

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

	ACTUAL 2000	ENACTED 2001	ESTIMATE 2002	INCREASE + DECREASE - 2002 vs 2001
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Program Level: .....	\$71,472	\$173,711	\$109,758	-\$63,953
<u>Budget Authority</u>				
<u>(Appropriations):</u>				
Enacted or Proposed .....	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$109,758	+\$9,758
Rescission .....	...	-\$220	...	+\$220
Subtotal .....	\$80,000	\$99,780	\$109,758	+\$9,978
<u>Budget Outlays</u>				
Separately Appropriated .....	\$94,585	\$95,000	\$95,000	...

NA= Not Applicable

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

An appropriation of \$110 million is requested for the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program, which includes a new \$10 million Operation LEAP (Lead Elimination Action Program), a partnership initiative with the private sector and non-profits to leverage the resources needed to eliminate childhood lead paint poisoning; \$90 million for the on-going lead-based paint program of grants to cities, counties and States and related technical assistance and technical studies, and \$10 million for the continuation of the Healthy Homes Initiative. This request is a critical part of the Federal strategy to virtually eradicate childhood lead-based paint poisoning in 10 years or less.

Expenditures by HUD lead paint grantees have accelerated in recent years as increased capacity to eliminate lead paint hazards in housing has been established in local jurisdictions across the country. Yet in some of the past several years, as few as only one-in-four applicants were able to be funded by the Federal Government, even though most of the applications demonstrated both need and capacity. The total requested by applicants for each of the past several years has been approximately \$200 million.

The Department believes that additional resources can best be obtained by leveraging private non-governmental funding. A new \$10 million competitive grant program will be used to enable private organizations working with non-profits to leverage substantial private sector funding for existing local lead hazard control programs.

Based on data from the HUD Lead Paint Survey completed last year, HUD estimates that there are currently 25 million units with lead paint hazards. The term "lead-based paint hazards" is used here as defined in the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. Based on scientific research conducted in the 1980's, Congress defined a lead-based paint hazard to include deteriorated lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust and bare soil. Controlling these sources and pathways of exposure will eliminate childhood lead-based paint poisoning. Recent research and the new definition enables resources to be targeted efficiently to where the need and benefits are greatest.

Demolitions and major renovations will occur over the next 10 years and additional units will undergo hazard control as a result of HUD's regulation on lead-based paint hazard reduction in Federally assisted housing. Based on the Economic Analysis for the rule, HUD estimates that the regulation, which went into effect on September 15, 2000, will make 1.4 million lead-safe units during the coming decade. The largest share of reduction of lead hazards will be accomplished by the private marketplace and through demolition and substantial renovation (see Table 1).

It should also be noted that many units with lead paint may not pose a threat to health in their current condition because the lead is contained and there is not a significant threat of exposure. These units can often be maintained in this status with small efforts. The HUD grant and LEAP initiative is targeted at a base of 2.5 million units where Federal assistance and

leveraging of new private resources is crucial because of the economics associated with these units to eliminate lead as a childhood hazard.

Table 1  
Number of Units at Risk of Having Lead-Based Paint Hazards in 2010 At Current Rates of Demolition and Major Renovation, Private Hazard Controls, and Compliance with the New HUD Regulation for Federally Associated Housing

Housing Stock	Number of Units (millions)
Pre-1960 Units With Lead Hazards in 1999	25.0
Reduction Due to Demolition	-1.8
Reduction Due to Substantial Renovation	-3.8
<b>Subtotal Before Effect of HUD Rule</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Number of units from above occupied by families below 1.3 times poverty level (20 percent)	3.9
Reduction Due to HUD Regulation of Federally Associated Housing	-1.4
Remaining low-income units with unaddressed lead hazard control needs	2.5

HUD's public education activities are designed to integrate lead hazard control activities into housing finance, maintenance, and rehabilitation procedures and to ensure that parents and others have the information they need to prevent childhood lead poisoning. But for low-income children living in privately owned housing, direct Federal financial assistance and leveraged private-sector resources will continue to be needed because no other effective option exists. The HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program has shown that the programmatic expertise exists in local jurisdictions across the country to target Federal resources to housing occupied by at-risk, low-income families.

Households with incomes less than 1.3 times the poverty level occupy about 20 percent of all units according to the 1997 American Housing Survey. Applying this percentage to the 19.4 million units with lead-based paint that existed before the HUD rule results in 3.9 million units. Subtracting the 1.4 million units affected by the HUD rule (because virtually all these will be occupied by families with low incomes) yields a remainder of 2.5 million units.

Thus, if lead-based paint hazards are controlled over a 10-year time period, an average of 250,000 units would need to be evaluated and any identified lead-based paint hazards controlled each year for 10 years.

Per unit cost estimates are based on the HUD Economic Analysis and the Evaluation of the HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program, which are currently the most complete sources of cost data for this field. These data show an average cost of \$120 per unit for the lead hazard screen; and an average hazard control cost of \$2,500 per unit (to cover paint stabilization and window work, cleanup and clearance). Hazard control costs are applied to an average of 35 percent of all units to be addressed (see the HUD Economic Analysis for the HUD lead-based paint regulation), to arrive at an overall average cost.

Therefore, average per unit hazard control costs are as follows:

$$\$120 + (35 \text{ percent} \times \$2,500) = \$995 \text{ (or about } \$1,000)$$

In addition to hazard control work costs, there are several associated non-construction program costs, which are discussed further in the Program Description and Activity section below. These activities, namely public education and job training, enforcement, temporary occupant relocation during lead hazard control work, and technical studies and assistance have been found to be necessary for hazard control grant programs to be effective. Technical studies are particularly crucial to reducing the costs of lead hazard abatement as well as advancing the scientific understanding and specific necessary means to effectively eliminating lead hazards.

The expansion of the grant program and expenditure of leveraged private-sector resources is now possible because a nationwide infrastructure has been developed over the past decade, resulting in thousands of trained or licensed abatement contractors, inspectors, trained rehabilitation specialists, maintenance workers and others. While capacity building will remain a key component of the program, the increased funding will be directed to existing grantees which possess a demonstrated track record. Because the needed support functions are already in place, more funds can be devoted directly to controlling hazards in homes.

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### Healthy Homes Initiative

Besides lead hazards, many other serious and deadly childhood environmental diseases and injuries are known to be related to housing. The Department requests continued support for its Healthy Homes Initiative, which is targeted at these other housing-related childhood diseases and injuries. For example, asthma and other diseases related, in part to housing conditions cause more than 4,500 deaths per year (Centers for Disease Control, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report) and cost the nation more than \$6 billion annually (The President's Task Force on Environment Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children report, "Asthma and the Environment: A Strategy to Protect Children").

While more than seven million occupied housing units have physical problems that pose health and safety threats, there is currently no single approach that coordinates health and housing responses with disease and injury. It is clearly inefficient to conduct separate campaigns for each disease and each housing-related hazard. Instead, the Healthy Homes Initiative will expand the partnership HUD has developed with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other Federal, State and local agencies in childhood lead poisoning prevention to include other diseases and injuries. That partnership enables HUD to combine its existing expertise in urban planning, architecture, engineering, environmental science and overall housing issues with other agencies' expertise in the medical and public health areas.

### EXPLANATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

The Department requests \$10 million for Operation LEAP (Lead Elimination Action Program) a new effort aimed at leveraging private-sector resources to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing. The request for the lead hazard control grant program to cities, counties and states is increased from \$60 million in fiscal year 2001 to \$80 million in fiscal year 2002. The request continues technical assistance and studies at \$10 million, the same level as in fiscal years 1995 through 2000 (in fiscal year 2001, the technical assistance and studies was increased to \$30 million to conduct training and to pay for certain lead paint testing costs related to the new HUD lead-based paint regulation in federally assisted housing). The Budget request of \$10 million for the Healthy Homes Initiative is the same as was enacted for fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001. Outlays do not increase from 2001 to 2002.

The foundation for solving the childhood lead-based paint poisoning problem has been established over the past decade. A qualified, licensed pool of inspection and hazard control contractors now exists, and the system exists for training and certifying more people. Hazard control techniques have been implemented and shown to be effective in over 200 cities through HUD's grant program for privately owned low-income housing. Technical guidelines have been published by HUD in 1995 and are now widely accepted. A standard of care has been established through HUD's new regulation covering all Federally assisted housing, which was published on September 15, 1999. Disclosure of known lead-based paint hazards at the time of sale or lease is now required for most pre-1978 residential properties where children may reside. Tools for conducting public education and targeted education of maintenance and rehabilitation workers now exist and are being widely disseminated through trade associations, training providers, public libraries, and hardware stores.

### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITY

Legislative Authority. The 1992 Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-139) and the 1993 Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-389) provided the initial legislative authority for the Department's lead-hazard reduction activities for privately owned low-income housing. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-550) included substantive authorization, under Title X, for a "Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction" program. In the absence of new legislation, the existing Program has continued under its old authority.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701 z-1 et seq.) provides legislative authority for the Department's Healthy Homes Initiative.

Program Area Organization. Allocations from all sources for the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead-Hazard Control activities for 2000 through 2002 are shown in table 2:

Table 2

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program

	ACTUAL 2000	CURRENT ESTIMATE 2001 (Dollars in Thousands)	ESTIMATE 2002	INCREASE + DECREASE - 2002 vs. 2001
<u>Category:</u>				
A. Operation LEAP Grants	. . .	. . .	\$10,000	+\$10,000
B. Lead-Based Paint Grant Program	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$80,000	+\$20,000
C. Technical Assistance & Support	10,000	30,000	9,758	-20,242
D. Healthy Homes	10,000	10,000	10,000	. . .
<u>Total</u>	80,000	100,000	109,758	+9,758

A. Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP). This Budget requests \$10 million for grants to private sector and non-profit organizations to raise additional funding for local lead hazard control programs. The funding raised must be spent exclusively on lead hazard control of housing units for which no other funding is available. Twenty percent of the raised funds may be used for lead hazard awareness and other public education initiatives and another ten percent may be used for administrative costs. All housing units treated under Operation LEAP must have all lead-based paint hazards removed and all units must be cleared to document that the work has been completed and that units are safe for children. Funds will be awarded competitively through a Notice of Funding Availability and will be targeted to innovative initiatives that can be either local or national in scope. Examples of the types of leveraged private sector resources Operation LEAP can acquire include:

1. Groups of window, lumber, hardware, and other building component manufacturers or retail outlets could apply for Operation LEAP funds to coordinate their donation of materials and other supplies to landlords and owner-occupants to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in privately owned low-income dwellings.
2. Operation LEAP funds could be used to create a nationwide "lead-star" seal of approval program. Housing units that complete hazard control activities, or housing units that pass a lead paint risk assessment, would receive a lead-star certificate. Landlords could use this in advertising the safety of their units for families with young children, increasing the market appeal. This would create an incentive for private investment in houses to correct lead hazards. It would help counter the existing lead paint disclosure requirements, which only require landlords to disclose hazards to occupants. There is currently no vehicle to disclose safety of units. This would enable HUD to count lead-safe units that are completed both inside and outside the grant program to cities, counties and states.
3. Operation LEAP funds could be used to form a partnership with banks or other mortgage institutions to provide no- or low-interest home improvement loans to finance lead hazard control. The Bank of America has expressed interest in working on lead hazard control in the past and Fleet Bank of Maine has such a program already in place. HUD lead hazard control grantees have used grant funds in the past to set up revolving loan funds, such as Massachusetts, but they are restricted to low-income recipients only. Banks could use the Operation LEAP funds as a base, but add private loan funds to help other low or moderate income individuals who would not otherwise be served.
4. Operation LEAP funds could be used to coordinate the donation of temporary relocation facilities for families who need to move out of their dwellings while lead hazard control work is completed, thus substantially reducing the costs of lead hazard reduction. For example, hotels and colleges could be contacted to donate temporary housing for temporary relocation of families during lead hazard control activities. Relocation is currently a significant expense for HUD lead hazard control grantees.
5. Consortia or other groups of landlords and owner-occupants which enroll their eligible housing units in a local lead hazard control program would provide funds to pay for a portion of the work in their units. Some existing grantees, such as Milwaukee, have experimented with this already. There, the grant program funds window replacement (windows often have high levels of lead paint and dust), while landlords pay for the cost of paint repair. This option may have limited success in those markets where landlords are unable or unwilling to increase their investment in their units. Operation LEAP funds would be used as a special "challenge" grant to landlords to at least match the Federal investment in their properties.

B. Lead Hazard Control Grants to State and Local Governments. This Budget requests \$80 million for grants to States and local governments with an approved Consolidated Plan and to Native American tribes to enable them to perform lead-hazard reduction activities in private low-income dwellings, an increase of \$20 million from fiscal year 2001.

The lead hazard control grant program meets a critical need that would not otherwise be met--control of hazards in unassisted, low-value, privately owned units which house millions of

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low-income Americans. These units probably represent the most deteriorated units (and therefore the most serious threat to children) in the Nation. In addition, the grant program generates significant training and employment opportunities for low-income residents in the targeted areas, which often include welfare recipients.

The proposal targets funding to housing with low-income families with children, where lead hazards would not be eliminated without HUD's grant assistance. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 890,000 children have elevated blood lead levels, down from 1.7 million in the late 1980's (data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Phase II, 1991-1994; the next NHANES is due in 2003 and will enable an accurate measurement of progress since the mid-1990's). Lead based paint in old housing is the major remaining cause of childhood lead poisoning now that lead has been removed from gasoline and food canning, and lead in drinking water and industrial emissions have been reduced. Despite this improvement, lead poisoning remains a major childhood environmental disease, especially among some populations:

- CDC estimates that 4.4 percent of all children ages 1 to 5 years have elevated blood lead levels;
- For children living in pre-1946 housing where lead paint is more common, the prevalence rate increases to 9 percent;
- For low-income children in older housing, it increases to 16 percent; and
- For low-income African-American children in older housing, the prevalence rate is 22 percent.

There are also good scientific data showing that the modern hazard control techniques implemented by the grantees are successful in reducing both children's blood lead levels and contaminated housedust. These techniques are not designed to remove all lead paint, but to eliminate lead-based paint hazards. All grantees have public education programs designed to ensure that new hazards do not reappear once they have been controlled.

C. Lead-Based Paint Public Education, Technical Assistance and Technical Studies. Under the Technical Support program, the Department proposes \$10 million to continue to support the following activities: (1) technical assistance for State and local agencies, private property owners, HUD programs and field offices and professional organizations; (2) quality control to assure that the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards is done properly in HUD-assisted housing; (3) technical studies and evaluation to develop streamlined lower-cost methods of testing, hazard control and clean-up, and (4) public education.

The fiscal year 2002 Technical Assistance programs will enable HUD client groups (State and local agencies and property owners) to meet the requirements of the new HUD rule on Federally owned and assisted housing (implementing sections 1012 and 1013 of Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992), which took effect in September 2000. The Technical Assistance programs will also provide information to the broader housing industry on ways to promote lead-safe housing for all families. Included in this program is HUD's contribution to the support of the National Lead Information Center's hotline and information clearinghouse. The clearinghouse answered over 30,000 telephone calls from the public on HUD issues in fiscal year 2000, and provided, in response, 800,000 copies of documents. About 13 percent of the calls to the clearinghouse were based on referrals from the Internet, including users of HUD's website. All technical assistance programs will be conducted in close cooperation with public interest groups, professional organizations, the housing industry and other Federal agencies.

D. Healthy Homes Initiative. The Budget requests \$10 million for the Healthy Homes Initiative. This is the same amount Congress appropriated in fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001. In fiscal year 2002, this amount will enable HUD to build on the models demonstrated to be effective with the first funding rounds and continues demonstration projects through competitive awards, supports advances in home health and safety techniques and technology, and implements significant outreach to the public and to the building community. The Healthy Homes Initiative Preliminary Plan was sent to Congress in March 1999. That plan is designed to address the outbreak of bleeding lungs in infants, which caused over 50 fatalities nationally from exposure to toxic mold. Healthy Homes will address multiple housing related health concerns, including asthma and allergies induced from mold, fungi and insect debris allergy-inducers (allergens), carbon monoxide poisoning from improper combustion exhaust, lung cancer from radon seeping through basements, unintentional household injuries from poor construction, among other problems.

The Initiative's activities will be carried out through competitively awarded grants or contracts. Eligible grantees will be units of local government, such as State, local or county health or housing departments, non-profit groups, community-based organizations, landlord organizations, parent's organizations and environmental contractors. Primary activities of the Initiative will include:

- demonstrating new housing maintenance techniques, and renovation and construction methods to identify and correct housing-related illness and injury risk factors;

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- developing and demonstrating new strategies to identify and correct housing-related illness and injury risk factors, to incorporate new engineering and scientific knowledge;
- conducting research that evaluates the effectiveness of the housing interventions and public education campaigns;
- promoting use of the methods and techniques described above in other Federally assisted housing programs, and providing information to State, Tribal, and local government, and private sector building community organizations and individuals;
- working with housing and building code councils to develop means of incorporating new code provisions into model codes;
- implementing a public education campaign to prevent both emerging and well recognized housing-related diseases and injuries, and promote the use of identified solutions. These will be distributed through public service announcements, community-based organizations, and additional electronic and paper media; and
- continuing to co-chair, with CDC, the interagency task force on Healthy Homes to exchange information and ideas, and implement multi-agency program coordination. HUD's partners on the task force include the Environmental Protection Agency, Consumer Product Safety Commission, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies involved in addressing housing-related diseases and injuries. This partnership enables HUD to use its existing expertise in urban planning, architecture, engineering and environmental science effectively. Staff in the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control will manage the efforts described above and coordinate the work of the task force.

STATUS OF FUNDS

Balances Available

a. Unobligated Balances. The following table compares the program obligations with funds available by year.

	ACTUAL <u>2000</u>	ESTIMATE <u>2001</u>	ESTIMATE <u>2002</u>
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	\$62,179	\$72,111	...
Appropriation.....	80,000	99,780	\$109,758
Transfer of unobligated balances.....	...	1,820	
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations.....	<u>1,404</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>
Total Available.....	143,583	173,711	109,758
Obligations.....	<u>-71,472</u>	<u>-173,711</u>	<u>-109,758</u>
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	72,111	...	...

b. Obligated Balances. The status of obligated balances follows:

	ACTUAL <u>2000</u>	ESTIMATE <u>2001</u>	ESTIMATE <u>2002</u>
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Obligated balance, start of year.....	\$15,714	\$196,093	\$274,804
Transfer of obligated balances.....	203,492	...	...
Obligations incurred.....	<u>71,472</u>	<u>173,711</u>	<u>109,758</u>
Subtotal.....	290,678	369,804	384,562
Outlays.....	<u>-94,585</u>	<u>-95,000</u>	<u>-95,000</u>
Obligated balance, end of year.. . . .	196,093	274,804	289,562

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: RESOURCES REQUESTED (\$ AND FTE) AND RESULTS

The HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control funds programs that are essential to achieving HUD's Strategic objective 1.3 "American Housing is Safe and Disaster Resistant." This proposed Budget request is the centerpiece of an interagency effort to eradicate lead-based paint hazards to our children. We have the knowledge and the means to accomplish this goal. The appropriate time to act is now and the cost-benefit is both common sense and measurable. Implementing the lead hazard control plan will make all U.S. housing likely to be occupied by low-income children lead-safe within 10 years and virtually eliminate childhood lead-based paint poisoning.

The Healthy Homes Initiative also contributes to objective 1.3 by undertaking activities which identify and correct housing related illness and injury risk factors.

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Outcome indicator 1.3.5 of the HUD Annual Performance Plan is the number of housing units that are made lead-safe with HUD grants as part of the 10-year plan to make housing safe for children by preventing lead paint poisoning. The actual cumulative number of units made lead-safe as of fiscal year 2000 was 28,134 and the target for 2002 is 42,234. The number of units will increase significantly over time as the proposed 10-year program is implemented.

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES

	ACTUAL 2000	ENACTED 2001	ESTIMATE 2002
<b>Strategic Goal 1: Increase the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing in American communities.</b>			
Discretionary BA (Dollars in Thousands)	80,000	99,780	109,758
FTE	25	23	23
<b>Strategic Objective 1.3: America's housing is safer, of higher quality, and disaster resistant.</b>			
Outcome Indicator 1.3.5: As part of a ten-year effort to eradicate lead hazards, the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program will make 7,200 units lead safe in FY 2002.	7,969	7,000	7,200
Outcome Indicator 1.3.6: The number of children under the age of 6 who have elevated blood lead levels will be less than 260,000 by 2004, down from 890,000.	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Output Indicator 1.3.e: The first 21 procurement actions for the Healthy Homes Initiative become operational and an additional four agreements are awarded.	8 operational 9 new actions awarded	17 operational 4 new actions awarded	21 operational 4 new actions awarded

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET ACTIVITY 18: OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD-HAZARD CONTROL

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

The Office has primary responsibility for the lead-based paint activities of the Department and is directly responsible for the administration of the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction program authorized by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. The Office develops lead-based paint regulations, guidelines, and policies applicable to HUD programs, designs lead-based paint training programs, administers lead-based paint hazard control grant programs, and helps shape the lead-based paint research program. Additionally, the Office undertakes an ongoing program of information dissemination on lead-based paint matters and serves as the Department's central information source for the Secretary, the Congress, and the public on this topic. Finally, the Office administers the Healthy Homes Initiative, which develops and implements a program of research and demonstration and public education projects that address multiple housing-related problems affecting the health of children.

The Office also has responsibility for providing technical support for staff in HUD State and area Offices who provide the public with lead-based paint technical and program information. The Office represents HUD on interagency lead-based paint committees and has responsibility for other aspects of interagency coordination on lead-based paint matters and children's health and safety involving the Department. Staff activities will be focused on the following:

- continuing demonstration projects and research to evaluate the effectiveness of housing intervention and public awareness campaigns under the Healthy Homes Initiative;
- continuing management of multi-year lead hazard control grants awarded to State and local governments since 1993;
- negotiating and managing new lead hazard control grants to be awarded in 2002;
- providing consumer information and education on the hazards of lead-based paint in the nation's housing;
- cooperating with other Federal agencies having a complementary role in lead-hazard reduction;
- coordinating all of the Department's activities in lead-hazard reduction;
- managing the research and evaluation activities of HUD that relate to lead hazards;
- managing technical assistance and technical studies;
- staffing the responses and briefing materials for all Congressional and other public inquiries relating to lead-based paint activities of the Department;
- assisting with cooperative studies with other Federal agencies;
- providing technical assistance to HUD program participants;
- continuing the management and operation of the "*The Lead Listing*" (available under The National Lead Service Providers' Listing System), service developed to help consumers locate qualified lead service providers (lead inspectors, risk assessors, and abatement contractors) and lead analysis laboratories via the Internet;
- implementing and enforcing new lead paint disclosure law for sales and leasing transactions;
- administering and enforcing new streamlined lead-based paint regulations for all pre-1978 housing; and
- training of HUD staff, grantees, participating jurisdictions and owners and managers of pre-1978 housing in the new regulations.

With the addition of the Healthy Homes Initiative, staff will be responsible for monitoring a total of approximately 250 projects or grants. Coupled with the implementation of two major lead paint rules, workload will continually increase in the next few years. Implementation of these activities will be accompanied by a need for widespread technical assistance, interpretation, training and outreach. As a result there will be an essential need to acquire additional staff: (1) to support the Healthy Homes Initiative; (2) to conduct housing-related public health research and demonstration project design and management, and public health education; (3) to conduct compliance monitoring of the Lead-Based Paint Disclosure Rule and other



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lead-based paint program regulations; and (4) to conduct oversight and management of the lead hazard control grants. A staffing level of 35 FTEs will be required in fiscal year 2002 in order for the Department to meet Congressionally mandated duties.

ESTIMATES FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES  
TRAVEL

TRAVEL

The table below identifies travel requirements unique to this activity.

	ACTUAL 2000	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2001	CURRENT ESTIMATE 2001	ESTIMATE 2002	INCREASE + DECREASE - 2002 vs 2001
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Travel .....	\$45	\$110	\$96	\$96	....
Total.....	\$45	\$110	\$96	\$96	....

The fiscal year 2002 request of \$96 thousand is the same as the fiscal year 2001 current estimate.

CONTRACTS

The table below identified contract requirements unique to this activity.

	ACTUAL 2000	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2001	CURRENT ESTIMATE 2001	ESTIMATE 2002	INCREASE + DECREASE - 2002 vs 2001
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
General Support .....	\$23	....	\$25	\$25	....
Total.....	\$23	\$0	\$25	\$25	....

The fiscal year 2002 request of \$25 thousand is the same as the fiscal year 2001 current estimate. These funds will be used to continue lead enforcement activities as a result of the Department's Disclosure Rule.