

Annual Report

2004

Background and Mission

The Alliance for Healthy Homes seeks to protect children from lead and other environmental health hazards in and around their homes by advocating for policy solutions and building capacity for primary prevention in communities throughout the US. Founded in 1990 as the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning, the Alliance helped shift the national approach from reacting to lead-poisoned children to true prevention.

In addition to promoting the development of effective federal programs and standards to address lead hazards, the Alliance supports and strengthens the efforts community-based advocates and local and state agencies by developing handbooks, toolkits, and other resources to help communities design effective local solutions.

The Alliance anchors a loose-knit network of 200 community-based groups working on lead poisoning prevention, healthy homes, and children's environmental health in communities across the country, primarily in low-income communities of color, and reaches them through regular electronic communications, periodic action alerts, and listservs that allow local leaders to access and support each other. The Alliance also provides hands-on technical and strategic assistance to about 50 community groups, most notably through the work of the Community Environmental Health Resource Center and our lead hazard disclosure leveraging projects.

The Alliance's intimate familiarity with the constellation of issues involved in reducing lead hazards in housing has provided a solid foundation for our expansion over the past several years to address other indoor environmental health hazards. The Alliance has embedded its core work on lead poisoning in a broader healthy homes and communities agenda, and our website advances that agenda by providing a wealth of information on health and housing, including practical information on how to ensure healthy housing conditions for all.

Alliance Work

Strengthening and Advancing Healthy Homes Policy

Policy analysis and policy advocacy are Alliance strengths. Alliance staff have an excellent grasp of the policy, technical, economic, and legal issues related to lead poisoning and other housing-based health hazards. These encompass federal regulations and standards, federal grant programs, state laws and regulations, local codes and ordinances, and state and local health and housing code enforcement programs.

Over the past several years, the Alliance has made strengthening the advocacy of community-based organizations (CBOs) a priority, as we have developed more action-oriented tools and provided extensive direct support and services to CBOs. In particular, the Alliance's Community Environmental Health Resource Center (CEHRC) supports local groups with tools, training, and technical assistance.

National Policy Development

The Alliance pursues all opportunities to strengthen national and local housing policy to advance lead safety and healthy homes. At the national level, the Alliance worked with key allies in Congress to fight for increased appropriations for healthy homes programs and to prevent proposed cuts in funding for lead hazard control grants in the FY2005 appropriations bill. Working with local partners, the Alliance helped Congressional staff gather 87 signatures in the House and 33 signatures in the Senate for a sign-on letter requesting that Congress double funding for HUD's Healthy Homes grants. The Alliance also educated legislators on the importance of healthy homes research and practice, made Hill visits to reinforce the need for healthy homes, and held two Congressional briefings to inform House and Senate staff about lead poisoning prevention, asthma, excessive moisture, pests, and other healthy homes issues. The Alliance also worked in 2004 with a key Senate champion on drafting national healthy homes legislation.

Local Policy Victories

By working in partnership with local groups, the Alliance helps them shape more effective local policies. In 2004, the Alliance joined local advocates in celebrating the following victories:

Cleveland Passes Significant Ordinance Addressing Lead Hazards

Environmental Health Watch (EHW), an environmental policy nonprofit in Cleveland, Ohio, and Cleveland Tenants Organization (CTO) began working closely together four years ago because of a growing awareness about lead poisoning and other health consequences of substandard housing. As participants in the Alliance's CEHRC project, they visited more than 250 homes in the past two years, documenting lead and asthma-related environmental health hazards and identifying numerous landlords violating the federal lead disclosure law. The two groups documented lead paint hazards in about half of the units they checked and found that most landlords in these buildings failed to comply with the federal law that requires them to disclose known information about lead hazards to tenants before they move in and provide tenants with

the required EPA lead safety pamphlet. This work helped convince municipal officials that new legislation was needed to address lead paint dangers.

CTO and EHW members provided input about the law's content to city health officials and testified at a city council hearing to support the proposal. After many landlords and their associations vehemently opposed the measure based on their understanding of its provisions, the council convened a work group that included housing court officials, landlords, and EHW's executive director. The work group addressed landlord concerns and clarified the ordinance's provisions. The council passed the ordinance unanimously in August 2004.

The ordinance makes lead paint hazards in residences, schools, and day care facilities a "nuisance" subject to city code enforcement; creates a voluntary property certificate program as an incentive for property owners to eliminate lead hazards; and allows the city to regulate exterior paint removal through their permitting process for most properties built before 1978. If a property owner fails to act, the city can send a contractor to abate the hazard and assess the costs to the owner by placing a lien on the property. The ordinance also incorporates the federal disclosure requirement into city code. It gives individuals harmed by the property owner the ability to recover triple damages and authorizes nonprofit groups to pursue damages on behalf of individuals. In addition, the city now has authority to pursue criminal penalties (up to \$5,000 per violation) against property owners who fail to fulfill their duties under the federal law.

New York City Enacts Strong Lead Poisoning Prevention Ordinance Over Mayoral Veto

Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation (NMIC) is a multi-service nonprofit organization working to improve housing conditions and stabilize low-income communities in Manhattan's Washington Heights and Inwood neighborhoods and works with the Alliance through CEHRC. NMIC tenant organizers provide technical assistance and training to the Unión Comunal de Washington Heights e Inwood (Unión Comunal), a separate organization led by community tenant leaders, which has for many years worked to organize tenants and improve housing code enforcement. Pratt Area Community Council (PACC) is a community-based organization working in central Brooklyn.

PACC, NMIC, and the Unión Comunal conducted lead hazard investigations in hundreds of apartments in Northern Manhattan and Brooklyn and used their hazard investigation findings (publicized by two successful press conferences and the release of reports) to support efforts by The New York City Coalition to End Lead Poisoning (NYCCELP) to win enactment of a strong municipal lead poisoning prevention ordinance, Local Law 1 of 2004. Despite fierce opposition from landlords and some political leaders, the law was enacted in January 2004 and became effective in August 2004 after the City Council overrode a mayoral veto. It requires peeling paint and lead dust to be safely removed by trained personnel in pre-1960 apartments with children under age seven. Cited violations must be fixed within 45 days, and the city must inspect landlords' repairs within 14 days. Local Law 1 also increased the number of housing code inspectors by 300 citywide.

Monroe County, NY, Begins Routine Procedure to Ensure Lead Safety

In response to pressure from Rochester lead poisoning prevention advocates and the Alliance, the Monroe County, NY, health department announced in June 2004 that it will begin routinely

performing clearance dust testing after paint repair is ordered in the home of an EBL child. Monroe County includes Rochester, a city with a very high incidence of childhood lead poisoning. This change recognizes the inadequacy of relying on a visual check to confirm that lead dust hazards are not left behind after a government agency orders a property owner to make repairs. Science makes clear that lead dust hazards cannot be detected by the naked eye, which makes clearance dust tests vital in the highest risk of all situations—the home of an already-poisoned child. Monroe County is adopting the "HUD protocol" for clearance dust testing.

Advocates in New York, including Rochester's Get the Lead Out Coalition, have been urging the State Department of Health to update its policy, which still allows health departments to approve paint repairs in the home of an EBL child based on a visual check. The NY State Health Department is reportedly reviewing its policy to determine whether to extend this safeguard to children statewide. This policy change was driven in part by a study conducted by coalition researcher Dr. Katrina Korfmacher that compared lead dust levels in units occupied by children with elevated blood lead levels (EBLs) where lead hazard reduction treatments were done with lead dust levels in these same units before repairs and with lead dust levels in other units in the same buildings that did not house an EBL child. Before any hazard reduction treatments, the EBL and non-EBL units had similar lead dust levels. After hazard reduction treatments to the EBL units, about 1/3 of the treated units had the same or higher levels of lead dust compared with the paired non-EBL units, which had no hazard reduction treatments. Moreover, most post treatment EBL units still remained well above EPA standards for lead in dust.

Minnesota Disclosure Settlements Help Secure Healthy Homes in Several States

Project 504, a nonprofit public interest housing legal organization, has been an Alliance partner in our project to leverage results with the federal lead disclosure law. The organization has identified several local landlords that have lead hazards in their properties and have failed to properly notify tenants, and referred them to HUD for enforcement action. In July 2005, HUD and U.S. Attorney Tom Heffelfinger announced enforcement settlements against a two of these violators, a Minnesota-based property management company and a Minneapolis landlord for failing to disclose potential lead-based paint hazards to their tenants. Combined, the two settlements will identify and clean up lead paint hazards in approximately 4,500 units in four states—Minnesota, Indiana, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Dominium Management Services, Inc. and Robert Zeman violated the lead hazard disclosure requirements of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. Dominium, which owns and manages nearly 4,500 apartments in Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Indiana, has agreed to spend nearly \$1 million to remove lead paint in all of its rental units. The company will also pay a \$10,000 civil penalty and will give \$70,000 to the Sustainable Resources Center (SRC), a Minneapolis-based children's health project, which will use the funds for lead-paint abatement work.

Zeman, who owns 19 houses containing 22 rental units in north Minneapolis, has agreed to test for and clean up all the lead-based hazards in his properties, at a cost of approximately \$250,000. He will also pay a \$2,000 civil penalty.

San Diego Makes Progress on Lead Poisoning Prevention Ordinance

Environmental Health Coalition (EHC) was one of the first environmental groups in the country to recognize the major health implications of substandard housing. EHC adapted its *SALTA* (*Salud Ambiental Latinas Tomando Acción* or, in English, Environmental Health, Latinas Taking Action) training program for community health promoters (*promotoras*) to prepare volunteers to investigate homes for lead and asthma hazards. With two CEHRC grants from the Alliance, EHC investigated over 250 homes using lead dust wipe and paint chip testing, visual surveys, resident questionnaires, cockroach traps (to quantify infestations) and moisture meters (to detect hidden moisture problems). Armed with results showing a high prevalence of lead hazards in homes, EHC began collaborating in 2002 with San Diego's housing department on projects and grants aimed at reducing lead hazards in homes in highest risk neighborhoods.

With their reputation enhanced by these successful collaborations, EHC was invited to play a leadership role in a mayoral task force created in 2003 to develop a new municipal lead poisoning prevention ordinance. The ordinance, which was approved unanimously by the San Diego City Council's Land Use and Housing Committee in August 2004 and which is scheduled for consideration by the full council in Spring 2005, would make it unlawful to create or fail to correct a lead hazard, and require the use of lead safe work practices by workers disturbing paint on dwelling units built before 1979. The ordinance would also require pre-1979 housing to be made lead-safe at the point of sale and require owners of pre-1979 rental units to conduct visual inspections for deteriorated paint and make repairs prior to re-occupancy at rental turnover.

Indianapolis Efforts Result in Action Against Dangerous Lead and Pesticide Advice

In March 2004, Improving Kids' Environment (IKE), an Indianapolis nonprofit and Alliance disclosure leveraging project partner, focused on environmental threats to children's health, released a report detailing dangerous advice from hardware and home improvement stores regarding painting, remodeling, and pesticide use to combat cockroaches. Many of the stores surveyed for the report were part of regional or nationwide chains, indicating that the findings are applicable far beyond the Indianapolis metro area. The chains surveyed were Lowe's, Home Depot, Ace Hardware, Menards, and Do-It-Best. The report, "Inept But At Your Service: Can You Trust Your Hardware Store?" documented suggestions and advice received from 39 individual stores and concluded that the stores consistently demonstrated "a broad disregard for the health and safety of the stores' customers, whether a contractor or a do-it-yourselfer."

The report focused in part on indoor use of pesticides and demonstrated that many of the stores were not following state law regarding training for staff who give advice on pesticides and posting of signs related to pesticide use. Following publication of the report, IKE referred the stores to the Office of the Indiana State Chemist for follow-up. The State Chemist visited the stores, finding several out of compliance with the law. Lowes, Menards, and one Do-It-Best Store were each fined \$250. Home Depot, three Do-It-Best Stores, and two Ace Hardware stores were issued warnings. The State Chemist found only one store, an Ace Hardware location, in compliance.

Connecting Local and National Healthy Homes Efforts

The community of advocates and practitioners working on lead poisoning prevention and healthy homes counts on the Alliance to identify opportunities and threats and alert local advocates to hostile developments, as well as to provide both technical and strategic assistance to support local policy advocacy. The Alliance is constantly striving to involve local advocates in influencing national policy and enlisting their active support for national policy objectives. We use our monthly Alliance Alert, which goes electronically to approximately 2,000 subscribers, to keep allies apprised of national, state, and local developments of note. The Alliance also issues periodic Action Alerts, which call upon local advocates to mobilize to respond to significant opportunities and challenges. We also sponsor occasional meetings of local advocates for training, cross-site sharing of information and ideas, and to gather local input on a wide range of policy and strategy subjects. The Alliance also anchors several listservs, which help facilitate peer-to-peer communications among both advocates and practitioners. Our two general listservs, Leadnet and Healthyhomesnet, include about 600 and 300 members, respectively. Two other listservs, Sample4Action and Leverage1018, are reserved for local partners working with the Alliance on collaborative projects (see the Community Environmental Resource Center and the Lead Disclosure Leveraging projects below). The Alliance's content-rich website receives about 16,000 visits a month.

The Alliance also plays a leadership role in taking action to ensure that healthy homes policy goals are being met and that processes for awarding research and practice grants are fair, thorough, and conducted according to relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines. In October 2004, the Alliance filed a formal complaint with HUD's Inspector General over the failure of duty and clear mismanagement of the FY 2004 grants process in the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control. After an initial review, the Inspector General is moving ahead with a full audit of the Office's grant process and the actions of the Office's former Acting Director.

Alliance Projects

The Community Environmental Health Resource Center

The Community Environmental Health Resource Center (CEHRC, pronounced "search") is a project of the Alliance, partnering with community-based organizations across the country working to protect children from environmental health hazards in their homes and communities.

Authentically protecting children from adverse health effects requires finding and fixing environmental hazards before exposure occurs. CEHRC is unique in equipping community groups with tools for identifying and controlling environmental health hazards in low income, high-risk housing that cause asthma, cancer, lead poisoning, and other health problems. CEHRC provides local groups with access to hazard assessment tools and training in their use, technical assistance, strategy advice, and grants. CEHRC local partners train community residents to conduct home hazard investigations and pursue solutions in two ways. First, they work to trigger action by landlords and local agencies to correct hazards identified in the individual homes they assess, and second, they pursue broader advocacy strategies to achieve needed changes in policies, programs, enforcement, and funding systems to prevent and control hazards throughout their communities.

In addition to providing funding and technical assistance to some local groups, CEHRC makes its hazard assessment tools and supplies, as well as strategy advice, available to a broader circle of community-based organizations. CEHRC is guided by a seven-member Local Leadership Council that provides oversight, leadership, and support to ensure CEHRC's responsiveness to local groups.

Supporting Communities at Highest Risk

Since 2002, CEHRC has awarded subgrants to 18 local community-based organizations to conduct home hazard assessments and spur corrective action in their communities. More than 3,000 assessments have been performed thus far. During 2004, the project and its partners investigated more than 1,000 housing units for environmental health hazards; educated communities across the country about housing-related health hazards; created and strengthened coalitions and partnerships with other organizations and agencies; and built the capacity of the partner organizations to independently carry on this type of work.

Community-based organizations using CEHRC protocols documented lead hazards in more than half the homes tested and another 25 percent of homes were found to have at least one other health hazard. These data document the extraordinarily high prevalence of health hazards in low-income housing through the first study of its kind to check significant numbers of high-risk properties in multiple cities using consistent tools. CEHRC partners use the same Chain of Custody form to record hazard assessments and testing is conducted by a single lab. This allows data to be easily aggregated. Community-based organizations used these data throughout 2004 to trigger corrective action, and publicizing the aggregate data led to significant changes in local policy. These policy changes are discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Empowering Local Community-Based Organizations Through Technical Assistance

To assist community-based organizations, CEHRC developed a new generation of basic, reliable tools using visual inspection and limited environmental sampling to check high-risk housing for environmental health hazards, including: lead in paint, dust, and soil; radon; and cockroaches. CEHRC also developed new hazard assessment tools on carbon monoxide, rodents, mold and moisture, dust and allergens, and pesticides. CEHRC has translated most materials into Spanish, including training curricula. CEHRC has developed a model written agreement for residents explaining the process and protecting residents' privacy and has developed instructive materials for residents whose homes have hazards. In 2004, CEHRC staff continued to revise and streamline the hazard assessment tools and publish the materials on the project's website.

CEHRC staff also continued to provide technical assistance to community partners throughout 2004. In addition to individualized assistance, CEHRC believes that peer-to-peer assistance is a very valuable source of learning. A cross-site sharing meeting was held in January of 2004 to not only introduce new partners to the CEHRC program, but to also allow learning to take place between experienced community organizations and the new partners. A revised system for documentation and evaluation was also introduced that allows all data to be transmitted electronically. Cross-site sharing meetings have greatly supported the building of the CEHRC learning community into a group committed to advancing healthy homes.

Building Blocks for Primary Prevention

In 2004, the Alliance built on a project launched in 2003—*Building Blocks for Primary Prevention: Protecting Children from Lead-Based Paint Hazards*—intended to spur preventive action in the 25.6 million U.S. housing units estimated to have “significant lead hazards.” Through *Building Blocks*, the Alliance has highlighted and described a broad set of primary prevention tools and strategies to accelerate progress on reducing lead poisoning. Many cities and states are pursuing effective ways to prevent and control lead hazards before a child is exposed, and the project's publication and website will provide easy access to information for state and local programs and policymakers about the multiple opportunities to advance prevention.

In 2004, the Alliance compiled a comprehensive collection of 70 strategies that equip state and local governments and others in position to reduce lead hazards in housing to meet the Healthy People 2010 goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning. These strategies span the spectrum of primary prevention, including: targeting high-risk properties and neighborhoods; strengthening code enforcement; using enforcement in tandem with subsidies and other incentives; building capacity for lead safety services and other healthy homes building treatments; and linking secondary and primary prevention. Also in 2004, the Alliance engaged in an outreach effort that helped build intense interest in the project. Alliance staff spoke in Orlando, Florida; Indianapolis, Indiana; Atlanta, Georgia; and other locations throughout the country to spread the word about *Building Blocks*.

The Alliance completed final production of the limited print edition of *Building Blocks* in late 2004. The document will be fully distributed across the United States in mid-2005, with the online version following shortly thereafter.

Leveraging the Federal Disclosure Law for Action

The Alliance's project, "Leveraging the Federal Disclosure Law for Action," brings together health department staff, legal services attorneys, community organizers, and advocates at all levels to explore and implement strategies to leverage the federal disclosure law to motivate property owners to control lead hazards in high-risk housing. The law requires property owners to disclose information about the presence of lead-based paint and known lead hazards to prospective buyers and tenants of most residential properties built before 1978. The four major strategies in the project are tenant education, outreach to landlords, code enforcement, and reporting disclosure violations for federal enforcement.

In 2004, through its *Making the Most of the Federal Lead Hazard Disclosure Law* project, the Alliance successfully partnered with 10 community-based organizations, four local health departments, and two state health departments to leverage the federal lead hazard disclosure law to motivate owners of high-risk rental housing to make their properties lead-safe. Two HUD Operation LEAP grants funded the project.

Alliance partners conducted outreach to thousands of landlords in high-risk communities to inform them of their duties under the disclosure law and resources available to help them make their properties lead-safe, such as free trainings in lead-safe work practices and lead hazard control grants. As a result, hundreds of landlords took action, ranging from requesting additional information and attending lead-safe work practices trainings, to investing in their properties to make them lead-safe. Partners working with the Alliance educated tenants about their legal rights under the federal disclosure law and Fair Housing Act, as well as relevant state and local laws. Hundreds of educated tenants also took a variety of follow-up actions, such as complaining to landlords and code agencies and providing tips on disclosure violations. Partners also met with health agency staff, code officials, and other local policymakers to advocate for changes in housing code inspection and enforcement policies and practices and won important victories, including getting housing code inspectors trained as sampling technicians and including language on disclosure and lead-safe work practices on notices of violations. The Alliance and its local partners also referred landlords with the most egregious violations of the disclosure law and local housing codes to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for enforcement; dozens of referrals made by project partners are currently under investigation.

In June 2004, the Alliance's first Operation LEAP grant expired and the new grant began. Work with the 10 community-based organizations will continue through June 2005.

2004 Board of Directors

Chair: Bailus Walker, Jr., Ph.D. - Associate Director and Professor of Environmental and Occupational Medicine at Howard University Cancer Center and a prominent public health educator and administrator. Past Dean of the College of Public Health at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center and former Commissioner of Public Health for the State of Massachusetts.

Chester G. Atkins - Director of ADS Ventures, a government relations firm specializing in environmental technologies. Former Member of Congress, with service on Appropriations, Budget, Foreign Affairs, and Ethics Committees. Former member of the Massachusetts House and Senate, and chair of the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Author of *Getting Elected*.

Whitlynn T. Battle - Founder and director of Citizens Lead Education and Poison Prevention Organization and the Mothers' Environmental Coalition of Alabama. Representative to the African-American Environmental Justice Network and advisory board member of the Southern Organizing Committee for Economic Justice.

Mark P. Becker - Dr. Becker is Dean of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health. Becker was previously the associate dean for academic affairs and a professor of biostatistics at the Michigan School of Public Health. Becker was elected a fellow of the American Statistical Association in 1999 and has been principal investigator on National Institutes of Health and National Science Foundation statistical methods research grants.

Sheila Crowley - President of the National Low Income Housing Coalition. A social worker with three decades of experience in providing direct service, policy advocacy, and scholarship on homelessness and housing.

Nick Farr - Former Executive Director, National Center for Healthy Homes and a leading expert on affordable housing. Farr is Past Vice President of The Enterprise Foundation, deputy assistant secretary at HUD, director of federal Model Cities program, executive director of California Housing Finance Agency, and senior vice president of Wells Fargo Mortgage.

Kristen C. Godard - Operations Manager and Associate Consultant with La Piana Associates, a national management consulting firm that addresses strategic issues for nonprofits and their funders. Godard previously served as Program Officer for the W. Alton Jones Foundation, responsible for funding grassroots programs in children's environmental health, energy and climate change, and environmental economics.

Teresa Heinz (Honorary) - One of the foremost advocates on children's health and environmental issues. Trustee of Environmental Defense, national committee member of "Mothers and Others," Chairman of the National Council for Families and Television, and co-founder of Congressional Spouses Human Rights Forum.

Derrick A. Humphries, Esq. - Attorney and partner at Humphries & Brooks, LLC in Washington, D.C. with extensive experience in telecommunications and public policy issues. Humphries previously served as Special Counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Small Business and Legal Counsel and Media Director to the Congressional Black Caucus. He has also served as Adjunct Professor of Law at Howard University Law School.

Marie Lynn Miranda, Ph.D. - Professor at the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences at Duke University and faculty member in the Integrated Toxicology Program. Miranda also directs the Children's Environmental Health Initiative, managing environmental research projects on health hazards in housing, and children's exposure to air and water toxics.

Patricia A. Nolan, M.D. - Director of the Rhode Island Department of Health, current president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, and a Clinical Assistant Professor of Community Health at Brown University. Nolan previously served as executive director of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Juan Parras - Community organizer with the Thurgood Marshall School of Law, Environmental Justice Clinic at Texas Southern University in Houston. Extensive experience working with low-income communities and immigrant and migrant workers on social justice campaigns.

Ed Petsche - Lead Project Manager for the Greater Minneapolis Daycare Association (GMDCA), working to ensure that in-home daycares are safe from lead and other health hazards, such as asthma triggers. The project also works to make hazard reduction readily available to homes where it is needed. Petsche serves as board chair for Project 504 in Minneapolis.

Stephanie Pollack, Esq. - Vice President of the Conservation Law Foundation working on urban environmental issues. Director of CLF's Lead Poisoning Project, providing legal and technical assistance to local governments and the public. Author of Massachusetts' landmark lead poisoning prevention law.

Megan Sandel, MD, MPH. - Pediatrician and researcher at Boston Medical Center studying the effects of environmental health hazards on children's health. Sandel is a Co-Principal Investigator on the Boston Healthy Homes Partnership and serves on the Asthma Regional Coordinating Council and with the Boston Health Care for the Homeless Program.

Louis Stokes (Honorary) - Former Member of Congress. Currently Senior Counsel at Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, L.L.P. a Washington-based worldwide law firm and Senior Visiting Scholar at the Mandel School of Applied Sciences Member at Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Susan M. Thornfeldt - Founder and director of the *Maine Lead Action Project* in Portland, Maine. She is also the mother of two small children, who were lead poisoned as a result of home renovations to their 150-year old home in 1997.

Sheldon Whitehouse, Esq. - Former Attorney General for the State of Rhode Island. In October 1999, Whitehouse became the first AG to file suit to hold the industry accountable for marketing lead paint despite knowledge of its dangers to human health. Whitehouse's public service includes tenures as Assistant Attorney General and States Attorney for Rhode Island. He is currently in private practice at Edwards & Angell, LLP in Providence.

Jean Zotter - Executive Director of the Boston Urban Asthma Coalition, an advocacy organization that focuses on improving asthma control in Boston. She co-founded the Boston Urban Asthma Coalition while working at Boston Medical Center's Family Advocacy Program as an attorney. Since 1997, the coalition has focused its advocacy on improving housing and school environments, eliminating school diesel bus emissions, and ensuring all families have access to quality health care. She worked with the Family Advocacy Program for 6 years and served as the Director for her last two years.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2004

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$510,249
Accounts receivable	14,720
Grants receivable	291,782
Prepaid expenses	23,178

Total Current Assets 839,929

Net furniture and equipment	2,683
Deposits	<u>13,946</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$856,558

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$88,628
Accrued expenses	24,761

TOTAL LIABILITIES 113,289

Commitments and Risks

Net Assets

Unrestricted	668,499
Temporarily restricted	74,670

TOTAL NET ASSETS 743,169

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS \$856,558

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

REVENUE:

Grants and contributions	\$2,219,350
Subcontracts and service income	26,330
Publication sales	19,030
Interest	2,336
Miscellaneous	1,458
In-kind donations	176
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>2,268,680</u>

EXPENSES:

Program Services	
Community Environmental Health Resource Center	1,251,559
Policy	96,706
Strategic Hazard Reduction Program	474,206
Building Blocks for Primary Prevention	390,641
Lobbying	4,142
Total Program Services	<u>2,217,254</u>
Support Services	
Development	24,367
General and administrative	-
Total Support Services	<u>24,367</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>2,241,621</u>
Change in Net Assets	27,059
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>716,110</u>
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	<u>743,169</u>