

**HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
2009 Summary Statement and Initiatives
(Dollars in Thousands)**

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM	Enacted/ Request	Carryover	Supplemental/ Rescission	Total Resources	Obligations	Outlays
2007 Appropriation	\$150,480	\$152,591 ^a	-\$278	\$302,793	\$152,158	\$146,907
2008 Appropriation/Request	145,000	149,539 ^b	...	294,539	175,000	155,000
2009 Request	<u>116,000</u>	<u>119,539</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>235,539</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>166,000</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	-29,000	-30,000	...	-59,000	...	+11,000

a/ Includes \$962 thousand in recoveries and \$150 thousand from offsetting collections.
b/ Includes \$158 thousand of recaptured funds and excludes \$1,254 thousand in expired funds.

Summary Statement

The Department is requesting a total of \$116 million of fiscal year 2009 funding for the Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Reduction Programs, the same funding level as requested in fiscal year 2008 and \$29 million less than appropriated in fiscal year 2008. This account supports the President's goal established by the Federal Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children "to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a major public health problem by the year 2010" and support HUD's Strategic Goal C: Strengthen Communities, in particular strategic objective, C.5: Address housing conditions that threaten health.

The total budget request for fiscal year 2009 is comprised of the following budget components:

- Lead Hazard Control Grant Program: \$92.6 million (increase of \$22.2 million from fiscal year 2008 enacted);
- Healthy Homes: \$14.6 million (increase of \$5.8 million);
- Lead Technical Studies: \$8.8 million (increase of \$1.8 million);
- Operation LEAP: \$0 (decrease of \$8.8 million);
- Lead Hazard Control Demonstration Program: \$0 (decrease of \$48.0 million); and
- Big Buy Program: \$0 (decrease of \$2.0 million).

Lead poisoning is the number one environmental disease impacting children. Elevated blood lead levels are more common among low-income children, urban children, and those living in older housing. The lead hazard control grants program meets a critical need that would not otherwise be met--control of hazards in low-value, privately owned units that house millions of low-income Americans. The number of lead poisoned children has been reduced from approximately 890,000 between 1991 and 1994 to fewer than 270,000 in 2006, translating into a reduction of about 70 percent. These children, especially those less than 3 years old, are vulnerable to permanent developmental problems because of the well-documented effect of lead on developing nervous system.

This request expands the Healthy Homes program to include a new initiative for Sustainable and Healthy Housing, and a new goal for the Healthy Homes program to develop a standardized protocol for healthy homes assessment. In 2009, HUD's Healthy Homes program, the primary Federal office responsible for healthy homes initiatives, will convene its Federal and private partners to develop a Strategic Plan for Healthy Homes for the Federal Government that defines agency roles.

Lead Hazard Reduction

HUD is committed to making homes safer and healthier for children. As part of this effort:

- HUD, along with other Federal partners, will eliminate lead poisoning in children nationwide as a major public health problem by 2010.
- By 2011, the Healthy Homes Program will reduce allergen (allergy-producing substances) levels in 5,000 homes cumulatively and consequently decrease asthmatic episodes for at least 3,000 children.

The Department sets annual goals to achieve the performance measures in the 5-year Strategic Plan. In 2009:

- C.5.2: The number of children under the age of 6 who have elevated blood lead levels will be less than 200,000, down from 434,000 as reported by the CDC in 1999-2000.
- C.5.3: As part of a 10-year effort to eliminate lead hazards, the lead hazard control grant programs will make 11,700 units lead safe.

Initiatives

Sustainable and Healthy Housing. In fiscal year 2009, HUD will create a \$2.5 million Healthy Homes program Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to support the development and evaluation of design strategies for "green" and sustainable, affordable residential construction. As defined in the building industry, sustainable and green essentially mean healthy, energy and resource efficient, and environmentally low-impact residential construction. Some methods to improve occupant health in building design include interior moisture control, improved ventilation, and inherent pest control (e.g. preventing pest intrusion through the exterior and reducing nesting sites). This grant program will help better define a process for designing, developing, constructing, and operating buildings and infrastructure using sustainable methods and materials--with an emphasis on providing healthy living environments for families. The results of this initiative will include cost-effective, sustainable, healthy building specifications that can be incorporated into existing affordable housing construction. Funding will also evaluate the health outcomes of sustainable and healthy construction, to ensure that methods adopted help improve resident health and prevent injury and disease.

Lead Hazard Reduction

**HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
Summary of Resources by Program
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2007 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2006 Carryover Into 2007</u>	<u>2007 Total Resources</u>	<u>2007 Obligations</u>	<u>2008 Budget Authority/ Request</u>	<u>2007 Carryover Into 2008</u>	<u>2008 Total Resources</u>	<u>2009 Request</u>
Lead Hazard Control								
Grants	\$75,973	\$86,435	\$162,408	\$80,591	\$70,400	\$80,601	\$151,001	\$92,600
Operation LEAP	8,712	8,609	17,321	7,300	8,800	10,021	18,821	...
Technical Assistance & Support	8,712	3,280	11,992	8,712	7,000	3,280	10,280	8,800
Healthy Homes	9,285	7,187	16,472	8,162	8,800	8,430	17,230	14,600
Lead Hazard								
Demonstration Project	47,520	47,080	94,600	47,393	48,000	47,207	95,207	...
Big Buy Program .....	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...
Total	150,202	152,591	302,793	152,158	145,000	149,539	294,539	116,000

NOTE: Carryover into 2007 includes \$962 thousand in recoveries and \$150 thousand from offsetting collections.
Carryover into 2008 includes \$158 thousand of recaptured funds and excludes \$1,254 thousand in expired funds.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>2007 Actual</u>	<u>2008 Estimate</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
Headquarters	49	50	54
Field .....	...	...	...
Total	49	50	54

Lead Hazard Reduction

**LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD REDUCTION PROGRAM
Program Offsets
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Lead Hazard Control Grants	<u>Amount</u>
2007 Appropriation	\$75,973
2008 Appropriation/Request	70,400
2009 Request	<u>92,600</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	+22,200

Proposed Actions

The Department proposes \$92.6 million for the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control program to award grants to State and local governments to eliminate lead hazards in housing. Started in 1992, this program has demonstrated replicable results and has been recognized as one of most successful programs in HUD. As of September 2007, the Lead Hazard Control Grant program has made 96,415 units lead-safe nationwide.

Grantees:

- Perform lead hazard control in low-income, privately owned rental and owner-occupied housing;
- Build program and local capacity;
- Target funding to housing with low-income families with children;
- Fulfill Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 by generating training, employment opportunities, and contracts for low-income residents and businesses in the targeted areas.

HUD, through its Lead Hazard Control Grant program, has awarded 425 grants totaling over \$1.2 billion to grantees in 40 states and the District of Columbia. The program has dramatically increased the number of lead-safe homes nationwide and contributed to reducing both the average blood lead levels and incidence of poisoned children. The effectiveness of this program is evident from its score of 74 in the 2003 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), placing it in the top third of the Department's assessments.

Although the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that the number of lead poisoned children has been reduced by 65 percent since the early 1990's, about a quarter of a million children still have elevated blood lead levels, placing them at risk for permanent neurological damage, learning impairment, and other developmental problems (1999-2002). Therefore, the Lead Hazard Control Grant program is vital to the health and well being of this nation's children.

The effectiveness of the Lead Hazard Control Grant program is limited only by the level of its funding, with national need consistently outweighing funds available. For example, for the fiscal year 2007 NOFA, 61 applicants requested approximately \$149 million in funding but only \$76.4 million was available for award. In 2009, this program will be in the "final stretch" to reach the 2010 goal. Maintaining funding at this critical period is paramount to achieving this important goal. Prior year LEAP funds will continue to be used for Lead Hazard Reduction grants.

Lead Hazard Reduction

LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
Program Offsets
(Dollars in Thousands)

Operation LEAP	<u>Amount</u>
2007 Appropriation	\$8,712
2008 Appropriation/Request	8,800
2009 Request	<u>...</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	-8,800

Proposed Actions

No funding is requested in fiscal year 2009. Operation LEAP differs from the other Lead Hazard Control Grant Programs in that non-profit organizations, rather than health departments and community development departments, are eligible for funding. HUD's experience is that health departments and community development departments have been more productive in performing lead hazard control activities than have the non-profit organizations. As a result, HUD is requesting lead hazard control funds be appropriated in the Lead Hazard Control grant program.

Lead Hazard Reduction

**LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
Program Offsets
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Technical Assistance & Support	<u>Amount</u>
2007 Appropriation	\$8,712
2008 Appropriation/Request	7,000
2009 Request	<u>8,800</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	+1,800

Proposed Actions

The Department proposes \$8.8 million for the Lead Technical Assistance and Support program. Achieving the Federal goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning as a major public health problem by 2010 requires research, outreach, and technical assistance to ensure that HUD's grantees make the most efficient and innovative use of their funding. Lead Technical Assistance and Support contracts promote the enforcement of HUD's Lead Disclosure Rule and monitoring of HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule.

HUD will track program performance by way of a new efficiency measure. This measure will show the average cost for each housing unit directly made lead safe through the lead hazard control program. This measure is the result of the 2003 PART as well as HUD's analysis under the Reporting of Supplementary Stewardship Information (RSSI) to OMB.

HUD will enhance its enforcement of the Lead Disclosure statute as a result of requested subpoena authority beginning in fiscal year 2009 reflected in Section 215 of the Administrative Provisions. HUD will be able to conduct compliance investigations more efficiently, and thereby reduce the burden on landlords and management companies.

Regulatory Support Activities. HUD will award contracts to:

- Target property owners who rent or sell homes with known lead-based paint hazards;
- Review leases, disclosure forms, lead evaluation reports, and settlement agreements as part of case management;
- Account for the number of assisted housing units made lead safe through implementation of HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule by HUD program offices, and provide technical support to these Program Offices;
- Track the number of units made lead-safe through Lead Disclosure Rule enforcement and Lead Safe Housing Rule compliance;
- Maintain and update guidance, toolkits, outreach documents and other materials and resources supporting implementation of the Lead Safe Housing Rule by Program Offices, housing providers, and residential property owners and managers; and
- Coordinate enforcement activities with HUD's Program Offices, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and State and local housing and health departments.

Lead Hazard Reduction

Technical Support Activities. HUD will provide grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to:

- Conduct technical studies and demonstration projects to identify new innovative methods that reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of lead hazard control activities;
- Develop policy and regulatory materials for lead safety;
- Provide technical assistance and public education (in English and Spanish) on lead safety to state and local governments, the general public, and the professional community; and
- Collaborate with EPA to operate a toll-free hotline and document distribution center for the general public.

Lead Hazard Reduction

**LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
Program Offsets
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Healthy Homes	<u>Amount</u>
2007 Appropriation	\$9,285
2008 Appropriation/Request	8,800
2009 Request	<u>14,600</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	+5,800

Proposed Actions

In fiscal year 2009, the Department proposes a funding increase of \$5.8 million over the fiscal year 2008 enacted level for the Healthy Homes Program. This increase will support meeting HUD's Strategic Goal C: Strengthen Communities and HUD's Strategic Objective C5, "Address housing conditions that threaten health." It will also be used to: 1) produce assessment and construction standards for healthy and green housing; 2) to convene a Federal task force to develop a Strategic Plan for Healthy Homes; and 3) to implement programs to meet the "Surgeon General's Call to Action on Healthy Homes" expected in April 2008.

A healthy home is one that is designed, constructed, maintained, or rehabilitated in a manner that prevents diseases and injuries that result from housing-related hazards. Healthy Homes principles include controlling moisture and mold, improving ventilation, controlling pests, and maintaining indoor air quality. Since 1999, HUD has been the Federal leader in defining the healthy homes concept and convening key Federal partners such as CDC, EPA, and the USDA. Through this program, HUD advocates assessing all potential hazards in the home that may cause disease or injury, and providing cost-effective recommendations for remediation. In 2009, HUD will convene its partners and private stakeholders to update a 1999 Strategic Plan for Healthy Homes for all Federal agencies, and work to implement the Surgeon General's Call to Action. Updating of the Strategic Plan will be based on the results of a program evaluation completed in 2007, and other research and evaluation results obtained from other federal partners. This effort will require an expanded, coordinated effort to ensure the strategic plan and resulting programs reflect lessons learned, current research, and evaluation outcomes obtained over the last 10 years. In the short term, an increase to the Healthy Homes budget will help meet the significant unmet demand in grant project funding. In fiscal year 2007, HUD could fund only 11 percent (8 of 73) of Healthy Homes program applicants; this shows funding being constrained even more than in fiscal year 2006, when the funding rate was 25 percent, itself reflecting funding constraints. Further, funding will help provide standardized protocols to the building and rehabilitation industry, conduct research to address key knowledge gaps, and provide guidance on cost-effective interventions to reduce future housing-related health and safety hazards.

As part of the Healthy Homes program, HUD directs research to emphasize significant program outcomes and results, to include evaluating the effectiveness of construction design elements for improved indoor air quality, and improving understanding of effective construction and rehab strategies for new housing and existing housing to prevent housing-related illness and injury (e.g., reducing asthma severity in children). A major target of the healthy homes program is the prevention and control of mold and moisture problems. EPA recently reported that an estimated 21 percent of current asthma cases in the United States are attributable to mold and moisture exposure, with an associated annual cost of \$3.5 billion (2007). This result was significant, and provides an important target for the program. By 2011, HUD has committed to reducing allergen levels in, cumulatively, 5,000 homes and consequently decreasing asthmatic episodes for at least 3,000 children. The program will also produce a standardized home assessment tool to be used by grantees and Federal partners to ensure accurate test results and make testing available to more homes. In 2009, the Healthy Homes program will reduce allergens in 880 housing units and asthmatic symptoms will be reduced for 528 children.

Lead Hazard Reduction

In addition, in fiscal year 2009 HUD will work to better integrate healthy construction and rehab methods into green and sustainable housing programs advocated by the private and non-profit housing sector. To support this effort, HUD will create a \$2.5 million Healthy Homes Program NOFA to support the development and evaluation of Healthy Homes design strategies that complement green and sustainable residential construction methods. Currently, green and sustainable housing is not always healthy and is primarily geared towards energy conservation. Sustainable construction designs generally address the long-term performance of buildings, e.g., energy and natural resource use and waste generation during construction, and management of hazardous products and wastes during operation. The new NOFA will provide an opportunity to develop and evaluate green and sustainable building specifications that include additional emphasis on the healthy homes principles of safety, indoor environmental quality, and moisture control, as well as efficiency of utilization of energy and materials.

In 2006, OMB evaluated the Healthy Homes program under its Performance Assessment Rating Tool (PART). This review resulted in improvements in program management. Specifically, HUD enhanced quarterly grantee reporting and established new outcome-based annual goals and performance measures. Further, HUD renewed its commitment to provide guidance about technically sound, cost-effective home interventions that produce measurable results. To continue program improvement, HUD will also develop an efficiency measure to allow tracking of cost-effectiveness and other efficiencies in achieving program goals.

In fiscal year 2009, HUD will:

- Increase funding for grants and cooperative agreements to assess and control housing-related hazards that pose risks to residents, particularly children in low-income families and for research to improve assessment and control methods;
- Award grants and cooperative agreements to develop and evaluate green and sustainable building designs with additional focus on healthy homes principles;
- Conduct research to develop a standardized evidence-based healthy homes assessment protocol, particularly for mold/moisture-related problems;
- Expand successful efforts to encourage and track the use of Healthy Homes techniques by other HUD program offices and resulting outcomes;
- Conduct research to identify successful healthy homes elements for new housing and to incorporate into the rehabilitation of existing housing;
- Provide technical guidance for mold and moisture interventions to other HUD program offices performing rehabilitation in areas affected by the 2005 hurricanes that impacted the Gulf States; and
- Provide technical assistance to Healthy Homes grantees to help them overcome programmatic and organizational obstacles to successful grant performance and effective dissemination of their results to their communities.

Lead Hazard Reduction

LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION DEMONSTRATION
Program Offsets
(Dollars in Thousands)

Lead Hazard Demonstration Project	<u>Amount</u>
2007 Appropriation	\$47,520
2008 Appropriation/Request	48,000
2009 Request	<u>---</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	-48,000

Proposed Actions

No funding is requested in fiscal year 2009 for the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration program because the program's needs can now be met through the Lead Hazard Control Grant program as areas with high incidence of lead poisoning now have developed greater capacity to control lead-based paint hazards in housing that are the major source of those lead poisoning cases.

Lead Hazard Reduction

LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM
Program Offsets
(Dollars in Thousands)

Big Buy Program	<u>Amount</u>
2007 Appropriation .....	...
2008 Appropriation/Request	\$2,000
2009 Request	<u>...</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	-2,000

Proposed Actions

No funding is requested in fiscal year 2009, reflecting limited overall budget resources and other higher funding priorities.

Lead Hazard Reduction

OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
Performance Measurement Table

Program Name: LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION					
Program Mission: The Mission of the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control is to eliminate childhood lead poisoning caused by lead-based paint hazards over 10 years and to address other children's diseases and injuries caused by substandard housing conditions, such as toxic mold-induced illness, asthma, and carbon monoxide poisoning.					
Performance Indicators	Data Sources	Performance Report		Performance Plan	
		2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan
As part of a 10-year effort to eradicate lead hazards, the Lead Hazard Control Grant program will make 11,900 units lead safe in fiscal year 2009.	OHHLHC administrative data	8,800	9,696	9,600	11,800
The number of children under the age of 6 who have elevated blood lead levels will be less than 220,000 by 2008, down from 310,000 in 1999-2002 and 890,000 in 1991-94.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)	Less than 240,000	235,000	Less than 220,000	Less than 206,000

Lead Hazard Reduction

Explanation of Indicators

The Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control propose \$116 million in program funding to support Strategic Goal C: Strengthen Communities for fiscal year 2009. The principal indicator in the HUD Annual Performance Plan for this program is the reduction in the number of children under the age of 6 who have elevated blood lead levels exceeding 10 micrograms per deciliter from 890,000 in 1991-1994 (as estimated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC)) to less than 216,000 by 2008. Data on the blood-lead levels of children ages 1 to 5 years old are being collected by the CDC through its National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). The request for fiscal year 2009 includes \$92.6 million to be used exclusively for providing lead hazard control grants to state and local governments and Indian Tribes, \$14.6 million for Healthy Homes, and \$8.8 million for lead-related technical studies and technical assistance (a total of \$116 million), all in support of Strategic Objective C.4: Mitigate Housing Conditions that Threaten Health.

The Lead Hazard Control Grant Program. The Lead Hazard Control Grant Program contributes to the achievement of this Strategic Goal by creating or preserving private housing owned or occupied by low-income families that is not only affordable but lead-safe as well. By taking homes with significant lead hazards and turning them into safe places, the Lead Hazard Control Program has a substantial impact upon the neighborhoods in which it works. It supports the healthy and normal growth of children and helps to stabilize neighborhoods to make them more livable through strategic investment of lead hazard control resources. The Technical Studies Program also contributes to this goal by leveraging additional funding, ensuring that Federally assisted housing is lead-safe, and conducting research to reduce the cost and complexity of lead hazard identification and control.

One indicator in the HUD Annual Performance Plan is the number of housing units that are made lead-safe directly and indirectly with HUD grants. While the direct effect of the grant program is more easily measured, the indirect effect is much larger. Based on data from the HUD National Survey, the lead hazard control grant program is significantly responsible for removing lead-based paint from approximately 16 million units over the past decade. The cumulative number of units *directly* made lead-safe as of fiscal year 2005 was 53,744 and the target for fiscal year 2007 is 75,316 and 86,816 for 2008. In addition, the *indirect* impact of the grant and regulatory programs resulted in the number of houses with lead paint declining from 64 million in 1990 to 38 million in 2000. Of the 26 million units that no longer had lead paint, about 10 million underwent demolition or substantial rehabilitation, which suggests that 16 million units have undergone lead hazard control. The number of units being made lead-safe through local government and private funding can be estimated most accurately through the HUD National Survey of Lead in Housing, which will be repeated in 2008.

Efficiency Measure. Beginning in 2008, HUD will track program performance by way of a new efficiency measure. This measure shows the average cost for each housing unit directly made lead safe through the lead hazard control program.

Research, Support, and Technical Assistance. The Lead-Based Paint Research, Support, and Technical Assistance Program contributes to the achievement of this strategic goal by providing the technical basis for improving the analytical technologies and the building maintenance and construction methods used in lead hazard control work. The Program supports education of trades people and professionals working with lead-based paint, and helps increase the awareness of lead safety issues among the general public. The Program also supports development of lead safety policy guidance for HUD's Program Offices, and provides technical support in the implementation of the guidance. Collectively, these efforts increase the availability and lower the cost of resources used for lead hazard control work. As a result, the program helps increase the number of housing units made lead-safe.

The outcomes of the Lead Hazard Control Technical Studies Program have been evaluated in several ways. The national evaluation established the effectiveness of the grant program in reducing blood-lead levels of children in the treated homes, as well as substantial reduction in dust lead levels. Similarly, the National Lead Hazard Awareness Survey conducted by the Technical Studies Program demonstrated that the Department's implementation of its Lead Disclosure Rule has been effective in increasing the public's awareness of the role of lead-based paint hazards in causing elevated blood lead levels in children. Finally, the Technical Studies program conducted HUD's National Survey of Lead Hazards in Housing, and, more recently, the American Healthy Homes Survey, which is the nation's best measure of the creation of lead-safe housing through the grant program, leveraged private funding, state and local government activity, and public education.

Lead Hazard Reduction

Regulatory Enforcement. The Federal Government (including HUD, Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control as major partners) has a 10-year strategy, from 2000 to 2010, to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health threat. A major component of this is the eradication lead hazards in housing. As part of implementing this strategy, 9,600 units will be made lead-safe pursuant to enforcement of the Department's lead safety regulations in fiscal year 2008.

Healthy Homes. The Healthy Homes Program contributes to the achievement of Strategic Goal C by reducing multiple housing-related health and safety hazards that result in preventable childhood illnesses and injuries, such as lead poisoning and asthma. The combination of older housing units, low-income levels and the large number of children living in sub-standard housing, many of whom are medically underserved, makes it important that the Healthy Homes Program targets communities with substandard housing stock to provide methods for improving housing and protecting children's health. Preliminary findings in a Seattle study show that the combination of physical and educational interventions result in significant reduction in emergency room visits and school absenteeism.

While the Healthy Homes Program looks at the intersection of housing and health from a holistic approach, the program gives particular emphasis to the mitigation of asthma triggers, such as mold and allergens (associated with pests such as dust mites, cockroaches and rodents). Grantees provide physical and educational interventions to participants enrolled in their projects. Project activities include inspecting residences and providing physical interventions such as smoke/carbon monoxide detectors, pillow and mattress covers, vector control (through integrated pest management with roach traps and gels), repairs to correct plumbing leaks, moisture incursion through building envelopes, lead hazards, proper ventilation of appliances such as stoves and furnaces, and dust control (through high efficiency filters and vacuums). To accomplish these tasks, Healthy Homes grantees train and hire low-income community members to perform assessments, interventions and outreach on an ongoing basis. Grantees are effective in reaching a greater audience through community-based educational efforts (health fairs, landlord training, etc.) and print/electronic media (brochures, fact sheets, web sites).

Measures of the Healthy Homes Initiative include identification and mitigation of housing-related hazards (e.g., asthma triggers) and constructing or renovating homes using healthy homes practices. Validated and cost-effective methods for identification and control of housing-related hazards will be developed under both the Healthy Homes Demonstration and Technical Studies Programs.

The Healthy Homes Program captures the number of clients contacted and number enrolled in Healthy Homes project, number of homes assessed, the number of units receiving interventions, the number of individuals reached and the number of individuals trained in Healthy Homes issues. As of September 30, 2005, HUD had awarded 70 Healthy Homes grants or cooperative agreements in four categories: Mold and Moisture Control, Demonstration, Education, and Research. So far, a variety of residential health and safety conditions have been addressed in more than 5,500 homes using Healthy Homes principles; more than 58,000 individuals have been reached through education/outreach activities that include community health fairs, town meetings, and one-on-one home visits; and more than 10,000 individuals have been trained in healthy homes practices that include moisture intrusion, Integrated Pest Management, cleaning, and dust control. Healthy Homes research and educational projects are carried out through interagency agreements with Federal partners, including the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These interagency agreements are also monitored for performance criteria. Periodic progress reports reviewed upon submission and site visits are conducted. For example, in 2004 the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)/HUD Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service's Healthy Homes partnership has reached over 522,442 consumers in 36 States through education/outreach activities, distribution of Healthy Homes materials and home visits. Through this Interagency Agreement, USDA and HUD trained over 2,760 extension agents, 310 social service professionals, 4,360 health department officials, 670 daycare providers and 8,870 non-profit organizations, who, in turn, provide training to families about Healthy Homes issues.

Lead Hazard Reduction

OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
Justification of Proposed Changes in Appropriations Language

The fiscal year 2009 President's Budget includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below.

For the Lead Hazard Reduction Program, as authorized by section 1011 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, \$116,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, of which not less than \$14,600,000 shall be for the Healthy Homes Initiative, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 that shall include research, studies, testing, and demonstration efforts, including education and outreach concerning lead-based paint poisoning and other housing-related diseases and hazards: Provided further, That for purposes of environmental review, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et. seq.) and other provisions of law that further the purposes of such Act, a grant under the Healthy Homes Initiative, Operation Lead Elimination Action Plan (LEAP), or the Lead Technical Studies program under this heading or under prior appropriations Acts for such purposes under this heading, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of § 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, that amounts made available under this heading in prior appropriations Acts, and that still remain available, may be used for any purpose under this heading notwithstanding the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated.

Explanation of Changes

The language provides no less than \$14,600,000 for the Healthy Homes Initiative reflecting that demand for this program is large and additional resources may be warranted. Appropriations language is proposed to allow the transfer of unobligated balances from undersubscribed competitive programs to other competitive programs experiencing oversubscription.

Lead Hazard Reduction

OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
 LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
 Crosswalk of 2007 Availability
 (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2007 Enacted</u>	<u>Supplemental/ Rescission</u>	<u>Approved Reprogrammings</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Carryover</u>	<u>Total 2007 Resources</u>
Lead Hazard Control Grants	\$76,131	-\$158	...	...	\$86,435	\$162,408
Operation LEAP	8,712	...	...	...	8,609	17,321
Technical Assistance & Support	8,712	...	...	...	3,280	11,992
Healthy Homes	9,405	-120	...	...	7,187	16,472
Lead Hazard Demonstration Project ...	47,520	...	...	...	47,080	94,600
Big Buy Program .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	150,480	-278	...	...	152,591	302,793

NOTE: Carryover includes \$962 thousand in recoveries and \$150 thousand in offsetting collections.

Lead Hazard Reduction

OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL
 LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION
 Crosswalk of 2008 Changes
 (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2008 President's Budget Request</u>	<u>Congressional Appropriations Action on 2008 Request</u>	<u>2008 Supplemental/ Rescission</u>	<u>Reprogrammings</u>	<u>Carryover</u>	<u>Total 2008 Resources</u>
Lead Hazard Control Grants	\$92,600	\$70,400	...	...	\$80,601	\$151,001
Operation LEAP	2,800	8,800	...	...	10,021	18,821
Technical Assistance & Support	8,800	7,000	...	...	3,280	10,280
Healthy Homes	11,800	8,800	...	...	8,430	17,230
Lead Hazard Demonstration Project ...	...	48,000	...	...	47,207	95,207
Big Buy Program .....	...	<u>2,000</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Total	116,000	145,000	...	...	149,539	294,539

a/ Includes \$158 thousand of recaptured funds.