

RESOLUTION NO. 06-19

Rec'd
5/22
Jim
DeHart

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PINELLAS PARK, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA URGING MEMBERS OF THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION TO OPPOSE THE EXCLUSION OF ELECTED OFFICIALS ON FUTURE CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSIONS; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has discussed the issue of the composition of future Charter Review Commissions; and

WHEREAS, the Charter Review Commission has taken an initial vote that would remove all elected officials currently specified to serve on Charter Review Commissions; and

WHEREAS, local elected officials work closely on a daily basis with issues contained within the Pinellas County Charter and as such bring a knowledge base to the "lay" membership that combines to assist in explaining any need for proposing changes to the Charter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PINELLAS PARK, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:.

SECTION ONE: The City of Pinellas Park is opposed to removing the provision from the current Pinellas County Charter that elected members serve on future Pinellas County Charter Review Commissions.

SECTION TWO: That this Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its adoption and approval in the manner provided by law.

ADOPTED THIS 11th DAY OF May, 2006.

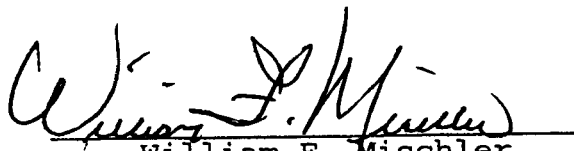
AYES: (4) Council Members: Bailey-Snook, Bradbury, Butler and Mayor Mischler

NAYS: (0)

ABSENT: (1) Vice Mayor Taylor

ABSTAIN: (0)

APPROVED THIS 11th DAY OF May, 2006.



William F. Mischler
MAYOR

ATTEST:



Diane M. Corna, MMC
CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 06-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PINELLAS PARK, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA OPPOSING A PROPOSAL OF THE PINELLAS CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION THAT WOULD ELIMINATE THE DUAL REFERENDUM REQUIREMENT FOR A CHANGE OF ANY FUNCTION, SERVICE, POWER OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF A MUNICIPALITY, SPECIAL DISTRICT OR THE COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has tentatively approved a proposal to amend Section 6.04 of the County Charter to remove the requirement that the voters of the county and the voters of an affected municipality or special district must approve by dual referendum any amendment to the charter that would change any function, service, power of regulatory authority of a municipality, special district or the county; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment, if adopted and if interpreted liberally, would erode the authority of the municipalities and special districts of Pinellas County by permitting the usurpation of their functions and regulatory authorities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PINELLAS PARK, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION ONE: The City of Pinellas Park is opposed to the proposed amendment to the County Charter that would remove the requirement that the voters of the county and the voters of an affected municipality or special district must approve any amendment to the charter that would change any function, service, power or regulatory authority of a municipality, special district or the county.

SECTION TWO: That this Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its adoption and approval in the manner provided by law.

ADOPTED THIS 11th DAY OF May, 2006.


AYES: (4) Council Members: Bailey-Snook, Bradbury, Butler and Mayor Mischler

NAYS: (0)

ABSENT: (1) Vice Mayor Taylor

ABSTAIN: (0)

APPROVED THIS 11th DAY OF May, 2006.


William F. Mischler
MAYOR

ATTEST:


Diane M. Corna, MMC
CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 06-21

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PINELLAS PARK, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA REQUESTING THAT THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION REJECT ALL OF THE PROPOSED CHARTER PROVISIONS RELATED TO ANNEXATION POLICY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the proposed charter provisions make annexation more difficult and help to preserve the status quo of inefficient city/county jurisdictional boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the proposed changes would conflict with statewide annexation law creating a precedent for hodgepodge of inconsistent and conflicting annexation laws across the state; and

WHEREAS, the 50% conterminous rule for non-referendum, hereafter referred to as "property owner referendums", annexations is overly simplistic and arbitrary and further restricts a city's ability to annex; and

WHEREAS, the 66% parcel and acreage consent requirement for property owner referendums is overly burdensome and arbitrary and completely without justification; and

WHEREAS, property owner referendums are a vote of the property owners and should have no greater requirement for a majority than an annexation referendum of registered voters (simple majority); and

WHEREAS, the 180/60 day revocable written consent proposal for property owner referendums will create an opportunity for consenting property owners to be harassed and threatened by opposing property owners up to and including at the annexation public hearing(s); and

WHEREAS, 180/60 day revocable written consent proposal would essentially allow property owners to change their "vote" after the election; and

WHEREAS, this 180/60 day revocable written consent proposal will introduce a tremendous amount of chaos and conflict in a system that is currently sound and effective; and

WHEREAS, limiting repeat annexations to seven years is overly long and unnecessarily restricts the rights of residents to have a choice regarding annexation; and

WHEREAS, the proposed notice requirements for all referendum types is unprecedented and far exceeds any notice requirement for any other type of election or referendum regardless of the subject; and

WHEREAS, the proposed notice requirements is overly burdensome, adds unnecessary cost to the process and is no more than an additional step that complicates the process and increases opportunities for conflict and litigation in order to prevent annexation in general; and

WHEREAS the proposed incentive litigation language creates confusion and is already addressed by existing laws.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PINELLAS PARK, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION ONE: The City of Pinellas Park does request that the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission reject all of the proposed annexation policy related charter and legislative proposals.

SECTION TWO: That this Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its adoption and approval in the manner provided by law.

ADOPTED THIS 11th DAY OF May, 2006.


AYES: (4) Council Members: Bailey, Snook, Bradbury, Butler and Mayor Mischler

NAYS: (0)

ABSENT: (1) Vice Mayor Taylor

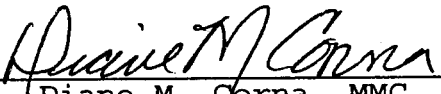
ABSTAIN: (0)

APPROVED THIS 11th DAY OF May, 2006.



William F. Mischler
MAYOR

ATTEST:



Diane M. Gorna, MMC
CITY CLERK

ELOISE ESLOS/70

5/22/06

Rec'd
5/22/06

CHARTER REVIEW

I WOULD LIKE YOU TO ADD TO THE BALLOT THE AMENDMENT THAT THE ONLY SUBSTANCES TO BE ADDED TO THE WATER SUPPLY ARE THOSE THAT SPECIFICALLY MAKE IT POTABLE. I DO NOT WANT ANY MEDICATION OR OTHER SUBSTANCES INCLUDED. IT SHOULD BE UP TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS PHYSICIAN OR NUTRITIONAL COUNSELOR TO DECIDE WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

THE CITIZENS HAVE A RIGHT TO VOTE ON THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE.

THE CURRENT ADDITION OF HYDROFLUOROSYLICIC ACID, THE WASTE MATERIAL OF THE PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY IS COMPOSED OF ARSENIC, LEAD AND FLUORIDE. THIS IS SPECIFICALLY HARMFUL TO MY PERSONAL MEDICAL CONDITION. A WATER FILTER THAT WILL HANDLE THE FLUORIDE IS TOO EXPENSIVE FOR MY BUDGET AND THOSE IN SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES TO MINE.

THERE IS A NEW STUDY THAT HAS RECENTLY REPORTED ITS FINDINGS. THIS SUBSTANTIATES THE DANGEROUSNESS OF THE FLUROIDE, ARSENIC AND LEAD IN THE DRINKING WATER. THE CITIZENS NEED TO BE INFORMED OF THIS AND TO VOTE AGAINST ITS ADDITION TO THE WATER SUPPLY.

TOXICOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

TOXICOLOGISTS ARE THE EXPERTS IN POISONS, NOT DENTISTS.

THE DENTISTS HAVE BEEN BEHIND THE DRIVE TO ADD

HYDROFLUOROSYLIC ACID TO THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE BELIEF THAT

IT IS BENEFICIAL TO PREVENT TOOTH DECAY. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT

IT PRODUCES NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON PEOPLE'S HEALTH. THE DENTISTS

ARE NOT QUALIFIED TO JUDGE THE MEDICAL EFFECTS OF THESE

SUBSTANCES. THEY ARE OUT OF THEIR AREA OF EXPERTISE WHICH IS

STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE TEETH AND MOUTH, NOT THE OTHER ORGANS

AND SYSTEMS OF THE BODY.

PLEASE LET THE CITIZENS DECIDE BY ADDING TO THE BALLOT THAT NO

SUBSTANCE BE ADDED TO THE WATER SUPPLY EXCEPT THAT WHICH

MAKES IT POTABLE.

ON ANOTHER ISSUE: THAT OUR
HOMES MAY NOT BE TAKEN UNDER
THE EXPANDED POWERS OF EMINENT
DOMAIN.

Ellie Espert

Rec'd Pro
SCOA McCaff
5/22/06

CRC Public Hearing Comments

1. The proposed charter amendment effecting the current requirement for a dual vote effectively puts the potential of fire and police departments to meet standards, not developed locally, to the action of the county commission and one countywide vote. People well served by their local fire and police departments would almost certainly reject an attempt to alter standards, developed locally, for services following the provisions of the current charter and the dual vote requirement. This charter amendment appears to be an attempt by the charter review commission, after removing the two fire service issues from further consideration, of performing an end run on those issues. Individual municipalities wishing to maintain their fire and police departments would be burdened with having to campaign and educate the entire county electorate not just the voters within their individual community. This is an unfair burden to citizens within their communities wishing to maintain their existing fire and police services.
2. In the current county charter process, nothing precludes most cities or special districts from seeking out another agency to perform fire or police services. The fact that this does not happen very often indicates a satisfaction with the current service provision within each community. Public safety is not a one-size fits everyone commodity and individual communities, through their own elected officials should have the ability to determine what is best for them. If everyone has to live with the decisions of the majority, the needs of one community will end up taking a back seat to the needs of another. This is no way to make public safety decisions.
3. As established, the county charter would require the dual vote to alter local service standards for fire and police services. Several communities within Pinellas are so sensitive to consolidation of fire and police that they have locally adopted their own charter amendments requiring a referendum vote to do away with their local police and fire departments. Those citizens have said loud and strong to their own elected officials that they want a say, at their local level, in the right to choose whether any changes in fire and police protection are to be made. The current charter and dual vote provision seem to echo this sentiment by the citizens to have the right to choose. Removing the dual vote provision could put those communities with such local amendments in jeopardy of losing the specific thing that the citizens worked hard to obtain.

4. The creation of binding countywide standards could have the effect of creating unfunded mandates for local communities. While it is the current legal opinion of the county attorney that a countywide referendum could not consolidate services, the unfunded mandates would leave a local community faced with meeting the new standards or consolidating with an entity that can meet the standards, despite the wishes of the local citizens. The reverse situation could also occur in which a local community exceeds the standard set but would be obligated to meet the new lower standard despite the wishes of its citizens for a better service. Below are examples taken from the charter review commission's consultant report performed by MGT of America. Any or all of the proposed standards could be set for referendum if the county commission chose to do so. In essence, through the use of standards, the existing methods and service levels for public safety agencies throughout Pinellas communities could be greatly affected or done away with.

- **City must have population greater than 50,000 to have its own Fire Department**
- **Fire Department must be accredited**
- **Fire Department must have an ISO rating of 3 or less**
- **Individual Fire Department must be able to respond 3 engines, ladder, squad, and a district chief from within its fire district boundaries**
- **Utilizing Calendar Year as baseline, Fire Department automatic aid received must be greater than automatic aid given**
- **A fire station must show 2 hours of fire/medical response activity per day or greater**
- **Fire Department must have an independent, staffed Training Division**
- **Fire Department must have an independent, staffed Code Enforcement Division**
- **Fire Department must have a Florida State Certified Fire Investigator**
- **Fire Department must have an independent, staffed Public Education Division**
- **Fire Department must be a recognized CPR Training Center with the American Heart Association or an Authorized CPR Provider with the American Red Cross**
- **Fire Department must have an independent public information officer**
- **City must have an independent Emergency Manager**
- **Fire Department Response Time in first due area must be within 5 minutes 60% of time or greater**
- **Fire Department must have a population per station of 10,000 or greater**
- **Fire Department must participate in either the Hazardous Materials Team, Technical Rescue Team, or Marine Response Team**

RESOLUTION 06 - 22

Reid
5/22
Hemmi
J. Hubbard

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN, FLORIDA, REQUESTING THAT THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION OPPOSE THE EXCLUSION OF ELECTED OFFICIALS ON FUTURE CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSIONS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has discussed the issue of the composition of future Charter Review Commissions; and

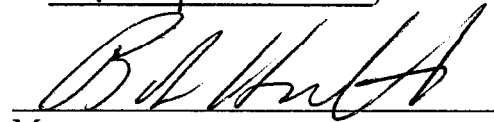
WHEREAS, the Charter Review Commission has taken an initial vote that would remove all elected officials currently specified to serve on Charter Review Commission; and

WHEREAS, local elected officials work closely on a daily basis with issues contained within the Pinellas County Charter and as such bring a knowledge base to the "lay" membership that combines to assist in explaining any need for proposing changes to the charter; now, therefore,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Commission of the City of Dunedin, in session and duly and regularly assembled;

SECTION 1. That the City Commission of the City of Dunedin opposes removing the provision from the current Pinellas County Charter that elected members serve on future Pinellas County Charter Review Commissions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN, FLORIDA, THIS 18 DAY OF May, 2006.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND
CORRECT COPY OF Res 06-22

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF
THE CITY OF DUNEDIN 18 May 2006


CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 06- 23

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN, FLORIDA, OPPOSING A PROPOSAL OF THE PINELLAS CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION THAT WOULD ELIMINATE THE DUAL REFERENDUM REQUIREMENT FOR A CHANGE OF ANY FUNCTION, SERVICE, POWER OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF A MUNICIPALITY, SPECIAL DISTRICT OR THE COUNTY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

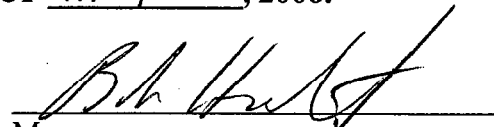
WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has tentatively approved a proposal to amend Section 6.04 of the County Charter to remove the requirement that the voters of the County and the voters of an affected municipality or special district must approve by dual referendum any amendment to the charter that would change any function, service, power, or regulatory authority of a municipality, special district, or the County; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment, if adopted and if interpreted liberally, would erode the authority of the municipalities and special districts of Pinellas County by permitting the usurpation of their functions and regulatory authorities;

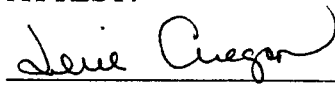
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Commission of the City of Dunedin, in session and duly and regularly assembled;

This Commission hereby expresses its opposition to the proposed amendment to the County Charter that would remove the requirement that the voters of the county and the voters of an affected municipality or special district must approve any amendment to the charter that would change any function, service, power, or regulatory authority of a municipality, special district, or the county.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN, FLORIDA, THIS 18 DAY OF MAY, 2006.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND
CORRECT COPY OF Res 06-23

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF
THE CITY OF DUNEDIN 18 May 2006


CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION 06-24

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE
CITY OF DUNEDIN, FLORIDA, REQUESTING THAT THE
PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION
REJECT ALL OF THE PROPOSED CHARTER
PROVISIONS RELATED TO ANNEXATION POLICY; AND
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

WHEREAS, the proposed charter provisions make annexation more difficult and help to preserve the status quo of inefficient city/county jurisdictional boundaries; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed changes would conflict with statewide annexation law creating a precedent for a hodgepodge of inconsistent and conflicting annexation laws across the state; and,

WHEREAS, the 50% coterminous rule for non-referendum referendum, hereafter referred to as "property owner referendums", annexation is overly simplistic and arbitrary and further restricts a city's ability to annex; and,

WHEREAS, property owner referendums are a vote of the property owners and should have no greater requirement for a majority than an annexation referendum of registered voters (simple majority); and

WHEREAS, the 60/30 day revocable written consent proposal for property owner referendums will create an opportunity for consenting property owners to be harassed and threatened by opposing property owners up to and including at the annexation public hearing(s); and

WHEREAS, the 60/30 day revocable written consent proposal would essentially allow property owners to change their "vote" after the election; and

WHEREAS, the 60/30 day revocable written consent proposal will introduce a tremendous amount of chaos and conflict in a system that is currently sound and effective; and

WHEREAS, limiting repeat annexations to seven years is overly long and unnecessarily restricts the rights of residents to have a choice regarding annexation; and

WHEREAS, the proposed notice requirements for all referendum types is unprecedented and far exceeds any notice requirement for any other type of election or referendum regardless of the subject; and,


WHEREAS, the proposed notice requirement is overly burdensome, adds unnecessary cost to the process and is no more than an additional step that complicates the process and increases opportunities for conflict and litigation in order to prevent annexation in general; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed incentive limitation language creates confusion and is already addressed by existing laws.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Dunedin, in session and duly assembled;

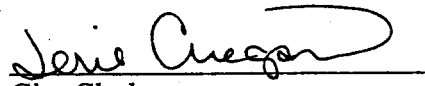
SECTION 1. That the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission reject all of the proposed annexation policy related to charter and legislative proposals.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN, FLORIDA, THIS 18 day of MAY, 2006.



Mayor

ATTEST:



City Clerk

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND
CORRECT COPY OF Res 06-24

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF
THE CITY OF DUNEDIN 18 May 2006



CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION 2006-15

Rec'd 5/24/06
1d 4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR FLORIDA, REQUESTING THAT THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION REJECT ALL OF THE PROPOSED CHARTER PROVISIONS RELATED TO ANNEXATION POLICY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS the proposed charter provisions make annexation more difficult and help to preserve the status quo of city/county jurisdictional boundaries; and,

WHEREAS the proposed changes would conflict with statewide annexation law creating a precedent of inconsistent and conflicting annexation laws across the state; and,

WHEREAS the 50% coterminous rule for non-referendum referendum, hereafter referred to as "property owner referendums," annexations is overly simplistic and arbitrary and further restricts a cities ability to annex; and,

WHEREAS the 66% parcel and acreage consent requirement for property owner referendums is overly burdensome and arbitrary and completely without justification; and,

WHEREAS property owner referendums are a vote of the property owners and should have no greater requirement for a majority than an annexation referendum of registered voters (simple majority); and,

WHEREAS the 60/30 day revocable written consent proposal for property owner referendums will create an opportunity for consenting property owners to be harassed and threatened by opposing property owners up to and including at the annexation public hearing(s); and,

WHEREAS 60/30 day revocable written consent proposal would essentially allow property owners to change their "vote" after the election; and,

WHEREAS this proposal 60/30 day revocable written consent proposal will introduce a tremendous amount of chaos and conflict in a system that is currently sound and effective; and,

WHEREAS limiting repeat annexations to seven years is overly long and unnecessarily restricts the rights of residents to have a choice regarding annexation; and,

WHEREAS the proposed notice requirements for all referendum types is unprecedented and far exceeds any notice requirement for any other type of election or referendum regardless of the subject; and,

WHEREAS the proposed notice requirement is overly burdensome, adds unnecessary cost to the process and is no more than an additional step that complicates

the process and increases opportunities for conflict and litigation in order to prevent annexation in general; and,

WHEREAS the proposed incentive limitation language creates confusion and is already addressed by existing laws.

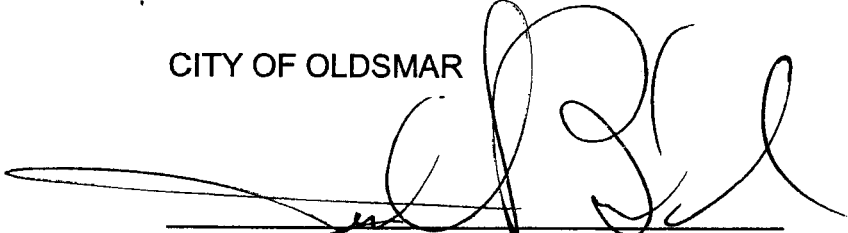
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Oldsmar that:

Section 1. That the City of Oldsmar requests that the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission reject all of the proposed annexation policy related charter and legislative proposals.

Section 2. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.


PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, THIS 2nd DAY OF May, 2006.

CITY OF OLDSMAR



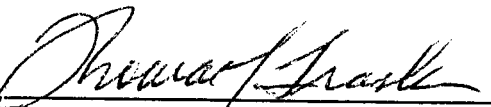
Jerald "Jerry" Beverland, Mayor

ATTEST:



Lisa A. Lene
City Clerk
City of Oldsmar

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Thomas J. Trask
City Attorney
City of Oldsmar

RESOLUTION 2006-16

2 of 4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, OPPOSING A PROPOSAL OF THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION THAT WOULD ELIMINATE THE DUAL REFERENDUM REQUIREMENT FOR A CHANGE OF ANY FUNCTION, SERVICE, POWER OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF A MUNICIPALITY, SPECIAL DISTRICT OR THE COUNTY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has tentatively approved a proposal to amend Section 6.04 of the County Charter to remove the requirement that the voters of the county and the voters of an affected municipality or special district must approve by dual referendum any amendment to the charter that would change any function, service, power, or regulatory authority of a municipality, special district, or the county; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment, if adopted and if interpreted liberally, would erode the authority of the municipalities and special districts of Pinellas County by permitting the usurpation of their functions and regulatory authorities;

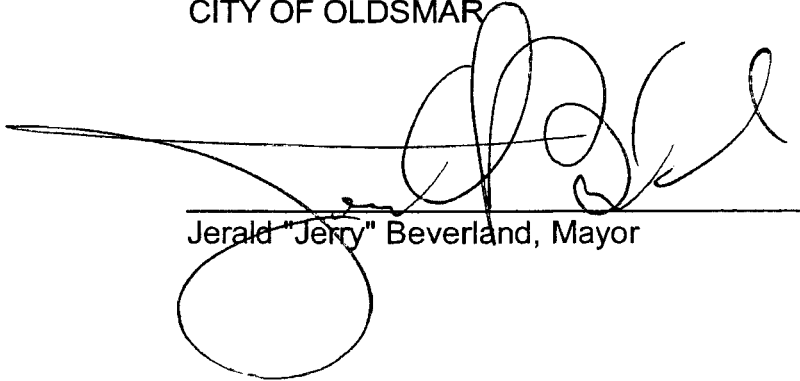
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Oldsmar that:

Section 1. That this Council hereby expresses its opposition to the proposed amendment to the County Charter that would remove the requirement that the voters of the county and the voters of an affected municipality or special district must approve any amendment to the charter that would change any function, service, power, or regulatory authority of a municipality, special district, or the county.

Section 2. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

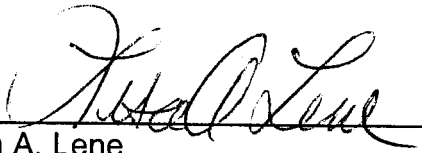
PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, THIS 2nd DAY OF May, 2006.

CITY OF OLDSMAR



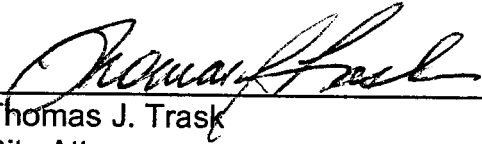
Jerald "Jerry" Beverland, Mayor

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lisa A. Lene", written over a horizontal line.

Lisa A. Lene
City Clerk
City of Oldsmar

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas J. Trask", written over a horizontal line.

Thomas J. Trask
City Attorney
City of Oldsmar

RESOLUTION 2006-17

3 of 4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, URGING MEMBERS OF THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION TO OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF ALLOWING THE PINELLAS COUNTY COMMISSION THE ABILITY TO CREATE COUNTYWIDE FIRE STANDARDS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has spent a considerable amount of time and county resources on the issue of Fire Services Policy; and

WHEREAS, the Charter Review Commission has heard testimony from a number of Fire Service providers from Pinellas County indicating their concerns that the creation of countywide fire standards would not be in the best interests of all jurisdictions due to the inequality of local demographics and topography; and

WHEREAS, Fire Service Accreditation and ISO ratings of each jurisdiction may be potentially impacted negatively; and

WHEREAS, staffing levels may change as a result of any economic endeavor or efficiency which does not consider independent needs of the respective municipality.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Oldsmar that:

Section 1. That this Council is opposed to allowing the Pinellas County Commission the ability through a Charter Amendment to create Countywide Fire Standards.

Section 2. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, THIS 2nd DAY OF May, 2006.

CITY OF OLDSMAR



Jerald "Jerry" Beverland, Mayor

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lisa A. Lene", written over a horizontal line.

Lisa A. Lene
City Clerk
City of Oldsmar

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas J. Trask", written over a horizontal line.

Thomas J. Trask
City Attorney
City of Oldsmar

404

RESOLUTION 2006-18

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, URGING MEMBERS OF THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION TO OPPOSE THE EXCLUSION OF ELECTED OFFICIALS ON FUTURE CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSIONS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Pinellas County Charter Review Commission has discussed the issue of the composition of future Charter Review Commissions; and

WHEREAS, the Charter Review Commission has taken an initial vote that would remove the all elected officials currently specified to serve on Charter Review Commission; and

WHEREAS, local elected officials work closely on a daily basis with issues contained within the Pinellas County Charter and as such bring a knowledge base to the "lay" membership that combines to assist in explaining any need for proposing changes to the Charter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Oldsmar that:

Section 1. That this Council is opposed to removing the provision from the current Pinellas County Charter that elected members serve on future Pinellas County Charter Review Commissions.

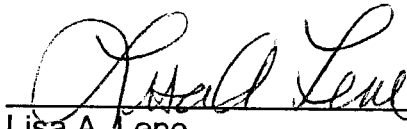
Section 2. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, FLORIDA, THIS 2nd DAY OF May, 2006.

CITY OF OLDSMAR


Jerald Jerry Beverland, Mayor

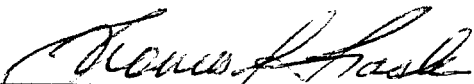
ATTEST:



Lisa A. Lene
City Clerk

City of Oldsmar

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Thomas J. Trask
City Attorney
City of Oldsmar

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From: <Melanie_Thoenes@doh.state.fl.us>

[Inbox](#)

Sent: Friday, June 17, 2005 9:30 AM

To: <dtvb_1@hotmail.com>

Subject: RE: lead concerns

Please send your address

-----Original Message-----

From: virginia brown [mailto:dtvb_1@hotmail.com]

Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2005 2:50 PM

To: Thoenes, Melanie M

Subject: RE: lead concerns

Melanie, Could you mail the brief to me? Thank you so much for your help. We must work together to protect our children. Could you please tell me exactly the date when CDC cut funding for screening? @003 seems to be where the screenings end. Does the Dept. of Health have much of a say so with the Medicaid program, or who decides the changes for the Medicaid HMO and what they will cover. Also what do you mean by "the shift in care for Medicaid children to private sector?" These answers will help me much. Who regulates how the contracts can be changed to get the procedure you are speaking of in?

Thanks Melanie, for your concern for our children.
Virginia

>From: <Melanie_Thoenes@doh.state.fl.us>
>To: <dtvb_1@hotmail.com>
>Subject: RE: lead concerns
>Date: Thu, 16 Jun 2005 09:00:32 -0400

>Thank you very much for your interest and concerns about lead poisoning.

>The health department is very concerned about this issue. The shift in >care for Medicaid children to the private sector and subsequently the >use of off site labs for screening is probably the single most >significant factor causing low screening. We have recently sent a letter

>of our concerns to the state Medicaid program. One issue that may help >is for the Medicaid HMO programs to allow under their contract the use >of filter paper for lead screening. This is an approved method by CDC, >but is not covered currently in the various state Medicaid HMO contracts

>because they usually contract with sole source labs such as Quest and >Lab Corp etc. We are hoping that the state contracts can be changed to >allow doctors to use filter paper screening in their offices, which >would enable more children to be screened. Our program currently sends >quarterly information to doctors to encourage screening of children at >risk.

>Yes, funding for screening has been cut by CDC, and with staff cut backs

>we had to decrease screening at the Head Start Centers in the upcounty

CDC was celebrating 60 yrs. of fluoridation with the ADA in Chicago in June 2005

>area. In the upcoming funding year 7/1/2005-6/30/2006 CDC who funds the
 >state lead program who funds us have decreased funds for screening to
 >almost nothing. We screened at 2 Head Start centers with the highest
 >risk for lead poisoning in St Pete in school year 2004-05, and plan to
 >screen at these in 2005-06.
 >The health department (our Lead Team) paid for the supplies to screen
 >at these sites out of the minimal funds that we generate from our
 >Medicaid billing in the lead program.

→>Screening concerns are also an issue throughout the state. The recent
 >proposed state legislation House Bill 0495, which would have supported
 >money for screening did not pass this spring.

>
 >I will attach a copy of a Medicaid Screening Brief for you to review,
 >hope it does not over crowd your mail box if so can mail.
 >Melanie Thoenes, ARNP
 >Pinellas County Health Department
 >Lead Intervention and Healthy Homes Team
 >727 824-6927

>
 >
 >-----Original Message-----

>From: virginia brown [mailto:dtvb_1@hotmail.com]
 >Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2005 3:46 AM
 >To: Thoenes, Melanie M
 >Subject: lead concerns

>
 > Hello Melanie,
 > I have been studying the lead prevention information. Thank
 you
 >for
 >your work on lead prevention. I am a bit confused. Only approximately
 >(%, I
 >have been told, of our Pinellas County Medicaide children are currently
 >tested for lead levels. I would like to know why testing seemed to have
 >stopped after 2003. Who was funding the testing, has it been cut and by
 >whom
 >and when? I would greatly appreciate it if you could answer these
 >concerns
 >of mine. We are heading into 2006 and I am concerned about this matter.
 > Sincerely,
 > V. Brown
 > Clearwater citizen
 >
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From : <NYSCOF@aol.com>
Sent : Thursday, March 23, 2006 1:10 PM
To : NYSCOF@aol.com
Subject : Wall Street Journal article about fluoride report

Inbox

(sorry to those of you receiving this twice)

THE FLUORIDE ACTION NETWORK

FAN Bulletin #536: Wall Street Journal Gets it Right!

March 23, 2006

Dear all,

The Wall Street Journal has published a terrific article on the National Research Council report. We have posted the article below. Read, enjoy, and then forward it to your friends, colleagues, and city councilors!

Michael & Paul Connett (info@fluoridealert.org)

P.s. For more information on the NRC report, see:
<http://www.fluoridealert.org/health/epa/nrc/index.html>

###

Government Panel Raises Concern About Fluoride

National Academy of Sciences Calls Current Ceiling Unsafe; Monitoring Your Local Supply

By SHARON BEGLEY
March 23, 2006; Page D1

A panel of the National Academy of Sciences concluded yesterday that the maximum amount of fluoride currently allowed in the nation's drinking water can cause health problems and "should be lowered." *No - Removed!!!*

The report concluded that children exposed to four milligrams of fluoride per liter, the highest allowable level, risk developing severe dental fluorosis, in which teeth become mottled, pitted and scarred. Because fluoride can weaken bones, people who consume water containing that much fluoride over a lifetime are likely to be at increased risk for bone fractures.

Only 200,000 people in the U.S. live in places where water has fluoride levels of at least 4 mg. But an additional 1.4 million live where the concentration is at least half that, a level that can produce mild to moderate dental fluorosis. Most are in South Carolina, but there are thousands in Texas, Oklahoma and Virginia as well.

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Fluoride levels as high as 4 mg are caused by natural rock and soil formations, not by the addition of fluoride to water. The government's recommended level for fluoride deliberately added to prevent cavities is only 0.7 to 1.2 milligrams per liter.

Still, the report will likely fuel debate in communities considering whether to add fluoride to their water. While it didn't address the 60-year controversy over whether it is safe to add fluoride to drinking water to prevent tooth decay, it is the latest development in a number of recent findings that have changed the thinking about fluoride.

Fluoride in moderation is known to strengthen teeth, but views have changed on how best to get it. While scientists used to believe that the benefits occurred mostly when people ingested fluoride so it circulated in their blood, a spate of new studies suggests that topical exposure (through toothpaste, gels and fluoride applications at a dentist's office) is equally important, if not more so. Overall, drinking fluoridated water cuts the rate of tooth decay 18% to 40%, according to a 2001 analysis by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention -- which translates into fewer than one decayed tooth surface per person.

Consumers can learn how much fluoride is in their tap water by asking their local utility. Those with high fluoride levels can reduce fluoride exposure by using home water-filtration systems, which vary in their ability to remove fluoride from 13% to 99%, the committee found. So-called reverse-osmosis systems are the most effective at removing fluoride.

Worries about fluoride could increase demand for bottled water. That can have fluoride, too, but the limits for naturally occurring fluoride are lower. About 20 bottled-water makers add fluoride to some of their brands, including those in home and office coolers. Federal law limits fluoride in bottled water to 1.4 to 2.4 mg per liter if none is added by the bottler (as when the water comes from an already fluoridated source), and to 0.8 to 1.7 mg per liter if fluoride is added at the bottling plant. The range reflects the climate where the water is sold, with lower allowable levels in hotter regions. The label doesn't have to indicate fluoride content if the bottler doesn't add it.

There is no way, short of taking a bone sample, to unequivocally determine one's cumulative exposure to fluoride. It isn't possible to remove fluoride from the body as can be done for lead and other heavy metals. But "if you stop exposure, it will very gradually come out of the bone," committee member Thomas Webster of Boston University said.

While the panel called for the fluoride safety limit to be lowered, it is likely to take years before that might happen. For now, the panel's recommendation is that the Environmental Protection Agency, which requested and paid for the study, conduct a new risk assessment to determine how much lower the maximum fluoride level should be. If such a risk assessment agrees with the academy panel that four mg per liter is too high, the EPA could then use enforcement provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act to compel water utilities to reduce fluoride levels.

A separate study to be published next week concludes that fluoride raises the risk of osteosarcoma, a rare bone cancer, especially in boys. Among boys drinking water with 30% to 99% of the 1 mg per liter fluoride level recommended for preventing cavities, the risk of osteosarcoma was estimated to be five times as great as among boys drinking nonfluoridated water. At one mg per liter or more, the risk was an estimated seven times as high. But because only 400 or so cases of osteosarcoma are diagnosed annually in the U.S., the absolute risk of the disease remains very low.

Other studies have shown no link between fluoridation and cancer. The national science panel called the evidence for osteosarcoma "tentative and mixed," because the studies as a whole do "not clearly indicate that fluoride either is or is not carcinogenic in humans." But because the hypothesis is biologically plausible -- fluoride is known to accumulate in bone tissue and causes bone cells to proliferate, and animal data suggest it is carcinogenic -- the committee concludes that "fluoride appears to have the potential to initiate or promote cancers, particularly of the bone."

The thoroughness of the report impressed even advocates of fluoridation. "It's an excellent piece of research," says John Stamm of the University of North Carolina School of Dentistry, a spokesman for the American Dental Association. "A number of jurisdictions have been waiting for this report." But Dr. Stamm said fluoride should be used "for reducing tooth decay," and its "accumulated safety and benefits level is quite remarkable."

In a surprise to even some longtime fluoridation opponents, the committee expressed concern about the effect of fluoride on IQ, noting that the "consistency of study results appears significant enough to warrant additional research" on the question. IQ deficits, the committee noted, have been strongly associated with dental fluorosis, in which teeth

become scarred and weakened and develop yellow and brown mottling during the years teeth are forming. But the existing data are "not adequate" to say for sure whether fluoride can impair IQ.

One immediate effect of the report will be felt in communities that are weighing fluoridation. As of 2000, 162 million Americans have artificially fluoridated water. In recent years, local decisions on fluoridation have broken roughly 50-50. Antifluoridation advocates see the report as their strongest weapon ever.

"When one couples the risks with the lack of understanding on what the safe doses are for neurotoxic and other effects, it should cause a great deal of concern," says Michael Connett of the Fluoride Action Network, a nonprofit group that opposes fluoridation.

ck

New York State Coalition Opposed to Fluoridation, Inc.
<http://www.orgsites.com/ny/nyscof>

Fluoridation News Releases
<http://tinyurl.com/6kqtu>

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The offer to save 10% on the Master Cleanse CD was very popular, so I decided to renew it. So, until 2 April, if you use coupon code "10offcd" in the Web Store (<https://123webmagic.com/themastercleanse/catalog/index.php?cPath=26>) you'll save 10% on "The Lemonade Diet: A Master Cleanse Audio CD" or any package that includes the CD! YOU MUST USE THIS COUPON CODE WHEN CHECKING OUT.

I have to apologize to those who took advantage of this offer the first 3 days of last week. We didn't get the Web Store set up properly. So, if you purchased a CD or package containing one in the first half of last week and didn't get a 10% discount, please reply to this E-newsletter so we can credit that 10% discount to your credit card.

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4. Government study (National Research Council) calls for a reduction of the EPA's level of fluoride permitted in drinking water and additional research on fluoride and bone fractures, hormone damage, tooth discoloration/pitting, and cancer

On March 22, The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences released its official review of the EPA's limit to the amount of fluoride permissible in drinking water. Not only did they find that the current limit set in 1993 (fought by the majority of EPA scientists at the time) to be too permissible, they also recommended further research on the other dangerous health effects of fluoride. More information is available at <http://www.fluoridealert.org>.

In a March 23 article in the Wall Street Journal, author Sharon Begley said, "A separate study to be published next week concludes that fluoride raises the risk of ... a rare bone cancer, especially in boys. Among boys drinking water with 30% to 99% of the 1 mg per liter fluoride level recommended for preventing cavities, the risk of [bone cancer] was estimated to be five times as great as among boys drinking nonfluoridated water."

In an March 24 article in the Portland Tribune by Nick Budnick, he said, "NAS panel member Kathy Thiessen, a former senior scientist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory who has studied fluoride for the EPA, said the report showed 'the potential is there' that water fluoridation is unhealthy. ... She said in her personal opinion the research suggests 'most people should minimize their fluoride intake' - which includes avoiding fluoridated water.

"NAS panel member Robert Isaacson, a distinguished professor of neurobehavioral science at the State University of New York in Binghamton, agreed, saying that the possible effects on [glands] and hormones from water-fluoridation are 'something that I wouldn't want to happen to me if I had any say in the matter.' "

<>=====(&)=====<>

5. Organic grade B maple syrup for those who can't find it locally

After seeing many people on the bulletin board ask where they could get organic grade B maple syrup for the Master Cleanse as there weren't any local health food stores, I have finally put a link in our Web Store to a company that ships it all over the US. They also sell Smooth Move herbal laxative tea. Go to <https://123webmagic.com/themastercleanse/catalog/index.php?cPath=42>.

Yours in health,
Peter Glickman

<>=====(&)=====<>

P.S. Don't forget to order your Master Cleanse CD by April 2, to save 10%! Remember, when you checkout, you must put in coupon code "10offcd" (without the quotation marks).

Please feel free to forward this E-newsletter to your friends or family. They can see back issues and/or subscribe at <http://www.therawfoodsite.com/cgi-bin/mojo/mojo.cgi?f=list&l=rawlist>.

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Disclaimer: I am not a licensed health care practitioner and do not diagnose, prescribe, treat or cure any disease. My purpose is to educate you on ways you can achieve and maintain good health. Because each person's body is different,

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From:

<MikeCoplan@aol.com>

Sent:

Sunday, March 26, 2006 12:15 PM

To:

Roger.d.Masters@vermouth.edu, bcarton@verizon.net, paul@fluoridealert.org, awburg@eagle.cc.ukans.edu, NYSCOF@aol.com, Naomi2025@aol.com

CC:

cneurath@tds.net, dtvb_1@hotmail.com, gtigerclaw@gmail.com, billie@nofluoride.com, Deidre.Healy@us.ngrid.com

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AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA Regarding the NRC study of water fluoridation

Re: You can email Mike Coplan aol.com

A

The NRC report did not address the most controversial question in the fluoride debate. The NRC committee responsible for the report was not supposed to touch that hot potato. Their mandate was to chew the fat about water naturally carrying more than four parts per million of fluoride and whether communities with such water should be required to take steps to reduce that concentration.

A

The committee wasn't even expected to suggest what level should be tolerated, if 4 ppm was considered by them to be too high. Nor was it in their charge to consider health effects of drinking water to which commercial fluoride chemicals are deliberately added at about 1 part per million of fluoride. One should understand what is really going on.

A

In 1982 the Surgeon General (Koop) was asked by the EPA (Ruckelshaus) to determine what the "Clean Water Act" required to prevent over-fluoridation in communities whose water already carried fluoride. About a dozen experts assembled for a two-day chit-chat and eventually issued a report upon which the EPA based its allowance of 4 parts per million of fluoride in drinking water. A certified verbatim transcript of that exercise is very enlightening.

A

The first thing one ought to know is what, exactly, the experts were supposed to consider as "adverse health effects" caused by chronic ingestion of fluoridated water. Koop's 1984 letter to Ruckelshaus conveying the results of their deliberations says: "Adverse health effects were defined by the committee as death (poisoning), gastrointestinal hemorrhage, gastrointestinal irritation, arthralgias, and crippling fluorosis. That's all, nothing more."

A

In their final report, the 1982 expert panel recommended that the EPA convene a follow-up of their study every ten years. Thus, a similar committee, with some carry-overs, was convened in 1992 and in due course issued their report in 1993.

A

This second report seems to be more relevant than the first with respect to "adverse health effects." However, like the first, it never mentions the actual chemicals used to add fluoride when a water supply doesn't naturally carry one part per million, the assumed optimum to prevent tooth decay.

A

The 2006 NRC report just issued finally identifies these chemical agents. Over 90% of the municipal water "adjusted" to 1 part per million of fluoride uses fluosilicic acid or its sodium salt (Na₂SiF₆).

A

It doesn't note that these are waste by-products of the process for converting phosphate rock to fertilizer while also extracting uranium from that rock. The 2006 NRC report also fails to mention that the EPA's National Toxicology Program (NTP) is supposed to be carrying out animal studies of SiFs pursuant to nagging by Masters and Coplan.

A

While the report cites two articles published by M and C, it does not mention that the Interagency Committee for Chemical Evaluation and Coordination (ICCEC), formally designated the SiFs for study by the NTP, and that ICCEC based its position in part on a study by Integrated Laboratory Systems (ILS), an EPA contractor whose report can be found at

A

http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/Chem_Background/ExSumPDF/Fluorosilicates.pdf

A

One of the most significant items in the ILS report is that traces of uranium and its radio-active "progeny" may contaminate both the SiFs used to treat drinking water and some

phosphate fertilizers used on food crops.

Â

Hardly less significant, is the failure of the NRC report to note that a senior EPA Administrator admitted in a 1999 letter to a Congressional Committee that EPA could not identify any studies of health effects from chronic ingestion of SiF treated water. The same lack of such information was admitted in private communications with M and C in 2000 from senior personnel at the EPA's Risk Management Laboratory in Cincinnati.

Â

Why is this important? Chronic low level internal ionizing radiation has been shown to cause cell damage producing a wide array of disorders as well as cancer. A Wall Street Journal article last July concerning the ongoing controversy over a Harvard PhD thesis that found a high correlation between osteosarcoma and fluoridated water was captioned: "Did Researchers Ask The Right Questions?"

Â

The answer is "Definitely not." In 2001, I asked Elise Bassin whether she had taken into account the type of fluoridating agent her osteosarcoma cases had been drinking. She didn't know that there was any difference among fluoride sources. But in the practical sense it didn't make any difference, since there was at least a 91% chance that they were all exposed to SiF treated water. Bassin's statistics are flawless, but the assignment of cause for the association of osteosarcoma with fluoridated water needs to be more carefully considered.

Â

Commercial SiFs are likely to be contaminated with traces of radionuclides. Chronic ingestion of SiF treated water is likely to deliver very low dosages of ionizing radiation to the human body *internally*. Over extended periods the cumulative dosage may still seem to be insignificant. But, here's the kicker:

Â

Health effects from the intense short-term radiation exposure experienced by A-bomb victims have been the basis for predicting health effects for the same total dosage when experienced at much lower levels over long periods of time. This is the "linear, no threshold" (LNT) theory that has come under serious attack.

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<http://127.0.0.1:4664/redir?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Ecom%2Fcom%2Fcommittee%2Fpapers%2FINFO%5F1%2DC%2Edoc&src=1&schema=6&start=1&sc=cbp2LJRhHRSap5LnX0Eh1Om1s>

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In essence, the cumulative low dose can be a thousand times more damaging than the short-term high dose.

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<http://www.onk.ns.ac.yu/Archive/Vol12/PDFVol12/V12n4p197.pdf>

Â

This is explained by the "Petkau Effect" postulated in the 1970s. In simplistic terms, the internal ionizing radiation *per se* does not directly monkey-up human tissue, but it does produce singlet oxygen, a powerful agent for cell membrane damage. Damaged cell membranes render the cell (wherever it may be located in the body) more vulnerable to invasion by any foreign species in its local environment.

Â

Not only is the chance of cancer of one sort or another enhanced, but so are a myriad of other health disorders...asthma, chronic fatigue, fibromyalgia, etc. Damaged epithelial cell membranes would also lead to "leaky gut" with consequent enhanced absorption of heavy metals and other inorganic toxins.

Â

The 2006 NRC report will be cited for at least the next 10 years as approving, say, 3 ppm of "fluoride" instead of 4 ppm of fluoride. Big deal.

Â

It would be very useful if a small fraction of the energy and resources that have been devoted to opposing "fluoridation" were re-focused on the 91% of fluoridated water treated with the commercial SiFs, WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HEALTH EFFECTS.

Â

Mike Coplan Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â

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Study Links Fluoride to Bone Cancer in Men

Friday, April 07, 2006

By Daniel J. DeNoon

WebMD

Boys who drink fluoridated water have an increased risk of a deadly bone cancer, a new study suggests.

Elise Bassin, DDS, completed the study in 2001 for her doctoral dissertation at Harvard, where she now is clinical instructor in oral health policy and epidemiology. The study finally was published in the May issue of Cancer Causes and Control.

Bassin and colleagues' major finding: Boys who grew up in communities that added at least moderate levels of fluoride to their water got bone cancer – osteosarcoma – more often than boys who drank water with little or no fluoride.

The risk peaked for boys who drank more highly fluoridated water between the ages of 6 and 8 years – a time at which children undergo a major growth spurt. By the time they were 20, these boys got bone cancer 5.46 times more often than boys with the lowest consumption. No effect was seen for girls.

Unexpected Results

In a prepared statement provided to WebMD, Bassin says she "was surprised by the results."

(Story continues below)

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"Having a background in dentistry and dental public health, [I] was taught that

fluoride at recommended levels is safe and effective for the prevention of dental [cavities]," Bassin says in the statement. "All of [our analyses] were consistent in finding an association between fluoride levels in drinking water and an increased risk of osteosarcoma for males diagnosed before age 20, but not consistently for girls."

It's not surprising that Bassin found a risk for boys but not for girls. Osteosarcoma is about 50% more common in males than in females. And boys tend to have more fluoride in their bones than girls.

Caution About Study

However, a commentary accompanying Bassin's article warns to take her findings with a grain of salt. Ironically, it is from Harvard professor Chester W. Douglass, DMD, PhD. Douglass led Bassin's PhD committee, which approved of the study when it was presented as her doctoral dissertation.

Douglass warns that the Bassin study is based only on a subset of people exposed to fluoridated water. Preliminary results from the entire population of exposed individuals, Douglass writes, show no link between bone cancer and water fluoridation.

But Bassin specifically looked at the subgroup of people most likely to be affected by fluoridation: children. She limited her analysis to people who got bone cancer by age 20. That's because most cases of osteosarcoma occur either during the teen years or after middle age.

Fluoride collects in the bones. And it's particularly likely to accumulate in the bones during periods of rapid bone growth. So Bassin looked at fluoride exposures during childhood for 103 under-20 osteosarcoma patients and compared them with 215 matched people without bone cancer. Her study took into account how much fluoride was in the water in the communities where children actually lived and the history of municipal, well water, or bottled water use.

The Environmental Working Group, a nonprofit watchdog organization, says water fluoridation should stop until further research can refute or confirm Bassin's findings. Tim Kropp, PhD, is a senior scientist at EWG.

"About 65 percent of the U.S. water supply has added fluoride," Kropp tells WebMD. "With evidence this strong, it only makes sense to act on it. Right now, it makes the most sense to put fluoride in toothpaste, and not into our water. It's not like this is a huge contaminant that will cost billions of dollars to fix. We can just stop adding it to our water if we want to."

According to the American Cancer Society, every year some 900 Americans – 400 of them children and teens – get osteosarcoma.

By Daniel J. DeNoon, reviewed by Louise Chang, MD

SOURCES: Bassin, E.B. Cancer Causes and Control, May 2006; vol 17: pp 421-428. Douglass, C.W. and Joshipura, K. Cancer Causes and Control, May 2006; vol 17: pp 481-482. Elise Bassin, DDS, prepared statement, provided by the Harvard University press office. Tim Kropp, PhD, senior scientist, Environmental Working Group, Washington, D.C.

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All market data delayed 20 minutes.

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From : Anita Knight <gtigerclaw@worldnet.att.net>
 Sent : Friday, March 24, 2006 11:08 PM
 To : "virginia brown" <dtvb_1@hotmail.com>
 Subject : Response/Wall Street Journal Writer

[Inbox](#)

----- Original Message -----

From: sciencejournal**To:** Anita Knight**Sent:** Monday, August 01, 2005 8:37 AM**Subject:** RE: USATODAY.com - FDA pulls poultry drug, cites health risk

Thanks so much, Anita. My own search through the old medical literature did not go back this far, so I appreciate the citations. I'll see if there is anything more to write about fluoridation, and if I can't find the papers I will indeed try to take you up on your kind offer to send copies. Thanks again, and allbest----

Sharon Begley
 Science Columnist
 The Wall Street Journal
 200 Liberty Street
 New York, N.Y. 10281
 212-416-3268

----- Original Message -----

From: Anita Knight [mailto:gtigerclaw@worldnet.att.net]**Sent:** Saturday, July 30, 2005 1:54 AM**To:** sciencejournal**Subject:** Fw: USATODAY.com - FDA pulls poultry drug, cites health risk

Dear Sharon Begley,

I want to highly compliment you for the comprehensive article July 22, 2005 in the Wall Street Journal.

I am forwarding an article on antibacterials (fluoroquinolones, The Merck Index, under Quinolones and Analogs, 26 listed and all but a few are fluorinated.)

There are so many sources of fluorides, the U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services' book; Toxicological Profile for Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride and Fluorine (F) 1993, notes on page 153 that fluorides are "ubiquitous in the environment".

The main reason I am contacting you is that I had the good fortune to know an elderly retired dentist who participated in the early studies promoting fluoridation in the 1950's. His name was Dr. Herbert Robinson, passed away a few years ago. He was named in Science, relating to the studies. He gave me several books and articles, among them were two relating to the rare cancer, Osteogenic Sarcoma and Osteosarcoma:

Science, Vol. 144, 26 June 1964, pgs 1573-1575, "Radium-226, Radium-228, Lead-210, and Fluorine in Persons With Osteogenic Sarcoma" Work performed under the auspices of the AEC. 30 April 1964.

The Merck Index, under Radium 226, notes Caution: Inhalation or body exposure may result in lung cancer, osteogenic sarcoma...

Why this is important, is that the U.S. EPA requested that Cargill Fertilizer Inc., have the fluoridation agent, Hydrofluosilicic acid analyzed for radionuclides, and I have the letter and analysis page from Thornton Laboratories, Inc., Feb. 13, 1998, showing

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Uranium at < 3 ppm and Radium 226 and Radium 228 at a lesser level.

So, apparently, the government has been looking at the combination of radionuclides and fluorides causing cancer for some time.

Another factor is that the element Fluorine is the most electronegative, reactive and one of the most oxidative of all the elements, and will combine with all the elements except argon, helium and neon, however, under these, it says it will combine with them as well. Further, Fluorine can be synergistic as noted in another government book; Occupational Diseases A Guide To Their Recognition, June 1977, page 30-34.


Dental Digest, February 1958, pgs 58-61 and Editorial page 77, "Possible Biologic Hazards of Strontium 90 and Fluoridation" by James G. Kerwin, D.D. S., Passaic, New Jersey. He mentions Leukemia and cancer pg59, and page 60, "Special Danger to Children" "...owing to radio-Strontium's relatively long biologic half-life of 7 1/2 years, the risk of bone sarcomas also"

 **"Radioactive elements found in baby teeth", Boca Raton News, Oct. 23, 1999, Assoc. Press, notes Dr. Jay M. Gould study in upcoming edition of The International Journal of Health Sciences, "The cause of present-day radiation contamination remains uncertain."**

Lastly, I live in central Florida, across Tampa Bay from phosphate mines producing fertilizers, source of fluoridation agents.

My archaeological and paleontological book: **The Geology of Florida, 1997, University Press of Florida, page 143, notes;**

"In addition to uranium, fluorine is an economic byproduct of phosphoric-acid production. The fluorine from the rock reacts with silica to form SiF4 gas. During acid production this gas is recovered as fluorosilicic acid (H2SiF6) in wet scrubbers that are part of the environmental-protection equipment. Fluorosilicic acid is widely used in the preparation of chemical compounds and in the treatment of public drinking water."

 You can contact the local health department and request the AWWA Standard for the type fluoridation agent used in your area.

There are usually 3: Most often used is the liquid form; Fluorosilicic Acid (formerly called Hydrofluosilicic Acid), then, Sodium Fluorosilicate, and Sodium Fluoride, both are dry crystalline form.

I was fortunate to ask for it back in 1994, and that was; AWWA Standard for Hydrofluosilicic Acid B703-89, the Foreword, 2 pages, gave the same process as my geological book, and noted **arsenic and lead were problems.**

The last two numerals denotes the year, and the next one was B703-94 where the name was shortened.

They are updated usually every 5 years, but an addendum of 2 pages was B703a-97, in which was this sentence:

"The transfer of contaminants from chemicals to processed water or the residual solids is becoming a problem of greater concern."

If you are unable or tied up for time, and want any of the above articles, let me know, with an address, and will send them to you.

P.S. Also have your great article from NEWSWEEK, September 14, 1992.

Anita Knight gtigerclaw@worldnet.att.net 727-525-7383 2565 1/2 40th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, FL 33714

----- Original Message -----

From: gtigerclaw@worldnet.att.net

To: gtigerclaw@worldnet.att.net ; rbarry@tampatrib.com ; druth@tampatrib.com ; sotto@tampatrib.com

Sent: Saturday, July 30, 2005 12:21 AM

Subject: USATODAY.com - FDA pulls poultry drug, cites health risk



 EMAIL THIS

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* Please note, the sender's email address has not been verified.

Dear Colleague:

Although the incidence of childhood lead poisoning has decreased significantly since the ban of lead-based paint and the removal of lead in gasoline, children living in Pinellas County continue to be lead poisoned. Exposure to lead, a poison prevalent in older neighborhoods, can have serious effects on the health and well being of children.

However, has increased since floundering

Older pre 1980 housing communities in areas of St. Petersburg and Clearwater, use of unsafe work practices during renovation or repainting work in older structures, unsafe consumer products, cultural practices involving lead, as well as the increased number of immigrant and refugee children from countries where lead use is wide spread have contributed to the incidence of lead poisoning in our community. In Pinellas County 69 percent of the homes were built before 1980 and are likely to contain lead-based paint hazards, and 11 percent of the homes were built before 1950 (Appendix 1). Many of the pre-1950s homes are rental properties in a deteriorated and hazardous condition, and are occupied by low income and minority families. Deteriorating conditions in poorly maintained rental properties pose a serious risk to children for lead poisoning as well as respiratory illnesses, such as asthma.

Target zip codes areas throughout our county have been identified as high risk areas for lead poisoning based on their increased number of older homes. Seventy percent of the county's 54,155 children under 6 years, considered most at risk for lead poisoning, live in these target zip code areas (Appendix 2). Based on the national lead poisoning incidence of 2.2 percent the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that lead poisoning may affect as many as 1,191 children countywide. Regrettably, *local screening efforts are failing to ensure that children at risk are screened and identified.* In 2004, only 9 percent of the children at risk living in the target zip code areas were screened. *Many people mistakenly think that childhood lead poisoning does not exist in our community, when in truth the vast majority of cases are never detected or treated.*

* **Local screening efforts must be intensified to identify children at-risk and to ensure that these children are screened.** Lead poisoning is virtually impossible to diagnose without a blood lead test. Early identification of lead poisoning is essential to prevent permanent and long-term effects. Lead can damage the brains of children, causing failure in school, contributing to the development of behavior problems, disrupting the education of other children, and may be a major factor behind antisocial behaviors such as drug use and violent crime, which can impact children's ability to learn to reach their full potential¹.

The good news is lead poisoning is preventable! With your help we can protect the health and academic potential of children in our community. We need your help to educate the community, to screen children at risk, to report children with elevated blood lead levels in a timely manner, to collaborate on the identification and elimination of lead hazards in the homes of children, and to support the development of protective health and housing policies. **Together we can protect the health of children in our community and make their homes healthier and safer so no child is left behind!**

Sincerely,
Melanie M. Thoenes, ARNP
Project Coordinator Lead Intervention and Healthy Homes

¹ Ellis, M.R. and Kane, K.Y. "Lightening the lead load in children." American Family Physician 62, No. 3 (2000), 545-554.

Executive Summary

The Pinellas County Health Department Lead Intervention and Healthy Homes (LI&HH) Team is extremely proud of its accomplishments this past year, and would like to thank our private and public partners who helped contribute to the following accomplishments:

- Assisted the State Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program in developing lead poisoning educational materials and screening protocols for statewide distribution.
- Developed new laboratory procedures for private and public providers to facilitate the processing of blood lead samples for clients covered by HMO insurance plans. The State Laboratory can no longer process blood lead samples for clients with HMO insurance plans (eg. Healthease/Staywell and Amerigroup). Instead, clients with HMO coverage must use their contracted laboratory (eg. Quest or Labcorp) to process blood samples.
- Presented the Junior Lead Detective summer outreach program to more than 500 youth aged 9-13 at youth programs in the high risk zip code areas. Youth were encouraged to watch younger children and look for lead hazards in their neighborhood. These youth reported on 28 properties at risk for lead hazards. Education, screening, and follow-up actions were initiated for these at risk locations. The program was featured in an article in the *St Pete Times*.
- Developed a strategic report and work plan for the elimination of lead poisoning in St. Petersburg, the highest lead risk area, and presented the report and prevention strategies to the Community Environmental Health Advisory Board (CEHAB).
- Sponsored Lead Prevention Week activities from Oct 25-30, 2004, which included lead prevention educational information. Provided services at local health centers, for WIC and immunizations clients, private providers, and daycare facilities. Overall, more than 800 individuals and/or public and private agencies were contacted during the week long campaign.
- Enhanced the Lead Intervention and Healthy Homes Team's website which has been operational since March 2004 and had more than 1,000 hits during its first three quarters of operation. (<http://www.pinellashealth.com/FamilyHealth/lead.asp>).
- Sponsored, in collaboration with community partners, the Healthy Homes for Healthy Children health fair in December 2004 at John Hopkins Middle School with more than 40 presenters and 100 participants attending this community event.

Eliminating Lead Poisoning BY 2010

Every child deserves to grow up in a home free of lead paint hazards and be given the opportunity to reach his/her potential. Local prevention efforts and strategies must be targeted to reach residents in high risks areas, especially in St. Petersburg where children continue to be lead poisoned, and ensure that children at-risk are screened. **Health care providers are encouraged to assess children less than 72 months of age for lead risks, and ensure children at risk are screened. All children under three years of age should be screened yearly for lead poisoning.**

*7 Take it out of the
WATER! Remove the fluoride.*

*Pinellas
Fluoridating
for*