

Strategic Plan to End Childhood Lead Poisoning

A Five Year Blueprint for Action



Green & Healthy Homes Initiative

October 27th, 2016

Our Moral Obligation

Our Opportunity



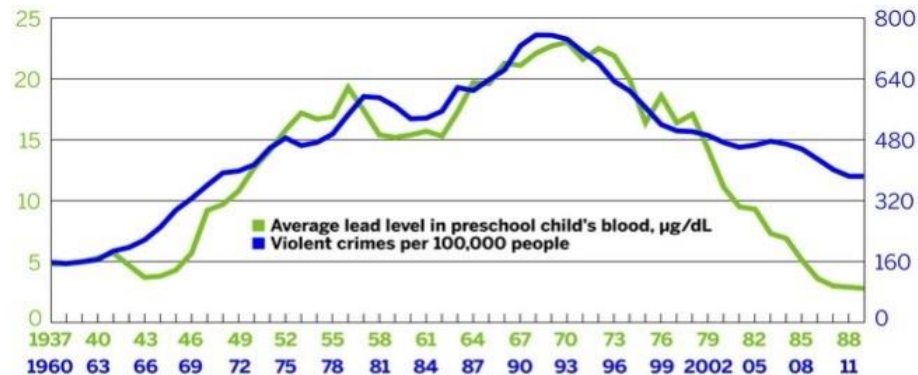
Lead's Toxic Legacy

- 535,000 lead poisoned children in the United States
- Costing \$50.9 billion in medical, special education, lost earnings, and criminal justice costs



Effects on children

- Learning and Reading Disabilities; Loss of IQ, Hearing Loss
- Attention Deficit Disorder; Hyperactivity, Speech Delays
- 7 times more likely to drop out of school
- 6 times more likely to be involved with the juvenile justice system



A timeline of lead reduction

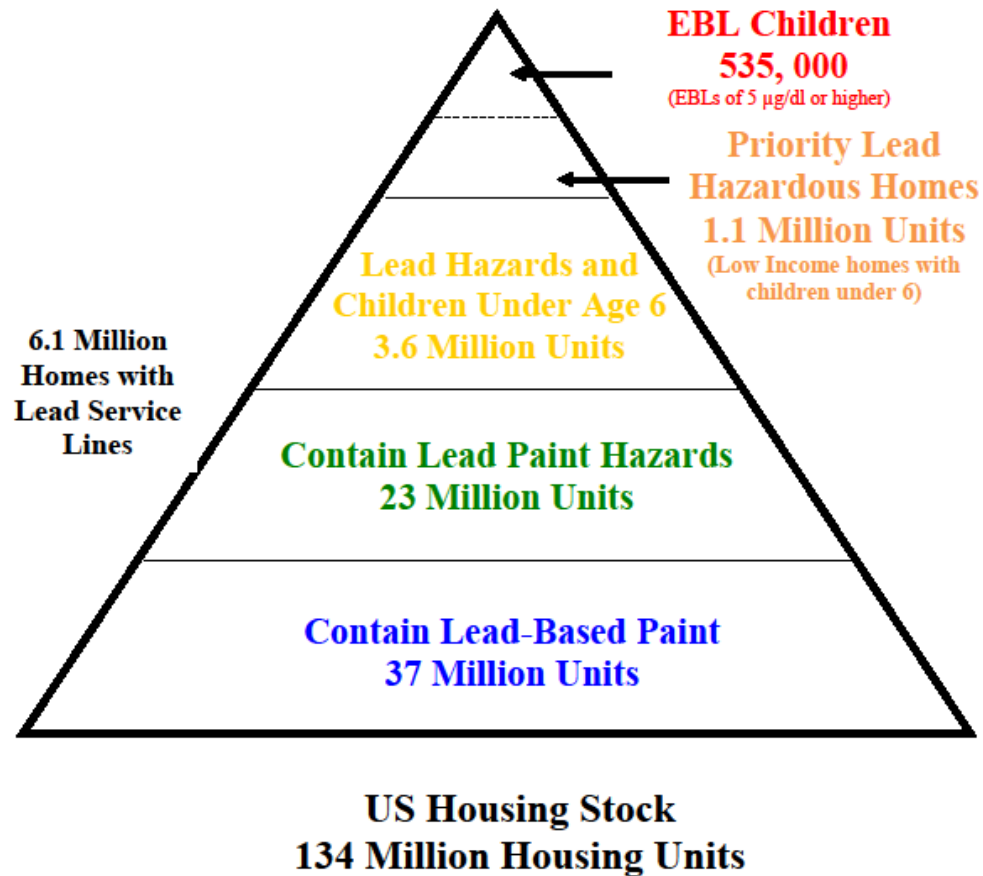
1970 CDC sets acceptable blood-lead level of 40 µg/dL	1973 EPA mandates a phaseout of leaded gasoline	1978 CPSC bans residential lead paint	1991 CDC sets acceptable blood-lead level of 10 µg/dL	1996 EPA eliminates lead from all U.S. motor fuel	2012 CDC describes blood-lead level of >5 µg/dL as elevated
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Lead Poisoning: Nations Prohibiting White Lead in Paint

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| 1909 France, Belgium and Austria ban white lead interior paint | 1933 Columbia, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Venezuela |
| 1923 Czechoslovakia, Sweden | 1936 Argentina |
| 1924 Poland, Spain | 1938 Mexico |
| 1925 Bulgaria, Chile, Romania | 1939 Afghanistan, the Netherlands |
| 1926 Greece | 1952 Italy |
| 1928 Cuba, Luxembourg | 1953 Vietnam |
| 1929 Finland, Norway, Yugoslavia | 1956 Hungary, Morocco, Tunisia |
| | 1960-1988 19 more |

The League of Nations banned the use of lead paint in 1922
U.S. did not ban the use of lead paint in homes until 1978
Lead in gasoline 73-95, solder was banned in 1986

National Lead Safe Housing Pyramid



The Business Case

- Monetized Benefits of Prevention = 2.2 to 4.7 IQ point increase results in increased lifetime worker productivity* @ \$995,000 per child = \$110 to \$319 billion**
- For every \$1 spent on lead hazard control programs there is a \$17-\$221 return on investment***

** In 2016 dollars adjusted for inflation*

*** Discounted 2000 dollars for each year's group of 3.8 million two-year old children*

Source: CDC

**** Source: HUD, Gould*

2012 CDC ACCLP Recommendations

- CDC finally states there is **“No safe level of lead”**
- CDC established a new blood lead reference level of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- Most states still use 10 or 15 micrograms per deciliter as their blood lead action level



Progress Nationally

Sample of children tested with levels above 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

- 1999: 8.6%
- 2010: 2.6%
- 71% decline since 1999

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Best Practice– Maryland 98% Reduction

- Passage of 30 Acts of prevention legislation
- Passed 1994 law requiring mandatory lead remediation and inspection and rental property owner registration of older rental properties
- Strong enforcement at State and City level of lead law compliance, Health Department Lead Violations and housing code
- Passed Clean Hands Bill legislation denying access to rent court for owners who are out of compliance with Maryland lead law
- Established Rent Escrow for lead hazard remediation
- Adoption of lead safe demolition standards to prevent lead emissions
- Established Housing Choice Voucher Program for lead affected families
- Passed legislation requiring lead dust clearance testing for RRP work
- Universal blood lead testing in 2016
- Passage of Medicaid pilot for Lead Hazard Control Interventions in 2016

Recent Best Practices

State of Maine

- Passed legislation in 2015 mandating environmental investigation at 5 µg/dL and providing funding for new sanitarians

City of Toledo

- Passed ordinance in 2016 requiring lead remediation and lead certification of rental properties

City of Buffalo

- Mayor's 10 Point Lead Poisoning Prevention Plan
 - Rental property lead certification requirement
 - Annual lead grant funding increase for 150 additional units
 - Enhanced lead law and housing code enforcement

A Five Year Blueprint for Action!



Executive Branch Action

1. Create a Presidential Commission on Childhood Lead Poisoning Elimination

Appoint a White House Executive Director of the Commission to:

- Drive multi-agency and private sector collaboration
- Update lead regulations and standards
- Develop a Work Plan for private sector investment in lead hazard reduction activities

Federal Lead Poisoning Prevention Funding

2. Work with Congress to increase the budget for lead hazard reduction funding by \$2.5 billion annually for the next five years for the remediation of lead hazards in paint, soil and water.
 - Increase HUD lead grant funding from \$110 million to \$2.5 billion annually
 - 220,000 units annually for 5 years @ \$11,363 per unit = 1.1 million units

Department of Housing & Urban Development



3. Amend the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule including:
- Conform to the CDC blood lead reference level
 - Require lead risk assessments in all units occupied by children under age 6 that have not been inspected, and direct investigation for lead hazards in additional units in a complex if a child is found with an elevated blood lead level in a housing development unit (All investigations should be lead risk assessments)

Department of Housing & Urban Development/EPA

4. Congress should revise Title X including:

- Mandate that lead risk assessments and testing be performed in pre-1978 properties of paint, soil and water prior to sale for any property not previously determined to be lead free
- Remove the exemption for zero bedroom dwelling units
- Expand eligible HUD lead hazard reduction grantees to include nonprofit organizations



Department of Housing & Urban Development



5. Congress should incentivize investment in lead-based paint remediation through creating a very low or no interest loan program accessible to homeowners and rental property owners. The program should be available as a loan product or mortgage instrument as well as a program to provide a solution for owners to identify, finance, and remediate lead hazards. HUD should support using 203(k) loans for lead-based paint hazard remediation.

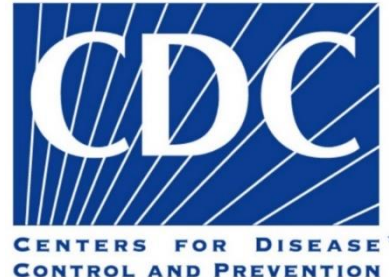
Federal Agencies

6. The Federal Housing Finance Agency, FHA, HUD, the Department of Agriculture, and the Veterans Administration should require identification and lead hazard control of lead based paint hazards and lead service lines in all federally owned homes and homes with federally supported or insured mortgages.



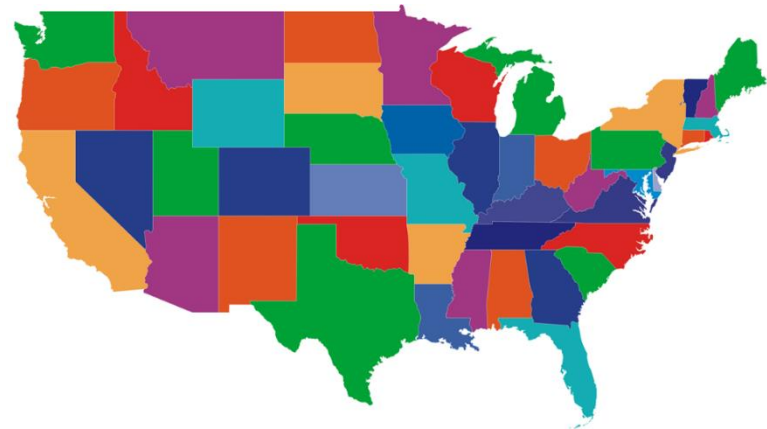
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

7. Work with Congress to increase the budget for the CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program to \$100M per year.



CDC and HUD Funds

8. Require that any state or local government receiving CDC and HUD lead poisoning prevention funds establish environmental investigation and medical case management at the CDC reference level or lower and have a written 5 year plan to eliminate lead poisoning.



Environmental Protection Agency

9. EPA should revise the Lead and Copper Rule to require Community Water Systems and non-community water systems to properly manage corrosion and fully replace all lead service lines (not permitting partial line replacement). The EPA should lower the Lead in Drinking Water Action Level from 15 ppb to a standard that is supported by the best current science with a goal of achieving 0 ppb.



EPA/OSHA

10. EPA and OSHA should modernize all lead regulations and standards to reflect current research and best lead safe work practices. Lead clearance regulations should be based upon health-based housing standards.



Department of Energy

11. DOE should broaden the allowance for Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) funds to replace leaded windows with lead free Energy Star windows and account for the benefits of replacing leaded windows in the Savings to Investment Ratio.
(including monetized health benefits)



Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

12. Medicaid should include lead hazard control interventions as a covered service in homes of children with blood lead levels at or above the CDC reference level.



Consumer Product Safety Commission

13. The CPSC and Congress should ban the use of lead in products and manufacturing.



Internal Revenue Service

14. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on Form 990, Schedule H, should specify remediation of lead hazards as Financial Assistance and certain other Community Benefits at cost. Currently, “Physical improvements and housing,” and “Environmental improvements” are classified as a Community Building Activity rather than Community Benefits.



Internal Revenue Service

15. Work with Congress to adopt a Lead Safe Income Tax Credit for homeowners performing lead hazard control for paint, water and soil.



Other Congressional Legislative Action

Congress should pass Comprehensive Lead Poisoning Prevention Legislation – This Year

- The Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act
- The Home Lead Safety Tax Credit Act
- True LEADership Act



Other HUD Actions

- Allow HUD lead grant and CDBG funding to be used to replace leaded water service lines and fixtures in homes
- Require that HUD funded demolition in pre-1978 properties meet lead safe demolition standards
- Adopt a healthy housing standard for HUD owned and assisted properties



Other HHS/CDC Actions

- Allow LIHEAP to spend up to 25% of program funding on weatherization interventions including lead free, Energy Star window replacement
- Increase blood lead testing rates including requiring universal blood lead testing if necessary
- Improve state blood lead data reporting to CDC

Other EPA Actions

- Increase funding for RRP Rule enforcement
- EPA standards should be strengthened to reduce ambient air emissions



Private Sector/Non-Traditional Funding

- Explore PFS financing for lead hazard control efforts
- Create a Lead Hazard Remediation Fund that lead pigment and lead-based paint manufacturers would contribute towards (U.S. AG and State Attorney Generals)
- Development of lead hazard remediation funding from non-traditional sources. e.g.: U.S. Treasury, Federal Home Loan Bank, bank financial products, Dodd-Frank Act related funds, etc.
- Realtors should develop lead hazard and energy efficiency scoring for listed properties
- The Building Performance Institute (BPI) and the Home Performance Coalition (HPC) should develop and strengthen credentials for lead risk and healthy home assessors

State and Local Actions

- Adopt the CDC reference level for lead poisoning prevention actions
- Establish annual registration and regular lead treatment and inspection standards for pre-1978 rental properties that have not been tested and determined to be lead free
- Increase Lead Violation and Housing Code Enforcement
- Improve Lead Safe Demolition Standards and Practices
- Enact Universal Testing
- Increase state and local lead in water remediation resources
- Establish Medicaid Lead Poisoning Prevention Pilot Projects
- Local communities should launch public education campaigns
- Adopt standards to normalize lead safe housing and advance lead poisoning prevention strategies

Support Success Through Collective Action!



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