mesa·az
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

SUSTAINABILITY & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

November 8, 2012

The Sustainability & Transportation Committee of the City of Mesa met in the lower level meeting room of the Council Chambers, 57 East 1st Street, on November 8, 2012 at 9:09 a.m.

COMMITTEE PRESENT	COMMITTEE ABSENT	STAFF PRESENT
Dina Higgins, Chairwoman	None	Kari Kent
Dennis Kavanaugh		Debbie Spinner
Dave Richins		

1. Items from citizens present.

(Citizens addressed the Committee under item 2-a.)

2-a. Hear a presentation and discuss the City of Mesa's water fluoridation program:

a. Presentation by Mesa resident Virginia Salas
b. Presentation by Water Resources Director Kathryn Sorensen
c. Discussion

Chairwoman Higgins stated that the last discussions regarding the City of Mesa's water fluoridation occurred in 1997 and noted that today's presentation would serve as an update only. She added that the Committee would not be taking any action at this time.

Virginia Salas, a Mesa resident, displayed a PowerPoint presentation **(See Attachment 1)** summarizing the types of fluoride currently added to the City's drinking water. She explained that chlorine is added to the water to kill bacteria and viruses in order to make it safe to drink, while fluoride is added to improve dental health and reduce tooth decay. (See Page 3 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas reported that Europe has been successful in preventing tooth decay even though a vast majority of the countries have rejected fluoridation. She said that dental hygiene and diet play an important role in the fight against tooth decay. (See Page 4 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas described how Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), the largest producer of fluoride waste, provided incentives to the American Dental Association (ADA) in exchange for its support of water fluoridation. She said that today, the ADA is paid to endorse the fluoridation of water, and grants are awarded to researchers who can demonstrate the benefits of fluoridated drinking water.

Ms. Salas said that silicofluoride is a hazardous waste that is being dumped into city water supplies across the nation under the guise of "public health." She explained that if these hazardous silicofluorides were not added to our nation's drinking water, they would have to be neutralized in special hazardous waste facilities at the cost of $1.40 per gallon. (See Page 5 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas further reported that the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has said that fluoride can help prevent and even reverse tooth decay, while opponents profess that fluoride penetrates and damages every tissue of the body. She described how the pineal gland, bones and other tissues in the body store fluoride that must be filtered by the kidneys and depletes the body of the calcium needed for healthy bones and teeth. (See Pages 6 and 7 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas indicated that the ADA, which once opposed the use of fluoride, now endorses the fluoridation of community water supplies as a safe and effective approach to the prevention of tooth decay. She stated that in 1936, the ADA reported that fluoride, at the concentration of one part per million (ppm), is as toxic as arsenic or lead. (See Page 8 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas described the different types of fluoride and said that fluorosilicic acid, most commonly used in water fluoridation, is acquired by scrubbing the chimney stacks located in phosphate fertilizer plants. She said that this type of fluoride is 85% more toxic than the pharmaceutical grade (sodium fluoride) approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for topical dental applications. She added that the FDA now requires that a warning be placed on the label of all fluoride toothpastes. (See Pages 9 and 10 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas discussed how fluoride, when applied topically, has been shown to help reduce cavities. He said, however, if ingested at the level of 2 ppm, it can cause mottled teeth enamel, skeletal fluorosis and other diseases. She noted that the fluoridation of water is not cost effective since most of the City's water is used to wash dishes, flush toilets and water lawns. (See Page 11 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas briefly summarized some of the health concerns that have been linked to the use of fluoride as follows:

- Decreased Intelligence Quotient (IQ) in children
- Causes Alzheimer's (binds with aluminum and is transported to brain)
- Autoimmune diseases
- Disrupts DNA repair enzymes (accelerates aging)

Ms. Salas stated that 50 years ago when fluoride was first recommended for municipal water supplies, the average person's diet did not contain fluoride. She advised that today, fluoride is found in many products and, therefore, it does not need to be added to the City's drinking water. She described how fluoride can also be absorbed through the skin or inhaled while bathing and that when water is boiled, the fluoride content increases. (See Pages 13 and 14 of Attachment 1)

Ms. Salas reported that the CDC has indicated that using fluoridated water to mix infant formula may not be in the best interest of a baby's developing teeth. (See Page 15 of Attachment 1) She briefly touched upon the population groups who are at a greater risk of developing health problems from the use of fluoride as follows:

- Individuals with vitamin C, calcium or magnesium deficiencies
- Individuals with cardiovascular and kidney problems
- Individuals with low thyroid function
- Individuals with poor nutrition
- Elderly
- Infants
- Children during teeth-forming years
- Pregnant women

Ms. Salas stated that once fluoride is added to water, there is no way to control who receives the drug or how much is ingested. She added that fluoridation is a violation of an individual's right to informed consent to medication, therefore, all fluoridated products should be avoided.

Director of Water Resources Kathryn Sorensen displayed a PowerPoint presentation **(See Attachment 2)** and provided brief background information relative to the fluoridation of Mesa's drinking water. She indicated that in May of 1998, the City Council approved an increase in the levels of fluoride in the City's drinking water to 0.7 ppm. She added that in March of 2000, Proposition 100, which would prohibit fluoridation of City water, failed 62% to 38%. (See Page 2 of Attachment 2)

Ms. Sorensen stated that fluoride is recommended as a public health benefit by the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the Centers for Disease Control and the American Water Works Association. She said that fluoride is supplemented at both of the City's water treatment plants at an annual cost of approximately $200,000. (See Page 3 of Attachment 2)

Ms. Sorensen discussed the City's water system, which consists of 95% surface water. She advised that groundwater is utilized when the Val Vista Water Treatment Plant is down for maintenance. She also reported that background fluoride levels of the City's drinking water can vary between .3 to .7 ppm. (See Page 4 of Attachment 2)

Ms. Sorensen advised that all operations and maintenance staff meet the certification requirements of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Operator Certification Program. She added that staff also receives annual Safety and Environmental Awareness training and follows standard operational procedures related to fluoride feed activities. (See Page 5 of Attachment 2)

In response to a question from Chairwoman Higgins, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent Michael Kennedy explained that hydrofluorosilicic acid is the type of fluoride used to treat the City's drinking water. He said that the liquid fluoride is stored in an 8,000 gallon bulk container and transferred to a 1,000 gallon day tank. He added that the City's drinking water is laboratory tested twice per shift (6 times per day) in order to meet the fluoride concentration goal of 0.7 ppm.

Lisa Palombo, a Mesa resident, expressed concern regarding the unnecessary fluoridation of drinking water. She said that hydrofluorosilicic acid is the cheapest source of fluoride sold to municipalities and is classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a class one hazardous waste. She provided examples of the various health risks that are associated with the use of fluoride.

Ms. Palombo stated that fluoride, which is a medication, is the only thing that is added to drinking water for the purpose of treating people and not the water. She requested that the Committee view a 28-minute documentary entitled "Professional Perspectives on Water Fluoridation."

Chairwoman Higgins suggested that Ms. Palombo email the information she has pertaining to water fluoridation, along with the link for the video documentary, to each of the Committeemembers.

Pam Pandalis, a Mesa resident, provided the Committee with a pamphlet titled "Understanding Sustainable Development Agenda 21" and the link to a website containing news articles related to the fluoridation of water. She explained how she acquired dental fluorosis as a child and, as a result, has never allowed her children to drink tap water. She also said that her veterinarian advised her to never give fluoridated water to her pets. She concluded her statements by saying that the fluoride currently being added to the City's drinking water comes from Juarez, Mexico and that soon the United States would be importing it from China.

Gary Jones, a Mesa resident, and former Chairman of the Mesa Citizens for Better Dental Health, who led the campaign for fluoridation in 2000, said that the vote of the citizens should be respected. He stated that the World Health Organization, the Center for Disease Control, the United States Public Health Service, the ADA, and the American Medical Association all recognize the benefits of dental fluoridation.

Chairwoman Higgins clarified that the Committee would not be making any recommendations and that the purpose of today's presentation was to provide an update on the City's fluoridation process.

Dr. Jack Dillenberg, Dean of the Arizona School of Dentistry and Oral Health and former Director of Dental Health, addressed the Committee and provided a short synopsis of his professional background. He said that fluoride is a naturally-occurring material in all water supplies and noted that he would never promote anything that he felt would injure, damage, or hurt a citizen or child.

Dr. Dillenberg explained that fluorosis is a light discoloration of the teeth and stated that in rare severe cases, there can be significant staining. He indicated that some of the studies that have been cited were conducted in China and were not scientifically based. He noted that credible public health and dental associations continue to support community fluoridation as a safe and effective measure in the prevention of tooth decay.

Committeemember Kavanaugh stated that he served on the Council that recommended fluoridation of the City's drinking water in 1998. He noted that in 2000, the residents of Mesa overwhelmingly supported the fluoridation of the City's drinking water. He said that he has heard the arguments and continues to believe the scientific evidence from the medical community, but would not be opposed to revisiting the issue.

Committeemember Richins expressed concern regarding the fact that the City is paying $200,000 for something that is already a naturally-occurring substance in the City's drinking water. He said that if the policy is ever to be reversed, it should be as a result of another public vote.

Chairwoman Higgins thanked the speakers for their comments and said that since water fluoridation was a voter initiative, it would be necessary to place it on the ballot for voter consideration.

City Attorney Debbie Spinner clarified that the ballot measure, which ultimately failed, was an initiative to amend the Charter and prohibit the Council from allowing fluoride to be added to the water. She indicated that politically, this issue could go back to the voters, but legally, it would not be necessary in order for the Council to make a policy change.

Chairwoman Higgins stated that there would need to be a grassroots movement in order to change the policy and that the purpose of today's presentation was simply to provide an update on the policy.

Chairwoman Higgins thanked Ms. Salas and City staff for their presentations.

2-b. Hear a presentation, discuss and make a recommendation to change the name of 8th Street to Rio Salado Parkway from west Mesa City limit at the Loop 101 to Country Club Drive.

Transportation Management Assistant Amanda McKeever introduced Solid Waste Management Assistant II Erin Romaine, who was prepared to address the Committee. Ms. McKeever provided brief background information regarding the changes made to the Street Naming Policy. She indicated that staff is recommending that the name of 8th Street be changed to Rio Salado Parkway. Ms. McKeever added that the name change meets the evaluation criteria set forth in the policy. She noted that the name change will promote a regional connection between the cities of Mesa and Tempe.

It was moved by Committeemember Richins, seconded by Committeemember Kavanaugh, that the proposed street name change be forwarded on to the full Council with a recommendation for approval.

Carried unanimously.

2-c. Hear a presentation, discuss and consider recommending adoption of the proposed Mesa Bicycle Plan.

Senior Transportation Engineer Mark Venti provided brief background information regarding the Mesa Bicycle Plan. He introduced Planner II Jim Hash, who was prepared to address the Committee.

Mr. Hash stated that staff is recommending that the Mesa Bicycle Plan be forwarded on to the full Council for discussion and action.

Committeemember Kavanaugh expressed his support for the Mesa Bicycle Plan and said that it was gratifying to see the progress that has been made to create an initial bike plan for the City. He noted that Mesa has been recognized for the advances that have been made with regards to bike paths and multiple forms of transportation.

Committeemember Richins stated that he would be interested in seeing the innovative ways other cities have interfaced between pedestrians, bicyclists, and automobiles. He thanked staff for their efforts and said that the elements of the Bicycle Plan could make it a safe option for his children to ride their bikes to school.

Assistant to the City Manager Natalie Lewis displayed a PowerPoint presentation **(See Attachment 3)** and provided brief background information on the Rail-n-Roll Program and the Bloomberg Grant application process. She explained that people using the light rail will typically only walk approximately ¼ mile from the light rail stop. She said that creating a bike share program could extend the light rail usage up to three miles. She added that the City will place bike rail stations along the light rail and throughout the community.

Ms. Lewis advised that staff is exploring the possibility of providing social service clients and students low fare or free use of the bikes. She explained that the bikes will be available at solar-powered bike stations along the light rail and will be maintained by a vendor. She noted, however, that a vendor has not yet been selected.

Neil Curley, an intern in the City Manager's Office, said that one of the prospective bicycle vendors will be at the Bicycle Festival on April 6, 2013 to demonstrate how the bike stations operate. He stated that the demonstration will provide an opportunity for staff to obtain feedback from the community.

In response to a question from Chairwoman Higgins, Mr. Hash explained that bike rental fees could be included in the METRO Platinum Pass. He said that using a credit card to rent a bike could help ensure that the bikes are returned. He added that all of the bikes will have a Global Positioning System (GPS) built into the frame.

Responding to a question from Chairwoman Higgins, Ms. Lewis advised that discussions regarding a joint Request for Proposals (RFP) between the cities of Mesa, Tempe and Phoenix are ongoing.

Mr. Hash commented that in order to ensure sustainability of the system, it would be necessary to provide bike service along the entire light rail line.

Chairwoman Higgins remarked that she was pleased to see the connectivity that will be provided to Tonto National Forest at Hawes Road.

Committeemember Richins thanked staff for their efforts and said that the Transportation Department ensures that all methods of transportation can operate safely.

Mr. Venti commented that the Transportation Department staff reviews the roadway designs to ensure that they have a multi-transportation aspect.

It was moved by Committeemember Kavanaugh, seconded by Committeemember Richins, to recommend to the Council that the Mesa Bicycle Plan be approved.

Carried unanimously.

2-d. Hear a presentation and discuss an update of the Falcon Field Hangar Inspection Program.

Airport Director Corinne Nystrom displayed a PowerPoint presentation **(See Attachment 4)** and provided a brief update on the Fire Department/Building Safety Hangar Inspection Program. She reported that in the past, hangar inspections were done to verify that the aircraft stored in the hangar was, in fact, registered to the tenant. She explained that because of the 10-year waiting list, it was determined that some tenants were subleasing their hangars to other aircraft owners.

Ms. Nystrom advised that the inspections currently underway are similar to those conducted on other commercial buildings throughout the City. (See Page 3 of Attachment 4) She briefly highlighted the goals and initial steps of the inspection program as follows:

- Keep safety a priority
- Maintain consistency with Citywide standards
- Achieve compliance
- Provide written documentation to the tenants regarding the compliance process
- Hold tenant meetings to explain the process and answer questions

Ms. Nystrom explained that in August of 2011, a voluntary compliance process was implemented that allowed tenants several months to “clean house” before the fire inspections were initiated. She said written materials were provided to assist tenants with the compliance process and added that meetings were held to address any questions. (See Page 5 of Attachment 4)

Ms. Nystrom reported that the “O” row was determined to be an imminent safety hazard that required full inspections of all hangars. She said that an electrical engineer was retained to analyze all of the hangars’ electrical systems. She also commented that the safety hazard, which was determined to be the result of modifications made to the hangar, was corrected immediately. (See Page 6 of Attachment 4)

Ms. Nystom indicated that the formal inspection process was finalized in August of 2012, and said that a total of 479 buildings will need to be inspected. She briefly reviewed some of the topics discussed at the tenant meetings as follows:

- Hangar storage requirements
- Inspection process
- Project-built aircrafts
- Informal visits before the actual inspection is conducted

Ms. Nystrom displayed the overall inspection process timeline and said that the initial Fire Department inspections will be done in conjunction with the airport inspections (verifying aircraft registration/hangar use.) She indicated that tenants can request that an informal visit be conducted prior to the first official inspection and added that any safety concerns will be handled immediately. (See Page 9 of Attachment 4)

In response to a question from Chairwoman Higgins, Ms. Nystrom explained that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) does not require the aircraft stored in the hangar to be registered to the hangar tenant. She said that the City implemented the hangar/aircraft registration inspections to address the issue of tenants who sublease their hangar to circumvent the 10-year hangar waiting list.

Ms. Nystrom concluded her presentation by stressing the fact that safety is Falcon Field Airport's number one concern and assured the Committee that staff will be available to assist tenants throughout the inspection process.

Chairwoman Higgins thanked Ms. Nystrom for the presentation.

3. Adjournment.

Without objection, the Sustainability and Transportation Committee meeting adjourned at 10:26 a.m.

I hereby certify that the foregoing minutes are a true and correct copy of the minutes of the Sustainability & Transportation Committee meeting of the City of Mesa, Arizona, held on the 8th day of November, 2012. I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held and that a quorum was present.

LINDA CROCKER, CITY CLERK

bdw
(attachments – 4)

Fluoride in Water

Presented By Virginia Salas

CHLORINE VS FLUORIDE

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

CHLORINE

- Chlorine disinfects our water killing bacteria and viruses. It is necessary to insure the water that enters our homes is safe to drink.
- Chlorine evaporates eventually…

FLUORIDE

- Fluoride is added to our water to improve dental health and reduce tooth decay.
- Fluoride remains in the water, cooking and food processing.

Chlorine is necessary, but is Fluoride?

98% of Europe is fluoridation-free. The vast majority of western Europe has rejected water fluoridation, but has been equally successful as the US, in tackling tooth decay.

Dental hygiene and diet play a more important role

The Case Against Fluoride - Paul Connett, PhD

1945 - Grand Rapids, Michigan; Newburgh, NY; and Brantford, Ontario—began trials in which fluoride was added to the public drinking water. **Before any of these trials were completed, the United States Public Health Services (USPHS) began to endorse mass fluoridation of public drinking water.**

- 1947 - ALCOA (Aluminum Company of America) was the biggest producer of hazardous fluoride waste so their Chief Counsel became the head of the US Public Health Service. The **head of ALCOA provided very strong incentives to the American Dental Association to support the fluoridation of water. Today, the ADA is paid well to endorse the fluoridation of water. Grants are awarded to researchers who can show that fluoride is beneficial.**

- Before the fluoridation of drinking water began, these industries were forced to dispose of this waste at dumpsites. In 1952, 1000 to 7000 pounds of industry-grade fluoride was dumped at a site in Vancouver. This pollution "contaminated the grass and resulted in injury and death to cattle," according to the *Seattle Times*.

- **Today, approximately 5,000 pounds of this same fluoride is dumped into the water in cities across the nation under the guise of "public health.** If hazardous silicofluorides were not added to our nation's drinking supplies, they would have to be neutralized at special hazardous waste facilities at the cost of $1.43 per gallon.

The CDC says

- Fluoride in water helps to prevent and can even reverse tooth decay. Fluoride helps to remineralize tooth surfaces and that saliva is a major carrier of Fluoride.

Opponents say

- It also goes into every tissue of the body, is stored in the Pineal gland and bones and must be filtered by the Kidneys.

PINEAL GLAND

- a small endocrine gland that produces Melatonin, the natural sleep hormone. It also regulates the onset of puberty and fights against harmful free radicals.
- The adult pineal gland absorbs more fluoride than any other soft tissue in the body that causes calcification.

BONES

- Fluoride is the most bone seeking element known to mankind. The US Public Health Service states that Fluoride makes bones more brittle and dental enamel more porous.

- Too much Fluoride cause Dental Fluorosis –

teeth are the windows to the bones

Fluoride binds to calcium in the body depleting what is needed for bones and teeth to form properly.

The American Dental Association unreservedly endorses the fluoridation of community water supplies as safe, effective and necessary in preventing tooth decay.

- This support has been the Association's position since policy was first adopted in 1950.

Journal of the American Dental Association, October 1, 1944

"We cannot run the risk of producing such serious systemic disturbances. The potentialities for harm outweigh those for good."

***Journal of the American Dental Association*, 1936**

Fluoride at the 1 ppm concentration is as toxic as arsenic and lead …

ADA was once against Fluoride…

Fluorosilicic acid **is commonly used for water fluoridation, it is a toxic liquid by-product, acquired by scrubbing the chimney stacks of phosphate fertilizer manufacture. Other names for it *are hexafluosilicic, hydrofluosilicic, and silicofluoric acid.* They have never been tested for safety.**

This type of fluoride is 85 TIMES more toxic than pharmaceutical-grade sodium fluoride approved by the FDA for topical dental applications

TOXIC WASTES IN OUR WATER

- ***Sodium Fluoride*** is used in most toothpastes which may react in the stomach with digestive juices to produce a highly damaging **hydrogen fluoride**.

- After April 1997, the Food and Drug Administration required on all fluoride pastes a warning - ***if swallowed contact a poison control center***.

- ***'There always was a warning,"*** **said Dr. Linda Katz, deputy director for over-the-counter drug products at the F.D.A.,**

- **"but I don't think it really hit the message that fluoride is a *drug* and has been associated with both acute and chronic toxicity."**

FLUORIDE IS A DRUG

Topically applied fluoride toothpaste has been shown to help reduce dental caries but the ingestion of sodium fluoride in drinking water at the level of 2 ppm may cause mottled enamel in teeth, skeletal fluorosis, and may be associated with cancer and other diseases.

So why are we adding it to our water?

NOT COST-EFFECTIVE

- Most of it ends up being used to wash the dishes, flush the toilet or to water our lawns and gardens.
- It would be cost-prohibitive to use pharmaceutical grade sodium fluoride
- (the substance which has been tested)

NOT SAFE

- The movement to stop fluoridating water has gained traction, in large part, because the government has recently cautioned the public about excessive levels.
- Many US cities have discontinued its use, Albuquerque did last summer.

Fluoride occurs naturally in Mesa's drinking water at an average rate of 0.4 parts per million

How Much Fluoride is in Our Foods?

- **50 years ago, when fluoride was first recommended for municipal water supplies, there were no sources of fluoride in a person's diet.**

How much fluoride does your son or daughter receive today?

- If your children had only one Coke, a glass of milk and Wheaties and no other food the entire day, they would receive 130% of the recommended "optimal" dose!
- **Add a glass of water and they would exceed 180%!**

Why put fluoride in the water when so many products already contain fluoride?

Some foods are naturally high in fluoride.

- One cup of black tea contains 69 ppm and a cup of green tea having 88 ppm
- Juices, beer, sodas and other canned beverages are also typically high in fluoride.
- Cooking and even boiling water can greatly increase fluoride content.

Other ways to get Fluoride.

- Fluorides are absorbed readily both through the skin and by inhalation when showering or bathing.
- Nearly all conventional food crops grown with fluoride-laced water.

Fluoride is added to more than your water and becomes more of a problem for certain people.

At-risk Populations

- **THOSE WITH……**

- **DEFIENCIES IN VITAMIN C, CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM**
- **CARDIOVASCULAR & KIDNEY PROBLEMS**
- **LOW THYROID FUNCTION**
- **POOR NUTRITION**

ALSO……

- **ELDERLY**
- **INFANTS**
- **CHILDREN DURING TOOTH-FORMING YEARS**
- **PREGNANT WOMEN**

INFANTS SHOULD NOT DRINK FLUORIDATED WATER

- Two years ago, a study published in ***the Journal of the American Dental Association*** found that fluoride intake during a child's first few years of life is significantly associated with fluorosis, and warned against using fluoridated water in infant formula.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** (CDC) does admit that using fluoridated water to mix infant formula may not be in the best interest of your baby's developing teeth.

New Hampshire House of Representatives recently passed a bill mandating infant fluoride warnings on all water bills in fluoridated communities.



Should Government put fluoride into everyone's water?

mass-medication

Fluoridation is a violation of the individual's right to informed consent to medication. Once fluoride is added to water, there is no way to control who gets the drug or how much is ingested.

It violates the individual's right to informed consent to medication. The municipality cannot control the dose of the patient. No medical follow-up or monitoring of fluoride levels in citizens' urine or bones is being carried-out by health agencies and so no record is being kept of adverse effects or daily or accumulated exposures.

Considering all the evidence available today, it would appear safer to avoid all fluoridated products. Also, treat any water that you drink, cook with, or bathe in to eliminate as much of the fluorine as you can.

"The Surgeon General said water fluoridation benefits **all residents** served by community water supplies regardless of **socioeconomic status**."

The problem is not all socioeconomic groups will be able to remove the fluoride if they choose because a whole house reverse osmosis filter is very expensive.

It's time for our city to stop fluoridating our water.

Produced by Virginia Salas on October 22, 2012

CITY OF MESA
Water Resources Department

Fluoride Update

mesa·az

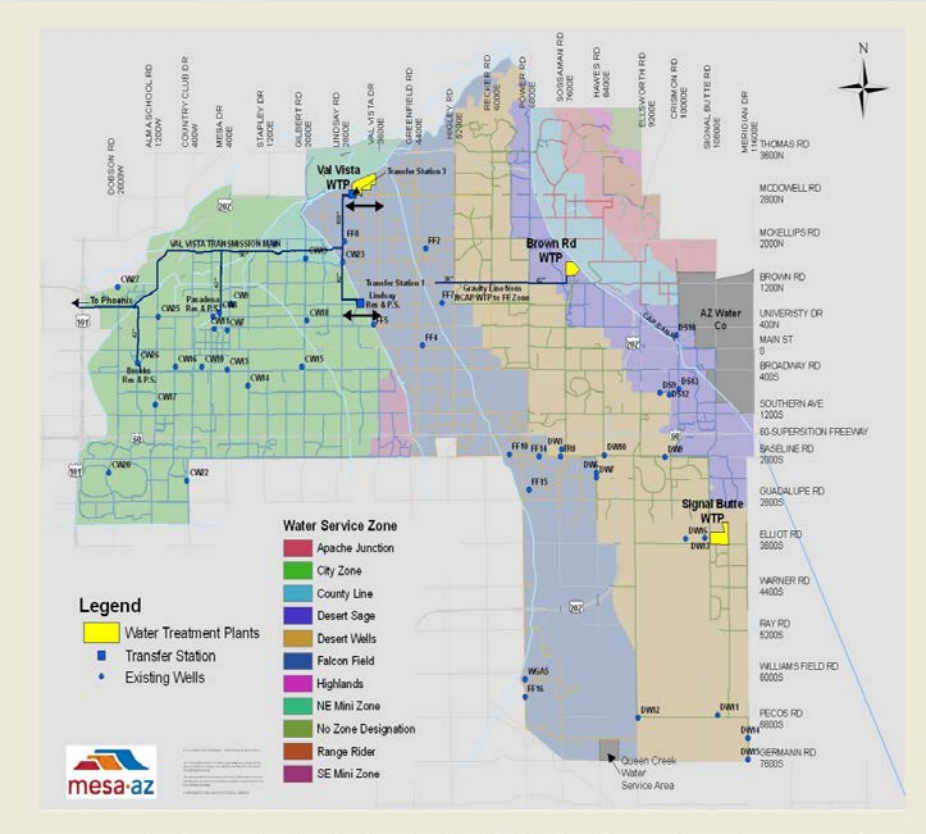
Mesa Water Fluoride Facts

- May 21,1998: Mesa City Council approved a motion to increase levels of fluoride in city water to **0.7 ppm**.
- March 14, 2000: Special Election, "Proposition 100" which was to prohibit fluoridation of city water.
  - Proposition FAILED 62%/38%
- City of Mesa began fluoridation from both plants following the vote in 2000.

Mesa Water Fluoride Facts

- Recommended as a public health benefit by the American Medical Association, American Dental Association, Centers for Disease Control, and the American Water Works Association.
- Fluoride is supplemented at the Brown Road and Val Vista water treatment plants to meet a goal of .7 ppm in drinking water.
- Annual City cost for fluoridation is approximately $200,000.

Mesa Water System



95% surface water deliveries

- **Brown Road WTP**
  - Colorado River Water
  - Background fluoride levels of .3-.4 ppm
- **Val Vista WTP**
  - Salt/Verde River Water
  - Background fluoride levels of .3-.4 ppm
- **Groundwater**
  - Background fluoride levels .3-.7 ppm

Operator and Staff Training

- All Operations and Maintenance staff meet the certification requirements of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Operator Certification Program
- Staff receive both initial and annual Safety and Environmental Awareness Training
- Standard Operational Procedures are utilized for all fluoride feed activities

Questions

Bicycle Master Plan

Draft Final

Sustainability and Transportation Committee Discussion

11/8/2012

Vision Statement

Mesa is a world-class city for bicycling where bicycling is a viable transportation choice. Mesa encourages active participation in policy and planning efforts through all levels of the community. Mesa will build a more inclusive bicycling community through a well-designed, finely woven web of facilities connecting parks and recreation, schools, activity centers, and employment centers, and by representing the needs of the diverse population of bicyclists in Mesa.

Goals

- To improve safety of bicyclists throughout Mesa. Reducing the rate of bicycle related crashes by one-third by the year 2022.

- To develop and implement the League of American Bicyclists' five measurable E's of a Bicycle Friendly Community: Education, Enforcement, Engineering, Encouragement, and Evaluation.

Goals Continued

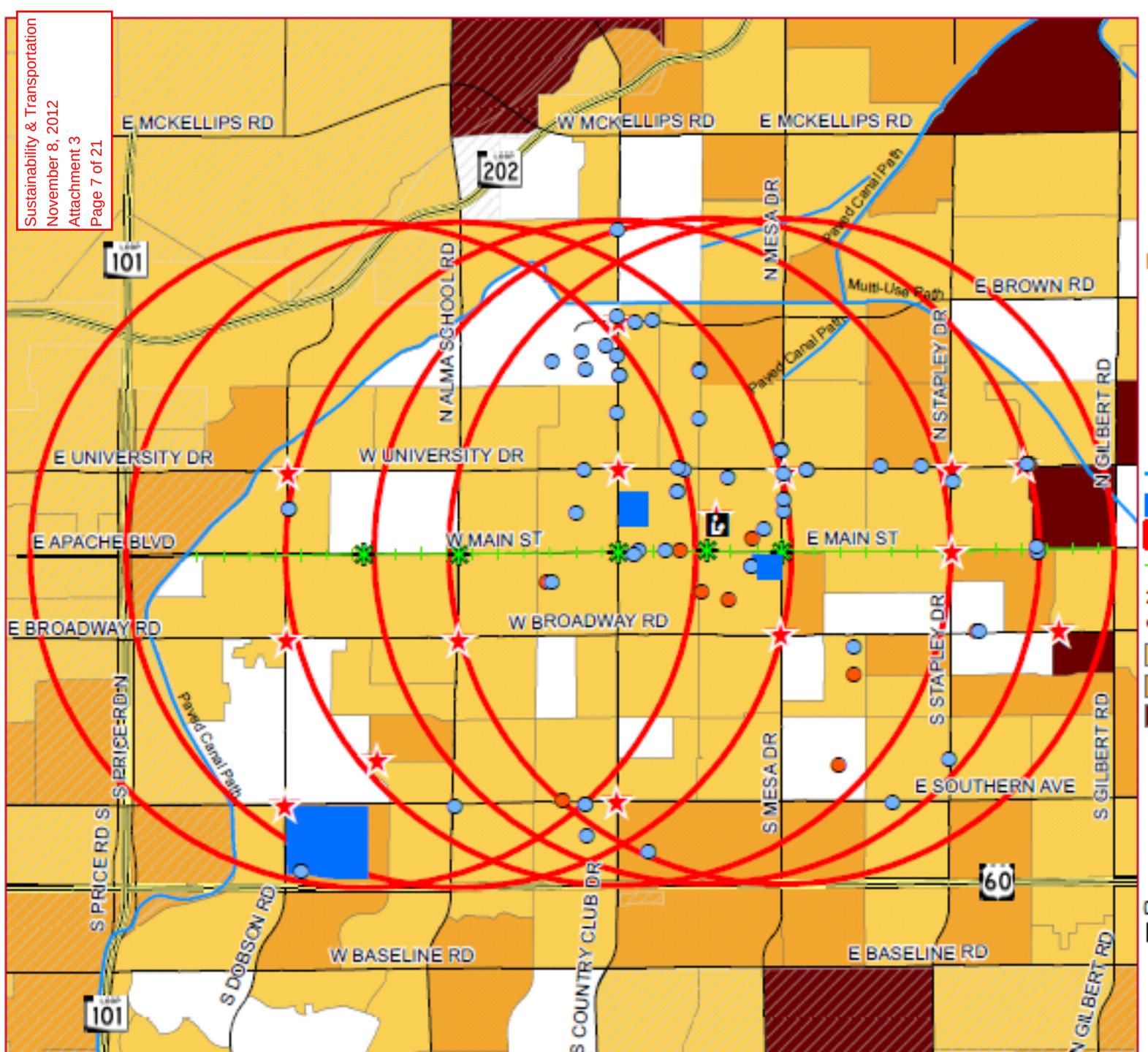
- To achieve Silver, then Gold, and then Platinum level Bicycle Friendly Community status by the year 2022.

- To establish capital and operating budgets for the Bicycle Program at a level to accomplish these goals on an ongoing basis by 2022.

- To increase bicycle mode share for all trips to work and school in Mesa to 5% within the life of the plan.

Bike Share Program to Maximize Use of Light Rail


Rail
Roll



Rail-N-Roll Concept

Rail-n-roll

Legend

- Light Rail Kiosks
- Other Proposed R² Kiosks
- Libraries
- Social Sevices
- Rehab Centers
- Canals
- Existing & New Colleges
- 2 Mile Buffer
- Light Rail

2010 Population

% below Poverty level

- 0% - 5%
- 6% - 15%
- 16% - 25%

mesa-az

0 0.5 1
Miles

N

Created By: Mesa, GIS
Print Date: 9/19/2012
Source: City of Mesa

The City of Mesa makes no claims concerning the accuracy of this map nor assumes any liability resulting from the use of the information herein.

Next Steps

- City Council Study Session and direction.
- Regional partnership options.
- Demonstration and community feedback– in collaboration with the Great AZ Bicycle Festival in April 2012.

Education – Safety and Awareness

- Children – Bike to School and Bicycle Rodeos
- Adults – Regional Classes

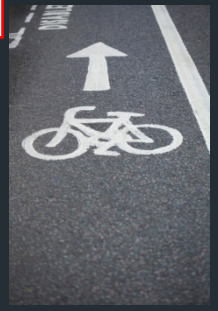
Encouragement

- Resources – Maps, Web
- MesaRides! - Initiative
- Events – Tour de Mesa, Ciclovía

Enforcement

- Police Officer Re-Education Briefings
- Arizona Bicycle Laws

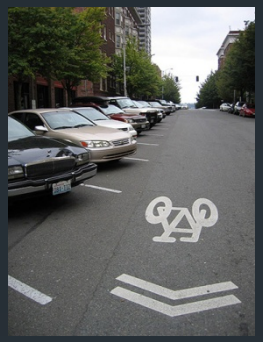
Facilities



Bike Lanes

Bicycle Parking

Sharrows



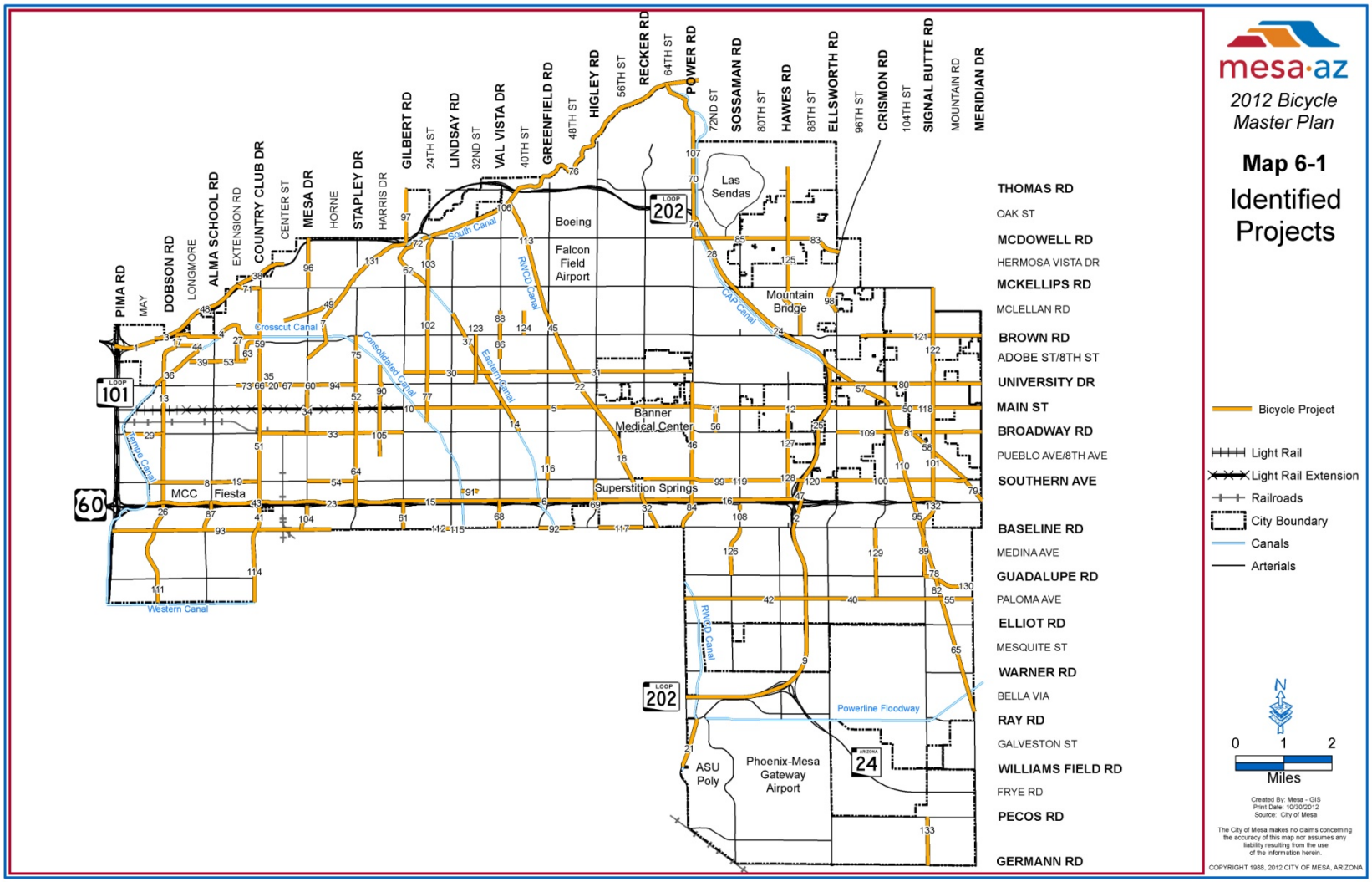
Bike Routes

Colored Bike Lanes

Shared Use Paths
Pedestrian Signals/hawk

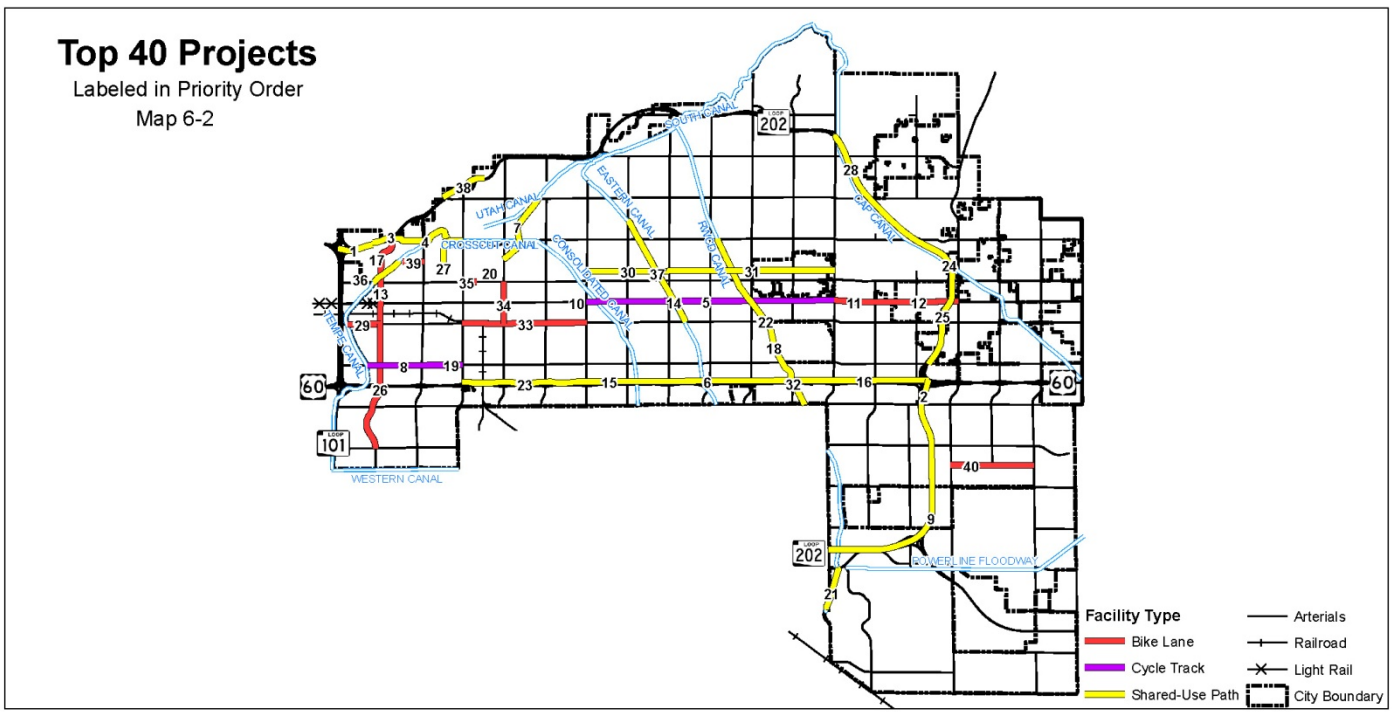
Wayfinding

NETWORK NEEDS



LEMENTATION CRITERIA + NEEDS = PRIORITY

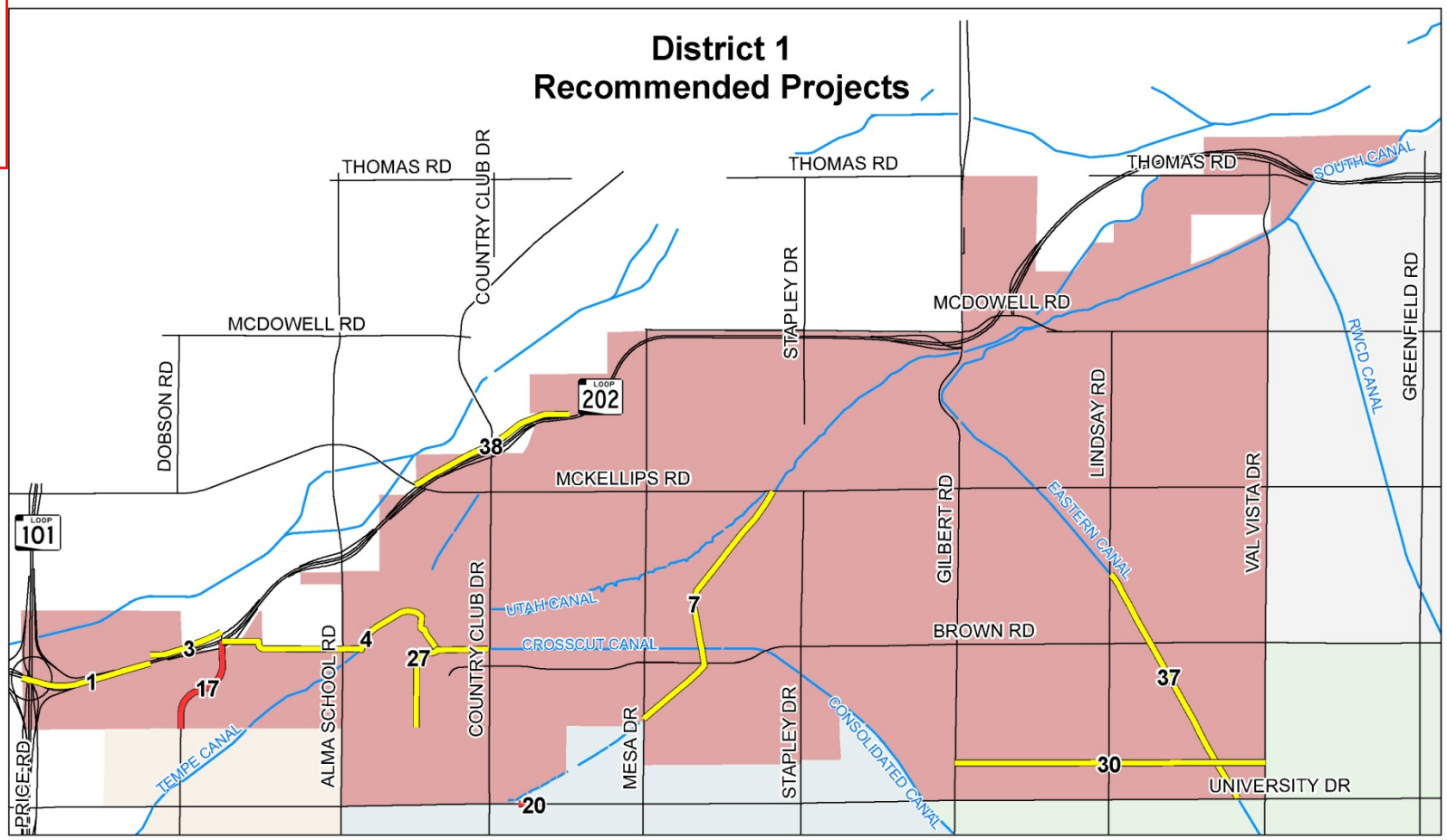
p 40 Projects



Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
1	One	Riverview/Rio Salado Pathway - Wrigleyville West to Tempe Rio Salado Pathway	Shared-Use Path	
2	Six	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway R.O.W. - Baseline Road to U.S. 60	Shared-Use Path	
3	One	Riverview/Rio Salado Pathway - Wrigleyville West to Dobson Road	Shared-Use Path	
4	One	West Mesa Connector - Country Club Drive to Dobson Road	Shared-Use Path	
5	Two	Main Street - Consolidated Canal to Power Road	Cycle Track	
6	Two	US 60 R.O.W. - Lindsay Road to Recker Road	Shared-Use Path	
7	One	Porter Park Pathway - Mesa Drive to McKellips Road	Shared-Use Path	
8	Three	Southern Avenue - Country Club Drive to West City Limit (Fiesta District)	Cycle Track	
9	Six	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway R.O.W. - Power Road to Baseline	Shared-Use Path	
10	Four	Main Street - Gilbert Road to the Consolidated Canal	Cycle Track	
11	Five	Main Street - Power Road to Sossaman Road	Bike Lane	
12	Five	Main Street - Sossaman Road to Ellsworth Road	Bike Lane	
13	Three	Dobson Road - Broadway Road to 8th Street	Bike Lane	
14	Two	Shared-Use Path - Eastern Canal - University Drive to Broadway Road	Shared-Use Path	
15	Three	Shared-Use Path - US 60 R.O.W. - Gilbert Road to Lindsay Road	Shared-Use Path	
16	Six	US 60 R.O.W. - Recker Road to the Loop 202 San Tan Freeway	Shared-Use Path	
17	One	Dobson Road - Rio Salado Parkway to the Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway	Bike Lane	
18	Two	RWCD/EMF - Broadway Road to Southern Avenue	Shared-Use Path	
19	Four	Southern Avenue - Country Club Drive to Extension Road	Cycle Track	Three
20	One	University Drive - Country Club Drive to Macdonald	Bike Lane	

Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
21	Six	RWCD/EMF - Ray Road to Williams Field Road	Shared-Use Path	
22	Two	R.W.C.D Canal SUP - Brown Road to Broadway Road	Shared-Use Path	
23	Four	US 60 R.O.W. - Country Club Drive to Gilbert Road	Shared-Use Path	
24	Five	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway - McKellips Road to University Drive	Shared-Use Path	
25	Five	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway - University Drive to Southern Avenue	Shared-Use Path	
26	Three	Dobson Road - Broadway Road to Guadalupe Road	Bike Lane	
27	One	Utah Canal Connection - Rio Salado Parkway to the West Mesa Connector	Shared-Use Path	
28	Five	Loop 202 Red Mountain /CAP - Power Road to McKellips Road	Shared-Use Path	
29	Three	Broadway Road - Dobson Road to West City Limit	Bike Lane	
30	One	Highline Trail - Gilbert Road to Val Vista Drive	Shared-Use Path	
31	Two	Highline SRP Powerline Easement	Shared-Use Path	
32	Two	RWCD/EMF - Southern Avenue to Baseline Road	Shared-Use Path	Six
33	Four	Broadway Road - Country Club Drive to Gilbert Road	Bike Lane	
34	Four	Mesa Drive - Broadway Road to University Drive	Bike Lane	
35	Four	University Drive - Country Club Drive to Robson	Bike Lane	One
36	Three	Tempe Canal - University Drive to 8th Street	Shared-Use Path	
37	One	Eastern Canal Trail - Lindsay Road to University Drive	Shared-Use Path	
38	One	Salt River Basin - McKellips Road to Center Street	Shared-Use Path	
39	Three	Rio Salado - Longmore Road to Alma School Road	Bike Lane	One
40	Six	Powerline Easement - Ellsworth Road to Signal Butte Road	Bike Lane	

District 1
Recommended Projects



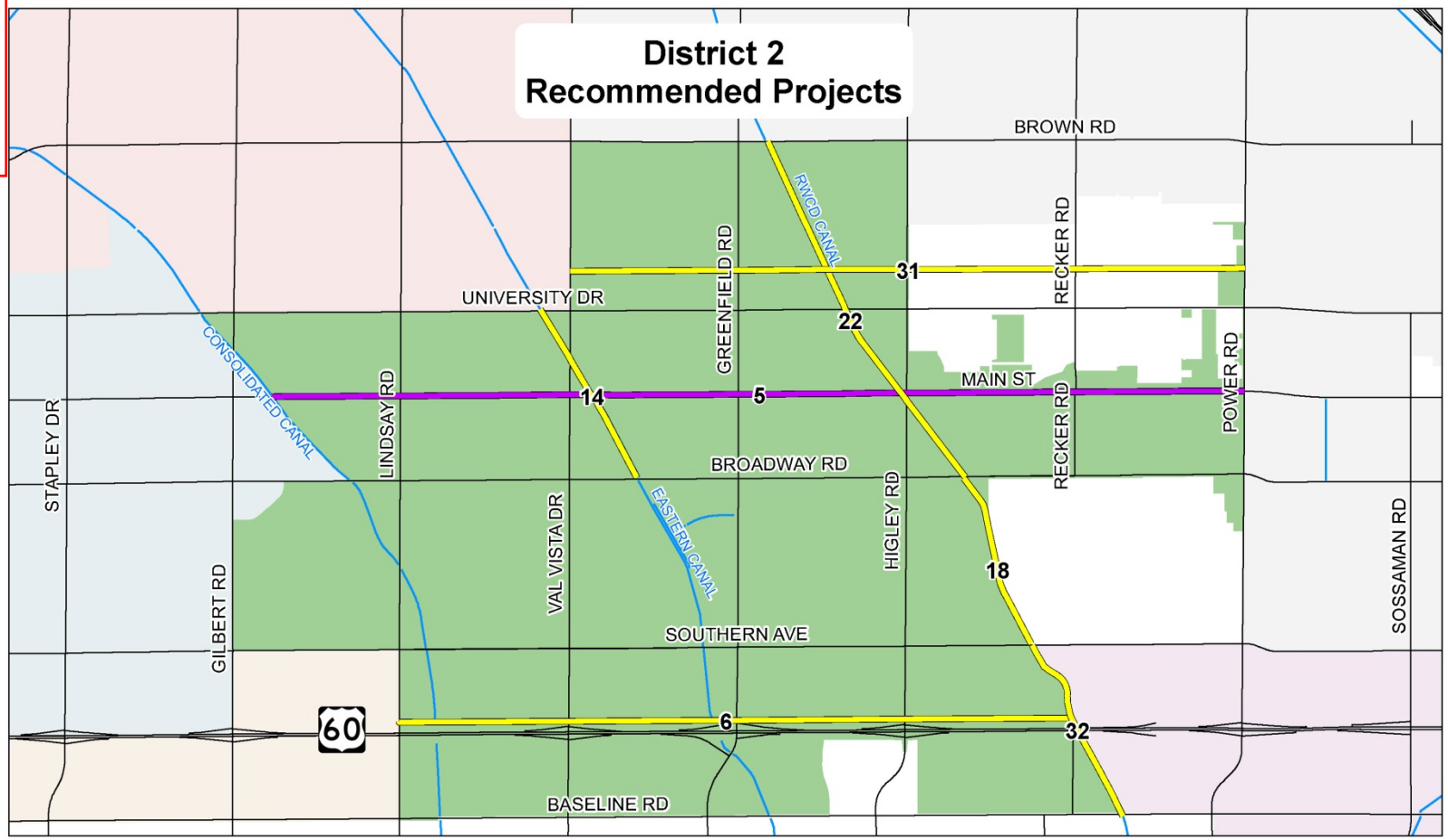
Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
1	One	Riverview/Rio Salado Pathway - Wrigleyville West to Tempe Rio Salado Pathway	Shared-Use Path	
3	One	Riverview/Rio Salado Pathway - Wrigleyville West to Dobson Road	Shared-Use Path	
4	One	West Mesa Connector - Country Club Drive to Dobson Road	Shared-Use Path	
7	One	Porter Park Pathway - Mesa Drive to McKellips Road	Shared-Use Path	
17	One	Dobson Road - Rio Salado Parkway to the Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway	Bike Lane	
20	One	University Drive - Country Club Drive to Macdonald	Bike Lane	
27	One	Utah Canal Connection - Rio Salado Parkway to the West Mesa Connector	Shared-Use Path	
30	One	Highline Trail - Gilbert Road to Val Vista Drive	Shared-Use Path	
37	One	Eastern Canal Trail - Lindsay Road to University Drive	Shared-Use Path	
38	One	Salt River Basin - McKellips Road to Center Street	Shared-Use Path	

Facility Type
- Bike Lane
- Shared-Use Path

- DISTRICT 1
- DISTRICT 2
- DISTRICT 3
- DISTRICT 4
- DISTRICT 5
- DISTRICT 6

- Streets
- Railroad
- Light Rail
- Canals

Map 6-3



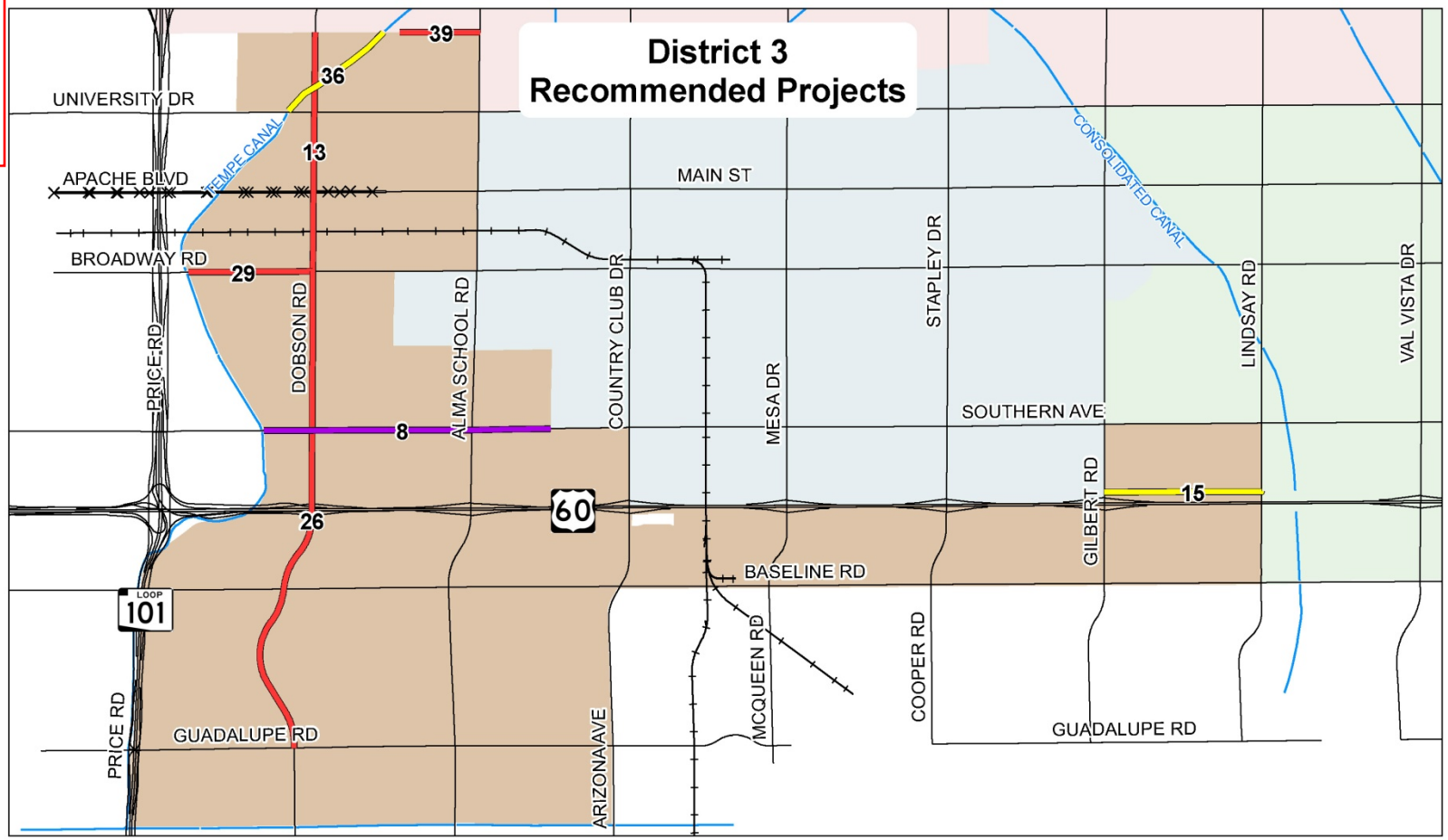
Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
5	Two	Main Street - Consolidated Canal to Power Road	Cycle Track	
6	Two	US 60 R.O.W. - Lindsay Road to Recker Road	Shared-Use Path	
14	Two	Shared-Use Path - Eastern Canal - University Drive to Broadway Road	Shared-Use Path	
18	Two	RWCD/EMF - Broadway Road to Southern Avenue	Shared-Use Path	
22	Two	R.W.C.D Canal SUP - Brown Road to Broadway Road	Shared-Use Path	
31	Two	Highline SRP Powerline Easement	Shared-Use Path	
32	Two	RWCD/EMF - Southern Avenue to Baseline Road	Shared-Use Path	Six

Facility Type
Cycle Track
Shared-Use Path

DISTRICT 1
DISTRICT 2
DISTRICT 3
DISTRICT 4
DISTRICT 5
DISTRICT 6

Streets
Railroad
Light Rail
Canals

Map 6-4



Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
8	Three	Southern Avenue - Country Club Drive to West City Limit (Fiesta District)	Cycle Track	
13	Three	Dobson Road - Broadway Road to 8th Street	Bike Lane	
15	Three	Shared-Use Path - US 60 R.O.W. - Gilbert Road to Lindsay Road	Shared-Use Path	
26	Three	Dobson Road - Broadway Road to Guadalupe Road	Bike Lane	
29	Three	Broadway Road - Dobson Road to West City Limit	Bike Lane	
36	Three	Tempe Canal - University Drive to 8th Street	Shared-Use Path	
39	Three	Rio Salado - Longmore to Alma School Road	Bike Lane	One

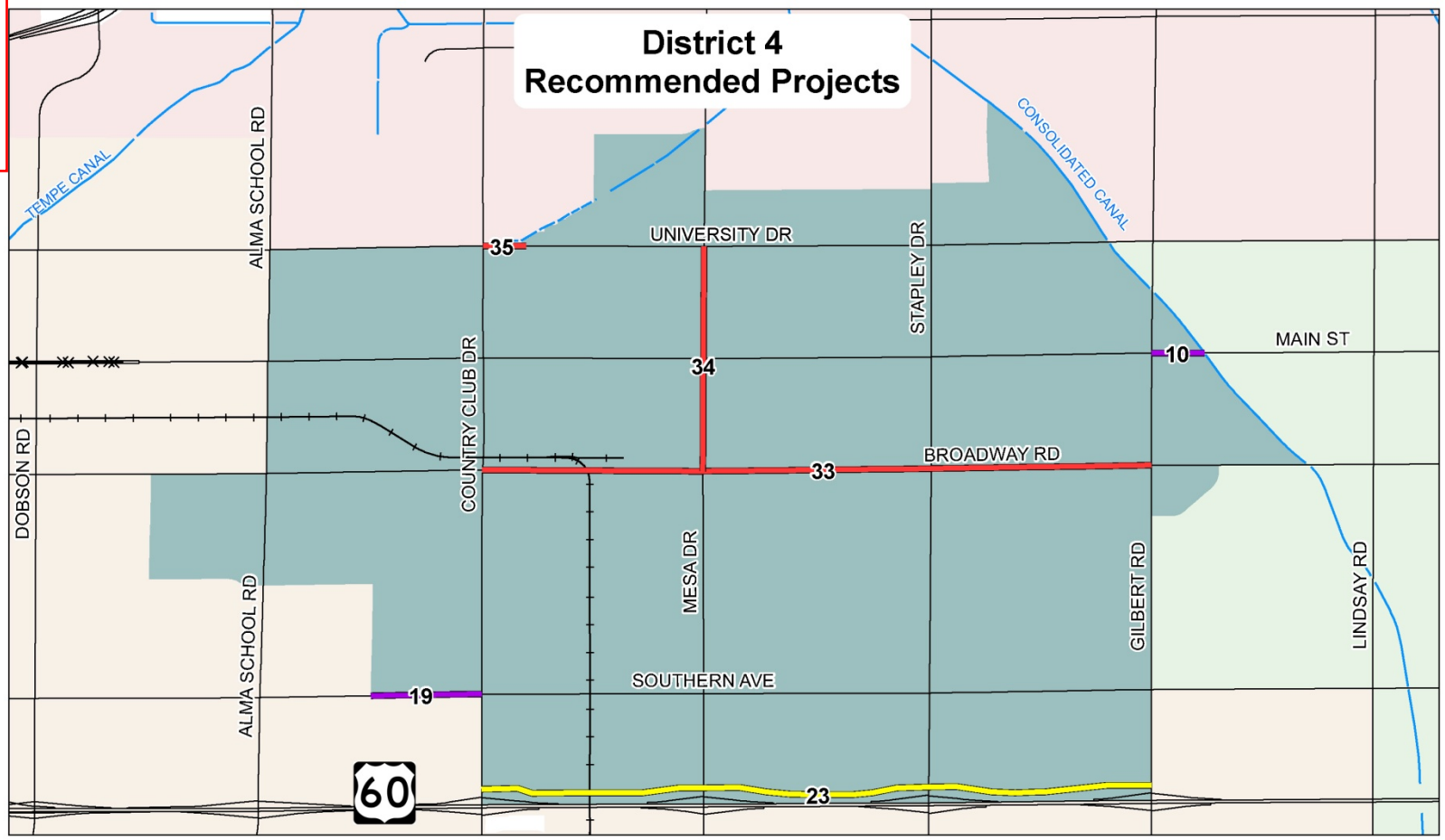
Facility Type
- Bike Lane
- Cycle Track
- Shared-Use Path

- DISTRICT 1
- DISTRICT 2
- DISTRICT 3
- DISTRICT 4
- DISTRICT 5
- DISTRICT 6

- Streets
- Railroad
- Light Rail
- Canals

Map 6-5

District 4 Recommended Projects



Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
10	Four	Main Street - Gilbert Road to the Consolidated Canal	Cycle Track	
19	Four	Southern Avenue - Country Club Drive to Extension Road	Cycle Track	Three
23	Four	US 60 R.O.W. - Country Club Drive to Gilbert Road	Shared-Use Path	
33	Four	Broadway Road - Country Club Drive to Gilbert Road	Bike Lane	
34	Four	Mesa Drive - Broadway Road to University Drive	Bike Lane	
35	Four	University Drive - Country Club Drive to Robson	Bike Lane	One

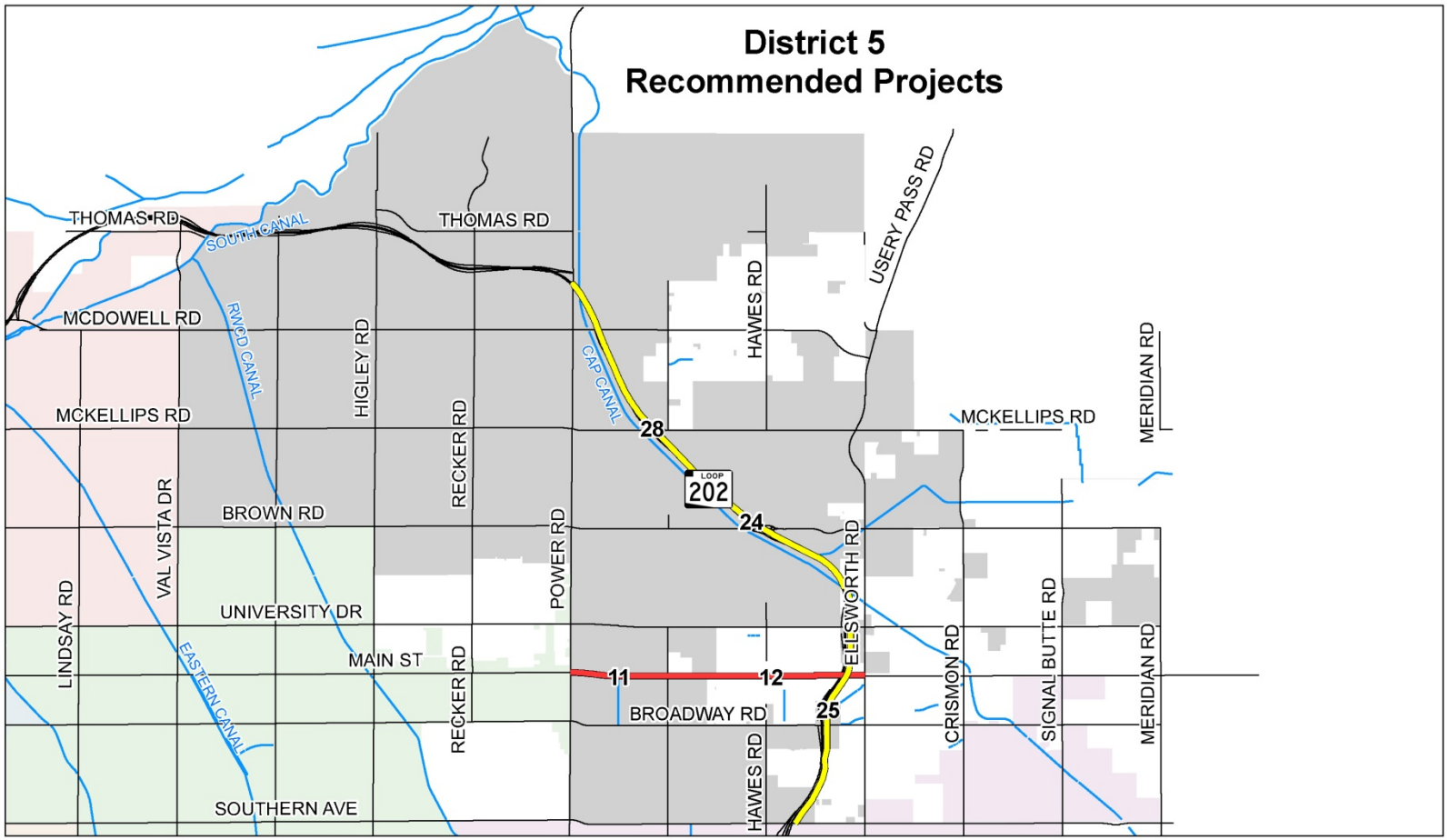
Facility Type
- Bike Lane
- Cycle Track
- Shared-Use Path

- DISTRICT 1
- DISTRICT 2
- DISTRICT 3
- DISTRICT 4
- DISTRICT 5
- DISTRICT 6

- Streets
- Railroad
- Light Rail
- Canals

Map 6-6

District 5
Recommended Projects



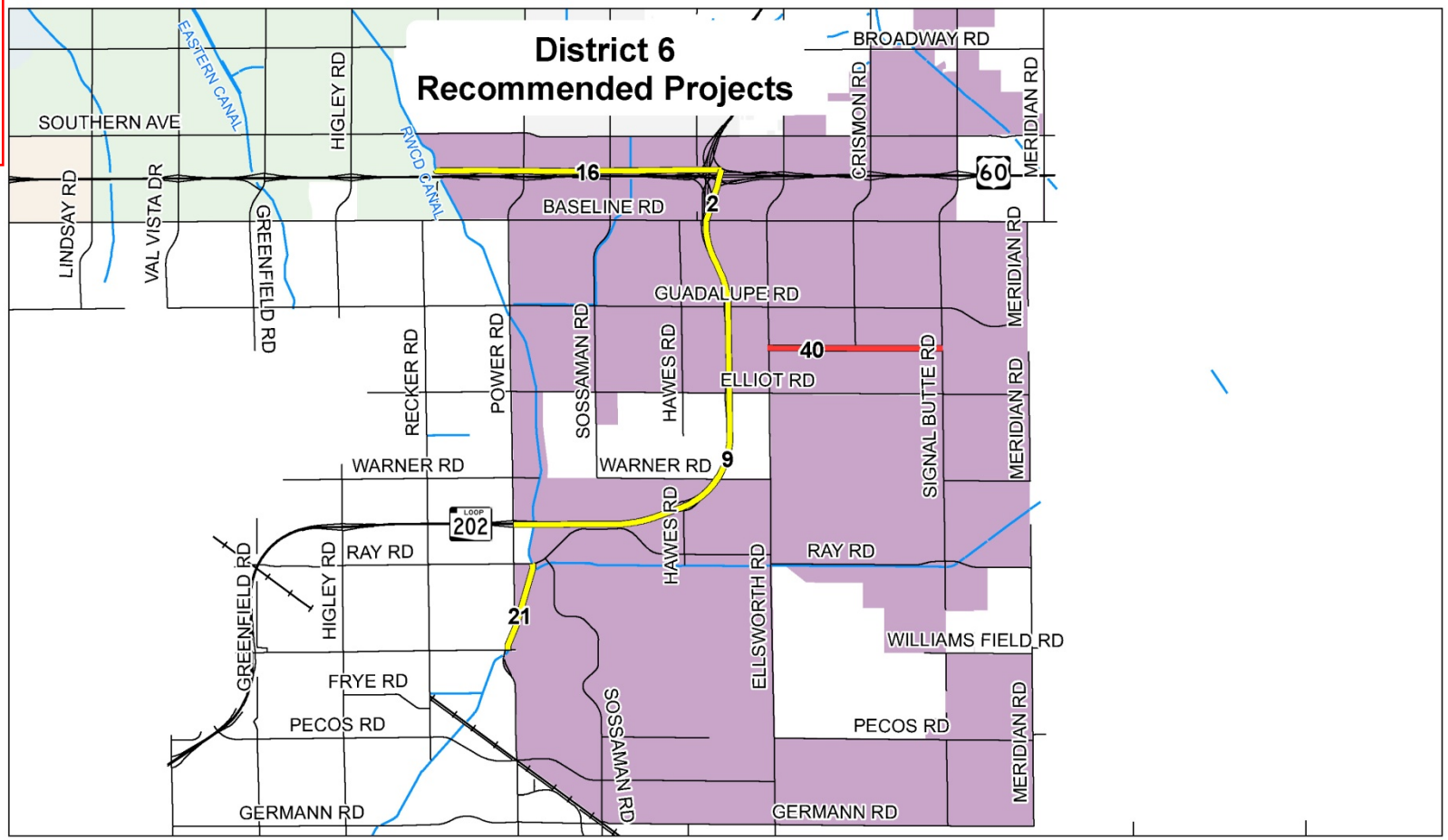
Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
11	Five	Main Street - Power Road to Sossaman Road	Bike Lane	
12	Five	Main Street - Sossaman Road to Ellsworth Road	Bike Lane	
24	Five	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway - McKellips Road to University Drive	Shared-Use Path	
25	Five	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway - University Drive to Southern Avenue	Shared-Use Path	
28	Five	Loop 202 Red Mountain /CAP - Power Road to McKellips Road	Shared-Use Path	

Facility Type
- Bike Lane
- Shared-Use Path

- DISTRICT 1
- DISTRICT 2
- DISTRICT 3
- DISTRICT 4
- DISTRICT 5
- DISTRICT 6
- Streets
- Railroad
- Light Rail
- Canals

Map 6-7

District 6 Recommended Projects



Priority	District	Project Location and Description	Facility Type	Multiple District Project
2	Six	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway R.O.W. - Baseline Road to U.S. 60	Shared-Use Path	
9	Six	Loop 202 Red Mountain Freeway R.O.W. - Power Road to Baseline	Shared-Use Path	
16	Six	US 60 R.O.W. - Recker Road to the Loop 202 San Tan Freeway	Shared-Use Path	
21	Six	RWCD/EMF - Ray Road to Williams Field Road	Shared-Use Path	
40	Six	Powerline Easement- Ellsworth Road to Signal Butte Road	Bike Lane	

Facility Type
- Bike Lane
- Shared-Use Path

- DISTRICT 1
- DISTRICT 2
- DISTRICT 3
- DISTRICT 4
- DISTRICT 5
- DISTRICT 6

- Streets
- Railroad
- Light Rail
- Canals

Map 6-8

ecommendations for Program Expansion

- Transportation Advisory Board – Bicycle Element
- Programs for Adult Bicyclists
- Bicycle Diversion Program
- Safe Routes to School
- Bicycle Media Campaign
- Bicycle Tourism Packet

What's Next??

Council Adoption.

Questions?

Falcon Field Airport
Hangar Inspection Program
Update

November 8, 2012

Discussion Purpose

Update on the ongoing Fire/Building Safety inspection program for ***City-owned*** hangars/storage rooms and next steps

Types of Inspections

- **Airport Random Inspections -** Check aircraft registration, aeronautical uses

- **Fire/Building Safety**–
  - Inspections are tied to City fire and building codes, which are based on the International Building Code used throughout the U.S.
  - Similar to inspections of other commercial buildings throughout the city
  - The City is conducting inspections now and will establish a rotating schedule in the future

Assumptions & Initial Steps Taken

- Safety is a priority
- Consistency with citywide standards
- Compliance will be achieved through:
  - Tenants' voluntary compliance
  - Inspections
- Written documents were provided to tenants to help them with the compliance process
- Tenant meetings were held to explain process and answer questions

Fire/Building Safety Inspections Chronology

- **August 2011** - Voluntary compliance process implemented
  - Tenants given several months to "clean house"
  - Written compliance requirements were provided to tenants
  - Tenant meetings were held to answer questions

Fire/Building Safety Inspections Chronology

- **Sept 2011** – Written Q & A info provided
- **May 2012** – Safety hazard in Row "O"
  - Full inspections needed of *all* hangars
  - Electrical engineer retained to analyze/provide report on all of the hangars' electrical systems
  - Row "O" hangar inspections begin

Fire/Building Safety Inspections Chronology

- **August 2012**-- Overall Fire/Building Safety hangar inspection process finalized. Scheduling begins for inspections of remaining hangars. Additional written information provided.
- **September 2012** – Remaining hangar inspections being conducted until completed (479 total, inc. storage rooms)

Fire/Building Safety Inspections Chronology

- **More Tenant Meetings Held – Sept. 4-5, 2012**
  - Clarify hangar storage requirements
  - Inspection process timeline reviewed
  - Key questions related to project-built aircraft, shelving, fire extinguishers, refrigerators, Codes
  - “Informal visit” prior to actual inspections discussed

Overall Process Timeline

Questions & Clarification Proactive Response

Continued Action

Final

Informal Visit If Requested By Tenant	1st Inspection* (Day 1)	If needed, 2nd Inspection* (Day 30)	If needed, 3rd Inspection* (Day 60)	If needed, 4th Inspection* (Day 70)

- **Safety concerns will be handled immediately, when required.**

Conclusion

- Safety is our priority
- Consistency with City-wide standards
- It is important that we achieve compliance
- The City is here to help the tenants throughout this process

Questions?