Dear Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grantee:

Please find enclosed a copy of the recently signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control (OLHC) and the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Community Services (OCS). OCS funds more than a thousand Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and Community Development Corporations (CDCs) which provide an array of housing, educational, employment, and social services and self-help programs to more than 90 percent of the nation’s low income population. Lead hazard control is one goal shared by many CAAs and CDCs.

HUD is moving aggressively to promote awareness of and compliance with Section 3. This MOU details the efforts which grantees of both OLHC and OCS can undertake to integrate Section 3 requirements with the requirements of the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program. In particular, our grant program represents an excellent opportunity to pursue the achievement of the complementary goals of lead hazard control and the training and employment of low-income residents. The flexibility of our grant program lends itself to building partnerships with community groups while fostering jobs and contracting opportunities in lead hazard control. We support the continued actions of OLHC and OCS grantees in drawing upon their resources to assist in this effort.

We encourage you to read and act upon the provisions set forth in this agreement. Should you have any questions, please contact your Government Technical Representative (GTR).

Sincerely,

David E. Jacobs, CIH
Director

Enclosure
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

Information Memorandum

Transmittal No. 97-1 Date: March 20, 1997

TO: COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES, STATE CSBG OFFICES AND OCS DISCRETIONARY GRANTEES

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED BY THE DHHS OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND THE HUD OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL

RELATED REFERENCES: Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992; Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-550); The Community Services Block Grant Act (42 USC 9901); Section 408 of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, as amended (42 USC 9910b); Section 505 of the Family Support Act of 1988, as amended (42 USC 1315); Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (42 USC 1305 note).

PURPOSE: To inform Community Action Agencies, State CSBG Offices and OCS Discretionary Grantees of the commitment of OCS and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Abatement, recently formalized by a Memorandum of Understanding, to foster and enhance the implementation by grantees of Lead Hazard Control Grants in a manner that will meet the goals and requirements of Section 3 of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act by hiring low- and very low-income residents and by contracting to businesses owned by and that employ substantial numbers of low- and very low-income residents.

BACKGROUND: [This background information is based in large part on a Department of HUD publication: "Section 3: Job Training, Employment, and Contracting Opportunities for Low-Income Persons", March 1995, HUD-1517-FHEO; Available from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, 451 7th Street, S.W., Room 5114, Washington, D.C. 20410]

The violence and despair that plague many American cities -- and a growing number of towns and rural areas as well -- are a constant reminder of the consequences of allowing entire communities to remain on the fringes of American economic life. Studies have shown that in mainstream communities eight dollars of economic activity is generated by every dollar spent, whereas in low income communities a dollar spent generates but 80 cents worth -- a disparity of ten fold.
HUD-funded housing and development projects represent a major source of economic activity in many distressed neighborhoods, with the potential for reversing this dollar drain. Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as strengthened by the Congress in 1992, is designed to ensure that a greater share of the economic opportunities generated by HUD investments in these communities are targeted to low-income families who live there and to the businesses they work for and own.

In its report on the urban disturbances of the mid-1960s, the Kerner Commission called for legislation that would stimulate jobs and business opportunities for residents of assisted housing in distressed urban areas. The result was Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Section 3 lay almost dormant until the civil disturbances that erupted in Los Angeles in 1992 focused renewed public attention on the same persistent problems that had inspired the Kerner Commission a quarter of a century earlier, including the discrimination and disinvestment that isolate low-income, predominantly minority neighborhoods and leave them socially and economically devastated.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 Overhauled Section 3, substantially strengthening it and removing much of the ambiguity that had crippled the original statute. These changes, implemented by the interim rule of June 30, 1994 (which is expected to be replaced by a stronger final rule in the Spring of 1997), clarify the types of HUD financial assistance, activities and recipients that are subject to Section 3, specifically identify the intended beneficiaries of the economic opportunities generated by HUD-funded activities, and establish clear priorities for targeting these opportunities among Section 3 residents and businesses. In recent years HUD has moved vigorously to promote awareness of and compliance with Section 3, launching a technical assistance initiative to help recipients in 30 cities develop model Section 3 strategies. (An attachment to the HUD-OCS MOU lists the 30 cities and identifies the HUD staff persons to contact for assistance in and near those locations.)

HUD grants and direct assistance programs that are administered or operated at the local level are subject to the provisions of Section 3. The regulations divide covered programs into two broad categories: Public and Indian Housing Assistance: Any training and employment or contracting opportunities generated by these HUD-funded activities are subject to Section 3. Housing and Community Development Assistance: Any entity receiving grants, loans, loan guarantees, cooperative agreements, or contracts (excluding a contract of insurance or guaranty through other HUD-assisted housing or community development programs will need to adhere to Section 3 if:

- The size of the award exceeds $200,000. Any contractor or subcontractor whose participation in such a project exceeds a threshold of $100,000 also must comply with Section 3.
- The funding activity involves housing construction or rehabilitation, and other public construction, including the reduction and abatement of lead-based paint hazards.
The attached Memorandum of Understanding signed by me and by David Jacobs, Director of HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control, describes some very practical ways in which Section 3 can enhance the job and economic development opportunities which are presented by the Lead Hazard Control program. It affirms the role that Title 3 can play in overcoming very real barriers faced by low-income communities and contractors -- frequently minority -- when they try to take advantage of those opportunities; and it also suggests ways in which CAA’s and other OCS grantees can be of assistance. I urge all CAA’s and other OCS grantees to read the Memorandum of Understanding carefully, and to share it with HUD grantees in your communities, particularly those involved in Lead Hazard Control. As they will see, they have both the responsibility and the flexibility to use their resources in ways that will bring significant economic benefit to the low-income communities in which they are working.

ATTACHMENT: **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED BY THE DHHS OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND THE HUD OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL, WITH ATTACHMENTS**

INQUIRIES TO: Richard M. Saul, Director
Division of Community Demonstration Programs
Office of Community Services, ACF, HHS
370 L’Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447
Telephone: (202) 401-9341

[Signature]
Donald Sykes
Director Office
of Community Services
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

and

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to formalize the commitment of the Office of Community Services (OCS) and the Office of Lead Hazard Control (OLHC), to foster and enhance the integration, in States and local communities throughout the United States, of the requirements of Section 3 of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act with the requirements of the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program authorized under Title X of the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act. Section 3 is designed to encourage HUD-funded work to be targeted to low-income families and community businesses. Title X is intended to control lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing. Both of these goals complement each other. This MOU describes how a variety of barriers to integrating the two requirements can be overcome, including:

- Recruiting and comprehensive training of low-income community residents
- Insurance and bid bond requirements
- Capital investments
- Payment of worker medical surveillance programs
- Administrative and financial expertise
- Cash flow delays
- Payment for public education initiatives

In most cases, these activities are eligible expenses under HUD’s Lead Hazard Control Grant program, and OCS and OLHC will work together and through their grantees to assure that all available resources are taken advantage of to further the goals of Section 3 and Title X.
II. BACKGROUND

THE OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL

The Office of Lead Hazard Control (OLHC) is now in its fourth cycle of funding for the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program authorized by the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act (Title X) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Grant funds are awarded to State and local governments to combat the lead-based paint hazards contributing to lead poisoning, especially for children under six years of age, in privately owned low-income housing.

Since 1992 OLHC has made Lead Hazard Control grants to eighteen States and thirty-eight communities (cities or counties) totalling $280 million. A list of grantees is attached. Work performed under these grants must be conducted by contractors and inspectors who are certified, and workers who are trained through a State lead-based paint contractor certification program which meets HUD requirements.

The Purpose of the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program is to:

1) implement a national strategy to assist States and local governments to build the infrastructure necessary to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in all housing, as widely and expeditiously as possible;

2) encourage effective action to prevent childhood lead poisoning by establishing a workable framework for lead-based paint hazard identification and control;

3) mobilize public and private resources, involving cooperation among all levels of government and the private sector, to develop the most promising, cost-effective methods for identifying and controlling lead-based paint hazards; and

4) promote job training, employment, and other economic lift opportunities for low-income residents and businesses which are owned by and/or employ low-income residents.

THE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Office of Community Services (OCS) funds more than 1000 Community Action Agencies (CAA’s) and OCS discretionary grantees such as Community Development Corporations (CDC’s) serving more than 90 percent of the nation’s poor. The CAA’s receive their basic funding (less than 10 percent, on average, of their total budgets) from the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), administered by OCS. Combined, these CAA’s and CDC’s represent some $4 Billion in programs and nearly 40 million units of service to low-income communities and their residents in the areas of Housing, Education, Weatherization, Community
and Economic Development, Emergency Aid, and Employment and Training, as well as linkages to other service agencies, including, for example, Private Industry Councils, Title IV-A agencies for training and support of recipients of Temporary Public Assistance, and the Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities in whose planning process many played a major role.

Lead hazard control is thus an activity whose goals are shared by many CAA's and CDC's and their community partners. Preventing the lead poisoning of children is among the highest priorities of poverty communities, along with the creation of permanent, well paid jobs for those who must now find employment under the terms of welfare reform. Lead hazard remediation can respond to both priorities. The work is well within the skill-capability of most low income community residents, and the skill can be taught effectively within a short time through well-defined and readily available training. Similarly, with adequate assistance, community-based and minority contractors can master the needed skills and management capability through available training and support. Finally, if barriers can be removed, the work can provide the promise of careers with livable wages and benefits to low-income residents; and the long-term need is very great, not only for lead hazard remediation, but also for rehabilitation and improvement of affordable housing, infrastructure and highway maintenance and construction, and for hazardous materials and brownfields clean-up, all of which require similar and related skills.

SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1968

Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968, as amended in 1992, requires that when employment or contract opportunities are generated through HUD funded activities, the recipient of HUD funding give preference in hiring to low- and very low-income persons, or in contracting, to businesses owned by, or that employ, substantial numbers of low- and very low-income persons.

THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY at HUD

The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) at HUD, through its Office of Economic Opportunity receives complaints of Section 3 violations and oversees Section 3 compliance within the Department and among recipients of HUD funding. HUD recently initiated a Section 3 Technical Assistance program, which works with 29 cities to determine the most effective strategies for Section 3 implementation. TA sites have successfully used a variety of strategies to further the goals of Section 3, including providing job training for low-income residents or linking them with existing job training programs, and requiring contractors to hire public housing residents for work on public housing developments. Some of the TA Initiative sites have implemented certified lead-based paint abatement training for low-income residents. The International Brotherhood of Painters and Carpenters is a partner in a number of these training programs. A list of the 29 Section 3 TA Initiative sites is attached.
HUD Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Elizabeth Julian, has eloquently described the purposes of Section 3 and its potential impact in lead hazard abatement in the following words:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is committed to the potential of Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 to link low-income people, many of whom are residents of public housing, with job opportunities. It is only right that the money being spent to rehabilitate public and assisted housing be used to train and employ those whose employment needs are the most acute. The growing field of lead-based paint abatement presents an exciting opportunity to put Section 3 to work for residents of public housing and low-income people everywhere.

The barriers to creating employment opportunities for low-income people are formidable, but can be overcome through innovation and partnership. HUD’s Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control initiative can open job opportunities in a growing, dynamic field. The flexibility that HUD’s Section 3 regulations and Lead Paint funding give to grantees make it possible to sculpt targeted responses to the urgent needs of both housing and employment. It is my hope that recipients of lead-based paint abatement funds will take advantage of the flexibility of the program to build partnerships with Community Action Agencies and CDC’s, and to foster job and contracting opportunities in this growing area.

We believe that the HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program represents a rich opportunity for a rewarding implementation of Section 3, and that CAA’s and CDC’s, with their long experience in housing and weatherization programs, can be helpful local resources and partners for HUD Lead-Based Hazard Control grantees in their implementation of Section 3 requirements.

In recognition of this opportunity, the RFGA accompanying the most recent HUD NOFA for Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control in Housing, Fiscal Year 1996, in its discussion of rating factors for selecting applications to be funded, states under Factor 3 B. Promotion of Economic Opportunities:

To the greatest extent feasible, the applicant should promote job training, employment, and other economic lift opportunities for low-income residents and businesses which are owned by and/or employ low- and very low-income residents ...
III. OBJECTIVE AND AGREEMENTS

A) The underlying objective of this MOU is to foster and enhance the implementation by grantees of Lead Hazard Control Grants in a manner that will meet the goals and requirements of Section 3 of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act by hiring low- and very low-income residents and in contracting to businesses owned by and that employ substantial numbers of low- and very low-income residents.

We recognize that some HUD grant recipients have experienced difficulties in implementing Section 3 requirements. We also recognize that CAA’s and CDC’s, being less familiar with the Lead Hazard Control Program, might not appreciate its potential for jobs and economic development within the goals of Section 3, or HUD’s commitment to those goals. CAA’s and CDC’s might not understand what resources are available through the program, or that they and their community partners can make a significant contribution to the achievement of Section 3 goals. Consequently, and in view of the growing need for new, well-paid jobs occasioned by welfare reform, we felt it important to address these issues in a public statement that would clarify the barriers to Section 3 implementation, the needs faced by many of the local programs to which CAA’s and CDC’s might bring support, and the appropriate use of HUD program resources to overcome these barriers. In so doing, however, we wish to stress that we are here speaking only of available options, and that HUD Lead Hazard Control grantees, CAA’s and CDC’s alike have the discretion to operate their projects in the manner that they feel will best meet the goals of the program, within the terms of their approved grants. At the same time, we wish here to reinforce the responsibility that these public agencies have under Section 3 to help the low-income residents of their communities move from dependency to self-sufficiency.

B) OCS and OLHC agree that their grantees and local private and public agencies in communities across the nation need to have heightened awareness of the opportunities, responsibilities and options available in these programs, and to that end agree to give the widest possible dissemination to this MOU.

IV. BARRIERS TO SECTION 3 IMPLEMENTATION AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OVERCOME THEM.

In considering the following barriers and the resources that might be used to overcome them, it should be remembered that a major goal of the HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program, as stated in the NOFA, is the building of local capacity; and that, again, as noted above and stated in the NOFA, HUD grantees "to the greatest extent feasible should promote job training, employment, and other economic lift opportunities for low-income residents and businesses which are owned by and/or employ low- and very low-income residents . . .".
Some of the barriers to implementing Section 3 requirements have been:

**Barrier #1: Difficulty in recruiting and hiring skilled, trained, low-income community residents to carry out the HUD Lead Hazard Control program.**

**Resources:** Grantees may use HUD Lead Hazard Control grant funds to train and certify low-income community residents as lead hazard remediation workers and supervisors, as well as for providing undergirding training in craft skill development as preparation for the EPA approved lead training course. Under Eligible Activities for Direct Project Elements set forth in Section 3.4(c)(1) of the HUD NOFA, which provides for "Conducting general or targeted community ... education programs on lead hazard control and lead poisoning prevention", such training is an allowable cost where it is limited to residents of the low-income target area. Such training costs may include the payment of stipends to trainees for an extended on-site training program. Beyond this, many CAA's and CDC's are involved in family development and job training. They can be helpful to HUD grantees in accessing the support of agencies administering the State program under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, which provides job readiness training and other forms of support to recipients of public assistance seeking to enter the job market. CAA's and CDC's can also provide the important on-the-job support services to former welfare recipients which are often essential to their ability to sustain employment and contend with the many personal and family crises they are likely to face.

**Barrier #2: Inability of low-income community-based and minority contractors to qualify as bidders for HUD financed lead hazard remediation contracts because of required insurance and bid-bonds which call for payment of premiums up-front.**

**Resources:** Under Eligible Activities in Section 3.4(c) of the HUD NOFA, allowable grantee costs include "Securing liability insurance for lead-hazard control activities." This can be through the direct payment of premiums with grant funds or through an agreement to guarantee payment of premiums until a contractor has the capacity to pay premiums out of contract income.

**Barrier #3: Inability of small community-based, low-income and minority contractors to compete for lead hazard remediation contracts because of their lack of cash or credit up front to acquire necessary tools and equipment.**

**Resources:** Many CAA's and CDC's have knowledge of and access to low cost business loans through EDA or SBA, as well as banks and Community Development Credit Unions, whose purposes include the support of small businesses in low income communities. We encourage them to work with low-income and minority contractors and contractors associations to access such loans.

**Barrier #4: Inability of small community-based, low-income and minority contractors to pay in advance for worker physical examinations such as blood and pulmonary tests.**
Resources: Costs of such examinations may be paid by the HUD Lead Hazard Control grantees. The HUD NOFA states in Section 3.5(f) that "The applicant shall observe the procedures for worker protection established in the HUD Guidelines, as well as the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) ..." In addition, the NOFA includes under Section 3.4(c) Eligible Activities, the specific provision for "Performing blood lead testing and air sampling to protect the health of the hazard control workers, supervisors and contractors."

Barrier #5: Small, low-income, community-based and minority contractors frequently have neither the experience nor skills to fulfill the administrative and financial management requirements for contracting with a municipality.

Resources: HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant funds may be used to assist small community-based and minority contractors in dealing with these management tasks. Under Section 3.4(c) of the HUD NOFA: Eligible Activities ... (2) Support Elements, allowable use of grant funds includes "Program planning and management costs of sub-grantees and other sub-recipients." These are separate from and not to be confused with administrative costs of the grantee which are subject to a ten percent limitation. They might be used by grantees, for example, to provide assistance to an association of small, low-income or minority contractors to help develop their members' administrative planning and business management capacity. In this regard it should be noted that as stated in the NOFA, one of HUD's four major goals in the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program is to award funds in a manner that "builds local capacity".

Here again, many CAA's and CDC's have sponsored or are affiliated with small business incubators that provide such services. Many have established relationships with community colleges or University Business Schools to develop special programs to train small, low-income and minority entrepreneurs in the development of business plans, in the preparation of loan packages, and in bookkeeping and business management skills. Many of these resources could be marshalled to assist HUD Lead Hazard Control grantees in meeting their Section 3 responsibilities.

Barrier #6: Too often, in dealing with government contracting at any level, payments for work performed are subject to inordinate bureaucratic delays which can be a serious threat to the very survival of small contractors of any kind, whose reserves are limited and for whom cash flow is vital. "Accounts Receivable Financing" as offered by finance companies often includes interest rates as high as 36%, which is no solution for a low income community-based minority contractor operating on a small margin. For such Section 3 contractors the choice becomes one between delay and exorbitant interest payments, either of which could be fatal; and prudent contractors will be effectively denied participation in a program if such delays in payment exist and there is no affordable mechanism for providing interim payments.
**Resources:** HUD Lead Hazard Control grantees are strongly encouraged to establish a mechanism for advancing funds to Section 3 contractors where work had be completed and approved under the terms of an existing contract and payment vouchers have been forwarded to the appropriate financial office of the grantee. If provision is made for assuring repayment and protecting the entity making the advance, such as assignment of rights by the contractor, grantees may use HUD Lead Hazard Control grant funds to establish a revolving fund for this purpose, subject to approval by HUD of the proposed assignment/repayment mechanism. At the same time, HUD is working to expedite quicker dispersal of funds; and Grantees are also encouraged to collaborate with CAA’s and CDC’s in seeking the participation of local financial institutions such as Community Development Credit Unions and other resources in the establishment of or contribution to such a revolving fund.

**Barrier #7:** Community-based organizations are effective vehicles for education and outreach to low-income target communities, and are frequently asked by Lead Hazard Control grantees to volunteer to do education and outreach to their constituencies without remuneration from the grantee. Often these organizations and their constituents are the least able to afford volunteering their labor, and resent being asked to do so, to the detriment of the important education and outreach effort.

**Resources:** Eligible activities as described in the HUD NOFA include "Conducting general or targeted community awareness or education programs on lead hazard control and lead poisoning prevention". This means that Lead Hazard Control grantees are free to use HUD grant funds to train, equip and supply community members to perform outreach and education and to receive a salary or stipend for this work. These same community workers, when properly trained can also perform screening, clean-up and paint stabilization as part of a cost-effective community-based lead poisoning prevention program.

**V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS MOU**

The HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program, with a major purpose of building local capacity, represents a unique opportunity for grantees to build a permanent infrastructure of community organizations and low-income and minority community-based contractors through the development of a trained and upwardly mobile workforce that can continue the important work of lead-poisoning prevention through hazard reduction among the families and children of their communities. Indeed, the building of such an infrastructure is a major goal of the program. Current grant recipients are welcome to submit requests for budget modifications if they believe the changes will lead to a more cost effective program, increased production, and greater compliance with Section 3 requirements. In the meantime, where Section 3 TA Initiative sites are in areas served by Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grantees, we urge such grantees to contact them for assistance if they have not already done so.
We also urge CAA's, CDC's, other OCS grantees, and their community partners to work closely with OLHC program grantees in their communities, in the mobilization of community resources that can help the Program fulfill its potential for job creation and capacity building under Section 3.

VI. EFFECTIVE DATE

This MOU is effective on the date signed by the parties hereto, and will remain in effect until one or more of the parties provides written notification of termination.

VII. MODIFICATION

This MOU may be revised by written approval of the parties that signed below, or their designee.

David E. Jacobs, Director
Office of Lead Hazard Control
DHUD

(Date) 12/9/76

Donald Sykes, Director
Office of Community Services
Administration for Children and Families
DHHS

(Date) 12/18/86

Attachments
(Memorandum from Assistant Secretary Julian)
(List of Section 3 TA Initiative sites)
(List of HUD Lead Hazard Control Grantees)
ATTACHMENT A

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D. C. 20410-2000

September 17, 1996

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

MEMORANDUM FOR: David E. Jacobs, Director, Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention
Donald Sykes, Director, Office of Community Services, Department of Health and Human Services

FROM: Elizabeth K. Julian, Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

SUBJECT: Joint Statement on Lead Based Paint Hazard Control in Housing and Section 3

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is committed to the potential of Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 to link low-income people, many of whom are residents of public housing, with job opportunities. It is only right that the money being spent to rehabilitate public and assisted housing be used to train and employ those whose employment needs are the most acute. The growing field of lead-based paint abatement presents an exciting opportunity to put Section 3 to work for residents of public housing and low-income people everywhere.

The barriers to creating employment opportunities for low-income people are formidable, but can be overcome through innovation and partnership. HUD’s Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control initiative can open job opportunities in a growing, dynamic field. The flexibility that HUD’s Section 3 regulations and Lead Paint funding give to grantees make it possible to sculpt targeted responses to the urgent needs of both housing and employment. It is my hope that recipients of lead-base paint abatement funds will take advantage of the flexibility of the program to build partnerships with community groups and foster job and contracting opportunities in this growing area.

Over one year ago HUD published a report celebrating the efforts of local governments, public housing authorities, and nonprofit organizations that are using HUD funds to create training, employment and contracting opportunities for low-income persons. I hope that in the next year we will be able to add stories of lead-based paint abatement funds creating job opportunities in impoverished areas to our Section 3 successes. I heartily endorse the Joint Statement and commit the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to its objectives.
ATTACHMENT B

LIST OF SECTION 3 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE SITES

Following is the list of the sites of the Section 3 Technical Assistance Initiative. HUD’s Office of Economic Opportunity has asked that those wishing to contact TA resource persons at the sites call the Program Analyst assigned to that site as indicated on the list below. All of the named Analysts can be reached at the following number: (202) 708-5112, or by writing to the Analyst at HUD’s Office of Economic Opportunity, Room 5112, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20410.

(Sites listed alphabetically by State/City)

1. Pine Bluff, Arkansas -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
2. New Haven, Connecticut -- Isaac Prentis
3. Washington, D.C. -- Lloyd Davis
4. Jacksonville, Florida -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
5. Atlanta, Georgia -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
6. Chicago, Illinois -- Isaac Prentice
7. Indianapolis, Indiana -- Isaac Prentice
8. New Orleans, Louisiana -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
9. Baltimore, Maryland -- Lloyd Davis
10. Boston, Massachusetts -- Isaac Prentice
11. Detroit, Michigan -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
12. Kansas City, Missouri -- Lloyd Davis
13. St. Louis, Missouri -- Lloyd Davis
14. Monmouth County, New Jersey -- Delores Scott Sutherland
15. Newark, New Jersey -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
16. Albany New York -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
17. Winston-Salem, North Carolina -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
18. Cleveland, Ohio -- Lloyd Davis
19. Chester, Pennsylvania -- Lloyd Davis
21. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania -- Lloyd Davis
22. Houston, Texas -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
23. Charleston, West Virginia -- Lloyd Davis
24. Milwaukee, Wisconsin -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
HUD Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grantees: Rounds I, II, III and IV*
[*Grant amounts for Round IV are tentative and subject to final negotiation, as are the local program administering agencies and the contact persons.]

February 28, 1997

Jefferson County, Alabama
*Round IV (1996) $1,014,778
Mary M. Bucklew, President
Jefferson County Commission
Office of Planning and
Community Development
805 N. 22nd St.
Birmingham AL 35203-2385
PH: 205-325-5555

Secondary Contact:
Robert Newbill
PH: 205-325-5761

State of California
Round III (1995): $6,000,000.
Mr. Russ Salazar, Prog. Mgr.
Dept. of Community Services
and Development
700 N. 10th Street, Room 258
Sacramento CA 95814
PH: 916-323-8832
FAX: 916-323-3771

Los Angeles County,
California
Round II (1994): $6,000,000.
Adam Rocke, Director
Bureau of Lead Programs
Env. Health Div., County DHS
510 South Vermont Ave, 1st Fl
Los Angeles CA 90020-5406
PH: 213-738-2245
FAX: 213-738-6424

Secondary Contact:
Mr. Simon S. Russin
PH: 213-738-6127

State of Arkansas
Thomas E. Green, Asst. Dir.
Dept of Human Services
Div. of County Operations
PO Box 1437/Slot 1330
Little Rock AR 72203-1437
PH: 501-682-8715
FAX: 501-682-6736

Secondary Contact:
Becky Hall
Title: Lead-based Paint
Coordinator
PH: 501-682-8733
FAX: 501-682-6736

Alameda County, California
Round I (1993): $4,410,000.
Damien Gossett, Proj. Mgr.
Lead Poisoning Prevention
Program
2000 Embarcadero, Suite 300
Oakland CA 94606-
PH: 510-567-8299
FAX: 510-567-8272

Secondary Contact:
Steve Schwartzberg
Title: Director, Lead Program
PH: 510-567-8246
FAX: 510-567-8272

City of San Francisco, California
Round II (1994): $6,000,000.
Naja Williams Boyd,
Program Manager
Lead Hazard Reduction
Primary Prevention Program
25 Van Ness Ave., Suite 700
San Francisco CA 94102-
PH: 415-252-3105
FAX: 415-252-3139

State of Connecticut
Round III (1995): $6,000,000.
Mary O’Loughlin, Hsg. Dir.
Community Development and
Housing Support Division
Bureau of Housing
Dept of Economic &
Community Development
505 Hudson St.
Hartford CT 06106-7106
PH: 860-566-4900
FAX: 860-566-8600

Secondary Contact:
Bruce Sheridan
Title: Housing Program
Specialist
PH: 860-566-1995
FAX: 860-566-8600

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Round III (1995): $4,500,000
Cecile Fowler,
Program Coordinator
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City of Long Beach,
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Mr. Don Cillay, Manager
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HUD "LEAD" GRANTEES

Town of Manchester, Connecticut
Round III (1995): $2,000,000.
Mr. Ronald Kraatz
Director of Health
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Manchester CT 06045-0191
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Secondary Contact:
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City of New Haven, Connecticut
Round II (1994): $3,000,000.
Mr. Paul Kowalski
Environmental Health
54 Meadow St.
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Secondary Contact:
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City of Stamford, Connecticut
Ms. Sandra L. Dennies
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State of Georgia
Joanie Perry
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Dept of Community Affairs
Office of Financial Assistance
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City of Savannah, Georgia
Mr. Henry J. Moore
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FAX: 912-651-6525

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State of Illinois
Round III (1995): $5,999,943
Mr. Clint Mudgett, Chief
Division of Environmental Health
Illinois Dept of Public Health
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City of Chicago, Illinois
Christine Kosmos, Admin.Dir.
Health Protection Division
Dept of Public Health
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City of Kankakee, Illinois
Ms. Lisa Laney
Grant Administrator
Economic & Community Development Agency
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Kankakee IL 60901-
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City of Dubuque, Iowa
Terrance M. Duggan, Mayor
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Dubuque IA 52001-3656
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Secondary Contact:
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City of Shreveport, Louisiana
*Round IV (1996) $1,142,300.
Robert W. Williams, Mayor
Dept of Community Dev.
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Shreveport, LA 71130
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Secondary Contact:
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City of Portland, Maine
Mr. Roger Bondeson, Program Manager
Portland Lead-Safe Housing Program
City Hall, Room 313
Portland ME 04101-
PH: 207-874-8711
FAX: 207-756-8090

State of Maryland
Round II (1994): $6,000,000.
Mr. Frank B. Coakley, Assistant Secretary
Dept of Housing & Comm. Dev.
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032-2023
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FAX: 410-987-8763

Secondary Contact:
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City of Baltimore, Maryland
Round I (1993): $5,852,756
Round III (1995): $6,105,183
Ms. Amy Spanier, Director
Lead Abatement Action Project
Baltimore City Health Dept
210 Guilford Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21202-3418
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Prince George's County, Maryland
Mr. Michael A. Doaks, Dir.
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Round I (1993): $6,000,000
Mr. Andrew Nelson, Program Manager
Massachusetts Lead Abatement Program
Executive Office of Communities & Development
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Boston MA 02202-
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City of Boston, Massachusetts
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Secondary Contact:
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City of Malden, Massachusetts
Round III (1994): $4,000,000.
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City of Springfield, Massachusetts
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State of Michigan
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Associate Director
Michigan Dept of Community Health
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County of Wayne, Michigan
Edward H McNamara, Cty Ex. Cty. Dept of Public Health
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State of Minnesota
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City of Minneapolis, Minnesota
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Ms. Mary Campbell
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State of New Jersey
Round III (1995): $6,000,000.
Mr. Robert Haug
Program Development Spec.
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State of New York
Round III (1995): $6,000,000.
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State of Missouri
Jeff L. Staake
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State of Chautauqua, New York
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State of North Carolina
Round II (1994): $4,000,000.
Gloria Nance Sims, Asst.Dir.
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State Dept. of Commerce
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City of New York, New York
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Neigh. Dev. Key Business
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Secondary Contact:
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State of Ohio
Round II (1994): $5,792,913.
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Neighborhood Development
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City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Round II (1994): $6,000,000.
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State of Rhode Island
Round III (1995): $6,000,000.
Mr. David Spink,
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Shelby County, Tennessee
Round II (1994): $6,000,000.
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Commonwealth of Virginia
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City of Petersburg, Virginia
Round III (1995): $2,000,000.
Mr. Robert Wynn, Jr.
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[** Round Four grants to the State of Missouri, Borough of Palmerton, Pennsylvania, and the city of Richmond, Virginia were from a set-aside of $4 million to control lead-based paint hazards in housing units near Superfund toxic clean-up sites.]