APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
TEMPLATE

TITLE

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGY
Summary

BENEFITS
- **Immediate/Direct Results**
- **Public Health Benefits**
- **Other Indirect/Collateral Benefits**

SCOPE OF POTENTIAL IMPACT
Statewide
Regional (e.g. multi-county)
City- or County-Wide
Neighborhood/Community
Specific (Targeted) Population

PRIMARY ACTORS AND KEY PARTNERS - *Who must be at the table (or in the field)?*
Health Department
Inspection, Code, or Building Agency
Housing/Community Development Agency
Property Taxation Agency
Human Services/Welfare/Medicaid Agency
City/County Solicitors, Prosecutors, Judges
Other Agencies (e.g. Water Bureau, EMT, Fire, Police, School District, Child Welfare)
Federal Agencies
Community-based Organizations
Property Owners
Tenants
Laborers (e.g. Contractors, Day Workers, Painters)
Retail Stores, Suppliers, Manufacturers
Service Providers (e.g. physicians, day care providers, hospitals, utility companies)
General Public and Consumers (e.g. parents, homebuyers, volunteers, etc.)

CRITICAL ELEMENTS
- **Staff requirements:** *Number of FTEs*
- **Other resource requirements:** *Equipment, Data, etc.*
- **Institutional capacity required:** *Statutory Authority, Training, Accreditation, etc.*
- **Cost considerations:** *Cost-effectiveness*
- **Timing issues:** *Timeline to Implement; Duration; Seasonal or Cyclical Factors, etc.*
- **Feasibility of Implementation**

POTENTIAL OBSTACLES/BARRIERS *that might prohibit or limit the realization of this strategy*

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ILLUSTRATION OF STRATEGY IN PRACTICE

Scope and particulars of the strategy: *applicability; what/where/who/when; essential regulations, statutes, or other policies; dedicated funding or budget authority*

Jurisdiction or Target Area
Agency/Organization Name of Primary Actor
Agency/Organization Name of Secondary Actor(s)
Staffing utilized: *Number of FTE staff, needed credentials*
Other resources utilized: *Equipment, data, etc.*
Factors essential to implementation *(e.g. partnerships, policies)*
Limitations/challenges/problems encountered
Magnitude of actual impact: *number of families/homes benefiting; relative to need or eligible universe; total and unit-level $*
Potential for replication *(optional if relevant content covered above)*

Contacts for Specific Information

	Contact # 1	*Contact #2 (if there is one)*
Name		
Title		
Telephone		
Email		

References for additional information *(citations of related regulations, statutes, codes; web site; documents, etc.)*

APPENDIX B
AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDED IN ILLUSTRATIONS

Agency or Organization Partner	Web Link
State and Local Government Agencies and Programs	
Alameda County (CA) CLPPP	www.aclpp.org
CA Dept of Health Services CLPPP	www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/deodc/childlead/index.htm
CA State Board of Equalization	www.boe.ca.gov/
Chicago Department of Public Health	www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Lead.html
City of Philadelphia Law Department	www.phila.gov/law
Cleveland Department of Public Health	www.clevelandhealth.org/
CT Department of Social Services	www.dss.state.cs.us
Greensboro Engineering and Inspections Dept.	www.ci.greenboro.nc.us/eng.insp/default.htm
IA Department of Public Health BLPP	www.idph.state.ia.us/eh/lead_poisoning_prevention.asp
IN Dept. of Environmental Management	www.in.gov/idem
IN Family and Social Services Administration	www.in.gov/fssa/families/housing/index.html
Indianapolis Office of the Mayor	www.indygov.org/eGov/Mayor/home.htm
Kankakee (IL) Community Development Agency	www.ci.kankakee.il.us/cda.html
Los Angeles Housing Dept., Code Enforcement Bureau	www.ci.la.ca.us/LAHD
MA Dept. of Public Health CLPPP	www.mass.gov/dph/clppp/clppp.htm
MA Dept. of Revenue	www.massdor.com
MA Div. of Banks	www.mass.gov/dob
MA Div. of Insurance	www.mass.gov/doi
MA Div. of Professional Liscensure	www.mass.gov/dpl
Mahoning County Lead Hazard Control Program	www.mahoning-health.org
Manchester (CT) Health Dept.	http://humanservices.ci.manchester.ct.us/health
Marion County (IN) Health Dept. CLPPP	www.mchd.com/newlead.htm
MassHousing	www.masshousing.com/portal/server.pt
ME CLPPP	www.state.me.us/dhs/bohdcfh/led/index2.htm
ME Dept. of Health and Human Services	www.state.me.us/dhs
Milwaukee Health Dept. CLPPP	www.milwaukee.gov/display/router.asp?docid=2921

Milwaukee Health Dept. CLPPP	www.milwaukee.gov/display/router.asp?docid=2921
Montgomery County Community Development Office--Lead Hazard Control Program	www.co.montgomery.oh.us/Departments/com&econ/lead.html
National City Building and Safety Dept.	www.ci.national-city.ca.us/departments/building/Building1.htm
New Orleans Dept of Safety and Permits	www.cityofno.com/portal.aspx?portal=37
New Orleans Health Dept.	www.cityofno.com/portal.aspx?portal=48
NH Dept. of Health and Human Services CLPPP	www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/CLPPP/default.htm
NJ Dept. of Community Affairs	www.state.nj.us/dca/codes/bhi/index.shtml
NY State Energy Research and Development Authority	www.nyserda.org
Philadelphia Dept. of Health CLPPP	www.phila.gov/health/units/lead/index.html
Ramsey County (MN) Dept. of Public Health	www.co.ramsey.mn.us/PH/
RI Attorney General	www.riag.state.ri.us
RI Dept. of Health CLPPP	www.health.state.ri.us/lead/home.htm
RI Housing Resources Commission	www.hrc.ri.gov
Rocky Mount (NC) Planning and Development Dept.	www.ci.rocky-mount.nc.us/planning/main.html
St. Louis Affordable Housing Commission	http://stlouis.missouri.org/affordablehousingcommission/
San Francisco Dept. of Building Inspection	www.sfgov.org/site/dbi_index.asp
San Francisco Dept. of Health	www.dph.sf.ca.us/cehp/default.htm
VT Dept. of Health	www.healthyvermonters.info/
VT Housing and Conservation Board	www.vhcb.org/
WI Dept. of Health and Family Services CLPPP	http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/lead/
Federal Government Agencies and Programs	
CDC--Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/lead.htm
EPA--Lead in Paint, Dust, and Soil	www.epa.gov/lead/
Head Start	www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/
HHS Children and Family Services	www.hhhs.gov/children/index.shtml
HUD--Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	www.hud.gov/offices/lead/
Medicaid	www.cms.hhs.gov/medicaid/mover.asp
Women, Infants, and Children	www.fns.usda.gov/wic/

State Nonprofits and Community-Based Organizations	
American Lung Association of Washington	www.alaw.org/
Baltimore Community Hist. and Archit. Preservation	www.ci.balitmore.md.us/government/historic/
Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning	www.leadsafe.org
Connecticut Citizens Research Group	www.ccag.net/EnvHealth/HealthyHomes.htm
Environmental Health Coalition	www.environmentalhealth.org
Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association	www.gmdca.org/
Greensboro (NC) Housing Coalition	www.greensborohousingcoalition.com/Default
Improving Kids' Environment	www.ikecoalition.org
Lead Safe Pittsburg Coalition	www.leadsafepittsburgh.com/
Neighborhood Knowledge Los Angeles	http://nkla.sppsr.ucla.edu/index.cfm
New Jersey Citizen Action	www.njcitizenaction.org
New York City Coalition to End Lead Poisoning	www.nmic.org/nyccelkp.htm
NYPIRG	www.nypirg.org
Philadelphia Citizens for Children and Youth	www.pccy.org
Pratt Area Community Council	www.prattarea.org
Project 504 (MN)	www.project504.org
RI Childhood Lead Action Project	www.leadsafekids.org/programs.html
National Nonprofit Organizations	
Alliance for Healthy Homes	www.afhh.org
CEHRC	www.cehrc.org
National Center for Healthy Housing	www.centerforhealthyhousing.org
Media	
Detroit *Free Press*	www.freep.com/
Providence Journal	www.projo.com

APPENDIX C
LOCATIONS OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
California	California State Board of Equalization; California State Department of Health Services/California Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch	Impose Taxes or Fees on Polluters
California (Alameda County)	Alameda County Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Hold Regular Lead-Safe Work Practices Trainings
California (Alameda County)	Alameda County Service Area, Joint Powers Authority, and Alameda County Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Create a Special Real Estate Funding Mechanism
California (Alameda and Fresno counties)	CLPP Branch of CA Dept. of Health Services	Expand Lead Safety Education to Expectant and New Parents
California (Los Angeles)	Department of Housing	Secure Dedicated Funding for Code Enforcement
California (Los Angeles)	Los Angeles Healthy Homes Collaborative	Organize "Toxic Tours" for Policy Makers
California (Los Angeles)	Los Angeles Housing Department, Code Enforcement Bureau	Conduct Periodic Housing Code Inspections
California (Los Angeles)	Neighborhood Knowledge Los Angeles	Utilize Early Warning Systems for Deteriorating Properties
California (National City)	Environmental Health Coalition (EHC) and the Building and Safety Department	Teach Code Inspectors about Lead Safety through Joint Visits
California (San Francisco)	San Francisco Department of Public Health, Children's Environmental Health Promotion Program	Notify All Residents in a Building Found to Contain Lead Hazards
California (San Francisco)	San Francisco Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Prevention Program (CLPP)	Require Agencies to Disseminate Lead Poisoning Prevention Information
California (San Francisco)	San Francisco Dept. of Building Inspection	Make the Most of Fines and Penalties

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
Connecticut	Connecticut Department of Social Services	Home Assessments and Early Interventions for Families Served by Medicaid
Connecticut (Hartford)	Connecticut Citizens Research Group	Inform Landlords of Federal Lead Hazard Disclosure Requirements
Connecticut (Manchester)	Department of Health, Lead Abatement Project; Code Enforcement Unit	Make Lead Hazards a Violation of the Housing or Health Code
Connecticut (Manchester)	Manchester Health Department	Free Loans of Lead Safety Equipment
Illinois (Chicago)	Chicago Department of Public Health	Report Problem Landlords to HUD and EPA for Disclosure Enforcement
Illinois (Chicago)	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) at the Chicago Department of Public Health	Connect Medicaid Data and Statewide Surveillance Databases
Illinois (Kankakee)	Kankakee Community Development Agency, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Equip Code Officials to Identify Lead Hazards and Pursue Enforcement
Indiana	Division of Family and Children, Housing and Community Service in the Department of Family and Social Services Agency	Adding Lead Safety to Weatherization and Training Programs
Indiana	Improving Kids' Environment (IKE) and the Lead-Safe Indiana Task Force	Publicize Restrictions on Unsafe Remodeling and Renovation
Indiana	Indiana Department of Environmental Management	Share Risk Assessment and Lead Sampling Services
Indiana	Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) & Family and Social Service Administration (FSSA) - Child Care Health Section	Incentives for Lead Safety in Child-Care Facilities
Indiana (Indianapolis)	Office of the Mayor	Publicize Problem Property Owners
Indiana (Indianapolis/-Marion County)	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Housing Division, Marion County Health Department, Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation	Consolidate Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Code Enforcement Activities
Iowa	Iowa Department of Public Health Bureau of Lead Poisoning Prevention	Broadcast Lead Safety Training Widely

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
Iowa (Dubuque)	Housing and Community Department	Equip Code Officials to Identify Lead Hazards and Pursue Enforcement
Louisiana (New Orleans)	Health Department and Department of Safety and Permits	Require Safe Work Practices During Remodeling, Repair, and Painting
Maine	Maine Department of Human Services	Perform Building-Wide Hazard Assessments in Multi-Unit Buildings Following Identification of Lead Hazards in One Troubled Unit
Maryland	Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning	Establish a Lead-Safe Housing Registry
Maryland (Baltimore)	Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation	Provide Local Property Tax Credits
Massachusetts	CLPPP, Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health	Expand Lead Safety Education to Expectant and New Parents
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Screening Homes During Code Inspection
Massachusetts	Dept. of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program; Dept. of Labor and Industries; Div. of Professional Licensure; Div. of Banks; Div. of Insurance	Impose Fees on Real Estate Transactions and Related Professional Licenses
Massachusetts	MassHousing	Establish a Revolving Fund to Stretch Dollars
Massachusetts	Department of Revenue	Offer an Income Tax Credit for Abatement
Michigan (Detroit)	Detroit Free Press	Use Investigative Journalism to Reveal the Dimensions of the Problem and Policy Shortcomings
Minnesota (Minneapolis)	Project 504	Enable Tenants and Community-Based Organizations to Take Action to Address Substandard Housing Conditions

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
Minnesota (Minneapolis)	Project 504	Inform Rental Property Owners of Federal Lead Hazard Disclosure Requirements
Minnesota (Minneapolis and Hennepin County)	Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association	Collaborate for Lead Safety in Child Care Homes
Minnesota (Ramsey County)	Ramsey County Department of Public Health	Create Incentives to Integrate Lead Safety into Housing Rehabilitation
Minnesota (Ramsey County)	Ramsey County Department of Public Health	Expand Weatherization and Rehab Programs to Address Lead Safety
Missouri (St. Louis)	St. Louis Affordable Housing Commission	Create a Housing Trust Fund
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community and Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Attach Lead Hazard Reduction Order to Property Deed
New Hampshire (Manchester)	The Way Home/Healthy Homes Services	Train and Employ Low-Income Community Residents in Hazard Control
New Jersey	Bureau of Housing Inspection	Require Rental Property Registration/Licensing
New Jersey	Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards, Bureau of Housing Inspection	Secure Dedicated Funding for Code Enforcement
New Jersey	New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspection	Conduct Periodic Housing Code Inspections
New Jersey (Newark)	New Jersey Citizen Action	Equip Community-Based Organizations and Service Providers
New York	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority	Access Electric Utility Public Benefit Funds
New York (Brooklyn)	Pratt Area Community Council	Use Data from Community Home Hazard Investigations to Advocate for Policy Solutions

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
New York (New York City)	New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) and the New York City Coalition to End Lead Poisoning (NYCCELP)	Analyze and Publicize Data to Facilitate Improved Policies
New York (Rochester)	Orchard Street Community Health Center's Get The Lead Out Project	Create a "Demonstration Home" to Education Policy Makers and the Public
North Carolina (Greensboro)	Greensboro Housing Coalition	Engage Rental Property Owners on Lead Safety, Disclosure, and Other Responsibilities
North Carolina (Greensboro)	Greensboro Housing Coalition	Inform Rental Property Owners of Federal Lead Hazard Disclosure Requirements
North Carolina (Greensboro)	Greensboro Engineering & Inspections Department	Preclude Owners from Renting Units that have been Cited for Hazards
North Carolina (Rocky Mount)	Rocky Mount Planning and Development Department	Ensure that Do-It-Yourself Rehabbers are Trained
Ohio (Cleveland)	Cleveland Department of Public Health	Inform Rental Property Owners of Federal Lead Hazard Disclosure Requirements
Ohio (Cleveland)	Cleveland Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)	Adopt State and Local Lead Hazard Disclosure Laws
Ohio (Mahoning County)	Mahoning County Lead Hazard Control Program	Leverage Community Reinvestment Act for Lead Safety and Healthy Homes
Ohio (Montgomery County)	Montgomery County Community Development Office	Establish a Lead-Safe Housing Registry
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)	City of Philadelphia Law Department; Court of Common Pleas; Department of Health's Inspections and Enforcement Division, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Create a Special Lead Court
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)	Philadelphia Citizens for Children and Youth, Philadelphia Dept. of Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Analyze and Publicize Data to Facilitate Improved Policies

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)	City of Philadelphia Law Department, Health and Adult Services Unit	Abate Lead Hazards and Recover Costs When Owners Fail to Act
Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh/Allegheny County)	Lead Safe Pittsburgh Coalition	Create and Use Multi-Stakeholder Assessments and Reports to Advocate for Prevention
Rhode Island	Childhood Lead Action Project	Report Problem Rental Property Owners to HUD and EPA for Disclosure Enforcement
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Attorney General	Hold Accountable Companies that have Contributed to the Problem
Rhode Island	Housing Resources Commission	Provide Technical Assistance to Property Owners
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of Health	Train Painters, Remodelers, and Maintenance Staff in Lead-Safe Work Practices
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Capitalize on Home Nursing Visits to Target Prevention Services
Rhode Island	Providence Journal	Use Investigative Journalism to Reveal the Dimensions of the Problem and Policy Shortcomings
Vermont	Vermont Department of Health	Certify Lead Sampling Technicians
Vermont	Vermont Department of Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) and Vermont Social and Rehabilitative Services, Child Care Services Division.	Ensure Lead Safety in Licensed Child Care Programs
Vermont	Vermont Department of Health	Require an Inspection for Lead-Based Paint Hazards at Tenant Turnover
Vermont	Vermont Housing and Conservation Board	Require Rental Property Owners to Inform Tenants How to Report Deteriorating Paint

Location	Primary Actor	Building Block
Washington (King County)	American Lung Association of Washington	Assess and Address Multiple Hazards Simultaneously
Wisconsin	WI Department of Health and Family Services, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Consolidate and Analyze Data to Highlight Lead Poisoning "Hot Spots"
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Capitalize on Home Nursing Visits to Target Prevention Services
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Establish a Lead-Safe Housing Registry
Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	Milwaukee Health Department	Deploy Enforcement Orders and Grant Incentives in Tandem

APPENDIX D
ACRONYM INDEX

CAP—Community Action Program or Agency

CBO—Community-based Organization

CDBG—Community Development Block Grant program

CDC—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CEHRC—Community Environmental Health Resource Center

CLPPP—Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

CME—Continuing Medical Education

DOJ—U.S. Department of Justice

EBL—Elevated blood lead level

EPA—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FOIA—Freedom of Information Act

FTE—Full-time equivalent

GIS—Geographic Information Systems

HIPAA—Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

HUD—U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

ICC—International Code Council

LIHEAP—Low-Income Heating Energy Assistance Program

LPPP—Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

LST—Lead sampling technician

LSWP—Lead-safe work practices

NCHH—National Center for Healthy Housing

NIEHS—National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences

OHHLHC—HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

APPENDIX E
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abatement—Any set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards. Abatement includes: (1) The removal of lead-based paint and dust-lead hazards, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of components or fixtures painted with lead-based paint, and the removal or permanent covering of soil-lead hazards; and (2) All preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post-abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.

Clearance examination—An activity conducted following lead-based paint hazard reduction activities to determine that the hazard reduction activities are complete and that no soil-lead hazards or settled dust-lead hazards exist in the dwelling unit or worksite. The clearance process includes a visual assessment and collection and analysis of environmental samples.

Containment—The physical measures taken to ensure that dust and debris created or released during lead-based paint hazard reduction are not spread, blown, or tracked from inside to outside of the worksite.

Deteriorated paint—Any interior or exterior paint or other coating that is peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking, or any paint or coating located on an interior or exterior surface or fixture that is otherwise damaged or separated from the surface to which it was applied.

Dry sanding—Sanding without moisture; includes both hand and machine sanding.

Elevated blood lead level—The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has established 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or greater of lead in whole blood as an elevated blood lead level for children under age six.

Encapsulation—The application of a covering or coating that acts as a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment and that relies for its durability on adhesion between the encapsulant and the painted surface, and on the integrity of the existing bonds between paint layers and between the paint and the surface to which it was applied.

***Environmental Health Perspectives* (*EHP*)**—A journal of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) that presents peer-reviewed articles focused on the impacts of the environment on human health and often includes articles on childhood lead poisoning. *EHP* is an open access journal online at http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/.

Feasibility of implementation—This section of the Building Blocks template estimates the ease in which a particular building block can be implemented. This section uses a feasibility scale that runs from low to variable to moderate to high to very high.

Federal Lead Hazard Disclosure law—A federal statute, administered by HUD and EPA, that requires owners of pre-1978 housing to disclose lead hazards to prospective tenants or buyers.

Friction surface—An interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction, including, but not limited to, certain window, floor, and stair surfaces.

Hazard reduction—Measures designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through methods including interim controls, abatement, or a combination of the two.

HEPA vacuum—A vacuum cleaner with an included high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter through which contaminated air flows. A HEPA filter is one that captures at least 99.97 percent of airborne particles of at least 0.3 micrometers in diameter.

Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)—A HUD-administered assistance program that helps low-income families secure housing they may otherwise be unable to afford.

Impact surface—An interior or exterior surface that is subject to damage by repeated sudden force, such as certain parts of doorframes.

Interim controls—A set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards. Interim controls include, but are not limited to, repairs, painting, temporary containment, specialized cleaning, clearance, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, and the establishment and operation of management and resident education programs.

Key Partners—Those agencies, organizations, and individuals who work with or should be included in a given building block strategy. They are not the main parties responsible for implementation of a given building block.

Lead-based paint—Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight.

Lead-based paint hazard—Any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the CDC or another appropriate federal agency.

Lead-based paint inspection—A surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

Lead-free housing—Target housing that has been found to be free of paint or other surface coatings that contain lead-based paint.

Lead-safe work practices (LSWP)—A collection of "best practices" techniques, methods, and processes, which minimize the amount of dust and debris created during remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, or repair of pre-1978 housing. Lead-safe work practices help prevent the creation or exacerbation of lead-based paint hazards.

Lead Hazard Control Grant program—A HUD-administered program that awards grants to cities and states to facilitate the control of lead hazards, mainly in targeted low-income housing.

Lead hazard evaluation—A risk assessment, a lead hazard screen, a lead-based paint inspection, paint testing, or a combination of these to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards or lead-based paint in a residential building.

Lead inspector—An individual trained under a state- or EPA-approved course to conduct official lead inspections. A lead inspector can also conduct clearance tests after abatement and non-abatement work as well as other lead sampling, but a lead inspector *cannot* perform a risk assessment. A lead inspector must attend three days of training to be certified.

Lead sampling technician—An individual trained under an EPA-approved course to conduct clearance testing after non-abatement work and to conduct other dust wipe sampling. A lead sampling technician *cannot* conduct a lead inspection or a risk assessment. A lead sampling technician must attend five and a half hours of training to be certified.

Paint stabilization—Repairing any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface that is causing paint deterioration, removing loose paint and other material from the surface to be treated, and applying a new protective coating or paint.

Paint testing—The process of determining, by a certified lead inspector or risk assessor, the presence or the absence of lead-based paint on deteriorated paint surfaces or painted surfaces to be disturbed or replaced.

Painted surface to be disturbed—A paint surface that is to be scraped, sanded, cut, penetrated, or otherwise affected by rehabilitation work in a manner that could potentially create a lead-based paint hazard by generating dust, fumes, or paint chips.

Potential for replication—This section of the Building Blocks Template describes the ease in which jurisdictions may be able to implement a specific strategy described in a building block illustration. Such potential for replication is estimated using a standardized scale. The scale runs from low to moderate to high to very high.

Primary Actors—The main parties responsible for implementation of a given building block strategy. These can include public health departments, housing agencies, code enforcement agencies, and community-based organizations, among others.

Public health department—A state, tribal, county or municipal public health department, or the Indian Health Service.

Rehabilitation—The improvement of an existing structure through alterations, incidental additions, or enhancements. Rehabilitation includes repairs necessary to correct the results of deferred maintenance, the replacement of principal fixtures and components, improvements to increase the efficient use of energy, and installation of security devices.

Risk assessment—An on-site investigation to determine and report the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards in residential dwellings, including: (1) Information gathering regarding the age and history of the housing and occupancy by children under age 6; (2) visual inspection; (3) dust wipe sampling or other environmental sampling techniques; (4) other activity as may be appropriate; and (5) provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

Risk assessor—An individual trained under a state- or EPA-approved course to conduct risk assessments. A risk assessor may also conduct paint inspections, clearance testing after abatement and non-abatement work, and other lead sampling. A risk assessor must attend five days of training to be certified.

Target housing—Any housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless any child who is less than 6 years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing) or any 0-bedroom dwelling.

Visual assessment—Looking for, as applicable: (1) Deteriorated paint; (2) visible surface dust, debris, and residue as part of a risk assessment or clearance examination; or (3) the completion or failure of a hazard reduction measure.

Wet sanding or wet scraping—A process of removing loose paint in which the painted surface to be sanded or scraped is kept wet to minimize the dispersal of paint chips and airborne dust.

XRF device—A device that uses X-ray fluorescence technology to determine the lead content of paint. Official results from an XRF device can only be reported by a lead inspector or risk assessor.