

Manatee County

Utilities Department
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Phone number: (941) 792-8811



BUSINESS IMPACT ESTIMATE

In accordance with Section 125.66(3)(a), Florida Statutes, a Business Impact Estimate (BIE) is required to be prepared before enacting certain ordinances and posted on Manatee County's website no later than the date the notice of intent to consider the proposed ordinance is published (which, per Section 125.66, Florida Statutes, is 10 days before the public hearing).

Proposed Ordinance Title

ORDINANCE NO. 25-025

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO CEASING ADDING FLUORIDE TO THE COUNTY'S PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY; MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS; PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION; REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 91-38 AND ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

The following types of ordinances are exempt from the BIE requirement under Section 125.66(3)(c), Florida Statutes. As such, if one or more boxes are checked below, Manatee County believes that a BIE is not required by state law for the proposed ordinance referenced above. Manatee County reserves the right to revise this BIE following an initial posting. Notwithstanding, Manatee County is preparing this BIE to prevent an inadvertent procedural issue from impacting the enactment of this proposed Ordinance. Manatee County reserves the right to revise this BIE following its initial posting and to discontinue providing this information for proposed ordinances believed to be exempt under state law.

- ☐ The proposed ordinance is required for compliance with Federal or State law or regulation.
- ☐ The proposed ordinance relates to the issuance or refinancing of debt.
- ☐ The proposed ordinance relates to the adoption of budgets or budget amendments, including revenue sources necessary to fund the budget.

CAROL ANN
FELTS
District 1

AMANDA
BALLARD
District 2

TAL
SIDDIQUE
District 3

MIKE
RAHN
District 4

DR. BOB
MCCANN
District 5

JASON
BEARDEN
At Large

GEORGE W.
KRUSE
At Large

- ☐ The proposed ordinance is required to implement a contract or an agreement, including, but not limited to, any Federal, State, local, or private grant, or other financial assistance accepted by the local government.
- ☐ The proposed ordinance is an emergency ordinance.
- ☐ The ordinance relates to procurement.
- ☐ The proposed ordinance is enacted to implement the following:
 - a. Part II of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, relating to growth policy, county and municipal planning, and land development regulation, including zoning, development orders, development agreements and development permits
 - b. Sections 190.005 and 190.046, Florida Statutes, regarding community development districts
 - c. Section 553.73, Florida Statutes, relating to the Florida Building Code; or
 - d. Section 633.202, Florida Statutes, relating to the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

Consistent with the posting requirement set forth in Section 125.66(3)(a), Florida Statutes, the County hereby publishes the following BIE information for this proposed ordinance on its website for public viewing and consideration on this 1st day of April 2025:

1. Summary of Proposed Ordinance, including a Statement of the Public Purpose to be Served by the Proposed Ordinance, Such as Serving the Public Health, Safety, Morals, and Welfare of the County:

This ordinance will discontinue the addition of fluoride to Manatee County's public water supply. It repeals ordinance no. 91-38, which has authorized fluoridation. It directs the County Administrator to cease the fluoridation process and notify the public through appropriate communication channels including providing information on alternative fluoride sources for those who wish to continue its use. The public purpose of this ordinance is to safeguard the health and well-being of Manatee County residents by removing fluoride from the public water supply due to concerns about its potential health risks and based on concerns about neuropsychiatric risk associated with fluoride exposure. It promotes government transparency and public awareness requiring notification of the public of the change and providing information on alternative fluoride sources. It also ensures that county regulations remain aligned with updated health recommendations, as evidenced by the Florida Surgeon General's stance against community water fluoridation. The ordinance serves the public by prioritizing health and safety, ensuring informed decision-making, and maintaining regulatory consistency.

2. Estimate of Direct Economic Impact of Proposed Ordinance on Private, For-Profit Businesses in the County, Including the Following (if any):

- a. An estimate of direct compliance costs that businesses may reasonably incur if the ordinance is enacted:

None.

- b. Any new charge or fee on businesses subject to the proposed ordinance or for which businesses will be financially responsible:

None.

- c. An estimate of the County's regulatory costs, including an estimate of revenues from any new charges or fees that will be imposed on businesses to cover such costs

None.

3. A Good Faith Estimate of the Number of Businesses Likely to be Impacted by the Ordinance:

None.

4. Additional Information the Board Determines May be Useful:

Please see attached Guidance for Community Water Fluoridation.

Mission:

To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



Ron DeSantis
Governor

Joseph A. Ladapo, MD, PhD
State Surgeon General

Vision: To be the **Healthiest State** in the Nation

Guidance for Community Water Fluoridation

November 22, 2024

Tallahassee, Fla. – State Surgeon General Dr. Joseph A. Ladapo recommends against community water fluoridation due to the neuropsychiatric risk associated with fluoride exposure.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring ion present in groundwater, fresh and salt water, rainwater, soil, plants, and foods. Community water [fluoridation](#) is the process of adjusting the amount of fluoride in drinking water to the level recommended to prevent tooth decay. Historically, community water fluoridation was considered to be a method to systemically, through ingestion, deliver fluoride to all community members. However, currently many municipalities across the U.S. and several European countries, including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Sweden, have [eliminated water fluoridation](#).

Today, fluoride is widely available from multiple sources, including topical fluorides, such as toothpaste, mouthwashes, and fluoride applications by dental providers. Evidence shows fluoride strengthens teeth, making them more decay resistant. However, additional research is being conducted to review the impacts of overall fluoride exposure in the population.

Several studies have reviewed fluoride exposure in vulnerable populations:

- A Mexico City, Mexico, study published in 2017 found that prenatal fluoride exposure was associated with [lower IQ](#) in both boys and girls ages six to twelve. Similarly, a nationwide Canadian study found that higher maternal urinary fluoride in pregnancy was associated with [reduced IQ](#) in boys ages three to four. The fluoride exposure levels in these studies are [comparable](#) to those found in pregnant women in the United States.
- A Canadian cross-sectional study published in 2019 found an association between exposure to fluoridated water and [attention deficit hyperactivity disorder \(ADHD\)](#) among children and adolescents between the ages of six and seventeen.
- Similarly, higher prenatal fluoride exposure was associated with increased incidence [of ADHD](#) in children ages six through twelve in a subgroup of the Mexico City, Mexico study.
- A 2023 Canadian study found that maternal exposure to fluoridated drinking water at 0.7 milligrams per liter throughout pregnancy was associated with [decreased child inhibitory control and cognitive flexibility](#), particularly in girls.
- Another study published in JAMA Network Open in May 2024, found higher [prenatal fluoride exposure](#) was associated with increased child neurobehavioral problems in Los Angeles, California. The authors recommended establishing guidelines for limiting fluoride exposure during pregnancy.
- On August 22, 2024, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services National Toxicology Program (NTP) published a [report](#) evaluating total fluoride exposure from all sources.

Florida Department of Health**Office of the State Surgeon General**

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FloridaHealth.gov



Accredited Health Department
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- The report highlights a concern that some [pregnant women and children](#) may be receiving more fluoride than necessary due to fluoride exposure from multiple sources, including treated public water, water-added foods and beverages, teas, toothpaste, floss, and mouthwash. Thus, the combined total intake of fluoride may exceed safe amounts.
- The report states that the majority of the 72 epidemiological studies pertaining to fluoride's impacts on children's IQ, published through April 2021, found an association between higher levels of fluoride consumption and reduced IQ in children.
- While there is insufficient data to determine if the lower level of 0.7 milligrams per liter, currently recommended for U.S. community water systems, has a negative impact on children's IQ, the report concludes that there is moderate confidence in the scientific evidence that points to an association between higher levels of fluoride consumption and lower IQ in children.¹
- On September 24, 2024, [a U.S. District Court ruled](#) that community water fluoridation at 0.7 milligrams per liter presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health under the [Amended Toxic Substances Control Act \(Amended TSCA\)](#) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is obliged to take regulatory action in response.

Other studies point to various potential impacts associated with systemic fluoride consumption that should be considered when weighing the risks and benefits of adding fluoride to community water systems, including increased risks of developing [sleep apnea](#), accumulation of fluoride in the pineal gland, [sleep cycle disturbance](#), [premature menarche](#) in adolescent girls, negative impacts on the [thyroid gland](#), and elevated occurrences of [skeletal fluorosis](#).

Due to the neuropsychiatric risk associated with fluoride exposure, particularly in pregnant women and children, and the wide availability of alternative sources of fluoride for dental health, the State Surgeon General recommends against community water fluoridation.

The Florida Department of Health strongly supports oral and overall health through:

- Operation and expansion of school-based preventive dental services.
- County health department dental clinics, which provide dental services to communities.
- Screening and treatment referral in pre-school and school settings.
- Provider education, including training on oral health service delivery for those with special health care needs.
- Promotion of healthy habits, with emphasis on a reduction in sugar consumption, through oral health education to communities.
- Providing oral health care supplies to community partners.
- Providing tobacco and vaping cessation resources and services.

Based on self-reported data from 2023, it is estimated that more than 70% of Floridians on community water systems receive fluoridated water. To see if your community water system is included, please visit the webpage [Public Water Systems Actively Fluoridating](#).

References

1. [About Community Water Fluoridation | Fluoridation | CDC](#)
2. [Fluoridation policy and practice: A European Story separating myths from reality.](#)
3. [Prenatal Fluoride Exposure and Cognitive Outcomes in Children at 4 and 6–12 Years of Age in Mexico | Environmental Health Perspectives | Vol. 125, No. 9](#)
4. [Association Between Maternal Fluoride Exposure During Pregnancy and IQ Scores in Offspring in Canada - PubMed](#)
5. [Urinary fluoride levels and metal co-exposures among pregnant women in Los Angeles, California - PMC](#)
6. [Association of water fluoride and urinary fluoride concentrations with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in Canadian youth - PubMed](#)
7. [Prenatal fluoride exposure and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder \(ADHD\) symptoms in children at 6–12 years of age in Mexico City - ScienceDirect](#)
8. [Fluoride exposure during pregnancy from a community water supply is associated with executive function in preschool children: A prospective ecological cohort study - PubMed](#)
9. [Maternal Urinary Fluoride and Child Neurobehavior at Age 36 Months | Public Health | JAMA Network Open | JAMA Network](#)
10. [NTP Monograph: State of the Science Concerning Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopment and Cognition: A Systematic Review; August 2024](#)
11. [Food & Water Watch, Inc., et al. v. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. | United States Courts](#)
12. [COMPS-895.pdf](#)
13. [Fluoride exposure and sleep patterns among older adolescents in the United States: a cross-sectional study of NHANES 2015-2016 - PubMed](#)
14. [Fluoride Exposure and Age of Menarche: Potential Differences Among Adolescent Girls and Women in the United States | Exposure and Health](#)
15. [Fluoride exposure and thyroid function among adults living in Canada: Effect modification by iodine status - PubMed](#)
16. [Fluoride in Drinking Water and Skeletal Fluorosis: a Review of the Global Impact - PubMed](#)