

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

### Lead Hazard Reduction

#### SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Enacted/ Requested	Carry over	Supplemental/ Rescission	Total Resources	Obligations	Net Outlays
2023 Appropriation	410,000	510,535	-	920,535	205,764	147,715
2024 Annualized CR	410,000	703,671	-	1,113,671	345,000	380,000
2025 President's Budget	350,000	768,673	(155,000)	963,673	345,000	398,000
Change from 2024	(60,000)	65,002	(155,000)	(149,998)	-	18,000

Note: The 2025 President's Budget includes a proposed \$155 million cancellation of prior year unobligated balances.

#### PROGRAM PURPOSE

The Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) has primary responsibility for the lead-based paint and healthy homes activities of HUD 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 mission of the OLHCHH is to provide safe and healthy homes for families and children at-risk of lead exposure and other health hazards. This program has an inherent environmental justice, and racial and ethnic equity foundation by supporting the identification and mitigation of conditions that threaten the health of vulnerable residents. OLHCHH funds grants to States, Tribes, local governments, and non-profit organizations that reduce lead-based paint hazards and other housing-related health and safety hazards in homes of low-income families, enforces lead-based paint regulations, provides outreach and technical assistance, and funds technical studies to develop and evaluate cost-effective methods to protect children and their families from health and safety hazards in the home.

#### BUDGET OVERVIEW

The 2025 President's Budget requests \$350 million for the Lead Hazard Reduction program, which is \$60 million less than the 2024 Annualized CR level.

The Budget requests that, for the first time, a portion of the Lead Hazard Reduction Grants and all of the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grants be distributed by formula together with proportional Healthy Homes Supplemental funding. Previously, all funds had been distributed through competition. For some jurisdictions, especially those facing large lead paint problems, the competitive application process is time-consuming and resource-intensive, especially when compared to the low barriers they face in obtaining funding from formula grants. The new program design would more efficiently distribute funding to communities and encourage increased funding utilization in the future. Other jurisdictions would still have the opportunity to apply for competitive portion of Lead Hazard Reduction grants.

- **Lead Hazard Reduction Grants:** \$100 million in grants, \$95 million below the 2024 Annualized CR level, to make older homes of low-income families free of lead-based paint hazards. As part of HUD's efforts to streamline the selection and award of grants, \$60 million of the total would be dedicated to a new Lead Hazard Reduction formula program to focus on funding lead hazard mitigation in high need jurisdictions. The remaining \$40 million would be made available as a competition through a notice of funding

opportunity (NOFO) application process, continuing the approach used since the inception of the program.

- **Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Formula Grants:** \$100 million in grants, \$5 million above the 2024 Annualized CR level, to make older homes of low-income households in jurisdictions with the most pre-1940 rental housing and highest rates of childhood lead poisoning cases free of lead-based paint hazards. As with the Lead Hazard Reduction formula grants, awarding through formula grants for this program will be new in 2025; it is part of HUD's efforts to streamline the selection and award of lead hazard reduction demonstration grants, focusing on those jurisdictions with the highest need for the grants.
- **Healthy Homes Grants and Support:** \$130 million in grants under the Healthy Homes Initiative, \$45 million above the 2024 Annualized CR level, to mitigate housing-related health and safety hazards in the homes of low-income families, and provide grants and contracts to conduct research into associated issues.
  - \$58 million in Healthy Homes Supplements to the Lead Hazard Reduction and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant programs to mitigate multiple health hazards (in addition to the lead-based paint hazards that those programs address) that contribute to asthma, cancer, and unintentional injuries in the homes of low-income families.
    - \$46 million of the Healthy Homes Supplements would be awarded proportionally to Lead Hazard Reduction and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration formula grantees. The remaining \$12 million would be made available through the Lead Hazard Reduction competition.
  - \$20 million in Healthy Homes Production grants to identify and correct housing-related health and safety hazards besides lead-based paint hazards in the homes of low-income families.
  - \$7 million in Healthy Homes Technical Studies grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to develop detection, evaluation, and control technologies regarding housing-related health and safety hazards other than lead-based paint hazards, and provide technical support, grant management tools, and training.
  - \$5 million in Healthy Homes and Weatherization Cooperation Demonstration Supplements to Healthy Homes Production grants to demonstrate, in the homes of low-income families, whether the coordination of Healthy Homes remediation activities with weatherization activities achieves cost savings and better outcomes in improving the safety and quality of their homes.
  - \$40 million in Aging in Place Modification grants for safety and functional home modification repairs and renovations to meet the needs of low-income seniors to make the homes healthier and safer for the senior residents, of which up to \$4 million shall be for work in the homes of disabled senior veterans. At least \$13 million of these grants shall be for such home modifications in communities with substantial rural populations, with the remainder, up to \$27 million, for such home modifications in urban and suburban communities.
- **Lead Technical Studies and Support:** \$5 million to develop detection, evaluation, and control technologies, equal to the 2024 Annualized CR level, regarding lead-based paint hazards, and provide technical support, grant management tools, and training.
- **Coordinated Lead Service Line Replacement:** \$10 million for a program first proposed in the 2024 Budget, which would replace lead service lines to HUD-assisted housing.

- **Radon Testing and Mitigation Resident Safety:** \$5 million in grants for radon testing and mitigation in public housing units with radon levels at or above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s radon action level, in areas identified by the EPA or a State or local government as having high potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

Some programs funded under the Lead Hazard Reduction account have experienced undersubscription in recent fiscal years due in part to the competing demands and challenges faced by local public health systems that would typically apply for funding to remediate lead and make healthy homes investments in low-income housing. The Budget proposes a \$155 million cancellation of prior year unobligated Lead Hazard Reduction program balances.

This program aligns with HUD 2022-2026 Strategic Objective 4B: *Strengthen Environmental Justice* and 4C: *Integrate Healthcare and Housing*.

## JUSTIFICATION

### Funding Impact

This Budget request would make approximately 35,000 homes of low-income families healthy and safe, benefiting over 50,000 children and 11,000 seniors. This funding would decrease the number of children in these homes with elevated blood lead levels, asthma, and other illnesses and injuries, reducing societal costs (healthcare, reduced educational achievement, reduced income, etc.) and would improve the quality of life for low-income seniors as HUD's work will help them to age in place.

### Outcomes, Performance Indicators, and Other Evidence

The major performance indicator of accomplishments under the 2025 OLHCHH Budget is the number of housing units of low-income families made lead-safe and/or healthy under its grant programs. The following table shows the estimated cost per unit treated and the estimated number of units to be treated:

Grant Program	Estimated Cost per Housing Unit Treated	Estimated # of Treated Homes through 2025 Funding
Lead Hazard Reduction	\$14,000	7,200
[LHR Formula]	\$14,000	[4,300]
[LHR Competition]	\$14,000	[2,900]
Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Formula	\$14,000	7,200
Healthy Homes Supplements to LHR and LHRD	\$4,000	14,400
[LHR Formula and LHRD Formula]	\$4,000	[11,500]
[LHR Competition]	\$4,000	[2,900]
Healthy Homes Production	\$4,600	4,300
Healthy Homes and Weatherization Cooperation Demonstration	\$5,100	1,000
Aging in Place Modification	\$5,000	8,000
[Urban and suburban communities; est. max. # units]	\$5,000	[5,400]
[Substantially rural communities; est. min. # units]	\$5,000	[2,600]
Coordinated Lead Service Line Replacement	\$5,000	2,000
Radon Testing and Mitigation Resident Safety	\$3,200	1,600

Note: Both the cost and number are estimates rounded to hundreds; due to rounding, some products may not correspond precisely with the requested Budget levels.

HUD will measure success of these programs through equaling or exceeding the production targets of lead-safe housing and healthy housing, above, by its grantees and reported by them to the OLHCHH in quarterly reports (plus ad hoc reporting) through the Office's web-based Healthy Homes Grant Management System (HHGMS).

Past and current research under the OLHCHH's Technical Studies programs and other research have demonstrated the effectiveness of the Office's approaches for identifying and addressing housing-related hazards.<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10</sup> The 2025 Budget includes \$12 million in Technical Studies grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to continue HUD's significant progress furthering the national understanding of housing conditions and their connections to resident health, and the methods of identifying effective interventions and preventive practices and demonstrating the health benefits of interventions to reduce or eliminate health and safety hazards in homes.

### Key Assumptions

For the Lead Hazard Reduction grants and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant programs, the projected production of lead-safe housing units assumes an average per-unit cost of \$14,000. This is increased from the 2024 estimate of \$12,000 to reflect expected increased costs associated with the more stringent end-of-project cleaning and clearance testing projected to be required by the amended Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) dust-lead rule. That rule, which is, as of this writing, at the proposed rule stage, is scheduled to go into effect early in the period of performance of grants under this appropriation.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Clark S, et al. Effects of HUD-supported lead hazard control interventions in housing on children's blood lead. *Environmental Research*. 111(2):301–311 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2010.11.003>.

<sup>2</sup> Dixon SL, et al. Window replacement and residential lead paint hazard control 12 years later. *Environmental Research*. 113(1):14-20 (2012). <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2012.01.005>.

<sup>3</sup> Breyse J, Dixon S, Wilson J, Szanton S. (2022). Aging Gracefully in Place: An Evaluation of the Capability of the CAPABLE<sup>®</sup> Approach. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 41(3), 718–728. <https://doi.org/10.1177/07334648211042606>.

<sup>4</sup> Krauss MJ, Somerville E, Bollinger RM, Chen, S-W, Kehrer-Dunlap, AL, Haxton, M, Yan, Y, Stark SL. Removing home hazards for older adults living in affordable housing: A stepped-wedge cluster-randomized trial. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*. 2023; 1-12. December 16, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jgs.18706>.

<sup>5</sup> Carnemolla P and Bridge C. A scoping review of home modification interventions – Mapping the evidence base. *Indoor and Built Environment* 29(3). 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1420326X18761112>.

<sup>6</sup> Gould, Elise. Childhood lead poisoning: conservative estimates of the social and economic benefits of lead hazard control. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 117(7):1162-7 (2009). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2717145/>.

<sup>7</sup> Bryant-Stephens TC, Strane D, Robinson EK, Bhambhani S, Kenyon CC. Housing and Asthma Disparities. *J Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. 2021 November ; 148(5): 1121–1129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2021.09.023>.

<sup>8</sup> Clemson L, Stark S, Pighills AC, Fairhall NJ, Lamb SE, Ali J, Sherrington C. Environmental interventions for preventing falls in older people living in the community. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. 10 March 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013258.pub2>.

<sup>9</sup> Krauss MJ, Somerville E, Bollinger RM, Chen, S-W, Kehrer-Dunlap, AL, Haxton, M, Yan, Y, Stark SL. Removing home hazards for older adults living in affordable housing: A stepped-wedge cluster-randomized trial. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*. 2023; 1-12. December 16, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jgs.18706>.

<sup>10</sup> Sowers T, et al. United States house dust Pb concentrations are influenced by soil, paint, and house age: Insights from a national survey. Submitted February 8, 2024, to, and under review by, the *Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology*.

<sup>11</sup> EPA. Reconsideration of the Dust-Lead Hazard Standards and Dust-Lead Post-Abatement Clearance Levels. Proposed Rule. 88 FR 50844–50883. August 1, 2023. <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2023-15073>.

For both the Lead and Healthy Homes Programs estimate of treated homes in the previous table, inflation during the grants' period of performance is assumed to occur at the rates projected by the Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee.<sup>12</sup>

### **Administration Priorities**

Funding for OLHCHH programs in the 2025 Budget will advance health benefits for vulnerable residents by mitigating the impacts of poor housing quality through enhanced targeting of disadvantaged communities. In particular, this funding will benefit low-income communities and communities of color by implementing the Administration's Justice40 Initiative under Executive Order 14008, and its environmental justice revitalization efforts under Executive Order 14096 by creating safe, clean, and affordable options for housing, and by implementing statutory (e.g., 42 U.S.C. § 4852) and policy-based prioritization of low-income families. The OLHCHH will continue partnering with the Office of Policy Development and Research in developing and refining data-driven methods for enhancing targeting of its grants to these communities and families.

### **Stakeholders**

The OLHCHH's efforts in developing and implementing the 2025 Budget reflect its ongoing collaborations with Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, non-profit organizations, universities (public and private), for-profit firms, and trade groups across these sectors. These interactions include conveying insights on the Office's programs and plans, through publications, videos, and other outreach materials, and remote and in-person meetings and conference presentations both to inform and to solicit questions, comments, and recommendations from the stakeholders.

### **Operational Improvements**

The OLHCHH program funds support services contracts for a grants management and evaluation tool for OLHCHH's grants, and for a regulatory information public use tool. The Healthy Homes Grants Management System (HHGMS) uses a commercial platform for providing grant application processing support, grantee document management, grant progress tracking, quarterly progress report generation, and query responses for its grantee and OLHCHH grant monitoring staff users. OLHCHH's Lead Compliance Advisor provides a robust electronic regulatory implementation decision-support engine, available to the public via HUD's website, and provides online advice about the requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR part 35, subparts B – R) to owners and managers of HUD-assisted housing built before 1978 that are covered by the rule. OLHCHH will need to maintain access to these services and to enhance and expand their functionality available to the Department as business requirements or Congressional requirements on their respective subject matters evolve.

The effort would directly support Strategic Objective 5C: *Strengthen Information Technology*, specifically, its strategy to Continue Implementation of Technology Modernization Efforts, and also support Strategic Objective 5A: *Enable the HUD Workforce*, specifically, its strategy to Create a Safe, Engaged, and High Performing Work Culture.

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<sup>12</sup> Federal Reserve Federal Open Market Committee. December 13, 2023: FOMC Projections. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/fomcprojtabl20231213.pdf>. Calculations used the median projections for the price index for personal consumption expenditures.

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES BY PROGRAM**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2023 Budget Authority	2022 Carryover Into 2023	2023 Total Resources	2023 Obligations	2024 Annualized CR	2023 Carryover Into 2024	2024 Total Resources	2025 President's Budget
Lead Hazard Reduction Competitive Grant Program	195,000	333,456	528,456	128,588	195,000	390,309	585,309	40,000
Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Competitive Program	95,000	65,873	160,873	5,000	95,000	155,728	250,728	-
Lead Hazard Reduction Formula Grant Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Formula Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Lead-Risk Assessment Demonstration	25,000	25,000	50,000	600	25,000	49,400	74,400	-
Technical Studies and Assistance	5,000	7,974	12,974	1,987	5,000	9,900	14,900	5,000
Healthy Homes	55,000	58,232	113,232	50,155	55,000	62,768	117,768	90,000
Aging in Place Modification Grants	30,000	15,000	45,000	14,480	30,000	30,520	60,520	40,000
Radon Testing and Mitigation Resident Safety Demonstration	5,000	5,000	10,000	4,954	5,000	5,046	10,046	5,000
Coordinated Lead Service Line Removal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-155,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>510,535</b>	<b>920,535</b>	<b>205,764</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>703,671</b>	<b>1,113,671</b>	<b>195,000</b>

a/ The 2022 Carryover into 2023 column includes \$144 thousand of Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration funds recaptured in 2023.

b/ The 2024 Carryover excludes \$11 million in funds that expired at the end of 2023 (\$9.5 million of Lead Hazard Reduction, \$144 thousand of Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration, \$1 million of Technical Studies, and \$309 thousand of Healthy Homes.)

c/ The 2025 President's Budget column includes a proposed \$155 million cancellation in prior year unobligated balances.

**LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS****Appropriations Language Changes**

The 2025 President's Budget includes the following new proposal:

**Set-aside for risk-based formula funding of lead hazard reduction grants:** HUD is proposing to set aside 80 percent of its funding for the lead hazard reduction grant programs to be awarded on a formula basis to be allocated pursuant to formulas established by the Secretary by notice that considers the rate of low-income families residing in older housing (specifically, pre-1978 for the lead hazard control programs and pre-1940 for the lead hazard reduction demonstration programs), the rate of children under age six years with elevated blood lead levels, and such other criteria or weighted adjustments as the Secretary may establish. HUD would operate a qualifying, prioritizing, filtering, and selecting process that focuses on providing high lead exposure risk communities with grants of sufficient size to address their children's housing-related lead exposures. HUD would incorporate quality control and quality assurance procedures throughout. HUD would undertake the data driven decision making of the formula grants award process and only involve the selected communities at the time awards are offered to them. HUD would use its existing staff and, as needed, support contractors (funded under its Lead Technical Studies and Support budget line) to provide technical information and grant management guidance to the communities. HUD plans to conduct an evaluation of the formula grant program in-house or through its Lead Technical Studies contracts program.

The remaining lead hazard reduction grant funds, 20 percent of its funding for the lead hazard reduction grant programs, would continue to be awarded through a NOFO competition. From the Healthy Homes Initiative funds, HUD would supplement the lead hazard reduction funding amounts under both the formula and competitive grant types with healthy homes funds (i.e., Healthy Homes Supplements) to address other housing-related health and safety hazards in homes being treated under the lead hazard reduction grants. For the formula grants, the Healthy Homes Supplement amounts would be proportional to the lead funding; for the competitive grants, the supplements would be based on the amount applied for and approved under the competition process.

The 2025 President's Budget includes the following continuing proposals:

- Income Eligibility Harmonization Demonstration: The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 requires that HUD Lead Hazard Reduction grants serve low-income families. This proposal would authorize a demonstration of income eligibility harmonization with HUD assistance programs (at or below 80 percent Area Median Income (AMI)), DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program (200 percent Federal Poverty Guidelines), HHS' Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (150 percent Federal Poverty Guidelines), and VA's-Supportive Services for Very Low-Income Veteran Families in Permanent Housing (50 percent AMI) programs.
- Deletion of limit on number of weatherization communities: HUD's Healthy Homes and Weatherization Cooperation Demonstration program is limited to projects in up to five communities where projects may be implemented to demonstrate and evaluate the coordination of Healthy Homes remediation and weatherization activities. This proposal would remove the limitation on the number of communities to allow HUD the flexibility to provide smaller grants to communities that may request such grants.
- Replacement of lead service lines to assisted housing demonstration: Addition of new paragraph making a set-aside for a demonstration to replace lead service lines for HUD-assisted housing.
- Repurposing prior-year lead-risk demonstration funds: This amends the eligible activities of previously appropriated funds for the lead-risk assessment demonstration to include lead hazard control/abatement after risk assessments.
- Repurposing amounts for lead-risk demonstration evaluation: This proposal would fund grants for a demonstration of coordinated replacement of lead service lines supplying drinking water to HUD assisted housing to demonstrate if any such coordination approaches are efficient in replacing those lead service lines, and, if so, which such approaches and to what extent they enhance efficiency.

### **Legislative Proposals**

The 2025 Budget supports the following legislative proposals and will seek changes through the authorization process:

- Explicit Statutory Authority for the Healthy Homes Program: Currently, the Healthy Homes program relies on section 501 and 502 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. §§ 1701z-1 and 1701z-2), which provides broad authority for the Department to undertake research, studies, testing, and demonstrations relating to the mission and programs of the Department. This authorization would statutorily establish the Healthy Homes Program by amending the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 to expand the scope of certain provisions to encompass housing-related health and safety hazards more broadly. It would give consistency to the lead hazard control and the healthy homes processes and findings and facilitate housing owners' obtaining assistance from a variety of Federal resources.

- **Lead Abatement Threshold Escalation for Inflation:** The lead abatement threshold is met when Federal rehabilitation assistance is greater than the fixed amount of \$25,000 per unit (42 U.S.C. 4822(a)(1), enacted under section 1012 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (“Title X”). Inflation since the 1992 enactment of Title X (when the dollar threshold was established) means that a rehabilitation project of about \$11,300 at the time of enactment would cost, in 2025, over \$25,000. As a result, the abatement of units is required for projects with much less real-dollar rehabilitation assistance than the Congress intended. This can induce local funding agencies to not rehabilitate many of the units they would have in previous years, leaving them to continue exposing young children to avoidable health risk.
- **Lead Disclosure Subpoena Authority:** This proposal would eliminate a statutory gap and allow HUD to obtain documents from rental housing owners suspected of violating this statute and who are not cooperating with the investigation. The Lead Disclosure Statute provides information to families renting or buying older (pre-1978) homes that may have lead-based paint. This subpoena authority relates to owners of pe-1978 housing who have been recalcitrant in providing documents in response to requests from the Department. While HUD and EPA have joint authority for enforcing the statute, only EPA has the authority to issue subpoenas, which it has under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2610(c)), an EPA authority unavailable to HUD. This legislative proposal would provide HUD with its own lead disclosure subpoena authority, allow HUD to conduct these investigations in a more timely and efficient manner than it can currently, and eliminate HUD’s automatically having to terminate an investigation into a disclosure violation when the owner refuses to provide relevant documents.

### General Provisions

The 2025 President’s Budget proposes the following new general provision:

**Lead Hazard Reduction Rescission:** This provision permanently cancels \$155 million in carryover from prior year appropriations for Lead Hazard Reduction programs. Some programs funded under the Lead Hazard Reduction account have experienced undersubscription in recent fiscal years due to grantee capacity constraints. (Sec. 235)

## APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The 2025 President’s Budget includes the appropriations language listed below.

*For the Lead Hazard Reduction Program, as authorized by section 1011 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4852), the Healthy Homes Initiative, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701z–1 and 1701z–2), and for related activities and assistance, \$350,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That the amounts made available under this heading are provided as follows: (1) \$200,000,000 shall be for the award of grants pursuant to such section 1011: Provided, That \$160,000,000 of the amounts made available under this paragraph, including not less than \$100,000,000 for areas with the highest lead-based paint abatement needs, shall be allocated pursuant to formulas established by the Secretary by notice that consider the rate of low-income families residing in pre–1978 or pre–1940 housing, respectively, the rate of children under age 6 years with elevated blood lead levels, and such other criteria as the Secretary may establish, notwithstanding the application and selection provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of such section 1011; (2) \$130,000,000 shall be for the Healthy Homes Initiative, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, which shall include research, studies, testing, and demonstration efforts, including education and outreach concerning lead-based paint poisoning and other housing-related diseases and hazards, and mitigating housing-related health and safety*



hazards in housing of low-income families, of which— (A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the implementation of projects in communities that are served by both the Healthy Homes Initiative and the Department of Energy weatherization programs to demonstrate whether the coordination of Healthy Homes remediation activities with weatherization activities achieves cost savings and better outcomes in improving the safety and quality of homes; (B) \$40,000,000 shall be for grants to experienced non-profit organizations, States, local governments, or public housing agencies for safety and functional home modification repairs and renovations to meet the needs of low-income seniors to enable them to remain in their primary residence: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this subparagraph no less than \$13,000,000 shall be available to meet such needs in communities with substantial rural populations; and (C) \$46,000,000 shall be for additional grants, distributed proportionally, to the recipients of formula-based awards under paragraph (1) for evaluating and mitigating housing-related health and safety hazards other than lead-based paint hazards; (3) \$5,000,000 shall be for the award of grants and contracts for research pursuant to sections 1051 and 1052 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4854, 4854a); (4) Up to \$2,000,000 in total of the amounts made available under paragraphs (2) and (3) may be transferred to the heading "Research and Technology" for the purposes of conducting research and studies and for use in accordance with the provisos under that heading for noncompetitive agreements; (5) \$5,000,000 shall be for grants for a radon testing and mitigation safety demonstration program (the radon demonstration) in public housing: Provided, That the testing method, mitigation method, or action level used under the radon demonstration shall be as specified by applicable State or local law, if such law is more protective of human health or the environment than the method or level specified by the Secretary; and (6) \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to communities for a demonstration to replace lead service lines to HUD-assisted housing: Provided, That up to \$1,000,000 of the amounts made available under this paragraph shall be for an evaluation of such demonstration: 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, or the Lead Technical Studies program, or other demonstrations or programs under this heading or under prior appropriations Acts for such purposes under this heading, or under the heading "Housing for the Elderly" under prior Appropriations Acts, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, That each applicant for a competitive grant or cooperative agreement under this heading shall certify adequate capacity that is acceptable to the Secretary to carry out the proposed use of funds pursuant to a notice of funding opportunity: Provided further, That the Secretary shall conduct a demonstration to harmonize income eligibility criteria for grants under this heading in this and prior Acts with the income eligibility criteria of certain other Federal programs: Provided further, That, for purposes of such demonstration, the Secretary may establish income eligibility criteria for such grants using income eligibility criteria of any program administered by the Secretary, the Department of Energy weatherization assistance program (42 U.S.C. 6851 et seq.), the Department of Health and Human Services low income home energy assistance program (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), and the Department of Veterans Affairs supportive services for veteran families program (38 U.S.C. 2044): Provided further, That amounts made available in paragraph (5) under this heading in prior Acts for a lead-risk assessment demonstration may be available for interim control and abatement of lead based paint hazards identified by screenings or assessments funded under such demonstration: Provided further, That of the amounts made available in paragraph (3) under this heading in this and prior Acts for research, an aggregate amount of not more than \$2,000,000 may be used for an evaluation of such demonstration: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this or prior appropriations Acts, still remaining available, may be used for any purpose under this heading notwithstanding the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated if a program competition is undersubscribed and there are other program competitions under this heading that are oversubscribed.

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing

LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION

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Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended).  
The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.