Z-GO may perform semi-annual vehicle inspections (directly or through assigned E-Z-GO representatives) through the term of any fleet lease.
- E-Z-GO may improve, modify or change the design of any E-Z-GO vehicle, part or battery charger without being responsible to modify previously manufactured vehicles, parts or battery chargers.
- E-Z-GO may audit and inspect the Purchaser's facility, maintenance records and its Vehicles by E-Z-GO representatives prior to approving a warranty claim and may contract with a third party to evaluate the Purchaser's storage facilities, fuel storage tanks and/or batteries.
- THE WARRANTY FOR ALL VEHICLES IN A FLEET SHALL BE VOIDED IF DATA SUBMITTED FOR AN INDIVIDUAL VEHICLE WARRANTY CLAIM CONTAINS FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION.

AUTHORITY: No E-Z-GO employee, dealer, distributor or representative, or any other person, has any authority to bind E-Z-GO beyond the terms of this Limited Warranty without the express written approval of the E-Z-GO Customer Care / Warranty Department.

EMISSIONS CONTROL WARRANTY: The Vehicle may also be subject to an emissions control warranty, as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board, which is provided separately with the Vehicle.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL 1-800-774-3946, GO TO WWW.EZGO.COM, OR WRITE TO E-Z-GO DIVISION OF TEXTRON INC., ATTENTION: E-Z-GO CUSTOMER CARE / WARRANTY DEPARTMENT, 1451 MARVIN GRIFFIN ROAD, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30906 USA.



E-Z-GO® TXT®

TIME-TESTED PERFORMANCE. PROVEN INNOVATION.

Give your golfers a superior experience with the upgraded TXT. Now packaged with even more smart features, only the TXT combines almost two decades of dependable performance with proven innovation securing its spot as the industry's most trusted golf car.

EZGO®
A Textron Company

E-Z-GO TXT

Trusted performance is just the beginning. The TXT delivers loads of smart new features to increase convenience and comfort for your golfers, from larger seats and increased dash storage to a USB port for GPS, range finders and smart phones. The redesigned TXT offers more than a new look; it brings a new standard for your golfers.

PROVEN DEPENDABILITY

- Class leading innovation for almost two decades
- Best in-class 48V DC electric or 13.5 hp gas drivetrain
- Customizable TruCourse Technology
- Industry leading battery warranty options
- Fade resistant automotive quality paint
- Durable TPO-construction body

FEATURES CUSTOMERS NOTICE

- Oversized bagwell
- Larger seatbacks provide 23% more support
- Expanded in-dash storage offers 30% more space
- Wider, taller cupholders hold 44% more volume
- Repositioned ball holders for easy reach
- Convenient USB port (optional)

SMART DESIGN

- Updated, modern styling
- Simplified F-N-R control for easier operation
- Stronger, redesigned hip restraints
- Sun canopy with unique drip edge and 25% stronger struts
- Battery fill system simplifies maintenance (optional)
- Steel reinforced front and rear bumpers

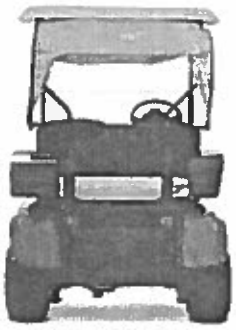
EZGO
A Textron Company

OUR COMMITMENT TO

green

- Gas-powered model features a 13.5-hp Kawasaki® engine with hemispheric combustion chamber for better fuel economy (exceeds EPA/CARB standards)
- Electric model features quiet, zero-emissions 48-volt electric drivetrain
- Foam seating constructed from 100% recycled materials
- Sloped surface design requires less water when cleaning
- Repairable seat components minimize landfill usage
- Utilizes recyclable plastic components
- Manufactured in ISO 14001-certified facility

FRONT



REAR

	ELECTRIC	GAS
DIMENSIONS		
Overall Length	93.0 in (236 cm)	93.0 in (236 cm)
Overall Width	47.0 in (119 cm)	47.0 in (119 cm)
Overall Height (w/o roof)	46.5 in (118 cm) (top of steering wheel)	46.5 in (118 cm) (top of steering wheel)
Overall Height (w/ roof)	67.5 in (171 cm) (top of sun canopy)	67.5 in (171 cm) (top of sun canopy)
Wheel Base	66.0 in (168 cm)	66.0 in (168 cm)
Front Wheel Track	34.0 in (86 cm)	34.0 in (86 cm)
Rear Wheel Track	38.5 in (97 cm)	38.5 in (97 cm)
Ground Clearance @ Differential	4.5 in (11 cm)	4.25 in (10.8 cm)
POWER		
Power Source	48 Volt DC	4-Cycle 24.5 cu in (401cc) Low-Emissions
Valve Train	N/A	Single Cylinder OHV
Motor Type	Shunt Wound	N/A
Horsepower (kW)	3.0 hp (2.2 kW) Continuous	13.5 hp (10.1 kW) Exceeds SAE J1940 Std
Electrical System	48 Volt	Starter/Generator — Solid State Regulator
Batteries (qty/type)	Six, 6 Volt Deep Cycle	One, 12 Volt Maintenance Free
Key or Pedal Start	Pedal	Pedal
Air Cleaner	N/A	Industrial-Rated Dry Filter
Lubrication	N/A	Pressurized Oil System
Oil Filter	N/A	Spin-On
Cooling System	N/A	Air Cooled
Fuel Capacity	N/A	5.3 Gallon (20 L)
Battery Charger	48 VDC PowerWise™ OE, 120 VAC, UL & CSA	N/A
Speed Controller	250 Amp Solid State Controller	N/A
Drivetrain	Motor Shaft Direct Drive	Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)
Transaxle	Differential with Helical Gears	Differential with Helical Gears
Gear Selection	Seat Mounted Forward-Neutral-Reverse	Forward-Reverse
Rear Axle Ratio	12.44:1	11.42:1 (Forward) 15.78:1 (Reverse)
Battery Warranty	25,000 amp/hr (When equipped with single-point watering system)	N/A
Key Switch	Unique Group, Unique Individual	Unique Group, Unique Individual
Programmable Golf Modes	Coastal, Mid Hill, Steep Hill	N/A
Altitude Settings	N/A	0-3,000 ft, 3,000-6,000 ft, 6,000-10,000 ft
PERFORMANCE		
Seating Capacity	2 Passenger	2-Passenger
Dry Weight (w/o batteries)	557 lb (253 kg)	760 lb (344 kg)
Curb Weight	935 lb (424 kg)	780 lb (354 kg)
Vehicle Load Capacity	800 lb (363 kg)	800 lb (363 kg)
Outside Clearance Circle	19 ft (5.8 m)	19 ft (5.8 m)
Speed (level ground)	10.2 - 14.8 mph (16.4 kph - 23.8 kph)	13.0 mph ± 0.5 mph (21.0 kph ± 0.8 kph)
Towing Capacity	Three E-Z-GO Golf Cars with Approved Permanent Tow Bar	Three E-Z-GO Golf Cars with Approved Permanent Tow Bar
STEERING & SUSPENSION		
Steering	Self-Compensating Rack and Pinion	Self-Compensating Rack and Pinion
Suspension	Leaf Springs with Hydraulic Shock Absorbers	Leaf Springs with Hydraulic Shock Absorbers
Service Brake	Rear Wheel Mechanical Self-Adjusting Drum	Rear Wheel Mechanical Self-Adjusting Drum
Parking Brake	Self-Compensating, Single Point Engagement	Self-Compensating, Single Point Engagement
Tires	18 x 8.50-8 (4-ply rated)	18 x 8.50-8 (4-ply rated)
BODY & CHASSIS		
Frame	Welded Steel with Powder-Coat Protection	Welded Steel with Powder-Coat Protection
Body & Finish	Injection Molded TPO	Injection Molded TPO
Standard Body Color	Ivory or Forest Green	Ivory or Forest Green
Optional Body Colors	Almond, Barley Gold, Black, Burgundy, British Racing Green, Electric Blue, Flame Red, Inferno Red, Java Brown, Metallic Charcoal, Oasis Green, Patriot Blue, Platinum, Steel Blue, Sunburst Orange (custom colors also available)	Almond, Barley Gold, Black, Burgundy, British Racing Green, Electric Blue, Flame Red, Inferno Red, Java Brown, Metallic Charcoal, Oasis Green, Patriot Blue, Platinum, Steel Blue, Sunburst Orange (custom colors also available)
Standard Seat Color	Oyster	Oyster
Optional Seat Colors	Tan, Gray (custom colors also available)	Tan, Gray (custom colors also available)
Pinstripe Colors	Black, Burgundy, Dark Green, Gold, Pewter, Red, White	Black, Burgundy, Dark Green, Gold, Pewter, Red, White

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Features and specifications of vehicles subject to change without notice. Vehicles as photographed may include options not included on base model. ©2014 E-Z-GO Division of Textron Inc. All rights reserved. 822008-GB

BOBBY WEED GOLF DESIGN

BWGD-MANAGEMENT, INC.

MEMO

TO:	CITY COMMISSIONERS
FROM:	BWGD-MANAGEMENT, INC.
REGARDING:	CART LEASE FOR GOLF COURSE
DATE:	FEBRUARY 17, 2015

In an effort to provide more detail related to the proposed new cart lease needed at Palatka Golf Club, we are offering the below information in order to answer some of the basic questions:

Why does the golf course need a new cart lease?

In June of 2015, the existing 54 month E-Z-GO cart lease will expire and we will either enter into a new lease, or pay a $1,750 per cart balloon payment to own the carts outright.

At four years old, the current carts are beginning to show typical signs of age, wear and tear. Batteries no longer hold a sufficient charge, brakes and steering have become less responsive and the overall appearance and condition of the fleet is deteriorating.

Do we really need 54 carts?

Palatka Golf Club utilizes a fleet of 54 cars. This is a reduction from a more typical fleet size of 72-80, which is typical of most golf course operations. Additionally, staff determined that some of the current equipment package for each cart was not necessary for a renewal, generating further savings. A reduced fleet and economical equipment package allows PGC to minimize monthly cart lease costs, but generates more wear and tear on each cart and requires the carts remain in reliable service.

During our busiest months, we must 'turn' a certain percentage of carts, sending them out for a 2 rounds each day without recharging. To date, we have been very successful implementing this strategy, as we reduce the maximum speed of the carts, rotate batteries and take other proactive steps. Historically, we have spent less than $2,000 per year on cart maintenance.

Can we buy the carts that we have?

The current fleet does include a buy-out provision (a balloon payment of $1,750 per cart, due at the end of the lease). However, owning carts is not the typical strategy for a Florida golf operation. E-Z-GO estimates that 80% of its Florida fleet is on a lease term of 5 years or less, with most fleet rollovers occurring within 36-42 months. This turnover is due to the usable lifespan of the cart and the impact that quality carts have on the customer experience.

While the evidence is anecdotal, carts seem to be manufactured around this rollover term. Carts are not 'built to last' like a piece of maintenance equipment. Problems often appear at the year 4 mark, much like we are experiencing. The ability of the batteries to hold a charge diminishes as the carts age, and they must be replaced at a cost of nearly $750 per cart. In addition, many of the carts experience the normal decline of functionality related to aging– poor brakes and unresponsive steering being the main concerns. These are items that cannot be addressed by preventative maintenance and they brings with them additional costs and the increased liability that comes with an older cart that may not be turning or stopping as quickly. New cart warranties expire after 4 years, meaning the entirety of the increased maintenance burden is now on the City.

Carts are also key part of the customer experience (and our highest revenue line item after green fees, accounting for 16% of overall revenue). New carts get customers energized and are a factor when patrons determine where to play. Older carts reflect on the overall perception of the facility and can be a deterrent to repeat play. Like many operators, we view carts as a disposable part of the operation and a critical item for a good customer experience. Accordingly, we believe that committing to an ever-revolving fleet is the strategy that best fits our situation, minimizing monthly costs while keeping customers excited.

OK, so even if the current carts aren't worth owning, couldn't we simply buy a new fleet outright?

First, the monthly cost to finance an outright purchase of a new cart fleet would be significantly higher than a lease payment. To make an ownership strategy work in the face of this higher payment, the City would have to (1) own the carts for longer than the financing term (presumably 4-5 years) and/or (2) sell its owned carts back into the marketplace at a value greater than the trade-in value a leased cart might received from a manufacturer.

The maintenance dynamic of owning carts versus leasing them is much more intensive and not one golf course staff is equipped to handle. The standard for a leased cart to secure full trade-in value (the cart must have the ability to self-propel onto the truck) is very well established and is much lower than the reliable condition a prospective buyer of used carts would demand.

We spent only $1,267 last year in cart maintenance thanks to proactive steps to reduce the operating speed of the carts, rotating batteries, etc. However, we likely would be much more proactive – at a cost to the City - in our efforts to keep the entire fleet up to grade if the carts were expected to be sold to a third party. This is especially true as the fleet hit the aforementioned 4-year mark, when steering rods, brakes, and other components would need to be replaced. Again, after 4 years nothing on the cart would be under warranty.

At present, our cart personnel can handle the normal, routine preventative maintenance of leased carts (filling batteries with water, checking tire pressure, etc.). Maintenance of 54 owned carts will be more complex and require use of our mechanic and mechanic's area at the shop, especially as the carts age. Carts will have to be towed to the maintenance facility and back, a very labor and coordination intensive task. Our mechanic already handles 'double-duty' by maintaining the fleet of turf equipment and helping out with mowing, etc. He works full time and is on-site every other weekend. He cannot assume the burden of 54 additional carts. We would have to engage additional staff.

Even if the maintenance hurdles are overcome, the ability of the City to resell owned carts back into the market at sufficient value comes against heavy competition. Cart manufacturers have fully staffed used divisions that are responsible for buying and reselling the 80% of cart fleets that come off-lease. It seems to us that the ability of a

single municipality to compete successfully in this arena and secure a price higher than the trade-in offered by a manufacturer at the end of lease term would be a difficult endeavor. Conversely, when rolling over a lease, there is a ready end user (the manufacturers) providing a buy-out value that is immediately obtainable.

Is the City getting a good deal on the proposed lease terms?

There are a number of recent municipal cart leases in Florida to compare to. Bear in mind that every situation has variables that impact pricing. These variables include:

1. Fleet size (and resulting volume discounts)
2. Purchase price
3. Trade-in value of existing fleet
4. Buy-out cost of an existing fleet
5. Specification of the cart & its equipment
6. Lease term
7. Lease interest rate

E-Z-GO proposed a total leased value of $3,968 per cart, with a net trade value of $1,376 per cart and as finance rate of 3.25%. The total leased value incorporates the value of a more than $9,000 rebate that can be used for parts that we currently purchase.

These metrics compare as follows:

1. The proposed leased value compares favorably with other municipalities despite being the smallest fleet with reduced volume discounts.

2. The trade-in value is the <u>highest</u> compared to other municipalities.

3. The finance rate is the <u>lowest</u> compared to other municipalities.

4. A monthly cart lease payment is a budgeted cost in the current FY2015 budget ($3,654 per month, or $67.66 per cart per month). The average lease payment over the life of the proposed lease is $3,477.50 or $64.40 per cart per month. This value is <u>under budget, less than the current lease and is the lowest payment per cart</u> compared to other municipalities.

BWGD Management believes that the proposed new cart lease is an essential item for the continued operation of the golf course. The proposed terms represent very good value relative to what other cities are paying. BWGD and City staff have worked diligently to negotiate a favorable deal for the City of Palatka, one that will excite and energize patrons at the golf course and help maintain our positive momentum.

City	Vendor	Date	# of carts	Price per cart	Trade value offered for existing fleet	Lease Term - months	Interest Rate	Monthly, per cart	Notes/Differences
Palatka	E-Z-GO	2015	54	$ 3,968	$ 1,376	54	3.25%	$ 64.40	Average monthly payent over life of lease
Tallahassee	E-Z-GO	2013	110	$ 3,979	$ 1,180	purchase			Winning bid. Double fleet size = greater volume discount, no sand buckets, which are in PGC proposal; 1+ year old pricing
	Club Car	2013	110	$ 4,105	$ 937				
	Yahama	2013	110	$ 3,950	$ 1,048				
St. Johns County	Club Car	2013	80	$ 3,946	$ 1,150	purchase			Winning bid
	Yahama	2013	80	$ 3,951	$ 1,100				
	E-Z-GO	2013	80	$ 3,723	$ 700				
Bent Creek/JAX	Yahama	2012	75	$ 3,900	none	48	not known	$ 64.50	2+ year old pricing. Some CPI increase is likely necessary for comparison, interest rate may have been lower than current 4.2%
Cape Coral	Yahama	2015	80	$ 3,875	none	36	4.20%	$ 70.00	Larger fleet = greater volume discount
Ft. Myers	Yahama	2015	154	$ 3,815	none	36	4.20%	$ 73.50	Double fleet = greater volume discount

Additional Notes:
Palatka's fleet is the smallest with the lowest fleet volume discounts

BWGD-MANAGEMENT, INC.

MEMO

TO:	MIKE CZYMBOR, CITY MANAGER MATT REYNOLDS, FINANCE DIRECTOR
FROM:	BWGD-MANAGEMENT, INC. BOBBY WEED CHRIS MONTI
REGARDING:	E-Z-GO CART LEASE
DATE:	JANUARY 8, 2014

Core Findings

1. The total value represented by the E-Z-GO proposal is very consistent with what is being paid by other municipalities in the marketplace and is favorable in several metrics. The favorability of the proposal is especially true considering the small fleet size at Palatka, which limits access to fleet volume discounts.

2. The average monthly payment proposed, per cart, is $66.50 per cart, which is below the current FY2015 budget for the cart lease ($67.26 per cart).

3. There is some goodwill value with E-Z-GO. The current carts have performed, service is reliable and we have a good relationship with Eric Keister, their sales representative.

4. We do not endorse a conversion from electric to gas.

5. We believe that owning the carts outright is not a good fit for our situation. There will be higher monthly costs on the front end and higher risk in securing sufficient value when re-selling the carts or trading them in.

Background

In June of 2015, the existing E-Z-GO cart lease will expire. At four years old, the carts are beginning to show typical signs of age, wear and tear. Batteries no longer hold a sufficient charge, brakes and steering have become less responsive.

Palatka Golf Club utilizes a fleet of only 54 cars, a reduction from a more typical fleet size of 72-80. This value-engineering step allows PGC to minimize monthly cart lease costs, but requires the carts remain in reliable service. During our busiest months, we must 'turn' a certain percentage of carts, sending them out for a 2 rounds each day without recharging. We have also supplemented the fleet with additional, temporary carts at a cost of $1,750 per year.

The current fleet has been on property for 48 months. 80% of E-Z-GO's cart leases rollover in a 36-42 month time period. The ability of the batteries to hold a charge diminishes as the carts age. In addition, many carts experience the normal decline of functionality related to aging– poor brakes and unresponsive steering being the main concerns. Given our reduced fleet size and expanding play, managing these issues is critical as the same number of rounds are distributed over fewer carts. From the beginning of the lease, we have reduced the maximum speed each cart can achieve and have rotated parts and batteries as required.

These strategies are no longer effective enough. Currently, there are 13 carts out of reliable service due to need for battery replacement. While these carts meet the standard to turn them in for full trade-in value, they aren't able to service rounds.

Carts are a key part of the customer experience (and our highest revenue line item after green fees, accounting for 16% of overall revenue). Currently, we are turning away rounds and leaving customers dissatisfied, but battery replacement at $100 ea with 6 batteries per cart cannot be justified with such a short life until the end of the lease.

Entering our heaviest play season, BWGD believed that renewing the lease early would enhance the customer experience and improve these cart management issues. As the City of Palatka was part of the National IPA program, we communicated directly with E-Z-GO directly, in order to understand the terms of delivering new carts expeditiously through the NIPA master agreement instead of the longer time horizon of the RFP process.

Following receipt of this proposal, we received feedback from the City that this memo will address, specifically:

1. How does the E-Z-GO proposal compare with what other municipalities are paying for their cart leases?

2. Should the City consider Gas vs. Electric carts and is there a cost difference in procurement, operation and maintenance?

3. Should the City consider purchasing the carts outright vs. a lease with a large balloon payment?

NIPA Pricing vs. marketplace

The marketplace for cart leases is very developed. EZ-GO, Club Car and Yamaha are the main vendors, competing in nearly every marketplace. They each have good familiarity with each other and pricing exists within a fairly narrow range.

There are a number of existing municipal cart leases and purchase agreements in Florida. Every situation has variables specific to it and that impact how vendors price each line item. For example, vendors might move money into or out of certain line items to position their proposals differently. These variables include:

1. Fleet size (and resulting volume discounts)
2. Purchase price
3. Trade-in value of existing fleet
4. Buy-out cost of an existing fleet (if a lease)
5. Specification of the cart & its equipment
6. Lease term
7. Lease interest rate

E-Z-GO proposed a beginning total lease value to the City of $4,361 per cart with a trade-in value for each cart in the current fleet of $1,600. Of this trade-in value, $224 will be transferred to reduce the purchase price, and the remaining $1,376 will be used to buy-out the existing lease. This results in a new purchase price of $4,137 per cart and $1,376 in trade-value per cart.

In addition, there is a $9,126 NIPA rebate for parts and equipment that is part of the proposal. We can use this rebate toward cart repair items and temporary cart rental

costs that we already incur. These totaled just under $3,000 in FY2014. At this rate of expenditure we will utilize the full value of the rebate within the lease term.

Applying the rebate value per cart results in an additional $169 toward each cart. Consequently, the total leased value/purchase price to the City of Palatka is **net of $3,968 per cart, with a net trade value of $1,376 per cart**. E-Z-GO proposes a municipal finance rate of 3.95% through PNC and the average monthly payment per cart over the life of the lease is $66.50.

Attached is a spreadsheet that compares this pricing with other municipalities in the market place.

Gas vs. Electric

We do not endorse a conversion from electric carts to gas carts. Based on our specific situation, we don't see a positive benefit to the cost of ownership or the customer experience. Specifically:

1. Gas carts are generally utilized by facilities with severe topography that require the power of gas, or those without the infrastructure to charge carts indoor. Very few facilities make a conscious choice to select gas carts without having a practical requirement to do so.

2. Electric carts are quieter with less noise, no smell and are seen as a 'greener' option. Electric carts are perceived as a better experience by golfers and have a smoother ride. Over 80% of EZ-GO's carts fleets in operation in Florida are electric.

3. Electric carts are typically less expensive to purchase and operate. EZ-GO's NIPA pricing for gas carts is $200 per cart more than electric. Cost of operation for gas is more volatile, tracking fuel prices vs. the greater stability of electrical costs. When gas falls below $2/gallon, the operating cost of gas becomes lower that of electric.

4. Gas carts are more expensive to maintain, requiring regular oil changes and oil/air/fuel filter changes at roughly $40 per cart per occurrence. Further, the infrastructure at Palatka does not facilitate easy maintenance of gas carts. Consider:

a. PGC's cart personnel can handle the normal, routine preventative maintenance of electric carts (filling with water). Gas cart maintenance will require use of our mechanic and mechanic's area at the shop. Carts will have to be towed to the maintenance facility and back, a very labor and coordination intensive task.

b. There will be sunk costs incurred by the City related to the existing chargers and electrical components that will no longer be used.

c. A large gas tank will need to be placed and serviced near the cart barn, with obvious ramifications to customer 'first-impression' and theft potential with fuel near the road.

d. Indoor storage ventilation/fire code issues related to the storage of gas carts in the existing cart barn are not known.

Lease vs. Own

The monthly cost to purchase the cart fleet would be significantly higher than the current lease payment. We view carts as a somewhat disposable part of the operation and a critical item for a good customer experience. Accordingly, we believe an ever-revolving fleet that keeps monthly costs to the lowest level will keep customers excited and energized and is the strategy that best fits our situation.

To make an ownership strategy work, the City would have to sell its owned carts back into the marketplace at a price point greater than the expected trade-in value to a manufacturer. All three manufacturers have used cart divisions that are responsible for reselling fleets coming off-lease at profit. It seems to us that the ability of a single municipality to compete successfully in this arena and secure a price higher than the trade-in offered by the manufacturer would be a difficult endeavor.

EZ-GO estimates that 80% of its Florida fleet is on a lease term of 5 years or less, with most rollovers occurring within 36-42 months. While the evidence is anecdotal, carts seem to be manufactured around this rollover term. Carts are not 'built to last' like a piece of maintenance equipment. Problems often appear at the year 4 mark, much like we are experiencing. Part of a successful ownership strategy would likely involve holding the carts for longer than 4 years in order to recoup the cost of purchasing them, which

brings with it the higher maintenance costs and greater liability from failing components.

The maintenance dynamic of owning carts versus leasing them is much more intensive. The condition standard to secure trade-in value (cart must have the ability to self-propel onto the truck) is very well established and much lower than the usable, reliable condition a prospective buyer would demand. We spent only $1,267 last year in cart maintenance thanks to proactive steps to reduce the operating speed of the carts, rotating batteries, etc. However, we likely would be much more proactive – at a cost - in our efforts to keep the entire fleet up to grade if the carts were not being turned in on a certain timeline under a certain standard.

City	Vendor	Date	Fleet Size	Price per cart	Trade value	Lease Term	Interest Rate	Monthly, per cart	Notes/Differences
Palatka	E-Z-GO	2015	54	$ 3,968	$ 1,376	54	3.95%	$ 66.50	Price incorporates full utilization of NIPA rebate value
Tallahassee	E-Z-GO	2013	110	$ 3,979	$ 1,180	purchase			Winning bid. Double fleet size = greater volume discount, no sand buckets, which are in PGC proposal; 1+ year old pricing
	Club Car	2013	110	$ 4,105	$ 937				
	Yahama	2013	110	$ 3,950	$ 1,048				
St. Johns County	Club Car	2013	80	$ 3,946	$ 1,150	purchase			Winning bid
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	E-Z-GO	2013	80	$ 3,723	$ 700				
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Cape Coral	Yahama	2015	80	$ 3,875	none	36	4.20%	$ 70.00	Larger fleet = greater volume discount
Ft. Myers	Yahama	2015	154	$ 3,815	none	36	4.20%	$ 73.50	Double fleet = greater volume discount

Additional Notes:

Palatka's fleet is the smallest. The volume discount at Palatka for 54 carts is $411 per cart

PNC
EQUIPMENT FINANCE

January 29, 2015

Lease Number 188014000

City of Palatka
210 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177

Enclosed are the necessary documents needed to complete your lease transaction. Please review, sign and return the following:

- Lease –Purchase Agreement - Please have the Authorized Signor execute the documents and provide their title
  Opinion of Counsel - Please have your attorney sign and provide the name of the law firm, if applicable
  Certificate of Acceptance – **At the point of delivery, fill out this form and return the original to us. We will be unable to disburse funds until we receive this signed form.**
  Schedule of Payments – Please sign and provide the title of the signor.

- Resolution-Certificate of Incumbency- List your Authorized Representative(s) and their title(s) in the body of the Resolution. Have the Authorized Representatives provide their names, title and signatures(s) on the lines which appear under the Authorized Representative Signature Section near the bottom of the Resolution. Finally, have the Secretary or appropriate Trustee attest to the information of the Authorized Representative(s) by signing and printing his/her name, title and date on the **last** signature line provided. **The person who validates the signature should not sign the Lease Agreement.** The Resolution must reflect the title(s) of the individual(s) who have authorization to sign the documents.

- Insurance Request Form – Fill in your insurer's information and sign. Please contact your insurer, prior to delivery, to obtain a certificate of insurance. Please enclose the certificate with the signed documentation or have the insurer fax the certificate directly to me.

- IRS Form 8038-G – Please sign, date and include the title of the signor

- Copy of Vendor Invoices – Vendor should send invoices directly to PNC with "Ship To" and "Bill To" in Lessee's name.

- Sales Tax Exemption Certificate – Please return a copy with the documents.

- Minutes of Governing Body (approving the purchase & finance of equipment) – Please return a copy with the documents.

Please return the documents to PNC Equipment Finance, LLC, Attn: Beth Sandusky 995 Dalton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45203 in the postage paid envelope enclosed.

PNC Equipment Finance, LLC, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to adjust the payment factors in the enclosed documentation to reflect any changes in market conditions up to the date of funding.

Our goal is to ensure that you receive the lowest payment available. Therefore, it is important that the documents are completed and returned by February 28, 2015.

If you have any questions please contact Courtney Goodman at 513-455-2633.

Sincerely,

Beth Sandusky
Documentation Specialist

Lease-Purchase Agreement

Dated as of January 29, 2015
Lease Number 188014000

Lessor:	PNC Equipment Finance, LLC 995 Dalton Avenue Cincinnati, OH 45203
Lessee:	LESSEE FULL LEGAL NAME City of Palatka 210 North Second Street Palatka, FL 32177 FEDERAL TAX ID 596000401
Equipment Description	**See attached Certificate of Acceptance for Equipment Description**
Rent Payment Schedule	Lease Term is for 54 months, with Rent payments due ☒ monthly; ☐ quarterly; ☐ semi-annual; ☐ annually; each in the amount set forth in the attached Schedule of Payments. Lessee shall pay Rent payments exclusively from legally available funds in U.S. currency to Lessor in the amounts and on the dates set forth herein, without notice or demand.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. **LEASE.** Subject to the terms of this Lease, Lessee agrees to lease from Lessor the equipment (the "Equipment") described in the attached Certificate of Acceptance when Lessor accepts this Lease. Lessee agrees to be bound by all the terms of this Lease.
2. **DELIVERY AND ACCEPTANCE OF EQUIPMENT.** Acceptance of the Equipment occurs upon delivery. When Lessee receives the Equipment, Lessee agrees to inspect it and to verify by telephone or in writing such information as Lessor may require. Delivery and installation costs are Lessee's responsibility. If Lessee signed a purchase contract for the Equipment, by signing this Lease Lessee assigns its rights, but none of its obligations under the purchase contract, to Lessor.
3. **RENT.** Lessee agrees to pay Lessor Rent (plus applicable taxes) in the amount and frequency stated above. If Lessee's Rent payments are due in Advance, Lessee's first Rent payment is due on the date Lessee accepts the Equipment under the Lease. Lessor will advise Lessee as to (a) the due date of each Rent payment, and (b) the address to which Lessee must send payments. Rent is due whether or not Lessee receives an invoice from Lessor. Lessee will pay Lessor any required advance rent when Lessee signs this Lease. Lessee authorizes Lessor to change the Rent by not more than 15% due to changes in the Equipment configuration, which may occur prior to Lessor's acceptance of this Lease. Restrictive endorsements on checks Lessee sends to Lessor will not reduce Lessee's obligations to Lessor. Unless a proper exemption certificate is provided, applicable sales and use taxes will be added to the Rent.
   NON-APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS. Lessee intends to remit all Rent and other payments to Lessor for the full Lease Term if funds are legally available. In the event Lessee is not granted an appropriation of funds at any time during the Lease Term for the Equipment subject to this Lease and operating funds are not otherwise available to Lessee to pay the Rent and other payments due and to become due under this Lease, and there is no other legal procedure or available funds by or with which payment can be made to Lessor, and the non-appropriation did not result from an act or omission by Lessee, Lessee shall have the right to return the Equipment in accordance with Section 16 of the Lease and terminate this Lease on the last day of the fiscal period for which appropriations were received without penalty or expense to Lessee, except as the portion of Rent for which funds shall have been appropriated and budgeted. At least 30 days prior to the end of Lessee's fiscal year, Lessee's chief executive officer (or legal counsel) shall certify in writing that (a) funds have not been appropriated for the upcoming fiscal period, (b) such non-appropriation did not result from any act or failure to act by Lessee, and (c) Lessee has exhausted all funds legally available for the payment of Rent.
4. **UNCONDITIONAL OBLIGATION. LESSEE AGREES THAT IT IS UNCONDITIONALLY OBLIGATED TO PAY ALL RENT AND ANY OTHER AMOUNTS DUE UNDER THIS LEASE IN ALL FISCAL YEARS IN WHICH FUNDS HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS, EVEN IF THE EQUIPMENT IS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED, IF IT IS DEFECTIVE OR IF LESSEE HAS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT LOSS OF ITS USE. LESSEE IS NOT ENTITLED TO ANY REDUCTION OR SET-OFF AGAINST RENT OR OTHER AMOUNTS DUE UNDER THIS LEASE FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER.**
5. **DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES. THE EQUIPMENT IS BEING LEASED TO LESSEE IN "AS-IS" CONDITION. LESSEE AGREES THAT LESSOR HAS NOT MANUFACTURED THE EQUIPMENT AND THAT LESSEE HAS SELECTED THE EQUIPMENT BASED UPON LESSEE'S OWN JUDGMENT. LESSEE HAS NOT RELIED ON ANY STATEMENTS LESSOR OR ITS EMPLOYEES HAVE MADE. LESSOR HAS NOT MADE AND DOES NOT MAKE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE EQUIPMENT'S MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, SUITABILITY, DESIGN, CONDITION, DURABILITY, OPERATION, QUALITY OF MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP, OR COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS OR APPLICABLE LAW.** Lessee is aware of the name of the Equipment manufacturer and will contact the manufacturer for a description of their warranty rights. If the manufacturer has provided Lessor with a warranty, Lessor assigns its rights to such warranty to Lessee and Lessee may enforce all warranty rights directly against the manufacturer of the Equipment. Lessee agrees to settle any dispute regarding performance of the Equipment directly with the manufacturer of the Equipment.
6. **TITLE AND SECURITY INTEREST.** Unless otherwise required by the laws of the state where Lessee is located, Lessee shall have title to the Equipment immediately upon delivery and shall be deemed to be the owner of the Equipment as long as Lessee is not in default under this Lease. In the event of a default, title to the Equipment shall revert to Lessor free and clear of any rights or interest Lessee may have in the Equipment. Lessor shall not have a security interest in any of the Equipment under the Uniform Commercial Code of the State of Florida. Nothing in the Lease shall be interpreted or construed as granting Lessor a security interest in or other lien or encumbrance on any Equipment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Lease, Lessor waives and releases any right that it may have at law or in equity to specific or compulsory performance of any agreement of Lessee to return the Equipment to Lessor, to transfer legal or beneficial title to the Equipment to Lessor or to repossess or foreclose on any Equipment.

7. **USE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.** Lessee will not move the Equipment from the Equipment Location without Lessor's advance written consent. Lessee will give Lessor reasonable access to the Equipment Location so that Lessor can check the Equipment's existence, condition and proper maintenance. Lessee will use the Equipment in the manner for which it was intended, as required by all applicable manuals and instructions, and keep it eligible for any manufacturer's certification and/or standard full service maintenance contract. At Lessee's own cost and expense, they will keep the Equipment in good repair, condition and working order, ordinary wear and tear excepted. Lessee will not make any permanent alterations to the Equipment.
8. **TAXES.** Lessee agrees to pay Lessor, when invoiced, all taxes (including any sales, use and personal property taxes), fines, interest and penalties relating to this Lease and the Equipment (excluding taxes based on Lessor's net income). Lessee agrees to file any required personal property tax returns and, if Lessor asks, Lessee will provide Lessor with proof of payment. Lessor does not have to contest any tax assessments.
9. **INDEMNITY.** Lessor is not responsible for any injuries, damages, penalties, claims or losses, inducing legal expenses, incurred by Lessee or any other person caused by the transportation, installation, manufacture, selection, purchase, lease, ownership, possession, modification, maintenance, condition, operation, use, return or disposition of the Equipment. To the extent permitted by law, Lessee agrees to reimburse Lessor for and defend Lessor against any claims for such losses, damages, penalties, claims, injuries, or expenses. This indemnity continues even after this Lease has expired, for acts or omissions which occurred during the Lease Term.
10. **IDENTIFICATION.** Lessee authorizes Lessor to insert or correct missing information on this Lease, including Lessee's official name, serial numbers and any other information describing the Equipment. Lessor will send Lessee copies of such changes. Lessee will attach to the Equipment any name plates or stickers Lessor provides.
11. **LOSS OR DAMAGE.** Lessee is responsible for any loss of the Equipment from any cause at all, whether or not insured, from the time the Equipment is shipped to Lessee until it is returned to Lessor. If any item of Equipment is lost, stolen or damaged, Lessee will promptly notify Lessor of such event. Then, at Lessor's option, Lessee will either (a) repair the Equipment so that it is in good condition and working order, eligible for any manufacturer's certification, or (b) pay Lessor an amount equal to the Net Book Value (as defined in Section 14) of the lost, stolen or damaged Equipment. If Lessee has satisfied their obligations under this Section 11, Lessor will forward to Lessee any insurance proceeds which Lessor receives for lost, damaged, or destroyed Equipment. If Lessee is in default, Lessor will apply any insurance proceeds Lessor receives to reduce Lessee's obligations under Section 14 of this Lease.
12. **INSURANCE.** Lessee agrees to (a) keep the Equipment fully insured against loss, naming Lessor as loss payee, and (b) obtain a general public liability insurance policy covering both personal injury and property damage in amounts not less than Lessor may tell Lessee, naming Lessor as additional insured, until Lessee has met all their obligations under this Lease. Lessor is under no duty to tell Lessee if Lessee's insurance coverage is adequate. The policies shall state that Lessor is to be notified of any proposed cancellation at least 30 days prior to the date set for cancellation. Upon Lessor's request, Lessee agrees to provide Lessor with certificates or other evidence of insurance acceptable to Lessor. If Lessee does not provide Lessor with evidence of proper insurance within ten days of Lessor's request or Lessor receives notice of policy cancellation, Lessor may (but Lessor is not obligated to) obtain insurance on Lessor's interest in the Equipment at Lessee's expense. Lessee will pay all insurance premiums and related charges.
13. **DEFAULT.** Lessee will be in default under this Lease if any of the following happens: (a) Lessor does not receive any Rent or other payment due under this Lease within ten days after its due date, (b) Lessee fails to perform or observe any other promise or obligation in this Lease and does not correct the default within ten days after Lessor sends Lessee written notice of default, (c) any representation, warranty or statement Lessee has made in this Lease shall prove to have been false or misleading in any material respect, (d) any insurance carrier cancels or threatens to cancel any insurance on the Equipment, (e) the Equipment or any part of it is abused, illegally used, misused, lost, destroyed, or damaged beyond repair, (f) a petition is filed by or against Lessee under any bankruptcy or insolvency laws, or (g) Lessee defaults on any other agreement between it and Lessor (or Lessor's affiliates).
14. **REMEDIES.** Upon the occurrence of a default, Lessor may, in its sole discretion, do any or all of the following: (a) provide written notice to Lessee of default, (b) as liquidated damages for loss of a bargain and not as a penalty, declare due and payable, the present value of (i) any and all amounts which may be then due and payable by Lessee to Lessor under this Lease, plus (ii) all Rent payments remaining through the end of the then current fiscal year, discounted at the higher of 3% or the lowest rate allowed by law (collectively, the "Net Book Value") and (c) require Lessee to immediately return the Equipment to Lessor. Lessor has the right to require Lessee to make the Equipment available to Lessor for repossession during reasonable business hours or Lessor may repossess the Equipment, so long as Lessor does not breach the peace in doing so, or Lessor may use legal process in compliance with applicable law pursuant to court order to have the Equipment repossessed. Lessee will not make any claims against Lessor or the Equipment for trespass, damage or any other reason. If Lessor takes possession of the Equipment Lessor may (a) sell or lease the Equipment at public or private sale or lease, and/or (b) exercise such other rights as may be allowed by applicable law. Although Lessee agrees that Lessor has no obligation to sell the Equipment, if Lessor does sell the Equipment, Lessor will reduce the Net Book Value by the amounts Lessor receives. Lessee will immediately pay Lessor the remaining Net Book Value. Lessee agrees (a) that Lessor only needs to give ten days advance notice of any sale and no notice of advertising, (b) to pay all of the costs Lessor incurs to enforce Lessor's rights against Lessee, including attorney's fees, and (c) that Lessor will retain all of Lessor's rights against Lessee even if Lessor does not choose to enforce them at the time of Lessee's default.
15. **LESSEE'S OPTION AT END OF LEASE.** Provided Lessee is not in default, upon expiration of the Lease Term Lessee shall purchase all but not less than all of the Equipment **for $56,700.00** (plus all sales and other applicable taxes).
16. **RETURN OF EQUIPMENT.** If (a) default occurs, or (b) a non-appropriation of funds occurs in accordance with Section 3, Lessee will immediately return the Equipment to any location(s) in the continental United States and aboard any carriers(s) Lessor may designate. The Equipment must be properly packed for shipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or specifications, freight prepaid and insured, maintained in accordance with Section 7, and in "Average Saleable Condition." "Average Saleable Condition" means that all of the Equipment is immediately available for use by a third party buyer, user or lessee, other than Lessee named in this Lease, without the need for any repair or refurbishment. All Equipment must be free of markings. Lessee will pay Lessor for any missing or defective parts or accessories. Lessee will continue to pay Rent until the Equipment is received and accepted by Lessor.
17. **REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES.** Lessee hereby represents and warrants to Lessor that as of the date of this Lease, and throughout the Lease Term: (a) Lessee is the entity indicated in this Lease; (b) Lessee is a State or a fully constituted political subdivision or agency of the State in which Lessee is located; (c) Lessee is duly organized and existing under the Constitution and laws of the State in which Lessee is located; (d) Lessee is authorized to enter into and carry out Lessee's obligations under this Lease, any documents relative to the acquisition of the Equipment and any other documents required to be delivered in connection with this Lease (collectively, the "Documents"); (e) the Documents have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by Lessee in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, ordinances, and regulations, the Documents are valid, legal, binding agreements, enforceable in accordance with their terms and the person(s) signing the Documents have the authority to do so, are acting with the full authorization of Lessee's governing body, and hold the offices indicated below their signature, each of which is genuine; (f) the Equipment is essential to the immediate performance of a governmental or proprietary function by Lessee within the scope of Lessee's authority and shall be used during the Lease Term only by Lessee and only to perform such function; (g) Lessee intends to use the Equipment for the entire Lease Term and shall take all necessary action to include in Lessee's annual budget any funds required to fulfill their obligations for each fiscal year during the Lease Term; (h) Lessee has complied fully with all applicable law governing open meetings, public bidding and appropriations required in connection with this Lease and the acquisition of the Equipment; (i) Lessee's obligations to remit Rent under this Lease constitutes a current expense and not a debt under applicable state law and no provision of this

Lease constitutes a pledge of Lessee's tax or general revenues, and any provision which is so constructed by a court of competent jurisdiction is void from the inception of this lease; (j) all payments due and to become due during Lessee's current fiscal year are within the fiscal budget of such year, and are included within an unrestricted and unencumbered appropriation currently available for the lease/purchase of the Equipment; (k) Lessee shall not do or cause to be done any act which shall cause, or by omission of any act allow the interest portion of any Rent payment to become includible in Lessor's gross income for Federal income taxation purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code"); (l) Lessee shall maintain a complete and accurate record of all assignments of this Lease in the form sufficient to comply with the book entry requirements of Section 149(a) of the Code and the regulations prescribed there under from time to time; (m) Lessee shall comply with the information reporting requirements of Section 149(e) of the Code; such compliance shall include, but not be limited to, the execution of IRS Form 8038-G or 8038-GC; and (n) all financial information Lessee has provided to Lessor is true and accurate and provides a good representation of Lessee's financial condition.

18. Lessor acknowledges that (a) no Lease will be a general obligation of Lessee, (b) no Lease will be payable from a pledge of ad valorem taxes, and (c) no Lease shall constitute a pledge of either the full faith and credit of Lessee or the taxing power of Lessee.
19. **LESSEE'S PROMISES.** In addition to the other provisions of this Lease, Lessee agrees that during the term of this Lease (a) Lessee will promptly notify Lessor in writing if it moves Lessee's principal office or it changes its name or legal structure, (b) Lessee will provide to Lessor such financial information as may reasonably request from time to time, and (c) Lessee will take any action Lessor reasonably requests to protect Lessor's rights in the Equipment and to meet Lessee's obligations under this Lease.
20. **ASSIGNMENT. LESSEE WILL NOT SELL, TRANSFER, ASSIGN, PLEDGE, SUB-LEASE OR PART WITH POSSESSION OF THE EQUIPMENT OR FILE OR PERMIT A LIEN TO BE FILED AGAINST THE EQUIPMENT.** Lessee will not attach any of the Equipment to any real estate. Upon Lessor's reasonable request and at Lessee's cost, Lessee will obtain from each person having an interest in the real estate where the Equipment is located a waiver of any rights they may have in the Equipment.
21. **ASSIGNMENT BY LESSOR.** This Lease, and the rights of Lessor hereunder and in and to the Equipment, may be assigned and reassigned in whole or in part to one or more assignees by Lessor or its assigns at any time without the necessity of obtaining the consent of Lessee; provided, however, no such assignment or reassignment shall be effective unless and until Lessee shall have been given written notice of assignment disclosing the name and address of the assignee or its agent authorized to receive payments and otherwise service this Lease on its behalf. Upon receipt of notice of assignment, Lessee agrees to record the same in records maintained for such purpose, and further, to make all payments as designated in the assignment, notwithstanding any claim, defense, setoff or counterclaim whatsoever (whether arising from a breach of this Lease or otherwise) that Lessee may from time to time have against Lessor or Lessor's assigns. Lessee agrees to execute all documents, including acknowledgments of assignment, which may reasonably be requested by Lessor or its assigns to protect their interests in the Equipment and in this Lease.
22. **COLLECTION EXPENSES, OVERDUE PAYMENT, TERMINATION.** Lessee agrees that Lessor can, but does not have to, take on Lessee's behalf any action which Lessee fails to take as required by this Lease, and Lessor's expenses will be in addition to that of the Rent which Lessee owes Lessor. If Lessor receives any payment from Lessee after the due date, Lessee shall pay Lessor on demand as a late charge five percent (5%) of such overdue amount, limited, however, to the maximum amount allowed by law. Upon 30 days' prior written notice by Lessee to Lessor, and so long as there is no Event of Default then existing, Lessee shall have the option to purchase all, but not less than all, of the Equipment covered by the Lease on any Rent Payment due date by paying to Lessor all Rent Payments then due (including accrued interest, if any) plus the Termination Value amount set forth on the Payment Schedule to the applicable Lease for such date. Upon satisfaction by Lessee of such purchase conditions, Lessor shall release its Lien on such Equipment and Lessee shall retain its title to such Equipment "AS-IS, WHERE-IS," without representation or warranty by Lessor, express or implied, except for a representation that such Equipment is free and clear of any Liens created by Lessor.
23. **AGREED LEASE RATE FACTOR.** Lessee understands that the Equipment may be purchased for cash (the "Equipment Cost") or it may be leased. By signing this Lease, Lessee acknowledges that is has chosen to lease the Equipment from Lessor for the Lease Term and that Lessee has agreed to pay Rent. Each payment of Rent includes a principal amount based on the Equipment Cost and a lease charge rate. If it is determined that Lessee's payments under this Lease result in an interest payment higher than allowed by applicable law, then any excess interest collected will be applied to the repayment of principal and interest will be charged at the highest rate allowed by law. In no event will Lessor charge or receive or will Lessee pay any amounts in excess of the legal amount.
24. **MISCELLANEOUS.** This Lease contains the entire agreement and supersedes any conflicting provision of any equipment purchase order or any other agreement. **TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE IN THIS LEASE.** If a court finds any provision of Lease to be unenforceable, the remaining terms of this Lease shall remain in effect. **THIS LEASE IS A "FINANCE LEASE" AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 2A OF THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE.** Lessee authorizes Lessor (or Lessor's agent) to (a) obtain credit reports, (b) make such other credit inquires as Lessor may deem necessary, and (c) furnish payment history information to credit reporting agencies. To the extent permitted by law, Lessor may charge Lessee a fee of $250.00 to cover Lessor's documentation and investigation costs.
25. **NOTICES.** All of Lessee's written notices to Lessor must be sent by certified mail or recognized overnight delivery service, postage prepaid, to Lessor at Lessor's address stated in this Lease, or by facsimile transmission to Lessor's facsimile telephone number, with oral confirmation of receipt. All of Lessor's notices to Lessee may be sent first class mail, postage prepaid, to Lessee's address stated in this Lease. At any time after this Lease is signed, Lessee or Lessor may change an address or facsimile telephone number by giving notice to the other of the change.
26. **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING/INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMPLIANCE.** Lessee represents and warrants to Lessor, as of the date of this Lease, the date of each advance of proceeds under the Lease, the date of any renewal, extension or modification of this Lease, and at all times until the Lease has been terminated and all amounts thereunder have been indefeasibly paid in full, that: (a) no Covered Entity (i) is a Sanctioned Person; or (ii) does business in or with, or derives any of its operating income from investments in or transactions with, any Sanctioned Country or Sanctioned Person in violation of any law, regulation, order or directive enforced by any Compliance Authority; (b) the proceeds of the Lease will not be used to fund any unlawful activity; (c) the funds used to repay the Lease are not derived from any unlawful activity; and (d) each Covered Entity is in compliance with, and no Covered Entity engages in any dealings or transactions prohibited by, any laws of the United States.

    As used herein: "**Compliance Authority**" means each and all of the (a) U.S. Treasury Department/Office of Foreign Assets Control, (b) U.S. Treasury Department/Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, (c) U.S. State Department/Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, (d) U.S. Commerce Department/Bureau of Industry and Security, (e) U.S. Internal Revenue Service, (f) U.S. Justice Department, and (g) U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; "**Covered Entity**" means Lessee, its affiliates and subsidiaries and direct and indirect owners; "**Sanctioned Country**" means a country subject to a sanctions program maintained by any Compliance Authority; and "**Sanctioned Person**" means any individual person, group, regime, entity or thing listed or otherwise recognized as a specially designated, prohibited, sanctioned or debarred person or entity, or subject to any limitations or prohibitions (including but not limited to the blocking of property or rejection of transactions), under any order or directive of any Compliance Authority or otherwise subject to, or specially designated under, any sanctions program maintained by any Compliance Authority.
27. **USA PATRIOT ACT NOTICE.** To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each lessee that opens an account. What this means: when the Lessee opens an account, Lessor will ask for the business name, business address, taxpayer identifying number and other information that will allow the Lessor to identify

Lessee, such as organizational documents. For some businesses and organizations, Lessor may also need to ask for identifying information and documentation relating to certain individuals associated with the business or organization.

28. **WAIVERS. LESSOR AND LESSEE EACH AGREE TO WAIVE, AND TO TAKE ALL REQUIRED STEPS TO WAIVE, ALL RIGHTS TO A JURY TRIAL.** To the extent Lessee is permitted by applicable law, Lessee waives all rights and remedies conferred upon a lessee by Article 2A (Sections 508-522) of the Uniform Commercial Code including but not limited to Lessee's rights to: (a) cancel or repudiate this Lease; (b) reject or revoke acceptance of the Equipment; (c) recover damages from Lessor for any breach of warranty or for any other reason; (d) grant a security interest in any Equipment in Lessee's possession. To the extent Lessee is permitted by applicable law, Lessee waives any rights Lessee now or later may have under any statute or otherwise which requires Lessor to sell or otherwise use any Equipment to reduce Lessor's damages, which requires Lessor to provide Lessee with notice of default, intent to accelerate amounts becoming due or acceleration of amounts becoming due, or which may otherwise limit or modify any of Lessor's rights or remedies. **ANY ACTION LESSEE TAKES AGAINST LESSOR FOR ANY DEFAULT, INCLUDING BREACH OF WARRANTY OR INDEMNITY, MUST BE STARTED WITHIN ONE (1) YEAR AFTER THE EVENT, WHICH CAUSED IT.** Lessor will not be liable for specific performance of this Lease or for any losses, damages, delay or failure to deliver Equipment.
29. **SMALL ISSUER STATEMENT.** Lessee hereby certifies to Lessor and its assigns that: a) Lessee designates the Lease as a "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligation" for the purposes of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code; b) Lessee will own and operate the Equipment in the performance of its public purposes; and the Equipment will not be subject to the use or control of any other entity; c) Lessee will not designate more than Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) of tax-exempt obligations during the current calendar year as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligation", Lessee reasonably expects to issue no more than Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) of tax-exempt obligations during the current calendar year; and d) For purposes of Paragraph 3 herein above, the amount of tax-exempt obligations stated as either issued or designated as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" includes tax-exempt obligations issued by all subordinate entities of Lessee, as provided in Section 265 (b) (3) (E) of the Code.
30. **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PHONE CALLS.** By providing telephone number(s) to Lessor, now or at any later time, Lessee authorizes Lessor and its affiliates and designees to contact Lessee regarding Lessee account(s) with Lessor or its affiliates, whether such accounts are Lessee individual accounts or business accounts for which Lessee is a contact, at such numbers using any means, including but not limited to placing calls using an automated dialing system to cell, VoIP or other wireless phone number, or leaving prerecorded messages or sending text messages, even if charges may be incurred for the calls or text messages. Lessee consents that any phone call with Lessor may be monitored or recorded by Lessor.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE SIGNING. THE TERMS OF THIS LEASE SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BECAUSE ONLY THOSE TERMS IN WRITING ARE ENFORCEABLE. TERMS OR ORAL PROMISES WHICH ARE NOT CONTAINED IN THIS WRITTEN AGREEMENT MAY NOT BE LEGALLY ENFORCED. THE TERMS OF THIS LEASE MAY ONLY BE CHANGED BY ANOTHER WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN LESSEE AND LESSOR. LESSEE AGREES TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS LEASE. LESSEE AGREES THAT THE EQUIPMENT WILL BE USED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES ONLY AND NOT FOR PERSONAL, FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

LESSEE CERTIFIES THAT ALL THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THIS LEASE AND LESSEE'S APPLICATION WAS CORRECT AND COMPLETE WHEN THIS LEASE WAS SIGNED. THIS LEASE IS NOT BINDING UPON LESSOR OR EFFECTIVE UNLESS AND UNTIL LESSOR EXECUTES THIS LEASE. THIS LEASE WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF THE LESSEE.

City of Palatka
("Lessee")

X _____
Authorized Signature

_____
Print Name

_____
Title:

_____
Date

210 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177

PNC Equipment Finance, LLC
("Lessor")

X _____
Authorized Signature

_____
Print Name

_____
Title:

995 Dalton Ave.
Cincinnati OH 45203

OPINION OF COUNSEL

I have acted as counsel to the above-referenced Lessee (the "Lessee") with respect to this Lease-Purchase Agreement by and between the Lessee and Lessor (the "Lease"), and in this capacity have reviewed the original or duplicate originals of the Lease and such other documents as I have deemed relevant. Based upon the foregoing, I am of the opinion that: (A) Lessee is a state or a fully constituted political subdivision or agency of a state within the meaning of Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; (B) the execution, delivery and performance of the Lease by Lessee has been duly authorized by all necessary action on the part of Lessee; (C) the Lease constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of Lessee enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as limited by laws of general application affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and does not constitute a debt of Lessee which is prohibited by state law; (D) the authorization, approval and execution of the Lease and all other proceedings of Lessee related to the transactions contemplated thereby have been performed in accordance with all open-meeting laws, public bidding laws, and all other applicable state laws. The undersigned certifies that (s)he is an attorney duly authorized to practice law in the State of Florida.

The foregoing opinions are limited to the laws of such State and federal laws of the United States.

Attorney of Lessee

By: _____
Print Name: _____
Law firm: _____

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Lease Number 188014000

Quantity	Description	Serial No.
54	(54) 2015 E-Z-GO TXT48v Electric Golf Cars Together with all attachments, tooling, accessories, appurtenances and additions thereto	

☐ or see attached Equipment Schedule

Lessee, through its authorized representative, hereby certifies to Lessor that:

1. The Equipment has been delivered to the location where it will be used, which is the Equipment Location given in the Lease-Purchase Agreement ("Lease");
2. All of the Equipment has been inspected and is (a) complete, (b) properly installed, (c) functioning, and (d) in good working order;
3. Lessee accepts the Equipment for all purposes under the Lease as of _____, 20__ (the "Acceptance Date"), which is the date on which the Equipment was delivered and installed;
4. The Equipment is of a size, design, capacity and manufacture acceptable to Lessee and suitable for Lessee's purposes; and
5. Lessee is not in default under the Lease, no Non-Appropriation of Funds (as described in the Lease) has occurred, and all of Lessee's statements and promises set forth in the Lease are true and correct.

Lessor is hereby authorized to insert serial numbers on the Lease.

THIS CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE IS SIGNED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 20__.

City of Palatka
("Lessee")

X _____
Authorized Signature

_____
Print Name

_____
Title:

_____
Date

210 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Lease Number 188014000

Attached to and made a part of that certain Lease-Purchase Agreement dated as of January 29, 2015 by and between PNC Equipment Finance, LLC, as Lessor, and City of Palatka , as Lessee.

Rent payments are payable as follows:

Payment Number	Payment Date	Rent Payment	Interest Component	Principal Component	Termination Amount*
1		$3,396.60	$606.54	$2,790.06	$227,798.51
2		$3,396.60	$598.98	$2,797.62	$224,916.96
3		$3,396.60	$591.41	$2,805.19	$222,027.61
4		$3,396.60	$583.81	$2,812.79	$219,130.44
5		$3,396.60	$576.19	$2,820.41	$216,225.42
6		$3,396.60	$568.55	$2,828.05	$213,312.53
7		$3,396.60	$560.89	$2,835.71	$210,391.74
8		$3,396.60	$553.21	$2,843.39	$207,463.05
9		$3,396.60	$545.51	$2,851.09	$204,526.43
10		$3,396.60	$537.79	$2,858.81	$201,581.86
11		$3,396.60	$530.05	$2,866.55	$198,629.31
12		$3,396.60	$522.29	$2,874.31	$195,668.77
13		$3,450.60	$514.50	$2,936.10	$192,644.59
14		$3,450.60	$506.55	$2,944.05	$189,612.22
15		$3,450.60	$498.58	$2,952.02	$186,571.64
16		$3,450.60	$490.58	$2,960.02	$183,522.81
17		$3,450.60	$482.56	$2,968.04	$180,465.73
18		$3,450.60	$474.53	$2,976.07	$177,400.38
19		$3,450.60	$466.46	$2,984.14	$174,326.72
20		$3,450.60	$458.38	$2,992.22	$171,244.73
21		$3,450.60	$450.28	$3,000.32	$168,154.40
22		$3,450.60	$442.15	$3,008.45	$165,055.70
23		$3,450.60	$434.01	$3,016.59	$161,948.61
24		$3,450.60	$425.84	$3,024.76	$158,833.11
25		$3,504.60	$417.64	$3,086.96	$155,653.54
26		$3,504.60	$409.28	$3,095.32	$152,465.36
27		$3,504.60	$400.90	$3,103.70	$149,268.55
28		$3,504.60	$392.49	$3,112.11	$146,063.07
29		$3,504.60	$384.07	$3,120.53	$142,848.93
30		$3,504.60	$375.61	$3,128.99	$139,626.07
31		$3,504.60	$367.14	$3,137.46	$136,394.48
32		$3,504.60	$358.64	$3,145.96	$133,154.15
33		$3,504.60	$350.12	$3,154.48	$129,905.03
34		$3,504.60	$341.58	$3,163.02	$126,647.12
35		$3,504.60	$333.01	$3,171.59	$123,380.38
36		$3,504.60	$324.42	$3,180.18	$120,104.80
37		$3,558.60	$315.81	$3,242.79	$116,764.72

38		$3,558.60	$307.03	$3,251.57	$113,415.61
39		$3,558.60	$298.22	$3,260.38	$110,057.42
40		$3,558.60	$289.39	$3,269.21	$106,690.13
41		$3,558.60	$280.54	$3,278.06	$103,313.73
42		$3,558.60	$271.66	$3,286.94	$99,928.18
43		$3,558.60	$262.76	$3,295.84	$96,533.46
44		$3,558.60	$253.83	$3,304.77	$93,129.55
45		$3,558.60	$244.88	$3,313.72	$89,716.42
46		$3,558.60	$235.90	$3,322.70	$86,294.04
47		$3,558.60	$226.91	$3,331.69	$82,862.40
48		$3,558.60	$217.88	$3,340.72	$79,421.46
49		$3,612.60	$208.83	$3,403.77	$75,915.57
50		$3,612.60	$199.62	$3,412.98	$72,400.20
51		$3,612.60	$190.37	$3,422.23	$68,875.31
52		$3,612.60	$181.10	$3,431.50	$65,340.86
53		$3,612.60	$171.81	$3,440.79	$61,796.85
54		$3,612.60	$162.49	$3,450.11	$58,243.23
55		$56,700.00	$153.17	$56,546.83	$0.00

*As provided in Section 21 of the Lease-Purchase Agreement.

City of Palatka
("Lessee")

X _____
Authorized Signature

_____
Print Name

_____
Title:

210 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177

PNC Equipment Finance, LLC
("Lessor")

By: _____

Title _____

995 Dalton Ave.
Cincinnati OH 45203

RESOLUTION AND CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY

Lease Number 188014000

Lessee: City of Palatka

Amount $223,953.66

WHEREAS, Lessee, a body politic and corporate duly organized and existing as a political subdivision, municipal corporation or similar public entity of the State or Commonwealth ("the State") is authorized by the laws of the State to purchase, acquire and lease certain equipment and other property for the benefit of the Lessee and its inhabitants and to enter into contracts with respect thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to applicable law, the governing body of the Lessee ("Governing Body") is authorized to acquire, dispose of and encumber real and personal property, including, without limitation, rights and interest in property, leases and easements necessary to the functions or operations of the Lessee.

WHEREAS, the Governing Body hereby finds and determines that the execution of one or more Lease-Purchase Agreements or lease schedules ("Leases") in the principal amount not exceeding the amount stated above for the purpose of acquiring the property ("Equipment") to be described in the Leases is appropriate and necessary to the functions and operations of the Lessee.

WHEREAS, PNC Equipment Finance, LLC ("Lessor") shall act as Lessor under said Leases.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be It Ordained by the Governing Body of the Lessee:

Section 1. Either one of the _____ OR _____ (each an "Authorized Representative") acting on behalf of the Lessee, is hereby authorized to negotiate, enter into, execute, and deliver one or more Leases in substantially the form set forth in the document presently before the Governing Body, which document is available for public inspection at the office of the Lessee. Each Authorized Representative acting on behalf of the Lessee is hereby authorized to negotiate, enter into, execute, and deliver such other documents relating to the Lease as the Authorized Representative deems necessary and appropriate. All other related contracts and agreements necessary and incidental to the Leases are hereby authorized.

Section 2. By a written instrument signed by any Authorized Representative, said Authorized Representative may designate specifically identified officers or employees of the Lessee to execute and deliver agreements and documents relating to the Leases on behalf of the Lessee.

Section 3. The aggregate original principal amount of the Leases shall not exceed the amount stated above and shall bear interest as set forth in the Leases and the Leases shall contain such options to purchase by the Lessee as set forth therein.

Section 4. The Lessee's obligations under the Leases shall be subject to annual appropriation or renewal by the Governing Body as set forth in each Lease and the Lessee's obligations under the Leases shall not constitute general obligations of the Lessee or indebtedness under the Constitution or laws of the State.

Section 5. As to each Lease, the Lessee reasonably anticipates to issue not more than $10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations (other than "private activity bonds" which are not "qualified 501(c)(3) bonds") during the fiscal year in which each such Lease is issued and hereby designates each Lease as a qualified tax-exempt obligation for purposes of Section 265(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Section 6. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and approval.

SIGNATURES AND TITLES OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES : AUTHORIZED LEASE SIGNORS ONLY

_____	_____	_____
Name	Title	Signature
_____	_____	_____
Name	Title	Signature

ADOPTED AND APPROVED on this _____, 20__.

Section 7. I, the undersigned Secretary/Clerk identified below, does hereby certify that I am the duly elected or appointed and acting Secretary/Clerk of the above Lessee, a political subdivision duly organized and existing under the laws of the State where Lessee is located, that I have the title stated below, and that, as of the date hereof, the individuals named below are the duly elected or appointed officers of the Lessee holding the offices set forth opposite their respective names.
The undersigned Secretary/Clerk of the above-named Lessee hereby certifies and attests that the undersigned has access to the official records of the Governing Body of the Lessee, that the foregoing resolutions were duly adopted by said Governing Body of the Lessee at a meeting of said Governing Body and that such resolutions have not been amended or altered and are in full force and effect on the date stated below.
LESSEE: City of Palatka

_____ [SEAL]
Signature of Secretary/Clerk of Lessee

Print Name: _____
Official Title: _____
Date: _____

Please Retain for Future Reference

Page No. 1

INVOICE #188014000

Customer #1153351

PNC EQUIPMENT FINANCE

Cincinnati, Ohio 45203 • Telephone (513) 421-9191

INVOICE DATE	DUE DATE
1/28/2015	30 days after acceptance

Bill To:

City of Palatka
210 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177

Remit To:

PNC Equipment Finance, LLC
Attn: Lease Servicing/Set-Up Processing
995 Dalton Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45203

INVOICE

Lease No. 188014000

Initial Charges:

Monthly Rent - 1st Month	$3,396.60
Sales Tax – Please provide exemption certificate	Tax Exempt
PAY THIS AMOUNT	**$3,396.60**

PNC EQUIPMENT FINANCE

REQUEST FOR INSURANCE

January 29, 2015
City of Palatka
210 North Second Street
Palatka, FL 32177

RE: Lease #188014000 ("Lease Agreement")

Please complete this form and return it to PNC Equipment Finance, LLC along with a copy of your Certificate of Insurance and Insurance Binder, naming PNC Equipment Finance, LLC as lender loss payee and additional insured, as evidence that you have obtained the necessary insurance as required by your Lease Agreement.

As part of the Lease Agreement, you have agreed to keep in effect an "All Risk (or broad form of)" extended coverage property insurance policy covering the equipment for its full replacement value. You are also required to carry a comprehensive general liability insurance policy or other similar form of third party liability coverage with combined single limits of $1,000,000 per occurrence and $2,000,000 in aggregate limits. The property insurance policy shall name PNC Equipment Finance, LLC and its successors and/or assigns (ISAOA) as sole Lender Loss Payee and the general liability insurance policy shall name PNC Equipment Finance, LLC and its successors and/or assigns (ISAOA) as an Additional Insured. In addition, such policies shall have a provision stating that the policy cannot be changed or cancelled without 30 days prior written notice to PNC Equipment Finance, LLC.

If you fail to obtain insurance or provide evidence thereof to us, you agree that we may, but shall not be obligated to, obtain such insurance on your behalf and charge you for all costs and expenses associated therewith. Without limiting the forgoing, you specifically agree that if we obtain insurance on your behalf, you will be required to pay a monthly insurance charge. The monthly insurance charge will include reimbursement for premiums advanced to the insurer, finance charges (which will typically be at a rate higher than the rate used to determine your equipment rental amount), billing and tracking fees, administrative expenses and other related fees. We shall receive a portion of the insurance charges, which may include a profit from such finance, billing, tracking, administrative and other charges.

Please provide the pertinent policy information below in addition to sending PNC Equipment Finance, LLC, copies of the appropriate insurance documents requested above. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL OF THE INFORMATION BELOW.

INSURANCE AGENT INFORMATION:

Name:_____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Phone Number:_____

Fax Number:_____

Lessee: City of Palatka

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Insurance Carrier:_____

Policy Number: _____

Effective Date: _____

Expiration Date:_____

Please return this form to:

PNC Equipment Finance, LLC
995 Dalton Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45203

Attn: _____

Or by Fax: _____

PNC
EQUIPMENT FINANCE

AMENDMENT

This Amendment ("Amendment"), dated and effective as of the 29th day of January, 2015 supplements and is made a part of Lease #188014000 ("Lease") between City of Palatka ("Lessee") and PNC Equipment Finance, LLC ("Lessor").

In consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein and other valuable consideration received, and with the intent to be legally bound, the parties agree as follows:

Section 12: Insurance: So long as the end of term in Section 15 is a purchase upon termination, or a Dollar Out, the following terms: "and (b) obtain a general public liability insurance policy covering both personal injury and property damage in amounts not less than Lessor may tell Lessee, naming Lessor as additional insured," of this section are hereby deleted from the lease.

All other terms and conditions of the Lease shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed as of the date above written.

City of Palatka	**PNC Equipment Finance, LLC**
Authorized Signature	Authorized Signature
Printed Name	Printed Name
Title	Title

Agenda Item

8

CITY of Palatka
FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
PUBLIC HEARING - Planning Board Recommendation to Allow Changing (Electronic) Signs in C-2 & PBG-1 Zoning Districts - Administrative request by Building & Zoning Dept. -- 2nd Reading, Adopt

SUMMARY:
This is the second reading (for adoption) of an ordinance to allow changing/electronic signs in the C-2 (Intensive Commercial) and PBG-1 (Public Buildings and Grounds) zoning districts. The City Commission previously approved a zoning code text change that defined parameters for such sign types, of which there are around a dozen existing around the City which were mistakenly permitted prior to 2011. The approval intended for a follow-up measure allowing these signs in intensive commercial and public zoning districts.

This ordinance was passed on first readng on 2/12/15.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt on second reading an ordinance allowing changing (electronic) signs in the C-2 and PBG-1 zoning districts.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Ordinance	Ordinance
Ordinacne - Clean Copy	Ordinance
Staff Report	Backup Material
Planning Board draft minutes excerpt	Backup Material

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 1:40 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 2:40 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:04 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:10 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:17 AM

This instrument prepared by:
Thad Crowe, AICP
201 North 2nd Street
Palatka, Florida 32177

ORDINANCE NO. 15 -

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, ALOWING CHANGING SIGNS IN THE C-2 (INTENSIVE COMMERCIAL) AND PBG-1 (PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS) ZONING DISTRICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, application has been made by the Building and Zoning Department for certain amendments to the Zoning Code of the City of Palatka, Florida, and

WHEREAS, all the necessary procedural steps have been accomplished, including a public hearing before the Planning Board of the City of Palatka on December 2, 2014, and two public hearings before the City Commission of the City of Palatka on February 12, 2015, and February 26, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Palatka has determined that said amendment should be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The following Zoning Code Sections shall be amended as follows.

ZONING CODE ARTICLE V. -
Sec. 94-149. - C-2 intensive commercial district
(a) through (f) - no change
(g) *Permitted signs*. Wall signs, awning signs, bracket signs, banner signs, pole signs, temporary signs, directional signs, ground signs, marquee signs, changing signs, and projecting signs.
Sec. 94-153. - PBG-1 public buildings and grounds district
(a) through (d) - no change
(e) *Permitted signs*. Directional signs, ground signs, changing signs, and wall signs.

Section 2. To the extent of any conflict between the terms of this ordinance and the terms of any ordinance previously passed or adopted, the terms of this ordinance shall supersede and prevail.

Section 3. A copy of this Ordinance shall be furnished to the Municipal Code Corporation for insertion in the Code of Ordinances for the City of Palatka, Florida.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its final passage by the City Commission.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka on this 26th day of February, 2015.

This instrument prepared by:
Thad Crowe, AICP
201 North 2nd Street
Palatka, Florida 32177

ORDINANCE NO. 15 -

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, ALLOWING CHANGING (ELECTRONIC) SIGNS IN THE C-2 (INTENSIVE COMMERCIAL) AND PBG-1 (PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS) ZONING DISTRICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, application has been made by the Building and Zoning Department for certain amendments to the Zoning Code of the City of Palatka, Florida, and

WHEREAS, all the necessary procedural steps have been accomplished, including a public hearing before the Planning Board of the City of Palatka on December 2, 2014, and two public hearings before the City Commission of the City of Palatka on February 12, 2015, and February 26, 2015; and

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Sec. 94-153. - PBG-1 public buildings and grounds district
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Section 4. This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its final passage by the City Commission.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka on this 26th day of February, 2015.

Case 14-35
Request to Amend Zoning Code
(Allow changing signs in C-2 – Intensive Commercial zoning district)
Applicant: Building & Zoning Dept.

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 24, 2014

TO: Planning Board Members

FROM: Thad Crowe, AICP
Planning Director

APPLICATION REQUEST

A request to amend the Zoning Code to allow changing signs in the C-2 (intensive commercial) zoning district.

APPLICATION BACKGROUND

Zoning Code Sec. 94-149(g) allows the following types of signs in the C-2 zoning district: wall signs, awning signs, bracket signs, banner signs, pole signs, temporary signs, directional signs, ground signs, marquee signs, and projecting signs. However within the C-2 zoning district there are multiple existing changing (electronic) signs that were allowed in error in the past despite not being allowed by code. Additionally, the City Commission directed staff in the past to proceed with amending the code to allow such signs in the C-2 district after making a code change to allow for public service messages (prompted by the County's Emergency Operations Center's changing sign).

PROJECT ANALYSIS

In 2012, the City Commission with the recommended approval of the Board amended the Sign Code to include changing signs, defined below.

> *Changing sign means a sign such as an electronically or electrically controlled public service time, temperature and date sign, message center or reader board, where different copy changes are shown on the same lamp bank. Changing signs are allowed as permitted in chapter 62 and chapter 94, and shall not exceed 36 square feet in size. Changing signs shall display a message for at least eight seconds. Changing sign light emanation shall not exceed 0.3 footcandles measured from a preset distance that shall be determined by the following formula: Measurement distance = the square root of the following: the area of sign square feet multiplied by 100. Changing signs shall automatically adjust the sign's brightness in direct correlation with ambient light conditions and no scrolling, flashing, or other movement shall be allowed other than change of image. Changing signs not meeting the standards above that were properly permitted prior to February 9, 2012 shall be considered to be legal nonconforming signs and shall be subject to the standards set forth in section 62-95.*

These standards were derived with the intention of limiting brightness and driver distraction in general, and to limit potential negative impacts that could be associated with large electronic signs, limited in this case to 36 square feet. The next step as directed by the policy makers was to allow such signs in specific zoning districts, namely the C-2 (intensive commercial) and PBG-1 (public buildings and grounds). Staff itself was distracted by other pressing issues and now wishes to proceed with this change.

Per Section 94-38(f)(2) of the Zoning Code, the Planning Board must study and consider proposed zoning text amendments in relation to the following criteria (if applicable), shown in underlined text (staff response follows each criterion).

The planning board shall consider and study:

a. The need and justification for the change.
Staff comments: this housekeeping measure allows a sign type currently denied to businesses in the C-2 district but previously granted to other businesses, therefore providing an unfair advantage. The operational standards referenced above provide reasonable limitations on such signs to reduce driver distraction and aesthetic impacts.
b. The relationship of the proposed amendment to the purposes and objectives of the city's comprehensive planning program and to the comprehensive plan, with appropriate consideration as to whether the proposed change will further the purposes of this chapter and other city ordinances, regulations and actions designed to implement the comprehensive plan.
Staff comments: The policy below directs the City to monitor signage regulations and, in this case, determine if changing technology compels the City to allow new sign types such as electronic/changing signs. Staff believes that the standards for changing signs provides a reasonable balance for this sign type – allowing it, while somewhat restricting it.

> *(Future Land Use Element) Policy A.1.1.5 9J-5.006(3)(c)1 Upon Plan adoption, the City Building Official shall review the City Zoning Code to ensure that current signage regulations preserve the character of the City. Where, through citizen participation, it is determined that current signage regulations regarding location, size, height, motion, etc., should be revised, changes to the current regulation shall, be discussed in public hearing and proposed changes considered for adoption by the City Commission. By June 2008, the City shall review the land development regulations to ensure that signage maintains the character of the City and does not adversely impact adjoining properties, public rights-of-way, and the St. Johns River.*

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
Staff recommends approval of Case 14-35 revising Zoning Code Section 94-149 (C-2 intensive commercial zoning district) as follows.
(a) through (f) – no change
(g) *Permitted signs.* Wall signs, awning signs, bracket signs, banner signs, pole signs, temporary signs, directional signs, ground signs, marquee signs, changing signs, and projecting signs.
Staff also recommends revising Zoning Code Section 94-153 (public buildings and grounds zoning district) as follows.
(a) through (d) – no change
(e) *Permitted signs.* Directional signs, ground signs, changing signs, and wall signs.

CITY OF PALATKA
PLANNING BOARD DRAFT MINUTES
December 2, 2014

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Daniel Sheffield at 4:00 pm. **Other members present:** Earl Wallace, George DeLoach, Charles Douglas, Jr., Anthony Harwell, Charles Douglas, Jr., Anthony Harwell and Joseph Petrucci (arrived during Case 14-30). **Members absent:** Joe Pickens. **Also present:** Planning Director Thad Crowe, Recording Secretary Pam Sprouse and City Attorney Don Holmes.

Motion was made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Harwell to approve the minutes with minor correction (adding Mr. Pickens as present) for the November 4, 2014 meeting. All present voted affirmative, motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Sheffield read the appeal procedures and requested that members divulge any ex-parte communications before each case.

NEW BUSINESS:

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Harwell recused themselves from voting on case 14-31, however both remained present.

Case 14-31: Board confirmation of nonconforming characteristics of use for parking spaces.
Location: 111 S. State Rd. 19
Applicant: SR19 LLC, David and Jill Miles

Mr. Crowe explained that this request for confirmation of staff's interpretation of nonconforming characteristics of use for a parking lot is associated with the conditional use approval that was granted last month for a mobile medical unit. One of the requirements of the approval was that the parking spaces would be made to conform to the current code requirements. He said that most of the spaces are nine-by-eighteen feet with a few smaller compact size parking spaces along the front of the building facing State Rd. 19. Parking lots are considered to be a characteristic of use, therefore, Staff is making the determination that the parking lot spaces are a grandfathered characteristic of use, and that code compliance for the narrow area up front is not required. Mr. Crowe said that Staff does not have the ability to change a Board decision and is requesting that the Board reconsider and confirm Staff's interpretation that the nine-by-eighteen spaces would be considered a nonconforming characteristic of use, and therefore be allowed to remain . He added that this however would not apply to the existing seven-and-one-half foot by fifteen foot spaces on the site; those would be required to be re-stripped to at least match the existing spaces.

Motion made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Wallace to accept Staff's interpretation as presented. All present voted affirmative, motion carried unanimously.

14-35 Administrative request to allow electronic (changing) signs in C-2 (Intensive Commercial) zoning districts (Zoning Code Sec. 94-149).

Mr. Crowe explained that this is a housekeeping measure intended to accomplish two things: one; to define electronic changing signs and two; to allow those existing "grandfathered" signs that have been permitted in error in the past. The City Commission directed staff to proceed with amending the code to allow such signs in the C-2 and PBG-1 districts. Operational standards now in place will provide reasonable limitations on such signs to reduce driver distraction and aesthetic impacts. The standards proposed for changing signs provides a reasonable balance for this sign type – allowing it while somewhat restricting it. Staff believes this type of sign is most appropriate in the intensive commercial district and the public district, and recommends approval.

Mr. Wallace asked why these signs are even allowed, as he thought they were considered to be a traffic hazard. Mr. Crowe replied that although he did initially not support allowing them, the sign code was amended in 2012 to allow them. He said that the prevailing opinion of Planning Board and the City Commission was that changing signs were a technological advancement in the sign industry and that they should be allowed.

Mr. Harwell asked what the maximum size for these types, how the size is regulated and how is the brightness determined. Mr. Crowe stated that the brightness limit is an industry zoning standard, and the maximum size for this sign type is 36 square feet (a cumulative quantity), and signs are regulated by the Building and Zoning Dept. If it is determined that the signs are in violation of the operational standards, the owner will be advised to correct such violation.

Motion made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Douglas to approve the requested amendment as submitted. Mr. Harwell asked if this allowance included mobile electronic signs and would electronic signs be allowed as temporary signs. Mr. Crowe advised the mobile signs are not allowed which includes those on trailers and that the only temporary signs currently allowed are banners. The motion was approved by 5 yeas and opposed by Mr. Wallace, who stated that just because other jurisdictions allow such signs does not mean that Palatka has to allow them.

Case 14-36: Administrative request to clarify the Comprehensive Plan cap of 18 residential units per acre in the R-3 zoning district (Zoning Code Sec. 94-145).

Mr. Crowe explained that this request is to amend Zoning Code Sec. 94-145(f)(3) to enforce the current Comprehensive Plan density cap of 18 units per acre (UPA) within the Zoning Code, specifically in the R-3 (multiple-family residential) zoning district, striking the R-3 maximum density of 31 units per acre. The 31-UPA standard predates the adopted Comprehensive Plan 18-UPA. He added that the Comprehensive Plan "trumps" the Code and that this request is to help avoid misleading those who consult the Code but not the Plan, leading them to believe that the higher density is allowed. He recommended approval of this housekeeping measure to provide consistency with the Comprehensive Plan density cap and reduce potential confusion with the conflicting standards.

Board discussion centered on the Comprehensive Plan allowance for a localized higher density for downtown zoning districts. This was achieved by a downtown-wide UPA calculation versus a per-parcel UPA calculation.

Motion made by Mr. Petrucci and seconded by Mr. DeLoach to approve the request as presented by Staff. All present voted affirmative, motion carried.

Case 14-37: Administrative request to amend Zoning Code Sec. 94-261(f) to reduce parking space width to nine-by-eighteen feet for non-public parking including display, fleet, and restricted parking areas.

Mr. Crowe advised that staff has previously submitted similar code revisions that the Board had not approved. However the City has historically allowed variances for smaller parking spaces. In one case the Family Dollar at Crill Ave. and Palm Ave. was allowed a variance for over 50% of required parking, and on the basis of an overturned appeal of the Zoning Board of Appeals decision at the City Commission level, the Hampton Inn was granted a variance of parking space size to the smaller spaces as well. He noted that vehicles are trending smaller and also that reduced parking space size allows for more green space and a project cost reduction. He added that there many smaller parking spaces out there already, either installed before or after the code requirement of 10-by-18 feet. He added that staff is responding to a legitimate development constraint and that the proposed amendment is only for gated, fleet and restricted parking lots. It would not apply to any required "public" parking. He introduced Mike Brown, a Senior Planner for Putnam County, present to give the County's perspective on this concept.

Mike Brown, P.O. 1486 Palatka Fl, Planning Manager for Putnam County, said that the County has an interest in this request as they are expanding the jail site. He added that this would allow for some flexibility on the restricted parking and allows them to save on impervious surface and save trees as well, two important goals.

Mr. DeLoach commented that for non-public parking a nine-by-eighteen foot parking space should be sufficient.

Officer Rick Ryan of the Putnam County Sherriff's Office commented that in regards to this particular parking lot, this will be employee parking. He added that as is stands currently, a lot of their staff must park in the public parking lot as they are limited on space. The additional parking lot will free up some parking for the general public parking.

Jonathan Griffith, Project Manager/Grants Administrator for the City of Palatka, stated that Putnam County zoning allows nine-by-eighteen foot spaces. He added that Staff has been before the Board a number of times trying to change the required sized of parking spaces to minimize the size of parking lots. He encouraged the Board to remove "non-public" parking from proposed amendment request.

Mr. Douglas agreed with Mr. Griffith and asked why the proposed amendment specifies non-public parking only. Mr. Crowe explained that since this request has been turned down by this Board multiple times in the past Staff's approach was to find a middle ground approach. Mr. Douglas stated that this concept is currently working in the County now, and it is not only important for the Sherriff's department, but for existing business in the City and potential future developments to be able to provide as many parking spaces as possible for their customers and clients. He commended City Staff for doing a great job trying to attract businesses and suggested that the Board pass the amendment but strike out

all the exception language, allowing nine-by-eighteen feet spaces period. Mr. Holmes stated that would be a problem as that is not what was advertised.

Motion made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Petrucci to approve the amendment as recommended by Staff. All present voted affirmative, motion carried.

Mr. Douglas asked that staff bring this item back to the Board for consideration for the allowance of nine-by-eighteen foot space across the board.

Other Business: Approval of the 2015 meeting date schedule.

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January 6, 2015	July 7, 2015
February 3, 2015	August 4, 2015
March 3, 2015	September 1, 2015
April 7, 2015	October 6, 2015
May 5, 2015	November 3, 2015
June 2, 2015	December 1, 2015

Motion made by Mr. Petrucci and seconded by Mr. Harwell to approve the schedule as presented. All present voted affirmative, motion carried.

With no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:04 pm.

Agenda Item

9

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
PUBLIC HEARING - Planning Board Recommendation to Cap Residential Density in R-3 (Residential, Multi-Family) - Administrative request by Building & Zoning Dept. - 2nd Reading, Adopt.

SUMMARY:
This is the second reading of an ordinance to echo the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element Residential density cap of 18 units per acre, which "trumps" the state R-3 density of 31 units per acre. It is a "housekeeping" measure.

This ordinance was passed on first reading on February 12, 2015.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt on second reading an ordinance capping density in the R-3 district at 18 units per acre.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Ordinance	Ordinance
Ordinance (clean copy)	Ordinance
Staff Report	Backup Material
Planning Board Minutes (draft excerpt)	Backup Material

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 1:48 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 2:40 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:05 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:13 AM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:17 AM

This instrument prepared by:
Thad Crowe, AICP
201 North 2nd Street
Palatka, Florida 32177

ORDINANCE NO. 15 -

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, CHANGING MAXIMUM DENSITY FROM 31 TO 18 UNITS PER ACRE IN THE R-3 (MULTIPLE-FAMILY) ZONING DISTRCT, AS CAPPED IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, application has been made by the Building and Zoning Department for certain amendments to the Zoning Code of the City of Palatka, Florida, and

WHEREAS, all the necessary procedural steps have been accomplished, including a public hearing before the Planning Board of the City of Palatka on December 2, 2014, and two public hearings before the City Commission of the City of Palatka on February 12, 2015, and February 26, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Palatka has determined that said amendment should be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The following Zoning Code Sections shall be amended as follows.

Sec. 94-145. - Definitions and rules of construction

(a) through *(e)*: no changes

(f) Development standards. Development standards for the R-3 district are as follows:

(1) For single-family dwellings and patio houses: Same as for the R-1 district.

(2) For two-family dwellings, cluster housing and townhouses: Same as for the R-2 district.

(3) For all other permitted or permissible uses:

a. Maximum density: ~~31.0~~ 18.0 dwelling units per acre.

b. Minimum lot area: 7,500 square feet.

c. Minimum lot width: 100 feet.

d. Maximum impervious surface coverage for structures:

1. Fifty-five percent of parcel, with an additional one percent reduction of impervious surface for each foot of structure height exceeding 35 feet.

e. Maximum structure height: 60 feet.

f. Minimum yards:

1. Front: 25 feet or one-half the height of the structure, whichever is greater.

2. Side: Ten feet plus two feet for each three feet of structure height over 35 feet.

3. Rear: 15 feet or one foot for each foot of height of the structure, whichever is greater.

Section 2. To the extent of any conflict between the terms of

this ordinance and the terms of any ordinance previously passed or adopted, the terms of this ordinance shall supersede and prevail.

Section 3. A copy of this Ordinance shall be furnished to the Municipal Code Corporation for insertion in the Code of Ordinances for the City of Palatka, Florida.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its final passage by the City Commission.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka on this 26TH day of February, 2015.

CITY OF PALATKA

BY:_____
Its MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

This instrument prepared by:
Thad Crowe, AICP
201 North 2nd Street
Palatka, Florida 32177

ORDINANCE NO. 15 -

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, CHANGING MAXIMUM DENSITY FROM 31 TO 18 UNITS PER ACRE IN THE R-3 (MULTIPLE-FAMILY) ZONING DISTRCT, AS CAPPED IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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(2) For two-family dwellings, cluster housing and townhouses: Same as for the R-2 district.

(3) For all other permitted or permissible uses:

a. Maximum density: 18.0 dwelling units per acre.

b. Minimum lot area: 7,500 square feet.

c. Minimum lot width: 100 feet.

d. Maximum impervious surface coverage for structures:

1. Fifty-five percent of parcel, with an additional one percent reduction of impervious surface for each foot of structure height exceeding 35 feet.

e. Maximum structure height: 60 feet.

f. Minimum yards:

1. Front: 25 feet or one-half the height of the structure, whichever is greater.

2. Side: Ten feet plus two feet for each three feet of structure height over 35 feet.

3. Rear: 15 feet or one foot for each foot of height of the structure, whichever is greater.

Section 2. To the extent of any conflict between the terms of this ordinance and the terms of any ordinance

previously passed or adopted, the terms of this ordinance shall supersede and prevail.

Section 3. A copy of this Ordinance shall be furnished to the Municipal Code Corporation for insertion in the Code of Ordinances for the City of Palatka, Florida.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its final passage by the City Commission.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka on this 26TH day of February, 2015.

CITY OF PALATKA

BY:_____
Its MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

Case 14-36
Request to Amend Zoning Code
(Repeat the Comprehensive Plan cap of 18 residential units per acre in the R-3 zoning district)
Applicant: Building & Zoning Dept.

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 24, 2014

TO: Planning Board Members

FROM: Thad Crowe, AICP
Planning Director

APPLICATION REQUEST
A request to amend the Zoning Code to repeat current Comprehensive Plan density cap of 18 units per acre in the R-3 (multiple-family residential) zoning district, striking the 31-units per acre standard found in R-3.

APPLICATION BACKGROUND
Zoning Code Sec. 94-145(f)(3) states a maximum density of 31 units per acre. This standard predates the adopted Comprehensive Plan, which set the 18-unit per acre cap for all residential zoning districts. The Plan "trumps" the Code. This is a housekeeping request to avoid misleading those who consult the Code but not the Plan and thus may assume the higher density is allowed.

PROJECT ANALYSIS
Per Section 94-38(f)(2) of the Zoning Code, the Planning Board must study and consider proposed zoning text amendments in relation to the following criteria (if applicable), shown in underlined text (staff response follows each criterion).

The planning board shall consider and study:

a. The need and justification for the change.
Staff comments: this housekeeping measure provides consistency with the Comprehensive Plan density cap and reduces potential confusion with the conflicting standards.
b. The relationship of the proposed amendment to the purposes and objectives of the city's comprehensive planning program and to the comprehensive plan, with appropriate consideration as to whether the proposed change will further the purposes of this chapter and other city ordinances, regulations and actions designed to implement the comprehensive plan.
Staff comments: Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element Policy A.1.9.3.A.1, referencing high-density residential areas, sets the 18-unit per acre standard, which makes the higher Zoning Code density irrelevant.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
Staff recommends approval of Case 14-36 revising Zoning Code Section 94-261(f)(3)a. as follows.

a. *Maximum density: ~~31.0~~ 18 dwelling units per acre.*

CITY OF PALATKA
PLANNING BOARD DRAFT MINUTES
December 2, 2014

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Daniel Sheffield at 4:00 pm. **Other members present:** Earl Wallace, George DeLoach, Charles Douglas, Jr., Anthony Harwell, Charles Douglas, Jr., Anthony Harwell and Joseph Petrucci (arrived during Case 14-30). **Members absent:** Joe Pickens. **Also present:** Planning Director Thad Crowe, Recording Secretary Pam Sprouse and City Attorney Don Holmes.

Motion was made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Harwell to approve the minutes with minor correction (adding Mr. Pickens as present) for the November 4, 2014 meeting. All present voted affirmative, motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Sheffield read the appeal procedures and requested that members divulge any ex-parte communications before each case.

NEW BUSINESS:

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Harwell recused themselves from voting on case 14-31, however both remained present.

Case 14-31: Board confirmation of nonconforming characteristics of use for parking spaces.
Location: 111 S. State Rd. 19
Applicant: SR19 LLC, David and Jill Miles

Mr. Crowe explained that this request for confirmation of staff's interpretation of nonconforming characteristics of use for a parking lot is associated with the conditional use approval that was granted last month for a mobile medical unit. One of the requirements of the approval was that the parking spaces would be made to conform to the current code requirements. He said that most of the spaces are nine-by-eighteen feet with a few smaller compact size parking spaces along the front of the building facing State Rd. 19. Parking lots are considered to be a characteristic of use, therefore, Staff is making the determination that the parking lot spaces are a grandfathered characteristic of use, and that code compliance for the narrow area up front is not required. Mr. Crowe said that Staff does not have the ability to change a Board decision and is requesting that the Board reconsider and confirm Staff's interpretation that the nine-by-eighteen spaces would be considered a nonconforming characteristic of use, and therefore be allowed to remain . He added that this however would not apply to the existing seven-and-one-half foot by fifteen foot spaces on the site; those would be required to be re-stripped to at least match the existing spaces.

Motion made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Wallace to accept Staff's interpretation as presented. All present voted affirmative, motion carried unanimously.

14-35 Administrative request to allow electronic (changing) signs in C-2 (Intensive Commercial) zoning districts (Zoning Code Sec. 94-149).

Mr. Crowe explained that this is a housekeeping measure intended to accomplish two things: one; to define electronic changing signs and two; to allow those existing "grandfathered" signs that have been permitted in error in the past. The City Commission directed staff to proceed with amending the code to allow such signs in the C-2 and PBG-1 districts. Operational standards now in place will provide reasonable limitations on such signs to reduce driver distraction and aesthetic impacts. The standards proposed for changing signs provides a reasonable balance for this sign type – allowing it while somewhat restricting it. Staff believes this type of sign is most appropriate in the intensive commercial district and the public district, and recommends approval.

Mr. Wallace asked why these signs are even allowed, as he thought they were considered to be a traffic hazard. Mr. Crowe replied that although he did initially not support allowing them, the sign code was amended in 2012 to allow them. He said that the prevailing opinion of Planning Board and the City Commission was that changing signs were a technological advancement in the sign industry and that they should be allowed.

Mr. Harwell asked what the maximum size for these types, how the size is regulated and how is the brightness determined. Mr. Crowe stated that the brightness limit is an industry zoning standard, and the maximum size for this sign type is 36 square feet (a cumulative quantity), and signs are regulated by the Building and Zoning Dept. If it is determined that the signs are in violation of the operational standards, the owner will be advised to correct such violation.

Motion made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Douglas to approve the requested amendment as submitted. Mr. Harwell asked if this allowance included mobile electronic signs and would electronic signs be allowed as temporary signs. Mr. Crowe advised the mobile signs are not allowed which includes those on trailers and that the only temporary signs currently allowed are banners. The motion was approved by 5 yeas and opposed by Mr. Wallace, who stated that just because other jurisdictions allow such signs does not mean that Palatka has to allow them.

Case 14-36: Administrative request to clarify the Comprehensive Plan cap of 18 residential units per acre in the R-3 zoning district (Zoning Code Sec. 94-145).

Mr. Crowe explained that this request is to amend Zoning Code Sec. 94-145(f)(3) to enforce the current Comprehensive Plan density cap of 18 units per acre (UPA) within the Zoning Code, specifically in the R-3 (multiple-family residential) zoning district, striking the R-3 maximum density of 31 units per acre. The 31-UPA standard predates the adopted Comprehensive Plan 18-UPA. He added that the Comprehensive Plan "trumps" the Code and that this request is to help avoid misleading those who consult the Code but not the Plan, leading them to believe that the higher density is allowed. He recommended approval of this housekeeping measure to provide consistency with the Comprehensive Plan density cap and reduce potential confusion with the conflicting standards.

Board discussion centered on the Comprehensive Plan allowance for a localized higher density for downtown zoning districts. This was achieved by a downtown-wide UPA calculation versus a per-parcel UPA calculation.

Motion made by Mr. Petrucci and seconded by Mr. DeLoach to approve the request as presented by Staff. All present voted affirmative, motion carried.

Case 14-37: Administrative request to amend Zoning Code Sec. 94-261(f) to reduce parking space width to nine-by-eighteen feet for non-public parking including display, fleet, and restricted parking areas.

Mr. Crowe advised that staff has previously submitted similar code revisions that the Board had not approved. However the City has historically allowed variances for smaller parking spaces. In one case the Family Dollar at Crill Ave. and Palm Ave. was allowed a variance for over 50% of required parking, and on the basis of an overturned appeal of the Zoning Board of Appeals decision at the City Commission level, the Hampton Inn was granted a variance of parking space size to the smaller spaces as well. He noted that vehicles are trending smaller and also that reduced parking space size allows for more green space and a project cost reduction. He added that there many smaller parking spaces out there already, either installed before or after the code requirement of 10-by-18 feet. He added that staff is responding to a legitimate development constraint and that the proposed amendment is only for gated, fleet and restricted parking lots. It would not apply to any required "public" parking. He introduced Mike Brown, a Senior Planner for Putnam County, present to give the County's perspective on this concept.

Mike Brown, P.O. 1486 Palatka Fl, Planning Manager for Putnam County, said that the County has an interest in this request as they are expanding the jail site. He added that this would allow for some flexibility on the restricted parking and allows them to save on impervious surface and save trees as well, two important goals.

Mr. DeLoach commented that for non-public parking a nine-by-eighteen foot parking space should be sufficient.

Officer Rick Ryan of the Putnam County Sherriff's Office commented that in regards to this particular parking lot, this will be employee parking. He added that as is stands currently, a lot of their staff must park in the public parking lot as they are limited on space. The additional parking lot will free up some parking for the general public parking.

Jonathan Griffith, Project Manager/Grants Administrator for the City of Palatka, stated that Putnam County zoning allows nine-by-eighteen foot spaces. He added that Staff has been before the Board a number of times trying to change the required sized of parking spaces to minimize the size of parking lots. He encouraged the Board to remove "non-public" parking from proposed amendment request.

Mr. Douglas agreed with Mr. Griffith and asked why the proposed amendment specifies non-public parking only. Mr. Crowe explained that since this request has been turned down by this Board multiple times in the past Staff's approach was to find a middle ground approach. Mr. Douglas stated that this concept is currently working in the County now, and it is not only important for the Sherriff's department, but for existing business in the City and potential future developments to be able to provide as many parking spaces as possible for their customers and clients. He commended City Staff for doing a great job trying to attract businesses and suggested that the Board pass the amendment but strike out all the exception language, allowing nine-by-eighteen feet spaces period. Mr. Holmes stated that would be a problem as that is not what was advertised.

Motion made by Mr. DeLoach and seconded by Mr. Petrucci to approve the amendment as recommended by Staff. All present voted affirmative, motion carried.

Mr. Douglas asked that staff bring this item back to the Board for consideration for the allowance of nine-by-eighteen foot space across the board.

Other Business: Approval of the 2015 meeting date schedule.

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January 6, 2015	July 7, 2015
February 3, 2015	August 4, 2015
March 3, 2015	September 1, 2015
April 7, 2015	October 6, 2015
May 5, 2015	November 3, 2015
June 2, 2015	December 1, 2015

Motion made by Mr. Petrucci and seconded by Mr. Harwell to approve the schedule as presented. All present voted affirmative, motion carried.

With no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:04 pm.

Agenda Item

10

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
a. Riverfront Development Projects Status Update - City Manager

SUMMARY:
Attached is a report summarizing current riverfront development projects

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
For information only. No action requested.

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 1:35 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/16/2015 - 1:35 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/17/2015 - 8:08 AM
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/17/2015 - 9:10 AM

CITY of Palatka FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
b. Enterprise Funds - Discussion of charts showing the current fiscal year and five (5) previous years worth of revenues and expenditures for the City's Enterprise Funds.

SUMMARY:
At the previous City Commission meeting on February 12, 2015, the City Commission requested charts showing the revenues and expenditures of the City's Enterprise Funds, which are the Airport, Utility, Golf Course and Sanitation Funds.

Attached are charts showing the revenues and expenditures of the current fiscal year to date (October through January) as well as the previous five (5) years of revenues and expenditures through the same time period in each of those fiscal years.

I included a line graph on the Utility Fund Revenues chart to show the actual percentage of increase or decrease in revenues from fiscal year to fiscal year. It was difficult to show a percentage change in rates from year to year due to the complete restructuring of rates beginning in FY2013. Prior to that, rates for either water or sewer had been adjusted independently and were not a flat percentage of both residential and commercial base rates and usage rates. In FY2014, the rates were adjusted by a flat 10% across the board, however this translated into a 8.45% increase in rates for the first four months of the fiscal year. The rates for FY2014 were unchanged from FY2013 and the net effect is a 4.42% decrease in revenues from the prior year over the same time period.

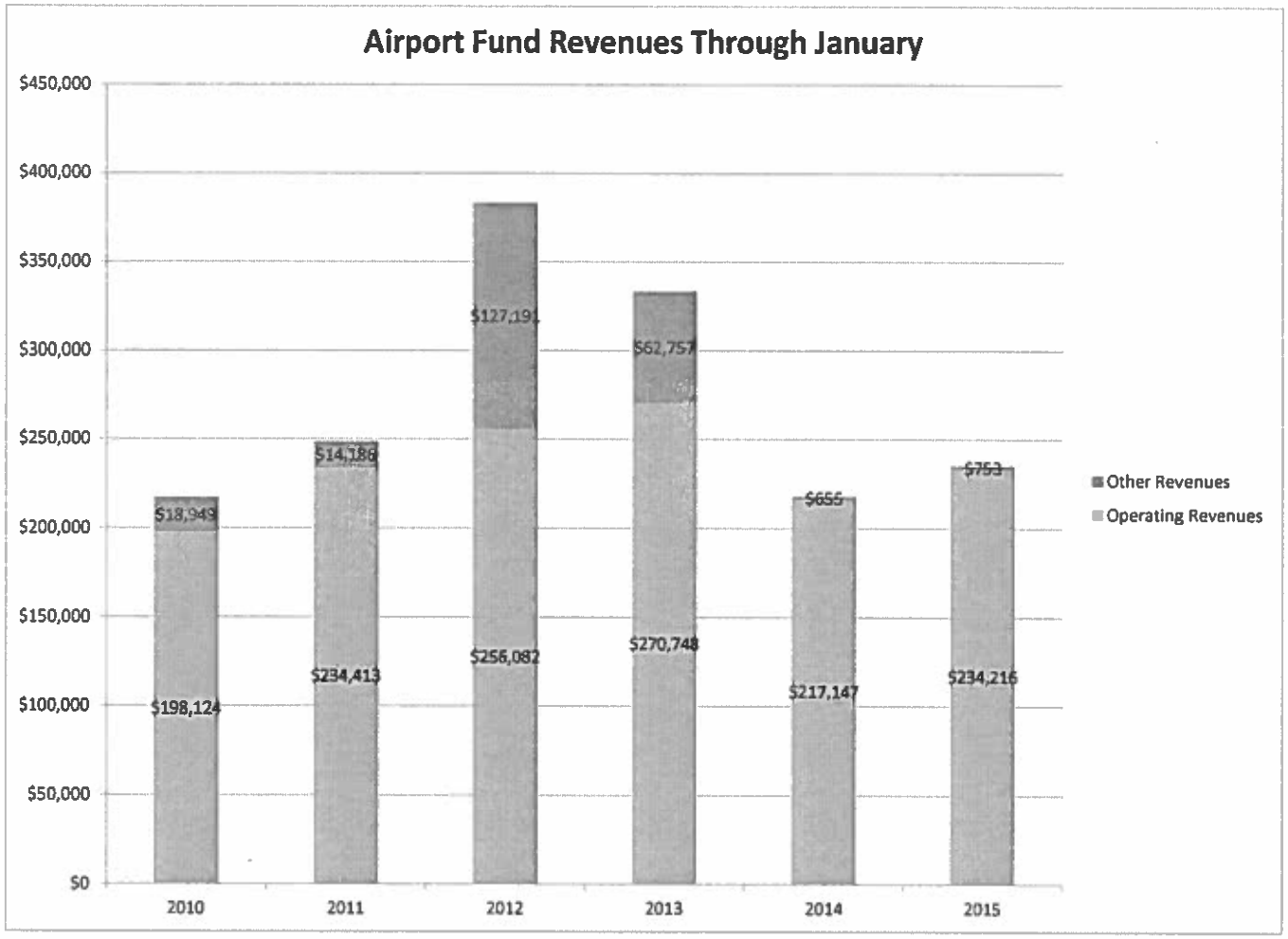
RECOMMENDED ACTION:
No action requested.

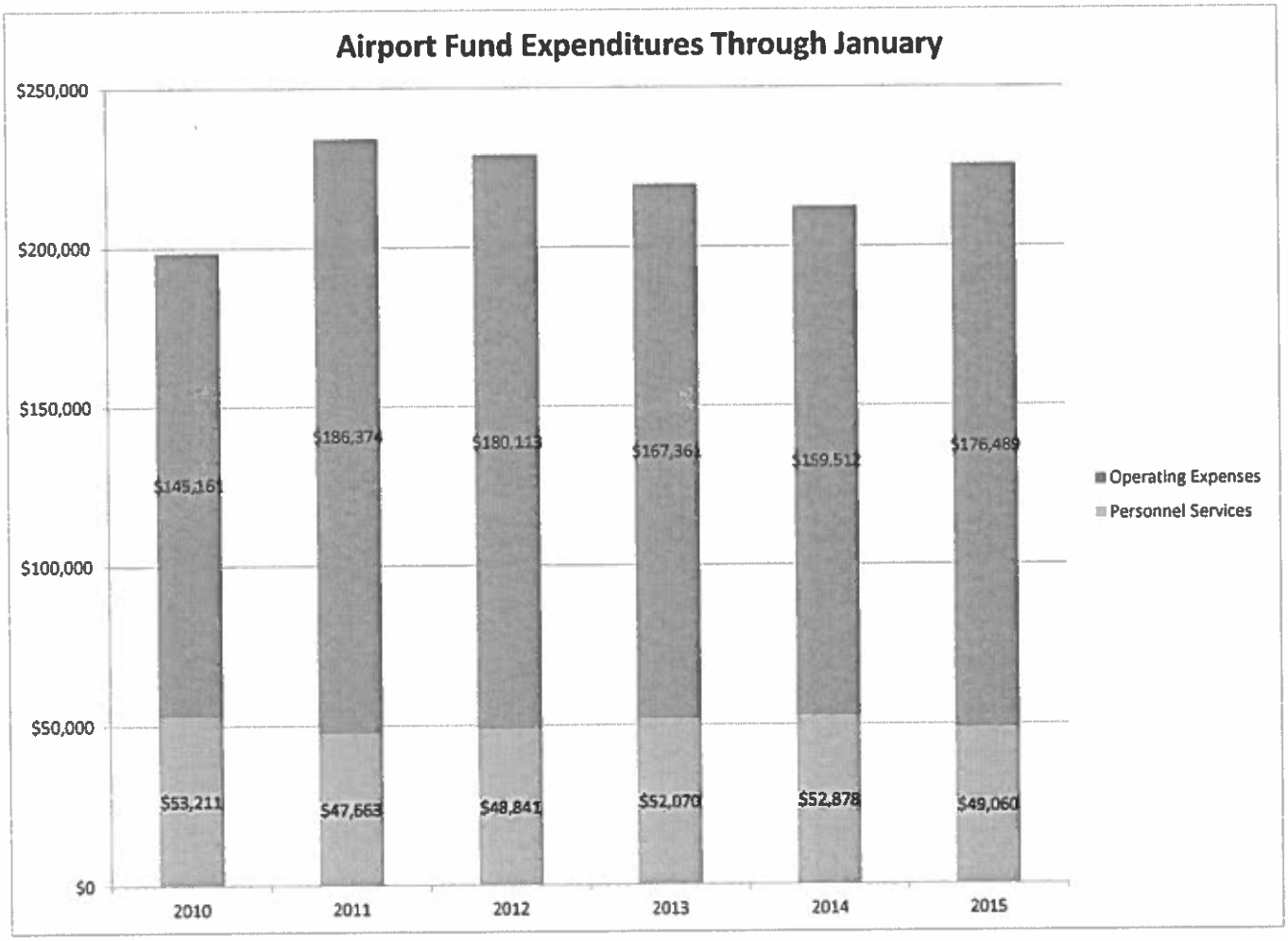
ATTACHMENTS:

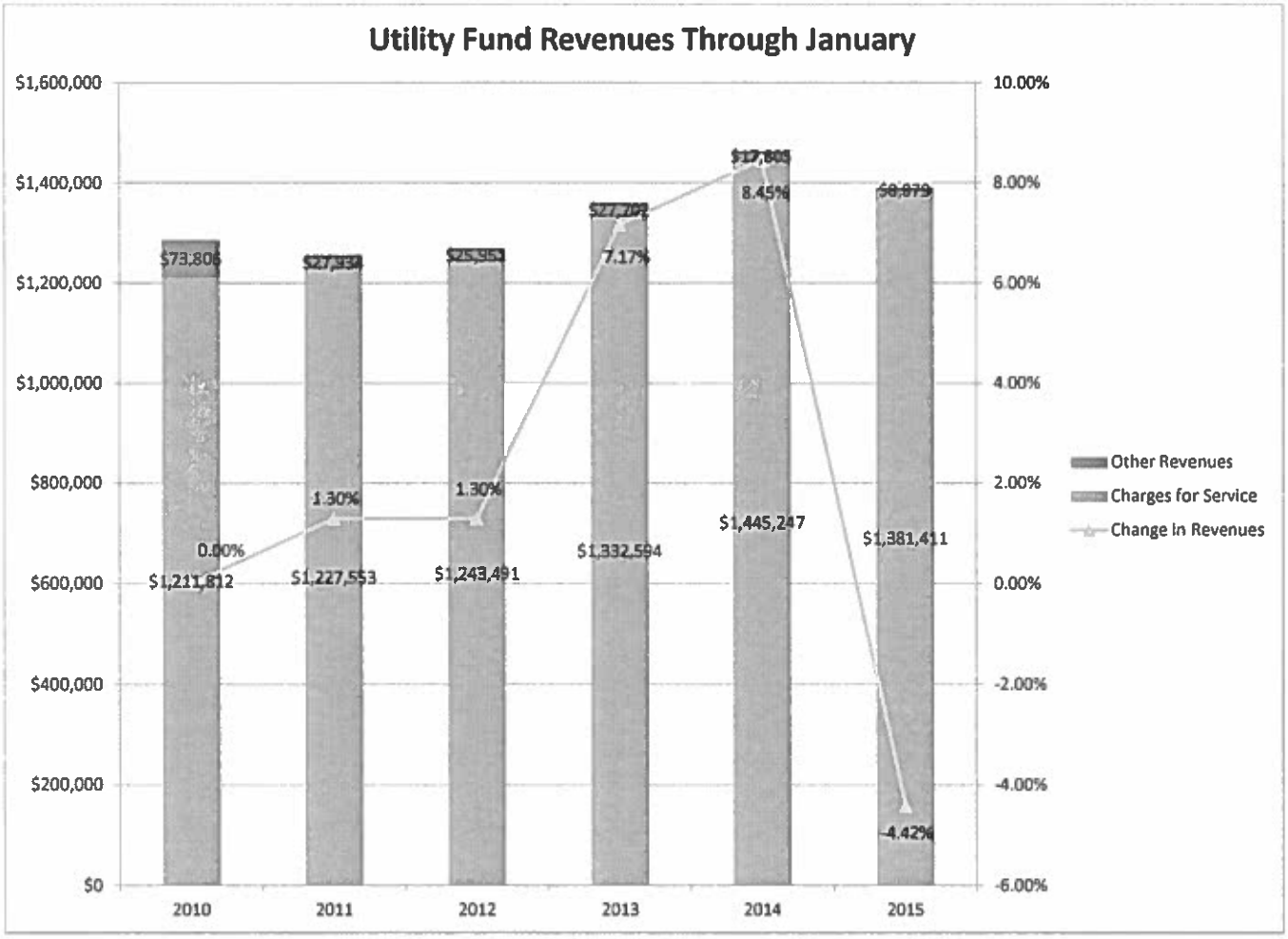
Description	Type
Enterprise Funds Revenue and Expenditure Charts	Backup Material

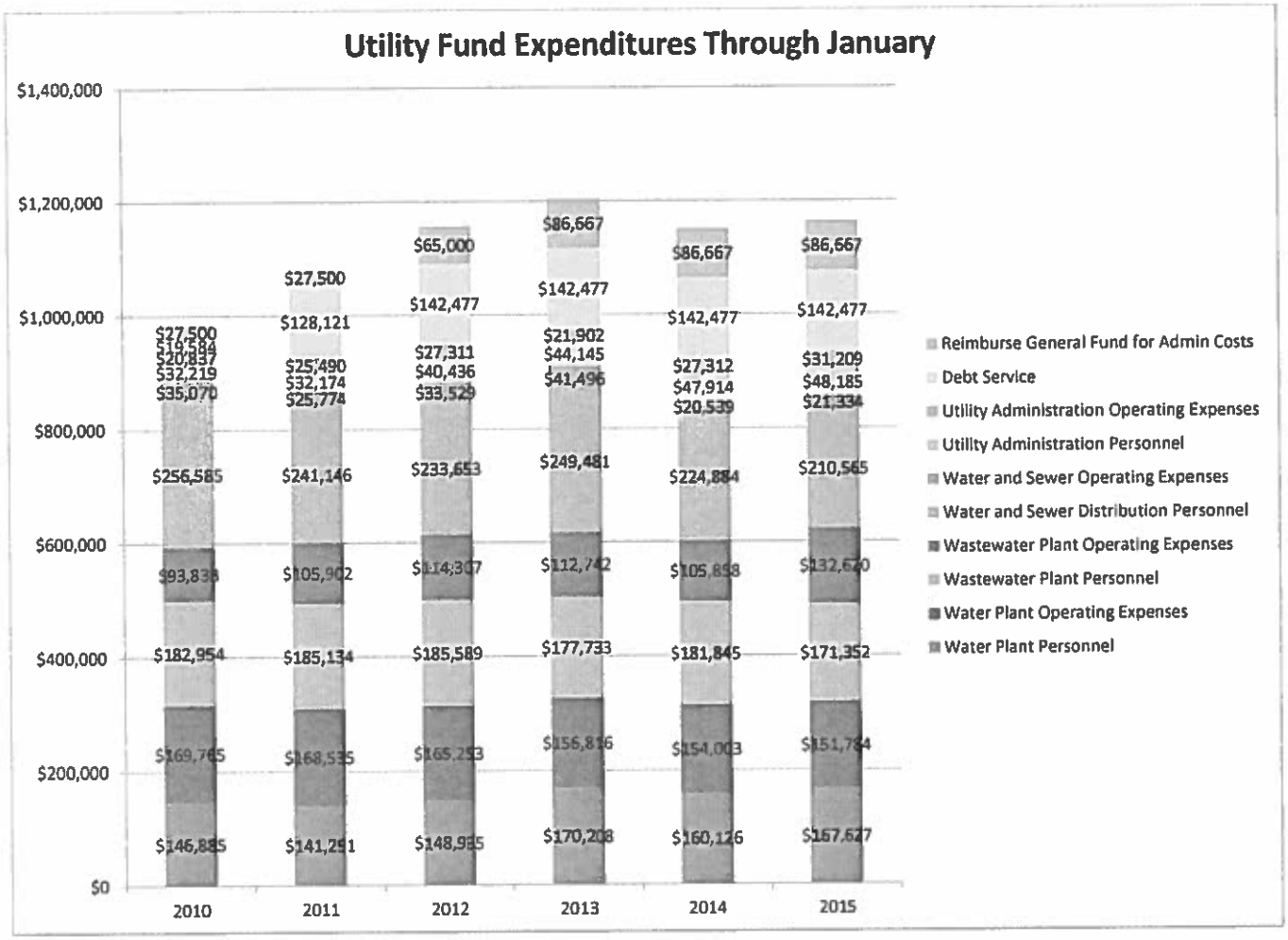
REVIEWERS:

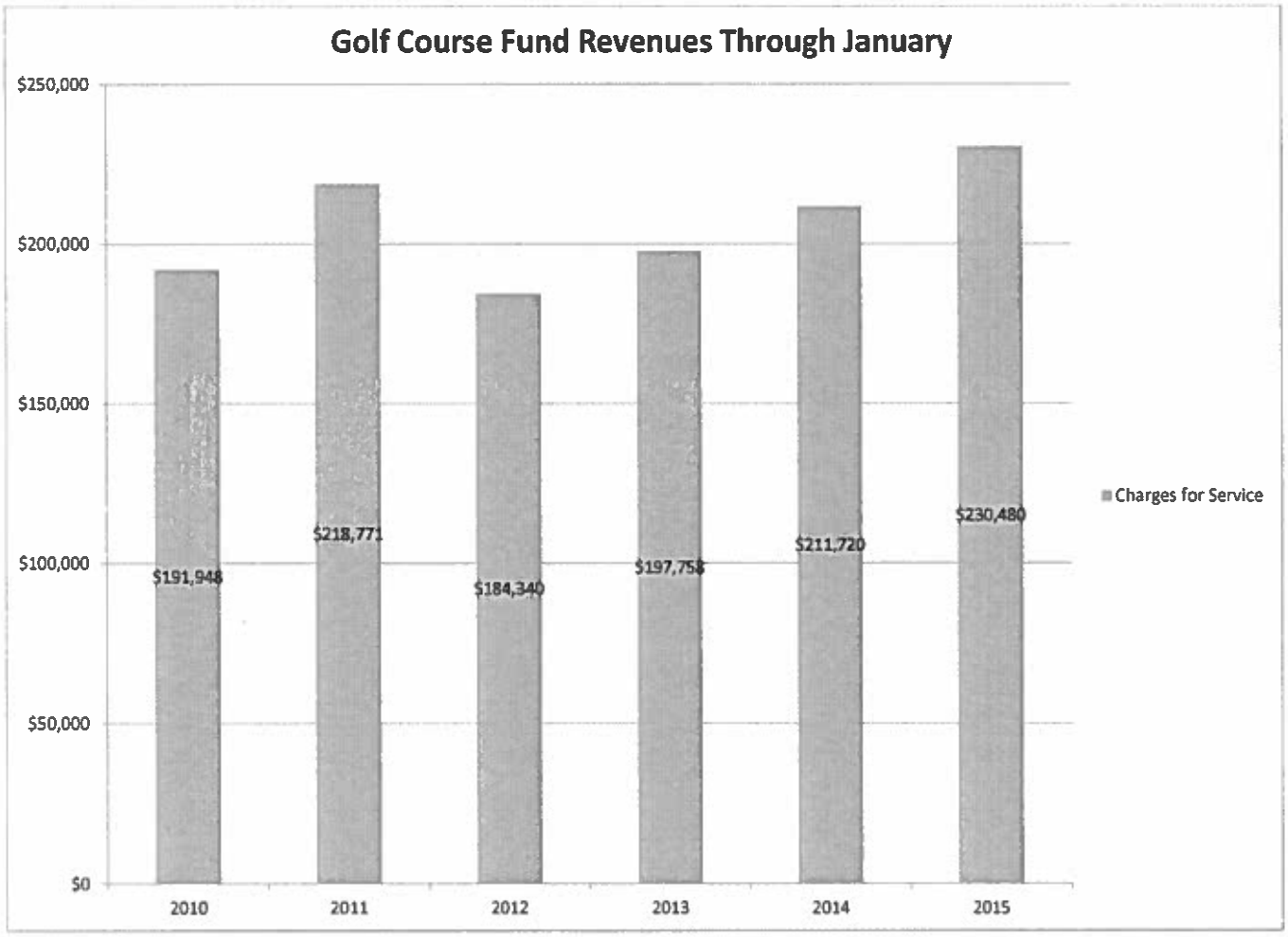
Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Finance	Reynolds, Matt	Approved	2/18/2015 - 2:07 PM
City Clerk	Driggers, Betsy	Approved	2/18/2015 - 3:17 PM
City Manager	Czymbor, Michael	Approved	2/18/2015 - 6:09 PM

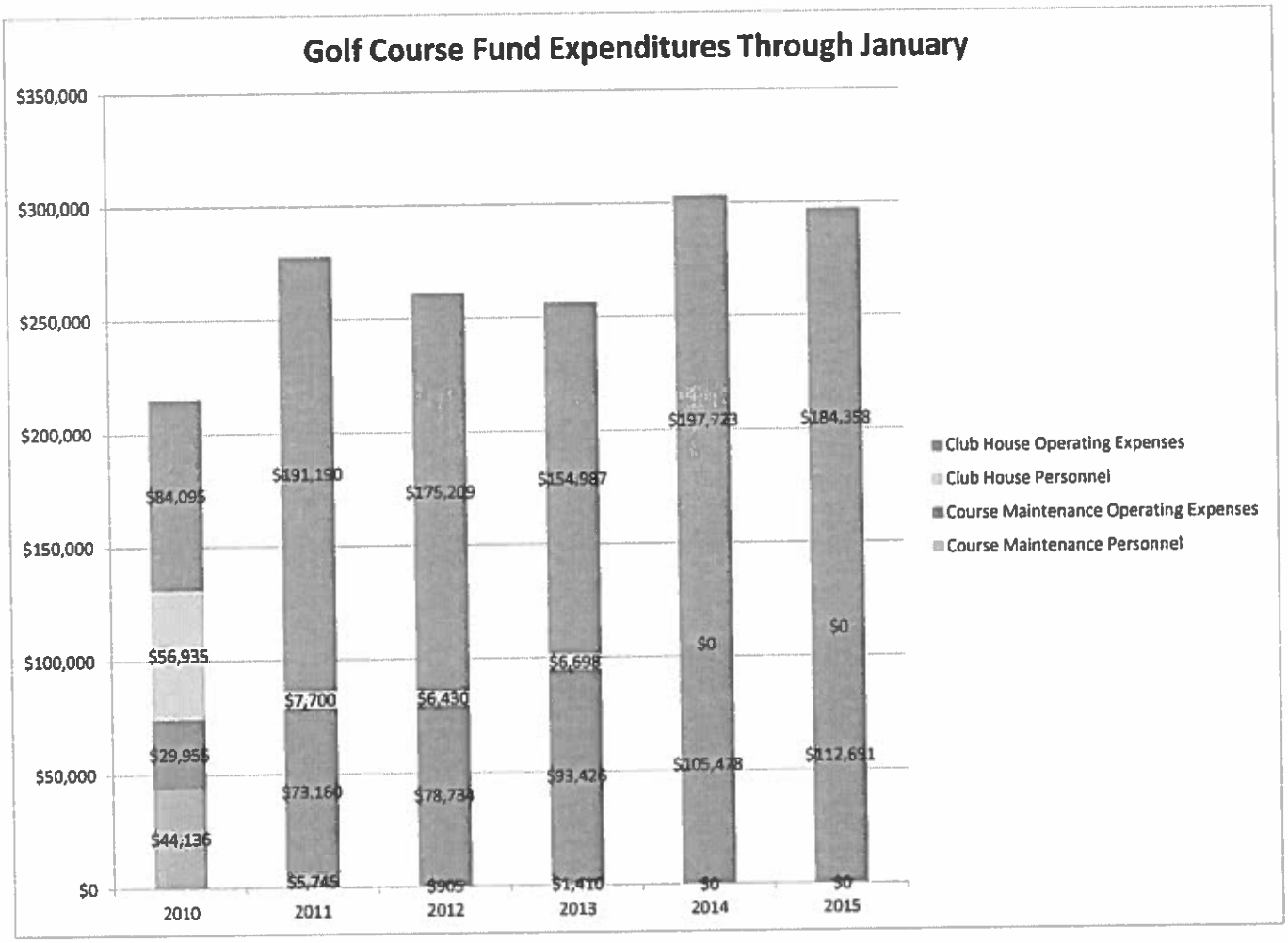

Airport Fund Revenues Through January
$450,000
$400,000
$350,000
$300,000
$250,000
$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
$50,000
$0
$18,949
$198,124
$14,186
$234,413
$127,191
$256,082
$62,757
$270,748
$655
$217,147
$753
$234,216
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Other Revenues
Operating Revenues

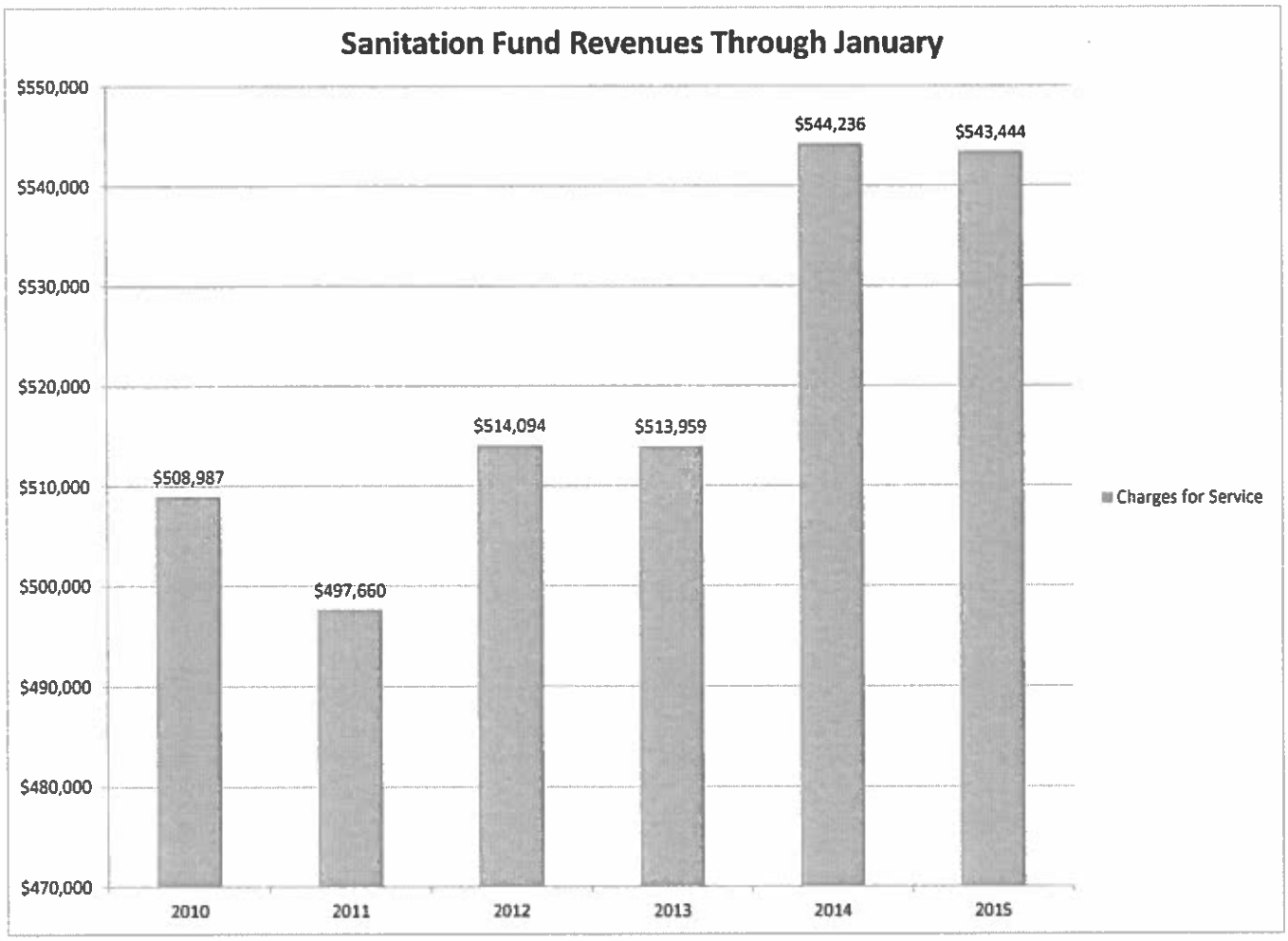

Airport Fund Expenditures Through January
$250,000
$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
$50,000
$0
$145,161
$186,374
$180,113
$167,361
$159,512
$176,489
$53,211
$47,663
$48,841
$52,070
$52,878
$49,060
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Operating Expenses
Personnel Services

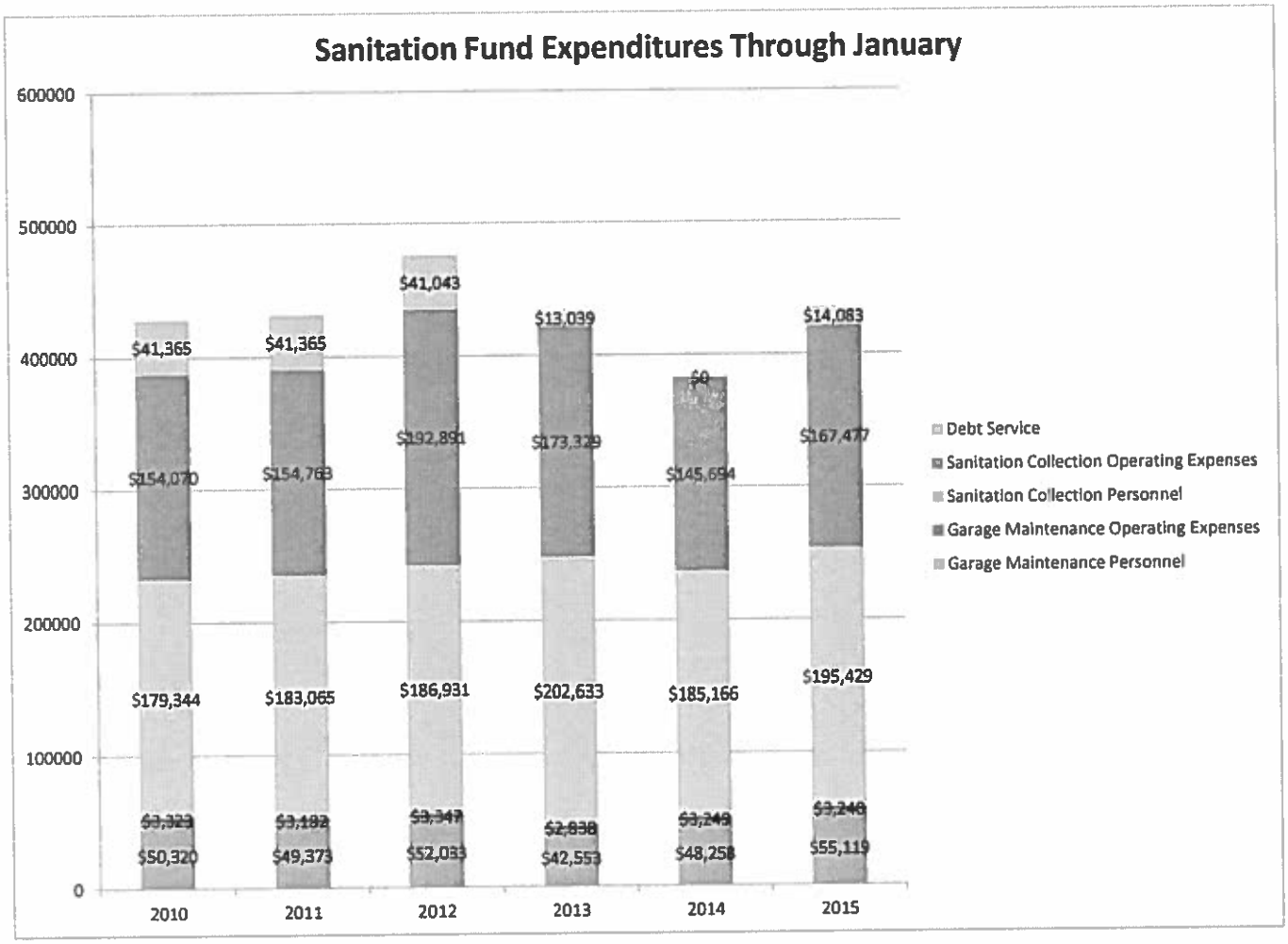

Utility Fund Revenues Through January
$1,600,000
$1,400,000
$1,200,000
$1,000,000
$800,000
$600,000
$400,000
$200,000
$0
10.00%
8.00%
6.00%
4.00%
2.00%
0.00%
-2.00%
-4.00%
-6.00%
$73,806
$27,934
$25,953
$27,702
$17,805
$8,879
0.00%
1.30%
1.30%
7.17%
8.45%
-4.42%
$1,211,812
$1,227,553
$1,243,491
$1,332,594
$1,445,247
$1,381,411
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Other Revenues
Charges for Service
Change in Revenues


Utility Fund Expenditures Through January
$1,400,000
$1,200,000
$1,000,000
$800,000
$600,000
$400,000
$200,000
$0
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
$27,500
$16,584
$20,837
$32,219
$35,070
$256,585
$93,838
$182,954
$169,765
$146,885
$27,500
$128,121
$25,490
$32,174
$25,774
$241,146
$105,902
$185,134
$168,535
$141,291
$65,000
$142,477
$27,311
$40,436
$33,529
$233,653
$114,307
$185,589
$165,253
$148,935
$86,667
$142,477
$21,902
$44,145
$41,496
$249,481
$112,742
$177,733
$156,816
$170,208
$86,667
$142,477
$27,312
$47,914
$20,539
$224,884
$105,898
$181,845
$154,003
$160,126
$86,667
$142,477
$31,209
$48,185
$21,334
$210,565
$132,620
$171,352
$151,784
$167,627
Reimburse General Fund for Admin Costs
Debt Service
Utility Administration Operating Expenses
Utility Administration Personnel
Water and Sewer Operating Expenses
Water and Sewer Distribution Personnel
Wastewater Plant Operating Expenses
Wastewater Plant Personnel
Water Plant Operating Expenses
Water Plant Personnel


Golf Course Fund Revenues Through January
$250,000
$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
$50,000
$0
$191,948
$218,771
$184,340
$197,758
$211,720
$230,480
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Charges for Service


Golf Course Fund Expenditures Through January
$350,000
$300,000
$250,000
$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
$50,000
$0
$84,095
$56,935
$29,956
$44,136
$191,190
$7,700
$73,160
$5,745
$175,209
$6,430
$78,734
$905
$154,987
$6,698
$93,426
$1,410
$197,723
$0
$105,428
$0
$184,358
$0
$112,691
$0
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Club House Operating Expenses
Club House Personnel
Course Maintenance Operating Expenses
Course Maintenance Personnel


Sanitation Fund Revenues Through January
$550,000
$540,000
$530,000
$520,000
$510,000
$500,000
$490,000
$480,000
$470,000
$508,987
$497,660
$514,094
$513,959
$544,236
$543,444
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Charges for Service


Sanitation Fund Expenditures Through January
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
$41,365
$41,365
$41,043
$13,039
$0
$14,083
$154,070
$154,763
$192,891
$173,329
$145,694
$167,477
$179,344
$183,065
$186,931
$202,633
$185,166
$195,429
$3,323
$3,182
$3,347
$2,838
$3,249
$3,248
$50,320
$49,373
$52,033
$42,553
$48,258
$55,119
Debt Service
Sanitation Collection Operating Expenses
Sanitation Collection Personnel
Garage Maintenance Operating Expenses
Garage Maintenance Personnel

CITY of Palatka
FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM

SUBJECT:
c. Vision Plan & Department Head Workshop

SUMMARY:
Discussion regarding City of Palatka Vision Plan and Department Head Workshops

RECOMMENDED ACTION: