

**OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES  
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION  
2019 Summary Statement and Initiatives  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM	Enacted/ Request	Carryover	Supplemental/ Rescission	Total Resources	Obligations	Outlays
2017 Appropriation .....	\$145,000	\$4,262	...	\$149,262	\$132,139	\$101,645
2018 Annualized CR .....	145,000	16,953	-\$985	160,968	144,015	104,000
2019 Request .....	<u>145,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>	...	<u>162,000</u>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>118,000</u>
Change from 2018 .....	...	+47	+985	+1,032	+985	+14,000

**1. Program Purpose and Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Overview**

The 2019 President’s Budget requests \$145 million for the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes program, which is \$985,000 above the fiscal year 2018 Annualized CR Level. The program protects low-income families, particularly those with children, from exposures to lead from house paint and the lead-contaminated dust and soil it creates, while concurrently addressing multiple health hazards in these homes that contribute to such conditions as asthma, cancer, and/or unintentional injuries. The Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) also funds grants that develop cost-effective ways to reduce lead-based paint hazards, enforces lead-based paint regulations, provides outreach and technical assistance, and conducts technical studies to develop and evaluate methods to protect children and their families from health and safety hazards in the home.

**2. Request**

At the 2019 Budget level, the OLHCHH will make funds available to achieve results under the following programs:

- Lead- Hazard Control Grants: \$60 million in grants to make 5,000 unassisted low-income older homes free of lead-based paint hazards.
- Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration: \$55 million in grants to make 4,500 unassisted low-income older homes free of lead-based paint hazards.

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- Healthy Homes Grants and Support:
  - \$20 million in Healthy Homes Supplements to the Lead Hazard Control grant programs, above, to mitigate 6,700 homes having lead-based paint hazards being controlled of multiple health hazards to address conditions that contribute to asthma, cancer, and unintentional injuries.
  - \$5 million in grants and contracts to further the understanding of housing conditions and their connections to resident health, identify effective interventions and preventive practices, demonstrate health and economic benefits of interventions, and provide technical support and training, grant management and evaluation tools.
- Lead Technical Studies and Support: \$5 million to develop detection, evaluation, and control technologies regarding lead and other residential hazards, and provide the basis for the building, housing, scientific, and public health communities to address the hazards more efficiently and broadly. The technical studies and assistance activities are conducted through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, and include technical support and training, grant management and evaluation tools, and interagency collaboration projects.

### **3. Justification**

OLHCHH's mission is to provide safe and healthy homes for at-risk families and children by promoting and funding the identification and repairs in at-risk housing to address conditions that threaten the health of residents. The OLHCHH coordinates disparate health and housing agendas, supports key research, targets enforcement efforts, and provides tools to build sustainable local programs that mitigate housing-related health hazards. The OLHCHH assists States and local governments in remedying unsafe housing conditions and addressing the acute shortage of decent and safe dwellings for low-income families. The OLHCHH collaborates with nonfederal partners, especially philanthropies, to create local, regional, and national partnerships in both the childhood lead safety and healthy homes arenas, and has strong collaborations with other federal agencies, e.g., HHS, EPA, and USDA, such as through its chairing the Healthy Homes Working Group and its participating in, e.g., the Children's Environmental Health Task Force, Asthma Disparities Working Group, and Federal Bedbug Working Group.

#### **Lead Hazard Reduction and Control**

Lead paint in housing presents one of the largest threats to the health, safety, and future productivity of America's children, with over 23 million homes (52 percent of the homes built before 1978) having significant lead-based paint hazards.<sup>1</sup> The OLHCHH's Lead Hazard Control Program currently includes the Lead Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) grant programs. The two programs' overall lead-safe low-income housing goal is the same, with the LHRD grant program

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<sup>1</sup> As determined by the OLHCHH's American Healthy Homes Survey I (Dewalt FG et al. Prevalence of Lead Hazards and Soil Arsenic in U.S. Housing. J. Env. Health. 78(5):22-29 (2015)).

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(begun in 2003), focusing on work in cities, counties/parishes, or other units of local government with the most pre-1940 rental housing and highest rates of childhood lead poisoning cases, and the original, LBPHC, program (begun in 1993), open to a broader range of States, Native American Tribes, and communities. Funding is projected to make the pre-1978 housing units enrolled in the grants lead-safe at an average of \$12,000 per unit.

HUD has rigorously evaluated the effectiveness of the programs, determining them effective in both the pure outcome measure (i.e., reducing children's blood lead levels),<sup>2</sup> and the long-term effectiveness of the hazard controls.<sup>3</sup> The programs offer high returns for children's reduced healthcare costs and later increased work productivity, i.e., \$17–\$221 per dollar controlling lead paint hazards.<sup>4</sup>

### **Healthy Homes**

The Healthy Homes program goes beyond just addressing lead-based paint hazards and covers other serious threats to residents' health and safety. While grantees can use Lead Hazard Control funds to remove or repair the lead paint in a residence, those grants cannot address mold clean up, smoke detector installation, lead-containing water supply component replacement, or other unsafe or unhealthy conditions present in those same houses. The major portion of the Healthy Homes funding is for Healthy Homes Supplements to the Lead Hazard Control grants, which allow grantees to address residential hazards other than the lead-based paint hazards for which the grants can use their Lead funds authorized by Title X, in the unassisted low-income older homes in which the grantees are controlling lead-based paint hazards. The Healthy Homes Supplement approach is efficient in that the outreach, recruitment, enrollment, and monitoring processes for getting work done in the home have already been developed and implemented for the lead hazard control work, so that smaller, incremental efforts are needed, primarily in assessing homes for the presence of hazards other than lead-based paint and mitigating those the hazard. Funding for Healthy Homes Supplements is projected to make homes healthy at an average of \$3,000 per unit. Note that, with heightened national interest in lead in residential water, Healthy Homes Supplement funds may increasingly be used for lead service line and interior lead plumbing replacement (about \$2,000 - \$5,000 per housing unit); this may increase the average per-unit Supplement costs accordingly.

Healthy Homes programs yield high returns on investment, e.g., reducing household allergens, which contribute to asthma and allergies, yields \$5.30 - \$16.50 per dollar,<sup>5</sup> and installing battery-operated smoke alarms, \$18.<sup>6</sup>

Healthy homes program funds also support contracts for national surveys, training, and public education programs that help State, local, and nongovernmental agencies, housing industry stakeholders, and the public to understand the issues; and the Healthy

<sup>2</sup> Clark S, et al. Effects of HUD-supported lead hazard control interventions in housing on children's blood lead. *Env. Research.* 111(2):301–311 (2011)

<sup>3</sup> Dixon SL, et al. Window replacement and residential lead paint hazard control 12 years later. *Env. Research.* 113(1):14-20 (2012)

<sup>4</sup> Gould E., Childhood Lead Poisoning: Conservative Estimates of the Social and Economic Benefits of Lead Hazard Control. *Env. Health Perspectives.* 117(7):1162-7 (2009)

<sup>5</sup> Nurmagametov TA et al., 2011. Economic Value of Home-Based, Multi-Trigger, Multicomponent Interventions with an Environmental Focus for Reducing Asthma Morbidity: A Community Guide Systematic Review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine.* 41(2S1): S33–S47. (2011)

<sup>6</sup> Children's Safety Network/Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. *Injury Prevention: What Works? A Summary of Cost-Outcome Analysis for Injury Prevention Programs (2014 Update)*

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Homes Technical Studies Grant Program (discussed below), which develops and evaluates effective interventions and preventive practices to reduce or eliminate health and safety hazards in homes.

### **Technical Studies and Support**

The 2019 Budget includes \$10 million for Lead and Healthy Homes Technical Studies and Assistance (\$5 million for Lead Technical Studies, and \$5 million from within the Healthy Homes Program). The funding will continue HUD's significant progress furthering the national understanding of housing conditions and their connections to resident health, which includes identifying effective interventions and preventive practices, and demonstrating health benefits of targeting interventions to reduce or eliminate health and safety hazards in homes.

The technical studies have helped develop detection, evaluation, and control technologies regarding lead and other residential hazards, and provided the basis for the building, housing, scientific, and public health communities to address the hazards more efficiently and broadly. The technical studies and assistance activities are conducted through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, and include technical support and training, grant management and evaluation tools, and interagency collaboration projects.

### **General Provisions**

The President's Budget proposes the following General Provisions for the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes program:

- An increased threshold for lead abatement under the Lead Safe Housing statute (42 U.S.C. 4822(a)(1)) to reflect inflation since the enactment of that statute (Section 232)
- Subpoena authority for enforcement of the Lead Disclosure Statute (42 U.S.C. 4852d) (Section 233)

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

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2017 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2016 Carryover Into 2017</u>	<u>2017 Total Resources</u>	<u>2017 Obligations</u>	<u>2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2017 Carryover Into 2018</u>	<u>2018 Total Resources</u>	<u>2019 Request</u>
Lead Hazard Control								
Grants .....	\$58,000	\$176	\$58,176	\$58,573	\$57,015	...	\$57,015	\$60,000
Lead Technical Studies and Support .....	2,000	1,879	3,879	2,427	2,000	\$996	2,996	5,000
Healthy Homes Grants and Support .....	30,000	2,207	32,207	19,312	30,000	13,357	43,357	25,000
Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration .....	<u>55,000</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>51,827</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>57,600</u>	<u>55,000</u>
Total .....	145,000	4,262	149,262	132,139	144,015	16,953	160,968	145,000

**OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES  
LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION  
Appropriations Language**

The fiscal year 2019 President's Budget includes proposed changes in the appropriation 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, \$145,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, of which up to \$25,000,000 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, 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 the law that further the purposes of such Act, a grant under the Healthy Homes Initiative, 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 section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, an amount to be determined by the Secretary shall be made available on a competitive basis for areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs: Provided further, That each recipient of funds provided under the previous proviso shall contribute an amount not less than 25 percent of the total: Provided further, That each applicant shall certify adequate capacity that is acceptable to the Secretary to carry out the proposed use of funds pursuant to a notice of funding availability: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this or 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 if a program competition is undersubscribed and there are other program competitions under this heading that are oversubscribed.*

*Note.—A full-year 2018 Annualized CR for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–56). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*