



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

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL

POLICY GUIDANCE NUMBER: 97-02	DATE: April 8, 1997
SUBJECT:	U.S. Dept. of HUD Section 3 Memorandum of Understanding
STATUS:	Current
APPLICABILITY:	All grant rounds.
RELATED GUIDANCE:	Policy guidance 95-02.
COMMENTS:	Section 3 requirements are included in the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program NOFA and application kit.

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.

CONTENT: 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



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 it's 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.

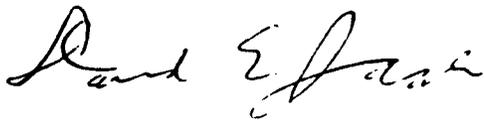
We also urge CAA's, CDC's, other OCS grantees, and their community partners to work closely with OLHC program grantees in their communities, in the mobilization of community resources that can help the Program fulfill its potential for job creation and capacity building under Section 3.

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) 12/9/96



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

(Date) 12/18/96

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

ATTACHMENT A



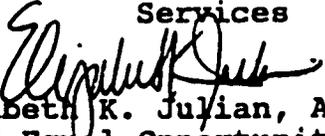
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-2000

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-based 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 State 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 Prentice
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
20. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -- Isaac Prentice
21. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania -- Lloyd Davis
22. Houston, Texas -- Delores Scott-Sutherland
23. Charleston, West Virginia -- Lloyd Davis
24. Milwaukee, Wisconsin -- Delores Scott-Sutherland

ATTACHMENT C

*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. Buckelew, 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 Arkansas
Round III (1995): \$3,000,000.
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

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Round III (1995): \$4,500,000
Cecile Fowler,
Program Coordinator
200 West Washington,
4th Floor
Phoenix AZ 85003-
PH: 602-534-2528
FAX: 602-534-4559

Secondary Contact:

Mr. Rick Freas
Title: Project Administrator
PH: 602-262-7506
FAX: 602-534-4559

State of California
Round I (1993): \$6,195,944.
Round III (1995): \$6,000,000.
Mr. Russ Salazar, Prog. Mngr.
Dept. of Community Services
and Development
700 N. 10th Street, Room 258
Sacramento CA 95814
PH: 916-323-8832
FAX: 916-323-3771

Alameda County, California
Round I (1993): \$4,410,000.
Round III (1995): \$5,996,986.
Damien Gossett, Proj. Mngr.
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 Long Beach, California
Round III (1995): \$5,999,986.
Mr. Don Cillay, Manager
Bureau of Env. Health Services
Dept of Health & Human Serv.
2525 Grand Ave.
Long Beach CA 90815-
PH: 310-570-4130
FAX: 310-570-4038

Secondary Contact:

Don Fast, M.P.H.
Title: Lead Program
Coordinator
PH: 310-570-4145
FAX: 310-570-4403

Los Angeles County, California
Round II (1994): \$6,000,000.
Adam Roche, 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

**City/County 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

**Town of Manchester,
Connecticut**
Round III (1995): \$2,000,000.
Mr. Ronald Kraatz
Director of Health
479 Main St, PO Box 191
Manchester CT 06045-0191
PH: 860-647-3173
FAX: 860-647-3188

Secondary Contact:
Sue Heller
Title: Administrator, Lead
Abatement Project
PH: 860-647-3288
FAX: 860-647-3188

**City of New Haven,
Connecticut**
Round II (1994): \$3,000,000.
Mr. Paul Kowalski
Environmental Health
54 Meadow St.
New Haven CT 06519
PH: 203-946-8173
FAX: 203-946-7234

Secondary Contact:
Peggy Brennan
Title: Construction & Rehab.
Proj. Mgr.
PH: 203-946-7807
FAX: 203-946-4899

**City of Stamford,
Connecticut**
Round III (1995): \$2,171,363
Ms. Sandra L. Dennies
Grants Director
888 Washington Blvd.,
PO Box 10152
Stanford CT 06904-2152
PH: 203-977-4190
FAX: 203-977-4775

Secondary Contact:
Tim Beeble
Title: Community
Development Director
PH: 203-977-4155
FAX: 203-977-4775

State of Georgia
Round III (1995): \$5,732,461.
Joanie Perry
Project Coordinator
Dept of Community Affairs
Office of Financial Assistance
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta GA 30329-2231
PH: 404-679-3173
FAX: 404-679-3189

City of Savannah, Georgia
Round III (1995): \$3,142,606.
Mr. Henry J. Moore
Assistant City Manager
Bureau of Public Development
6 East Bay St., 3rd Floor
Savannah GA 31401-
PH: 912-651-6520
FAX: 912-651-6525

Secondary Contact:
Charlotte Caplan
Title: Program Coordinator
PH: 912-651-6520
FAX: 912-651-6525

State of Illinois
Round III (1995): \$5,999,943
Mr. Clint Mudgett, Chief
Division of Environmental
Health
Illinois Dept of Public Health
525 West Jefferson St.,
Third Floor
Springfield IL 62761-
PH: 217-782-5830
FAX: 217-785-0253

Secondary Contact:
Mr. Mark Vassmer
Title: Special Projects
Manager
PH: 217-785-2043
FAX: 217-785-5903

City of Chicago, Illinois
Round II (1994): \$6,930,559.
Christine Kosmos, Admin.Dir.
Health Protection Division
Dept of Public Health
333 S. State St., Room 200
Chicago IL 60604-
PH: 312-747-9696
FAX: 312-747-9420

Secondary Contact:
Ms. Jonah Deppe
Title: Lead Program Director
PH: 312-746-7820
FAX: 312-746-6526

City of Kankakee, Illinois
Round III (1995): \$1,250,000.
Ms. Lisa Laney
Grant Administrator
Economic & Community
Development Agency
275 East Court St., Suite 207
Kankakee IL 60901-
PH: 815-933-0506
FAX: 815-933-0523

City of Dubuque, Iowa
*Round IV (1996) \$3,690,619.
Terrance M. Duggan, Mayor
Dubuque Housing Services
1805 Central Avenue
Dubuque IA 52001-3656
PH: 319-556-2525

Secondary Contact:
Kathleen Lamb
PH: 319-589-4231

City of Shreveport, Louisiana
*Round IV (1996) \$1,142,300.
Robert W. Williams, Mayor
Dept of Community Dev.
P.O. Box 31109
Shreveport, LA 71130
PH: 318-673-5050

Secondary Contact:
Paul E. Dumars, Sr.
PH: 318-673-5900

City of Portland, Maine
 Round III (1995): \$1,426,156.
 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 & Com. Dev.
 100 Community Place
 Crownsville MD 21032-2023
 PH: 410-514-7400
 FAX: 410-987-8763

Secondary Contact:
 Ms. Shawn Y. Rich
Title: Lead Paint Program
 Manager
 PH: 410-514-7564
 FAX: 410-987-4097

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
 PH: 410-396-4530
 FAX: 410-396-1571

Prince George's County,
Maryland
 Round II (1994): \$3,649,569.
 Mr. Michael A. Doaks, Dir.
 Housing Development Division
 9400 Peppercorn Place, # 200
 Largo, MD 20774
 PH: 301-883-5531
 FAX: 301-883-5427

Secondary Contact:
 John Shanley
Title: Project Manager
 PH: 301-883-5570

Commonwealth of
Massachusetts
 Round I (1993): \$6,000,000
 Mr. Andrew Nelson, Program
 Manager
 Massachusetts Lead Abatement
 Program
 Executive Office of
 Communities & Development
 100 Cambridge St.,
 Room 1803
 Boston MA 02202-
 PH: 617-727-7001
 FAX: 617-727-4259

Secondary Contact:
 Cynthia Carle
Title: Fiscal Coordinator
 PH: 617-727-7001
 FAX: 617-727-4259

City of Boston, Massachusetts
 Round I (1993): \$3,656,360.
 Round III (1995): \$5,997,015.
 Mr. Kenneth J. Griffin
 Senior Project Manager
 Lead-Safe Boston
 Public Facilities Dept
 1470 Dorchester Ave
 Boston MA 02122-
 PH: 617-635-0444
 FAX: 617-635-0198

City of Cambridge,
Massachusetts
 Round II (1994): \$3,340,433.
 *Round IV(1996): \$2,177,327.
 Susanne Rasmussen, Prog. Dir.
 Lead-Safe Cambridge
 Community Development Dept
 57 Inman St., 2nd Floor
 Cambridge MA 02139-
 PH: 617-349-4607
 FAX: 617-349-4633

Secondary Contact:
 Peggy Hegarty
Title: Program Manager
 PH: 617-349-6010
 FAX: 617-349-4669

City of Malden, Massachusetts
 Round III (1994): \$4,000,000.
 Mr. Ronald F. Grasso
 Malden Redevelopment
 Authority, #621 Govt. Center
 200 Pleasant St.
 Malden, MA 02148-
 PH: 617-324-5720
 FAX 617-322-3734

Secondary Contact:
 Charles B. Anderson
Title: Project Director
 PH: 617-397-1940
 FAX: 617-397-0273

City of Springfield,
Massachusetts
 Round II (1994): \$3,279,624.
 Ms. M.J. Adams
 Director of Technical Services
 HAP, Inc., 322 Main St.
 Springfield MA 01105-
 PH: 413-785-1251
 FAX: 413-731-8723

State of Michigan,
 Round II (1994): \$4,934,250.
 Mr. Robert K. Scranton
 Associate Director
 Michigan Dept of Community
 Health
 Community Public Health
 Agency
 P.O. Box 30195
 Lansing MI 48909-
 PH: 517-335-8011
 FAX: 517-335-9476

Secondary Contact:
 Douglas Paterson
 PH: 517-335-8928
 FAX: 517-335-9222

City of Detroit, Michigan
Round III (1995): \$5,917,839.
 Harriett Billingslea, Director
 Lead Poisoning Prevention &
 Control Program
 Dept of Health
 1151 Taylor, Room 20-C
 Detroit MI 48202-
PH: 313-876-4212
FAX: 313-876-0309

Secondary Contact:
 Donald Hamel
 Title: Env. Admin.
PH: 313-876-4519
FAX: 313-876-4236

County of Wayne, Michigan
***Round IV(1996): \$4,994,424.**
 Edward H McNamara, Cty Ex.
 Cty. Dept of Public Health
 5454 Venoy
 Wayne, MI 48184
PH: 313-224-0286

Secondary Contact:
 Glenn Brown
PH: 313-326-4909

State of Minnesota
Round I (1993): \$2,786,989.
 Valerie Galajda, Proj. Director
 Housing Finance Agency
 400 Sibley St., Suite 300
 St. Paul MN 55101-
PH: 612-296-0753
FAX: 612-296-8139

***Round IV(1996): \$1,475,389.**
 Anne Barry, Comm. of Health
 Division of Environ. Health
 717 Delaware St. SE
 P.O. Box 9441
 Minneapolis, MN 55440-9441
PH: 612-623-5712

Secondary Contact:
 Douglas Benson
PH: 612-215-0881

City of Minneapolis, Minnesota
***Round IV(1996): \$4,994,424.**
 Kathleen O'Brien
 City Coordinator
 Public Health Center,
 Room 502
 250 S 4th St.
 Minneapolis, MN 55415
PH: 612-673-3992

City of St. Paul, Minnesota
Round III (1995): \$1,905,850.
 Mr. Jim Yannarely, Project
 Coordinator
 Dept of Public Health
 555 Cedar St.
 St. Paul MN 55101-2260
PH: 612-292-6525
FAX: 612-222-2770

****State of Missouri**
***Round IV(1966): \$1,997,894.**
 Jeff L. Staake
 Dir. Div of Administration,
 State of Missouri
 Bureau of Environmental
 Epidemiology
 P.O. Box 570
 210 El Mercado Plaza
 Jefferson City, MO 65102
PH:

City of Kansas City, Missouri
***Round IV(1996): \$4,994,424.**
 Richard M. Biery, M.D.
 Director of Health
 Health Dept
 City Hall-10th Floor
 414 E. 12th St.
 Kansas City, MO 64106
PH: 816-274-1381

St. Louis County, Missouri
Round III (1995): \$1,239,870.
 Ms. Mary Campbell
 Dir., Office of Comm. Dev.
 Dept of Human Services
 121 S. Meramec Ave.
 Clayton MO 63105-
PH: 314-889-2986
FAX: 314-889-3420

Secondary Contact:
 Reginald Scott
PH: 314-889-3414
FAX:

State of New Jersey
Round I (1993): \$4,250,000.
Round III (1995): \$6,000,000.
 Mr. Robert Haug
 Program Development Spec.
 Dept of Community Affairs
 101 South Broad St., CN 051
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0051
PH: 609-633-6181
FAX: 609-633-8084

Secondary Contact:
 Diane M. Kinnane
 Title: Supervising Program
 Dev. Specialist
PH: 609-633-6179
FAX: 609-633-8084

State of New York
Round III (1995): \$6,000,000.
 Mr. Robert Damico, Asst. Dir.
 Archit. & Engineering Bureau
 Hsg. & Comm. Renewal Div.
 One Fordham Plaza
 Bronx NY 10458-5392
PH: 718-563-5291
FAX: 718-563-5379

Secondary Contact:
 Richard Svenson
 Title: Dir., Community
 Sanitation of Food Prot.
PH: 518-458-6706
FAX: 518-458-6732

City of Buffalo, New York
Round III (1995): \$3,750,450.
 Mr. Anthony A. Marconi
 Project Manager
 Dept of Neighborhoods,
 Housing & Inspections
 Division of Neighborhoods
 313 City Hall
 Buffalo NY 14202-3376
PH: 716-851-4913
FAX: 716-851-4242

Secondary Contact:
 Ms. Theresa Calvin
Title: Program Manager
PH: 716-851-4240
FAX: 716-851-5306

County of Chautauqua, New York
***Round IV(1996): \$2,725,334.**
 Andrew Goodell
 County Executive
 Health Dept
 Hall Clothier Bldg.
 7 N. Erie Street
 Mayville, NY 14757
PH: 716-753-4211

Secondary Contact:
 Carolyn Seymour
PH: 716-753-4650

City of New York, New York
Round II (1994): \$6,750,223.
***Round IV(1996): \$1,596,274.**
 Lilliam Barrios-Paoli
 Commissioner, Dept of Hsg.
 Preservation & Development
 100 Gold St.
 New York NY 10038-
PH: 212-240-7301
FAX: 212-349-7534

Secondary Contact:
 Tom O'Hagan
Title: Lead Program
Administrator
PH: 212-386-6506
FAX: 212-386-6669

City of Syracuse, New York
Round III (1995): \$2,696,483.
 Ms. Betsy Mokrzycki
 Program Manager
 Dept of Community
 Development
 201 E. Washington St.,
 4th Floor
 Syracuse NY 13202-1432
PH: 315-448-8699
FAX: 315-448-8705

Secondary Contact:
 Mr. Vito Sciscioli
Title: Commissioner
PH: 315-448-8700
FAX: 315-448-8705

State of North Carolina
Round II (1994): \$4,000,000.
 Gloria Nance Sims, Asst.Dir.
 Div. of Community Assistance
 State Dept. of Commerce
 P.O. Box 12600
 Raleigh, NC 27605-2600
PH: 919-733-2850
FAX: 919-733-5262

Secondary Contact:
 Cynthia Moseley
PH: 919-733-2850
FAX:

City of Charlotte, North Carolina
***Round IV(1996): \$4,986,800.**
 Willie Ratchford,
 Interim Key Business Executive
 Neigh. Dev. Key Business
 600 East Trade Street
 Charlotte, NC 28202-2859
PH: 704-336-2195

Secondary Contact:
 Jean Kanipes
PH: 704-336-2911

State of Ohio
Round II (1994): \$5,792,913.
 Mr. Daniel S. Chatfield
 Program Administrator
 Dept of Health
 246 North High St.
 Columbus OH 43266-0588
PH: 614-644-8649
FAX: 614-644-1909

City of Cincinnati, Ohio
Round II (1994): \$5,998,390.
 Malcolm P. Adcock, Ph.D.
 Commissioner, Board of Health
 3101 Burnet Ave.
 Cincinnati OH 45229-3098
PH: 513-357-7285
FAX: 513-357-7290

Secondary Contact:
 Ms. Adaline Kochanowski
Title: Mgr., Lead Poisoning
Prevention Prgms.
PH: 513-352-3129
FAX: 513-961-0643

City of Cleveland, Ohio
Round I (1993): \$3,884,341.
Round III (1995): \$5,549,133.
 Ms. Carolyn M. Wallace
 Acting Commissioner
 Division of Environment:
 Dept of Public Health
 1925 St. Clair Ave.
 Cleveland OH 44114-
PH: 216-664-2115
FAX: 216-664-4879

Secondary Contact:
 Mr. Scott Armour
Title: Acting Program
Manager
PH: 216-664-2115
FAX: 216-664-4879

City of Columbus, Ohio
Round III (1995): \$4,687,684.
 Ms. Deborah L. Younger
 Administrator
 Dept of Trade & Development
 Neighborhood Development
 Division
 50 West Gay St.
 Columbus OH 43215-9040
PH: 614-645-8526
FAX: 614-645-6675

Secondary Contact:
 Mr. Kim Stands
 Title: Project Coordinator
PH: 614-645-7571
FAX: 614-645-6675

County of Mahoning, Ohio
***Round IV(1996): \$4,295,668.**
 Edward J. Reese
 President, Board of Mahoning
 County Commissioners
 Mahoning County Courthouse
 120 Market St.
 Youngstown, OH 44503
PH: 330-740-2130

Secondary Contact:
 Joseph F. Caruso
PH: 330-740-2138

Montgomery County, Ohio
Round III (1995): \$4,903,030.
 Mr. Don Lucas, President
 Board of County
 Commissioners
 Dept of Community &
 Economic Development
 451 West Third St.
 Dayton OH 45422-1280
PH: 513-225-4690
FAX: 513-496-7723

Secondary Contact:
 Ms. Kathy Fedler
 Title: Program Manager
PH: 513-225-4634
FAX: 513-225-6327

City of Springfield, Ohio
***Round IV(1996): \$2,966,805.**
 Darryl L. Herring
 Assistant City Manager
 76 E. High Street
 Springfield, OH 45502
PH: 513-324-7300

Secondary Contact:
 Mary Helene Rogers
PH: 513-324-7398

City of Toledo, Ohio
Round III (1995): \$1,500,000.
 Mr. James T. Guenther
 Project Manager
 Dept of Neighborhoods
 One Govt. Center, Suite 1800
 Toledo OH 43604-
PH: 419-245-1401
FAX: 419-245-1413

Secondary Contact:
 Mr. Paul L. Hubbard
 Title: Director
PH: 419-245-1400
FAX:

**Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania**
Round II (1994): \$3,800,000.
 Mr. Daniel L. Brant, M.S.W.
 Director
 Dept of Health
 Division of Maternal & Child
 Health
 PO Box 90, H&W Bldg.,
 Room 725
 Harrisburg PA 17108-
PH: 717-787-7440
FAX: 717-772-0323

Secondary Contact:
 Helen Shuman
PH: 717-783-8451
FAX: 717-772-0323

**Allegheny County,
Pennsylvania**
Round II (1994): \$3,427,830.
 Mr. J. David Puposzar
 Health Program Administrator
 Allegheny County Health Dept
 3333 Forbes Ave.
 Pittsburgh PA 15213-
PH: 412-578-8364
FAX: 412-578-8325

Secondary Contact:
 Dave Namey
 Title: Administrator
PH: 412-323-6877
FAX: 412-323-6872

**City of Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania**
Round III (1995): \$1,200,000.
 Ms. Angela C. Smith
 Deputy Dir. for Hsg. Dev.
 Dept. of Building and Housing
 Development
 MLK Jr. Govt Ctr., Rm 206
 10 North 2nd Street
 Harrisburg PA 17101-1677
PH: 717-255-6428
FAX: 717-255-6421

Secondary Contact:
 Norm Cutshall
 Title: Project Manager
PH: 717-255-6428
FAX: 717-255-6421

****Borough of Palmerton,
Pennsylvania**
***Round IV (1996): \$633,288.**
 Barry W. Scherer, President
 Palmerton Borough Council
 Borough Hall
 P.O. Box 235
 Palmerton, PA 18071
PH:

City of Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
Round II (1994): \$6,000,000.
*Round IV(1996): \$1,573,200.
Mr. Court Dasplit, Prg. Mgr.
Office of Housing &
Community Development
1234 Market St., Suite 450
Philadelphia PA 19107-
PH: 215-686-9781
FAX: 215-686-9801

Secondary Contact:
Dick Tobin
Title: Prgm. Dir., Lead
Poisoning Prevention Programs
PH: 215-875-6549
FAX: 215-875-6591

State of Rhode Island
Round I (1993): \$4,070,528.
Round III (1995): \$6,000,000.
Mr. David Spink,
Lead Program Manager
Dept of Health
3 Capitol Hill
Room 208 Cannon Bldg.
Providence RI 02908-5097
PH: 401-277-3424
FAX: 401-277-6953

Secondary Contact:
Linda Phillips
Title: Lead Program
Administrator
PH: 401-277-3424
FAX: 401-277-6953

City of Memphis, Tennessee
Round III (1995): \$3,500,000.
Ms. Debra Brown, Director
Division of Housing &
Community Development
701 N. Main St., Room 100
Memphis, TN 38107-2311
PH: 901-576-7414
FAX: 901-576-7444

Secondary Contact:
Rebecca Fahey, Lead Program
Director
PH: 901-576-7421
FAX: 901-576-7434

Shelby County, Tennessee
Round II (1994): \$6,000,000.
Mr. Dave Ralston
Program Manager
Lead Program
Dept of Housing & Real Estate
1075 Mullins Station Rd.
Memphis, TN 38134-
PH: 901-387-5718
FAX: 901-387-5708

City of Houston, Texas
Round III (1995): \$3,941,526.
Mr. Mike McDaniel
Administrative Manager
Houston Lead-Based Paint
Hazard Control Grant Program
8000 N. Stadium Drive,
2nd Floor
Houston TX 77054-
PH: 713-794-9217
FAX: 713-794-9457

Secondary Contact:
Mr. Rob Henry
Title: Management Analyst II
PH: 713-794-9444
FAX: 713-794-9457

State of Vermont
Round II (1994): \$3,201,084.
*Round IV(1996): \$1,804,610.
Mr. Gustave Seelig
Executive Director
Vermont Housing &
Conservation Board
149 State Street
Montpelier VT 05602
PH: 802-828-3250
FAX: 802-828-3203

Secondary Contact:
Joanne Latuschie
Title: Director, Federal
Housing Programs
PH: 802-828-5061
FAX: 802-828-3203

Commonwealth of Virginia
Round II (1994): \$5,433,926.
Mr. Robert T. Richards
Deputy Director
Dept of Housing & Community
Development
501 N. Second St.
Richmond VA 23219-
PH: 804-371-7100
FAX: 804-371-7091

Secondary Contact:
Evelyn Andrews
Title: Lead-Based Paint
Program Manager
PH: 804-371-7187
FAX:

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Round III (1995): \$1,653,118.
Ms. Kris Meek
Lead Program Coordinator
Norfolk Dept of Public Health
401 Colley Ave., Room 238
Norfolk VA 23507-
PH: 757-683-2862
FAX: 757-683-8878

Secondary Contact:
Mr. Jessie Booker
Title: Lead Project Manager
PH: 757-683-2307
FAX: 757-683-8878

City of Petersburg, Virginia
Round III (1995): \$2,000,000.
Mr. Robert Wynn, Jr.
Deputy Director
Redevelopment & Housing
Authority, Petersburg
128 South Sycamore St. Annex
Petersburg VA 23803-
PH: 804-733-2200
FAX: 804-733-2203

Secondary Contact:
Mrs. Sharon D. Plymire
Title: Lead Hazard Abatement
Prgm. Coord.
PH: 804-733-2225
FAX: 804-733-2229

****City of Richmond, Virginia**
Round III (1995): \$3,267,169.

***Round IV(1996): 1,368,818.**

Ms. Glenda C. McNeill
Project Director
Lead-Safe Richmond
East District Center
701 N 25th St.
Richmond VA 23223-
PH: 804-780-4973
FAX: 804-783-4923

[** 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.]

Secondary Contact:

Yvonne Johnson
Title: Senior Service
Coordinator
PH: 804-780-4976
FAX: 804-780-4923

State of Wisconsin

Round I (1993): \$6,341,220.

***Round IV(1996): \$1,573,200.**

Joseph Schirmer
Project Manager
Health Hazard Evaluation Unit
Bureau of Public Health
1414 E. Washington Ave.
Room 96
Madison, WI 53703-3044
PH: 608-266-5885
FAX:

Secondary Contact:

Gary Gorlen
PH: 608-266-6789

City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

***Round IV(1996): \$4,994,424.**

Paul W. Nannis
Commissioner of Health
841 North Broadway
Milwaukee, WI 53202
PH: 414-286-3521

Secondary Contact

Amy Murphy
PH: 414-286-2900