

ALLIANCE ALERT

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FEMA Deliberately Ignored Formaldehyde Danger in “Katrina Trailers”

Since early 2006, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) knew about the hazardous formaldehyde levels that exist in trailers it provided to victims of Hurricane Katrina. Not only did the agency fail to act and conduct thorough testing of the air quality inside the trailers, it actively suppressed health and safety warnings from its own workers. Formaldehyde levels in some trailers reached 75 times the federal limit for worker exposure to the chemical.

Formaldehyde, commonly found in pressed wood, cabinets, particleboard, and carpeting, is a potent respiratory irritant that can trigger asthma attacks; it is also a known carcinogen. More than 120,000 families rendered homeless by Katrina have lived in FEMA trailers; 56,000 of them still call the trailers their home. Many trailer residents have fallen ill due to their exposure to formaldehyde. One trailer resident died.

Following the resident’s death in June 2006, 28 officials from six different agencies recommended that air quality in the trailers undergo independent testing. FEMA rejected that suggestion because its lawyers feared that officially discovering the full extent of the formaldehyde problem would expose the agency to significant legal liability. FEMA reversed this position on June 18, 2007, the day before its officials appeared before a House committee. Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently announced plans to test the trailers for formaldehyde.

On June 19, the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee held a hearing on this and related post-Katrina issues. Both Chairman Henry Waxman (D-CA) and Ranking Member Tom Davis (R-VA) blasted FEMA for its callous treatment of Katrina victims. Waxman called FEMA’s original stance on testing the trailers’ air quality “an official policy of premeditated ignorance,” and Davis noted, “FEMA’s primary concerns were legal liability and public relations, not human health and safety.”

Despite the serious health risks posed by high formaldehyde levels and the agency’s lack of attention to the problem, FEMA is planning to auction off many “Katrina trailers” that are currently unused. Upon hearing of the proposed sale, Senator John Kerry (D-MA) said, “These trailers should be taken out of commission until we can guarantee their safety — and the information we have received so far provides no certainty that the health risks associated with these trailers has been addressed.” Representative Chris Murphy (D-CT) added, “If the trailers are going to make people sick, maybe we should consider cutting our losses.”

For information on the *safe and healthy* recovery from hurricanes and flood damage, see www.afhh.org/res/res_publications_hurricane_recovery_flood_damage_dl.htm.

Minnesota Passes Law Mandating Radon-Resistant Construction for New Homes

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In early May, Minnesota Governor Tim Pawlenty (R) signed a law that requires radon-resistant construction in new homes built in the state. The law, which goes into effect August 1, will add only a few hundred dollars to the cost of new home construction and will help reduce residential concentrations of the deadly gas. The law was sponsored by State Sen. Linda Higgins (D-Minneapolis) and State House Representative Kim Norton (D-Rochester).

Radon, a colorless, odorless gas, forms when uranium breaks down in the soil. The gas is radioactive, but it does not cause problems when released into the open air. However, when radon seeps into homes, it can reach dangerous concentrations that pose a significant health risk. In fact, radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among nonsmokers, killing an estimated 21,000 Americans each year.

Though the EPA has designated radon risk zones where exposure is more likely, any home in any state can have radon concentrations above 4 picocuries per liter, the EPA level of concern. The only way to be sure that a home does not have dangerous levels of radon is to conduct a radon test, which is inexpensive and available from most hardware and home improvement stores. Some states and counties make free test kits available.

Eliminating radon hazards is easy and relatively inexpensive. Technological advances have allowed the cost of installing radon reduction systems in existing homes to fall to around \$1,200; in new construction, the cost is even lower, usually just a few hundred dollars.

The text of the Minnesota law is available at www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/bin/bldbill.php?bill=S1735.1.html&session=ls85. For more information on eliminating radon hazards in the home, visit www.afhh.org/dah/dah_radon.htm.

New Hampshire Enacts New Lead Law; Lowers Blood Lead Action Level

Joining a growing list of states that are improving their lead poisoning prevention laws, New Hampshire in late June amended its lead law to lower the blood lead action level to 10 micrograms per deciliter, down from the previous level of 20. State health officials say they expect the number of yearly lead poisoning cases to quadruple from 200-250 to 800-1,000 because of this change. Lead poisoning experts agree that there is no safe level of lead, and advocates praised New Hampshire's move as a step in the right direction.

The law will also allow health department inspectors to look for lead hazards in other units in any building where a child has been lead poisoned, a more aggressive prevention approach than had been used in the past. Finally, the law establishes a committee of landlords, lawmakers, housing, and health officials to recommend additional prevention policies. The new law becomes effective January 2, 2008.

The full text of the law is available at www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2007/sb0176.html.

Ohio Cities Lower Blood Lead Action Level

In July, Cleveland, OH, lowered the blood lead action level for children from 10 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) to 5. Another Ohio city, Cincinnati, lowered its blood lead level of concern in March. The state of Vermont has also recently lowered its action level to 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Cleveland's move makes its level of concern stricter than even the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) standard of 10 µg/dL. The jurisdictions that have moved to the 5 µg/dL threshold point to scientific evidence gathered by lead poisoning prevention and medical experts that shows that even very low levels of exposure to lead can be harmful to children. CDC has acknowledged for several years that there is no safe level of lead in the bloodstream.

Primary prevention is key to reducing the risk of even low levels of lead exposure. To learn more, visit www.afhh.org/dah/dah_primary_prevention.htm.

Connecticut Passes Mandatory Blood Lead Testing Law

Earlier this summer, the Connecticut Legislature passed a new blood lead screening law that will require mandatory lead tests of all children under three. Connecticut joins Iowa (see www.afhh.org/res/res_alert_archives_mayjun07.htm#iabloodpbtestlaw) and a growing list of states that are putting mandatory blood lead testing laws on the books.

The law, proposed by Connecticut House Speaker James Amann (D-Milford) and Connecticut State Senator Gayle Slossberg (D-Milford), institutes the \$1 million lead poisoning prevention program. Beginning January 1, 2009, doctors will be required to test 1- and 2-year-old children for lead poisoning. If a child's test results are positive, the law will require a lead inspection in the child's home.

Explaining her leadership and the importance of the new law, Slossberg said, "It is crucial that we test children... the effects [of lead exposure] are so debilitating."

Testing children for lead is a secondary prevention method. However, combined with primary prevention strategies such as lead hazard control in houses built before 1978, lead-safe remodeling and renovation, and repair of water leaks and other moisture intrusion that can damage lead-based paint, mandatory lead testing laws can be a powerful tool in a childhood lead poisoning prevention effort.

For more on the primary prevention of lead poisoning, visit www.afhh.org/dah/dah_primary_prevention.htm.

House and Senate Bills Restore Some Funding for Healthy Homes Programs but Still Shortchange Critical Needs

On July 11, the House Appropriations Committee reported out a bill that proposes a total of \$130 million for lead hazard control and healthy homes, only \$14 million more than the President requested. The House bill allocates \$92.6 million for lead hazard control grants; \$8.7 million for Operation LEAP; \$8.7 million for Healthy Homes, and \$5.7 million for technical assistance grants. Additionally, the House bill provides a meager \$14.2 million for the Lead Hazard Control Demonstration grant program. The full House voted to pass the bill in late July.

Also in July, the Senate Appropriations Committee sent a bill to the floor that proposes a total of \$151 million for all the programs, which includes \$48 million for the Lead Hazard Control Demonstration grant program. The full Senate is unlikely to take action on this bill until September.

Inevitably, the two bills will go to a conference committee after the Senate vote. In 2006, the Republican-controlled Congress appropriated a total of \$152 million for lead hazard control and healthy homes.

For more information about these and other appropriations related to healthy homes, visit www.afhh.org/aa/aa_hh_policy_federal_funding.htm. The status of all appropriations bills is available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/home/approp/app08.html>.

Rulings Sink Lead Lawsuits in Missouri and New Jersey

The state supreme courts of Missouri and New Jersey ruled in June that cases against former lead pigment manufacturers cannot move forward. The rulings bring an end to government lawsuits against the lead industry in both states.

In Missouri, the state supreme court ruled June 12 that the City of St. Louis could not proceed with a public nuisance case against former manufacturers of lead-based paint because the city's claim relied on a "market share" theory of liability. The court said that it was unwilling to impose such liability on the defendants because the city could not prove that the specific companies it sued had in fact manufactured the lead-based paint that coats the walls of homes and government buildings across Missouri. The city had sued Benjamin Moore, Sherwin-Williams, and other companies that produced and marketed lead-based paint until 1978 while knowing that their products posed a significant threat of childhood lead poisoning.

In New Jersey, several counties and municipalities had similarly sued several former lead pigment manufacturers. A state appeals court had ruled that the counties and cities could move forward with their case, but the state supreme court overturned that ruling on June 15. Like the Missouri court, the New Jersey Supreme Court held that the case was not a public nuisance case, but instead a product-liability case that required the counties and cities to show direct injury and causation.

The Missouri and New Jersey rulings are in conflict with a California Supreme Court ruling and the results of a successful state lawsuit against the lead industry in Rhode Island. The Rhode Island case has, however, been appealed to that state's supreme court, which has yet to hear the case.

For more information on government lawsuits against former lead pigment manufacturers, visit www.afhh.org/aa/aa_legal_remedies_lawsuits_cases.htm.

Setback in Lead Paint Case Could Impact Ohio Lawsuit against Former Pigment Manufacturers

In late June, the Ohio Supreme Court rejected a mother's appeal from a lower court ruling that held that she could not pursue a claim against former lead pigment manufacturers in her effort to find justice for her lead-poisoned child. Only one high court in the nation, the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has thus far subjected the industry to market share liability.

Attorneys for the industry said the Ohio court's ruling does not bode well for another case filed against former pigment manufacturers, this one by the State of Ohio. They said that since the court ruled that a mother can't assign blame to all companies but must identify those specifically at fault, the state is similarly constrained. Attorneys representing Ohio said, however, that their legal claim of public nuisance is different from the mother's case.

Industry representatives also continued to promote the myth that only landlords and other property owners are responsible for exposure from deteriorated lead-based paint. Advocates and experts have long rejected this argument, pointing to the fact that but for the presence of lead in paint that was designed to deteriorate so as to require additional product sales, people would never have been exposed to lead from deteriorating paint.

For more information on lawsuits against the lead industry, visit www.afhh.org/aa/aa_legal_remedies_lawsuits_cases.htm.

EPA Proposes to Cover Child Occupied Facilities Under Lead-Safe Remodeling Rule

On June 5, the EPA issued a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking, which indicated that the agency will seek to cover child-occupied facilities under its proposed lead-safe remodeling and renovation rule. The rule, which is more than a decade overdue and has been bogged down by industry opposition and delays, would extend to renovation and remodeling activities in day care centers, preschools, and kindergarten classrooms under the supplemental proposal, and would include facilities located in homes, commercial buildings, and public schools. The original statutory language from Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 directs EPA to address these types of child-occupied facilities in its lead-safe remodeling rules. Prevention advocates had criticized earlier drafts of the rule for failing to do so.

For more information about the supplemental proposal, visit www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm. For more information about the proposed remodeling and renovation rule and the Alliance's call for EPA to issue the rule without further delay, see www.afhh.org/aa/aa_hh_policy_national_policy.htm#pendingagency.

Lead Poisoning Prevention Legislation Introduced in House and Senate

Senators Barack Obama (D-IL), Hillary Clinton (D-NY), and Charles Schumer (D-NY), and Representative Louise Slaughter (D-NY) introduced significant lead poisoning prevention legislation in July.

The Lead Poisoning Reduction Act (S. 1811 and H.R. 3085) requires that all non-home-based child care facilities, including Head Start locations and kindergarten classrooms, be made lead-safe within five years. The bill also would establish a five-year, \$42.6 million grant program to help local communities pay to make these facilities safe.

Clinton and Obama also joined with Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH) in sponsoring the Home Lead Safety Tax Credit Act of 2007 (S. 1793), similar to legislation that Clinton introduced in the 109th Congress. S. 1793 would provide a tax credit for 50 percent of the cost of lead hazard reduction efforts, up to a maximum of \$3,000 for lead abatement and \$1,000 for interim control measures. These measures could include window replacement, safe repainting, and specialized renovation work practices to reduce lead poisoning. This tax credit would be targeted to homes with children younger than six years of age, women of childbearing age, low-income residents, and buildings built before 1960.

For more information on these bills, visit the following links:

- S. 1811: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:s1811>;
- H.R. 3085: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:hr3085>;

- S. 1793: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:s1793>:

Massachusetts Legislature Proposes Ban on Ten Toxic Chemicals

Legislators in Massachusetts have proposed phasing out a group of ten toxic chemicals from workplaces and consumer products. The proposal, which would require manufacturers and service providers to find alternatives to the dangerous substances they use now, is not new—it has had the support of a majority of state legislators over the past several years, but it has never moved far enough in the legislative process to become law.

The proposal, known as the Safer Alternatives Bill (H. 783 / S. 558), targets a notorious group of substances: lead; formaldehyde; trichloroethylene, a suspected carcinogen and endocrine disruptor; perchloroethylene, a developmental toxin; dioxins and furans, the most dangerous toxins known to humans; hexavalent chromium, a powerful carcinogen; organophosphate pesticides, many of which are known developmental toxins that can impact fetuses in the womb; polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), suspected developmental toxins and endocrine disruptors; di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, an endocrine disruptor also called DEHP; and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), a common lawn chemical and known cause of cancer in dogs. Many of these chemicals can be found in the home, in paint, in consumer products, and embedded in carpeting.

New attention has been focused on the legislation as scientific research mounts linking toxic chemicals to cancer, asthma, diabetes, developmental disorders, behavioral disorders, and other health problems.

For more information on the Safer Alternatives Bill, see www.healthytomorrow.org/PDF/Safer%20Alternatives%20Bill%20Fact%20Sheet07.PDF. To learn how to keep your home safe from toxins, visit www.afhh.org/dah/dah_main.htm.

EPA's Work on Endocrine Disruptors Draws Fire from Scientists, Advocates

On June 11, EPA released a list of chemicals, all of which are pesticides or so-called “inert” ingredients in pesticide mixtures, that it will assess for their potential to disrupt the human endocrine system. The list, which was supposed to have been published in 1999, drew heavy fire from scientists and environmental health advocates. EPA’s process for assessing the chemicals has also worried experts.

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) said of the list, “EPA should move on to other compounds immediately. Drinking-water contaminants that aren’t on the draft list have widespread potential for human exposure.”

Theo Colborn, a leading expert on endocrine disruptors, said, “The whole thing is a waste.” She said that EPA shouldn’t be running several of the 73 chemicals through its testing process because they are already known endocrine disruptors. EPA, however, will not deem any chemical on the list an endocrine disruptor until it has gone through a battery of tests.

OMB Watch reported that scientists are also worried about the value of the risk assessments that will be involved in the testing. According to an article in the June 12 *OMB Watcher*, “Scientists are expressing concern EPA has not properly constructed the dose-response assessment, which compares dosage level to health effect. Unlike other contaminants, endocrine disruptors may cause different or more serious adverse effects at trace levels than at greater levels.” OMB Watch also said that experts are worried the

chemical industry may have a large role in developing the risk assessment process, which could lead to bias.

Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that harm the human hormone system and may cause thyroid disease, developmental problems, and reproductive difficulties. The chemicals are also suspected in a variety of genital defects, especially in males. Endocrine disruptors are commonly found in pesticides, consumer products, and home furnishings and can become concentrated in house dust.

The EPA's list of chemicals is available at www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/prioritysetting/listfacts.htm. For more information on endocrine disruptors, visit www.ourstolenfuture.org.

Report Says Endocrine Disruptors May Impact Boys More than Girls

A new report from the Canadian Partnership for Children's Health and Environment says that boys may be more susceptible than girls to the impacts of endocrine disruptors and other toxins that are commonly found in the home.

The authors of the report said that conclusive statements about gender-differentiated impacts of endocrine disruptors cannot yet be made, but evidence has shown that males are more sensitive to chemicals that have been found to exhibit hormone-like properties, including flame retardants, phthalates, and bisphenol A. All three of these products are commonly found in consumer products, home furnishings, and other items. Many flame retardants and phthalates do not stay permanently bound in the products in which they are used and can become concentrated in house dust, which can then become trapped in carpeting and upholstery.

The full report is available at www.healthyenvironmentforkids.ca/english/resources/card_file.shtml?x=3255.

Research Shows Weatherization Work Can Produce High Lead Dust Levels

Recent research conducted by the National Center for Healthy Housing and agencies in Indiana, Maryland, and New Hampshire suggests that typical weatherization activities can result in high lead dust loading on floors and windowsills.

Weatherization is important, especially for low-income families, because it helps save energy and decrease costs. If done properly, weatherization can also fix excessive moisture problems. However, common tasks associated with weatherization, including cutting holes in walls, removing and replacing windows, and planing doors to attach weatherstripping, can disturb significant amounts of lead-based paint and create dust hazards.

The study illustrates the need for proper containment of weatherization work areas in older homes, as well as the use of lead-safe work practices, proper disposal of materials from the work area, and proper post-work cleaning to remove as much lead dust as possible. More funding for the U.S. Department of Energy's Weatherization Program and HUD's Lead Hazard Control grants could also help provide the training and knowledge needed to weatherize homes with lead safety in mind.

More details on the study are available at www.nchh.org/html/doe_study.htm.

Study Indicates Common Chemical May Increase Chance of Developing Allergies and Asthma

A common chemical used in all-weather clothing and stain-resistant carpeting, already suspected to cause cancer in humans, has recently been identified as a potential cause of allergies and asthma.

A study published in the June edition of *Toxicological Sciences* suggests perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA) prompts the immune system to overreact when stimulated by allergens such as dust mites and pet dander. Researchers found that mice exposed to PFOA were far more likely to exhibit allergic reactions and asthma-like symptoms than mice that were never exposed to the compound.

DuPont, which manufactures and uses PFOA, claimed that the chemical is unlikely to cause asthma and allergies in humans, but it indicated that it has never studied PFOA for such effects.

PFOA is so prevalent in a wide variety of products that almost every environment across the globe has been contaminated, and homes commonly harbor significant concentrations of the chemical. Human exposure to PFOA is also widespread. Johns Hopkins University conducted additional research into the chemical and found 100 percent of newborns tested had PFOA in their blood.

An abstract of the study is available at <http://toxsci.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/97/2/375>.

Brooklyn Family Wins Largest Lead Poisoning Settlement in New York State History

In late June, a Brooklyn, NY, family won the largest lead poisoning settlement in state history, securing \$12 million from the City of New York and two other defendants. The settlement closed a two-month trial in which the plaintiffs said that 19 children suffered serious, irreversible brain damage from lead exposure in their homes.

The children lived first in temporary placement at the Brooklyn Arms Hotel and then in permanent housing in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Both properties were subsidized by the city. Due to rampant lead hazards in both properties, the children suffered abnormally high levels of lead in their blood, with many in the range of 30 to 45 micrograms per deciliter. These blood lead levels caused behavioral and academic problems, and the results were striking: only one of the 19 children ever graduated from high school, and one is now in prison.

The hotel's owner said that he thought his duty to maintain the property and repair the lead hazards was limited by a contract he signed in 1966; he never tried to repair repeated code violations. The hotel's management company, Merco, also agreed to contribute to the settlement. Reports indicated that the city agreed to pay a portion of the settlement because it tried, and failed, to remediate violations at the Bedford-Stuyvesant property.

For more information on making homes lead-safe, see www.afhh.org/dah/dah_lead.htm.

In Memoriam: Paul Flynn

Paul Flynn, a tireless lead poisoning prevention advocate from New Jersey, passed away suddenly on June 18 from congestive heart failure. He was 39.

Paul was well known and highly respected among lead poisoning prevention advocates, both in New Jersey and across America. He was director of marketing and community outreach for the Gateway Northwest Maternal Health Care Network in Newark, where he raised awareness about lead poisoning among city children and sought ways to cure its effects. Flynn was instrumental in pioneering “Leddie Eddie,” an educational cartoon character and mascot that appeals to children in Newark and other cities.

Paul’s passion and dedication to eradicating lead poisoning will be sorely missed.

Healthy Homes Specialist Credential Now Available

The National Center for Healthy Housing (NCHH) and the National Healthy Homes Training Center and Network (Training Center) are partnering with the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) to offer a “Healthy Homes Specialist” credential. The Healthy Homes Specialist Credential is designed for health and housing professionals in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors.

A variety of professionals may be interested in the Healthy Homes Specialist credential, including:

1. Individuals who have been certified or licensed as lead risk assessors, radon measurement professionals, or mold professionals.
2. NEHA Registered Environmental Health Specialists seeking to document their experience and expertise in housing.
3. Public health nurses seeking to document their expertise in healthy homes.
4. Health department and housing agency staff seeking to document their expertise in healthy homes or better position their agencies to receive HUD healthy homes grants.
5. Licensed pest management professionals seeking to expand their services.
6. Certified home inspectors seeking to expand their business by adding healthy homes to their standard services.

For more information, visit www.healthyhomestraining.org/Credential/index.htm.

Upcoming Trainings

The Healthy Homes Training Center and Network is providing several opportunities to take its Essentials for Healthy Homes Practitioners course this summer and fall. The course will be offered in Athens, GA; Albuquerque, NM; Kansas City, MO; Minneapolis; Alexandria, VA; and Cincinnati in August, and Kansas City, MO in October. For more details on this and other healthy homes training courses, visit www.healthyhomestraining.org/upcoming.htm.

Upcoming Conferences

The Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSU) of Regions 6, 8, and 10 and the EPA are sponsoring the 2007 Tribal Nations Children's Environmental Health Summit on August 22 and 23 in Denver. The goals of the summit are to increase the ability of health, environmental, clinician, and education professionals to identify, prevent, reduce, and respond to environmental health threats to children in tribal lands; and to coordinate and share information across government agencies, health organizations, health care providers, educators, and the general public in addressing tribal children's

environmental health issues. Details are available at <http://epa.gov/region8/humanhealth/children/2007summit.html>.

The Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit (PESHU) of Region 3 and the Mid-Atlantic Center for Children's Health and the Environment (MACCHE) will hold the 5th Annual Conference on Children's Health and the Environment on October 6 in Reston, VA. The conference is targeted to health care providers, public health professionals, and the general public. Topics will explore the intersection between the environment and child health. For more information, see www.gwu.edu/~macche/restonconference07/ or call 1-866-MACCHE1.

The Lead and Environmental Hazards Association's National Mid-Year Conference on Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning, Implementing Healthy Homes Programs, and Combating Indoor Environmental Hazards will be held October 4-5 in Philadelphia. This is an educational and networking conference for public officials, program administrators, lead industry practitioners, environmental consultants and contractors, facility operators, health educators and community advocates. For more information, visit www.leadmoldconferences.com/events/ or call 1-800-590-6522.

North Carolina's 9th Annual Community-Based Environmental Justice Summit will be held October 19-20 at the Historic Franklinton Center at Bricks, Edgecombe County, NC. Community members, government officials, environmentalists, students, and researchers will participate. The Summit seeks to raise public awareness about environmental justice; connect communities in need with technical resources; support and encourage community-driven research; help communities and policy makers address problems of environmental injustice; and bring about positive changes in public health and the environment by promoting social and environmental justice. There is a September 7 deadline for submission of all for Research Presentation proposals. For more information, contact Steve Wing at steve_wing@unc.edu.

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