

Federal FY 11 Appropriations Requests

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (*in thousands*)

Injury Prevention and Control	\$147,570
Environmental Health	\$182,350
<i>Environmental Health Laboratory</i>	\$41,980
<i>Environmental Public Health Tracking</i>	\$32,548
<i>Healthy Housing/Lead Poisoning Prevention</i>	\$34,614
Asthma	\$30,734

Environmental Protection Agency (*in thousands*)

Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,855
Lead Risk Reduction	\$14,413
Reduce Risks to Indoor Air and Radon	\$22,156
State Indoor Radon Grants	\$8,074
Environmental Program & Management	\$2,891,036
Science and Technology	\$846,697

Department of Labor (*in thousands*)

Training & Employment: Green Jobs	\$85,000
YouthBuild Activities	\$114,000

Department of Energy (*in thousands*)

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities	\$385,000
Building Technologies	\$230,698

Department of Agriculture (*in thousands*)

Section 504 Housing Repair Loans	\$34,000
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Department of Housing and Urban Development (*in thousands*)

Office of Healthy Housing and Lead Hazard Control	\$140,000
<i>Lead Hazard Control</i>	\$94,600
<i>Healthy Homes Initiative</i>	\$40,000
<i>Technical Studies</i>	\$4,000
Community Development Fund	\$4,380,100
<i>Community Development Block Grant (formula grants)</i>	\$3,983,000
<i>Sustainable Communities Initiative</i>	\$148,500

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Injury Prevention and Control: \$147,570,000

In the area of unintentional injury prevention, CDC works to ensure that all people have safe and healthy homes, places to play, and transportation options by addressing injuries including those resulting from motor vehicle crashes, older adult falls, prescription drug overdoses, childhood drowning and traumatic brain injuries and responding to blast injuries and other traumatic events. CDC also works to promote safe homes, communities, and relationships by addressing the prevention of violence including intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, youth violence, suicide, and sexual violence.

FY 2011 funds will support CDC's work to prevent and control injuries and violence through a range of activities, including data collection to identify risk and protective factors, evaluation of prevention strategies, and widespread promotion and adoption of prevention approaches based on the best available science. The FY 2011 budget request for injury prevention and control will support the major activities noted below.

- \$100,976,000 for intentional injury.
- \$30,847,000 for unintentional injury in.
- \$10,739,000 for injury control research centers in.
- \$5,008,000 for the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS).

Environmental Health \$182,350,000

Environmental Health Laboratory \$41,980

Program activities include operating the National Biomonitoring Program, which measures 450 environmental chemicals and nutritional indicators in people's blood and urine, to indicate the amount of a chemical that actually gets into people. Biomonitoring data are valuable for a variety of public health purposes, such as identifying relative levels of exposure in the population, particularly in children or other vulnerable groups, and setting priorities for research into the health impacts of chemicals. The program also works to produce precise laboratory measurements. The program studies the best way to measure a chemical of interest and ensures the accuracy of various laboratory tests including newborn screening, those predictive of type I diabetes, blood lead levels, as well as nutritional factors. FY 2011 funds for the Environmental Public Health Laboratory program will support the activities noted below.

- CDC will support three state-based laboratory programs to conduct biomonitoring assessments of chemical exposures among residents.
- CDC will publish the Second National Report on Biochemical Indicators of Diet and Nutrition, which will provide first-time data for several nutritional indicators including omega- and trans-fatty acids.
- CDC will ensure that newborn screening tests in all fifty states are correct by providing

training, consultation, guidelines, and proficiency testing through the Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program

Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network \$32,548,000

The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network is a dynamic web-based tool that tracks and reports environmental hazards and the health problems that may be related to them. The Tracking Network is unique because, for the first time, environmental data and public health data are available together in a central database. CDC will support activities noted below.

- CDC will fund 22 states and New York City to build and maintain local surveillance systems for data on non-infectious health conditions and environmental hazards.
- CDC will support surveillance that will result in up to 15 data-driven public health actions that include analyzing area cancer rates for a concerned citizen; providing data and testimony to inform carbon monoxide detector legislation; and identifying trends of increasing pre-term births in a particular county and notifying county health officials.
- In addition to health agencies, CDC will fund federal partners, universities, and non-governmental organizations to link health and environmental data to clarify the relationship between environmental hazards and the health; support non-federally funded states to conduct environmental health surveillance; and develop indicators for monitoring the public health impact of climate change.

Healthy Housing/Lead Poisoning Prevention: \$34,614,000

CDC's Healthy Homes program uses a holistic approach to address multiple health hazards in homes. Examples of hazards include asthma triggers, threats to drinking water, improper waste water disposal systems, injury hazards, radon, mold, and vectorborne diseases. CDC provides state and local public health professionals with training and tools necessary to address the broad range of housing deficiencies and hazards associated with unhealthy and unsafe homes. In FY 2011, CDC will use program funds to support a range of program activities noted below.

- CDC will fund a new cooperative agreement for state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies to implement healthy homes programs to address multiple health hazards in homes. This cooperative agreement will provide support for states to improve the public's health by addressing home hazards such as mold damage, improper waste water disposal, and radon exposure.
- To assist these new healthy homes programs, CDC will train an additional 400 state and local workers in the principles of healthy homes to help inspectors identify and remove potential health hazards in houses. Training a cadre of professionals in ways to sustain healthier homes protects the health of the public.
- CDC will implement a new data surveillance system, the Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System – HHLPPSS, to gather important information related to health hazards in homes. This information will help to evaluate the progress of the healthy homes program, and provide needed data for improvements.

Funds will support science-based work toward the goal of elimination of lead poisoning as a public health issue. In addition, FY 2011 funds will result in the transformation of CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program into a comprehensive Healthy Homes program that focuses on reducing exposures to a range of health hazards in homes. CDC will work to reduce the number of children under age six with elevated blood lead levels to an estimated 67,000, which will help to avoid treatment costs for lead-poisoned kids.

Asthma-\$30,734

FY 2011 funds will support state, local, and territorial programs to implement asthma control programs and interventions that will prevent and reduce illnesses, injuries, and deaths related to environmental risk factors of asthma, especially in vulnerable populations. CDC anticipates that populations served by CDC-funded state asthma control programs will increase the proportion of those with current asthma who report they have received self-management training by 50 percent in FY 2011. CDC's FY 2011 request includes resources for the activities noted below.

- CDC will support up to 36 state and local partners to improve monitoring, identifying and tracking of those most affected by asthma, and implementing science-based programs and activities leading to the reduction of asthma.
- CDC will guide state program, monitoring, and evaluation activities and assist in increasing the level of training of health professionals and education of asthma patients and their families (e.g., steps they can take in managing their disease, what steps to take if symptoms worsen

Environmental Protection Agency (*in thousands*)

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State Lead Grants

EPA's Lead Risk Reduction Program, supported by State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) resources under this program as well as Environmental Program and Management (EPM) resources under a companion program contribute to the goal of minimizing the threat to human health, particularly to young children, from environmental lead exposure in the following ways:

- Establishes standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices and maintains a national pool of professionals trained and certified to implement those standards;
- Provides information to housing occupants so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes;
- Establishes lead-safe work practice standards for renovation, repair and painting projects in homes and child-occupied facilities with lead-based paint; and
- Works to establish a national pool of renovation contractors trained and certified to implement those standards.

The Lead Categorical Grant Program contributes to the lead program's goals by providing support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and renovation contractors. The program also engages in outreach to educate populations deemed most at risk of exposure to lead from lead-based paint, dust, and soil.

In FY 2011, the program will continue providing assistance to states, territories, the

District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized programs for lead-based paint abatement and inspections, as well as renovation, repair and painting in homes with lead-based paint. EPA also will implement these programs in all areas of the country without an authorized program through direct implementation by the Agency. Activities conducted as part of this program include the certification of individuals and firms, the accreditation of training programs and the enforcement of relevant work practice standards.

EPA recognizes that additional attention and assistance must be given to vulnerable populations including those with rates of lead poisoning in excess of the national average, and those living in areas where conditions indicate potentially high rates of lead poisoning but where screening has not yet occurred with sufficient frequency. To address this issue, in FY 2011 EPA will award targeted grants to reduce childhood lead poisoning. These grants will be awarded to a wide range of applicants, including state and local governments, federally-recognized Indian tribes and tribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations.

Lead Risk Reduction

EPA plans to begin measuring progress by tracking reductions in the number of children with blood lead levels of 5 micrograms per deciliter or higher. EPA will continue to achieve further reductions in the incidence of children with these lower, but still elevated blood levels. EPA's Lead Risk Reduction program contributes to the goal of minimizing the threat to human health, particularly to young children, from environmental lead exposure in the following ways:

- Establishes standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices and maintains a national pool of professionals trained and certified to implement those standards;
- Provides information to housing occupants so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes;
- Establishes lead-safe work practice standards for renovation, repair and painting projects in homes and child-occupied facilities with lead-based paint; and
- Works to establish a national pool of renovation contractors trained and certified to implement those standards.

State Indoor Radon Grants

EPA's non-regulatory indoor radon program promotes public action to reduce health risks from indoor radon (second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer). EPA assists states and tribes through technical support and the State Indoor Radon Grant Program (SIRG), which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risks. States and tribes are the primary implementers of radon testing and risk reduction programs. This voluntary program promotes partnerships among national organizations, the private sector, and state, local, and Tribal governmental programs to achieve radon risk reduction. In FY 2011, states will:

- Continue to encourage risk reduction actions among consumers, homeowners, real estate professionals, homebuilders, and local governments;
- Work with EPA to ensure that SIRG funds achieve the following results: homes

- mitigated, homes built with radon resistant new construction, and schools mitigated or built with radon resistant new construction; and
- Work with EPA to align performance measures.

The State Indoor Radon Grants fund outreach and education programs in most states to reduce the public health impact of radon, with an average award per state of \$160,000 annually. EPA targets this funding to support states with the greatest populations at highest risk. Grant dollars are supplemented with technical support to transfer “best practices” from high-achieving states to promote effective program implementation across the nation.

Regional Science and Technology

The Regional Science and Technology (RS&T) program supports the purchase of equipment for use by Regional laboratories, field investigation teams, and mobile laboratory units, as well as that equipment required for laboratory quality assurance and quality control. RS&T resources support the development of critical and timely environmental data, rapid data review activities in emerging situations, and develop enhanced capabilities for proper environmental management of chemical warfare agents.

RS&T resources will support Regional implementation of the Agency’s statutory mandates through field operations for environmental sampling and monitoring, Regional laboratories for environmental analytical testing, monitoring, special studies, and method development, quality assurance oversight and data management support, and environmental laboratory accreditation. Direct laboratory support also increases efficiencies in Regional program management and implementation by providing base level supplies and equipment. The Agency will stay abreast of rapidly changing technologies (i.e., new software, instrumentation, and analytical capability such as Polymerase Chain Reaction Technology and Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry) that allow EPA to analyze samples more cost effectively and/or detect lower levels of contaminants, and to assay new and emerging contaminants of concern. In accordance with new policy directives, including those related to Homeland Security, the Agency will enhance laboratory capacity and capability to ensure that its laboratories implement critical environmental monitoring and surveillance systems, partner with existing laboratory networks, and develop enhanced response, recovery and cleanup procedures.

Department of Labor (in thousands)

Training & Employment: Green Jobs	\$85,000
YouthBuild Activities	\$114,000

Green Jobs

ETA is considering a range of approaches for the \$85,000,000 requested for the Green Jobs Innovation Fund that will build on the successful strategies and lessons learned from grant projects funded through FY 2010 appropriations as well as the series of green job training grants funded by the Recovery Act. Based on these initial investments, ETA will have a clearer understanding of the workforce needs associated with green jobs for FY 2011 and will target its efforts with a focus on further development of green curricula,

competency models, career pathways, and other valuable training tools. In addition, other Federal agencies will be investing in complementary green industry activities and leveraging Department of Labor resources will be critical to developing the green workforce as jobs are emerging in state and regional economies. Strategies may include, but will not be limited to:

- Enhanced Green Apprenticeship Programs. Competitive grants could be awarded to expand and recognize green pre-apprenticeship programs and link these programs to Registered Apprenticeships, community colleges, and other qualified training programs. Existing green Registered Apprenticeships funded through the Recovery Act will be a strong foundation for developing pre-apprenticeships that would target underrepresented and disadvantaged populations.
- Targeted Sector Strategy and Partnership Efforts. Competitive grants could be awarded to further incentivize innovative sector strategies and partnerships that are leveraging a variety of green Federal investments. New green technologies will continue to emerge and combining the expertise and resources of the public workforce system with those of our Federal partners, such as the Department of Energy, will lead to projects that are meeting the real-time workforce needs for green employers beyond the initial Recovery Act investments in the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries.
- Green Career Pathways. Competitive grants would help workers who are in low-wage jobs (or out of the labor market altogether) move along a green career pathway into middle class jobs through postsecondary education and training. These grants would be awarded to partnerships among community-based organizations, workforce investment boards, community colleges, employers, and adult education providers to provide training to students from entry-level through community college level training in green careers.
- Innovative Partnerships with Community-Based Organizations Connecting Targeted Populations to Green Jobs. This would be a new program targeting competitive grants to incentivize innovative partnerships that connect community-based organizations in underserved communities with the workforce system and employers to promote career advancement opportunities in green industry sectors and occupations. The grants would provide training in green job skills to targeted populations, including individuals with limited English proficiency, disconnected youth, high school drop-outs, and individuals with disabilities. This training will help ensure that disadvantaged populations are better connected to One Stop Services, including on-the-job training, Registered Apprenticeship programs, postsecondary-level training, and integrated earn and learn models.

ETA plans to use the requested funds to award approximately 40-50 grants and expects that 14,110 participants will receive training.

YouthBuild

YouthBuild is a youth workforce development program that helps disadvantaged youth gain high school credentials and skill training that leads to employment. YouthBuild provides at-risk and out-of-school youth ages 16 through 24 with the opportunity to earn their diploma or GED and develop job skills, while constructing or rehabilitating

affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in poor communities. The funding level requested for FY 2011 will support approximately 7,450 out-of-school youth.

Activities that assist with meeting performance measures include: creating multiple pathways to graduation, postsecondary education, and careers; training in green construction and weatherization techniques; collaborating with labor unions and employers to create increased pathways to apprenticeship; intensive technical assistance across program components; and the use of program data to analyze and improve program management.

In order to meet performance targets in FY 2011, ETA will continue to promote training in green construction with an emphasis on industry-recognized credentials and encouraging connections with other Federal agencies involved in creating green jobs, such as the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Energy.

Department of Agriculture (*in thousands*)

Section 504 Housing Repair Loans	\$34,000
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Home Repair Loan and Grant Program (Section 504)

For very low income families who own homes in need of repair, the Home Repair Loan and Grant Program offers loans and grants for renovation. The Home Repair Program also provides funds to make a home accessible to someone with disabilities. Homeowners 62 years and older are eligible for home improvement grants. Other low income families and individuals receive loans at a 1% interest rate directly from HCFP.

Department of Energy (*in thousands*)

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities	\$385,000
Building Technologies	\$230,698

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities

The mission of the Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities Program (WIP) is to accelerate the deployment of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and oil displacement technologies and practices by a wide range of government and business stakeholders.

WIP will use various means and strategies to achieve its GPRA Unit Program goals as described below. However, various external factors, as listed below, may impact the ability to achieve these goals. The program also performs collaborative activities to help meet its goals.

WIP will implement the following means:

- Provide technical assistance targeting high priority energy needs and expanding clean energy choices for citizens and businesses;
- Use competitive grants to support high impact and innovative energy efficiency and renewable energy projects;

- Use formula grants to support core capabilities of States and weatherization offices
- Assist with feasibility studies and implementation planning on specific energy efficiency and renewable energy projects and policies; and
- Develop assessment, planning, and decision-making tools to facilitate clean energy technology delivery.

WIP will implement the following strategies:

- Form partnerships with program participants focusing on energy market transformation, sustainable energy integration, and clean energy deployment;
- Leverage Federal dollars by requiring or attracting state, local and private sector matching funds on a more than one to one basis;
- Develop new innovative models to leverage Federal weatherization resources;
- Establish policies and practices that encourage conservation and the expansion of renewable energy through collaborations with national and regional organizations representing key decision-makers (e.g., governors, mayors, state legislators, end users, and product and service providers); and
- Improve cost effectiveness and technological innovation in the residential energy retrofit process.

Building Technologies

The mission of the Building Technologies Program (BTP) is to change the landscape of energy demand in homes and buildings through energy productivity and increased use of clean, secure energy, which will lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, foster economic prosperity and increase National energy security. BTP brings together science, discovery, and innovation to develop the technologies, techniques, and tools for making residential and commercial buildings more energy efficient, productive, and affordable. BTP is aligned with DOE's goal to provide clean, secure energy by developing reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies that significantly reduce the energy consumption of both new and existing residential and commercial buildings.

The program pursues its mission through complementary activities designed to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. These activities include Research and Development (R&D), Equipment Standards and Analysis, and Technology Validation and Market Introduction (TVMI). R&D activities research the most advanced energy efficiency technologies. Equipment Standards and Analysis activities eliminate the most inefficient existing technologies in the market by establishing new, and improving existing, energy efficiency standards based upon technology and product advances that frequently include technology R&D. TVMI activities catalyze the introduction of new advanced technologies and the widespread use of highly efficient technologies already in the market.

In addition, BTP's progress depends upon the coordination of other EERE program efforts including: the Solar Buildings Initiative, which will accelerate the R&D and large scale commercialization of distributed photovoltaic (PV) technology for buildings to achieve ZEB; the Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program (WIP), which will

provide consumers and other decision makers with information on cost, performance, and financing of energy efficiency projects; and the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), which will promote energy efficiency at Federal facilities.

BTP will use various means and strategies, as described below, to achieve its GPRA Unit Program goal. “Means” include operational processes, resources, information, and the development of technologies, and “strategies” include program, policy, management and legislative initiatives and approaches. Collaborations are integral to the planned investments, means and strategies, and to addressing external factors.

BTP will implement the following means:

- Residential Buildings Integration: Focus on improving the efficiency of the approximately 1.1 million new homes built each year and 113 million existing homes. These improvements are accomplished via RD&D and technology transfer activities. Overall, the program seeks to make improvements through the application of a systems engineering approach to optimize the technologies in whole buildings and concurrently ensure the health and safety of the buildings in addition to integrating renewable technologies into buildings;
- Commercial Buildings Integration: Address energy savings opportunities in new and existing commercial buildings. This includes RD&D of whole building technologies, such as sensors and controls, design methods and operational practices. These efforts support the ZEB goal not only by reducing building energy needs, but also by developing design methods and operating strategies which seamlessly incorporate solar and other renewable technologies into commercial buildings;
- Emerging Technologies: Conduct R&D and technology transfer associated with energy-efficient products and technologies for both residential and commercial buildings. These efforts address high-impact opportunities within building components, such as lighting, building envelope technologies (including advanced windows), solar heating and cooling (SH&C), and analysis tools;
- TVMI: Accelerate the adoption of clean, efficient, and domestic energy technologies through two major activities, ENERGY STAR and Building Energy Codes. ENERGY STAR is a joint DOE/EPA activity designed to identify and promote energy efficient products. Building Energy Codes submits code proposals and supports the upgrades of the model building energy codes. The activity also provides technical and financial assistance to States to update, implement, and enforce their energy codes to meet or exceed the model codes, in support of EPCA Section 304. It also promulgates standards for manufactured housing as required by Section 413 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA); and
- Equipment Standards and Analysis: Work to improve efficiency of appliances and equipment by conducting analyses and developing standards that are technologically feasible and economically justified by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), as amended. Analysis performed under this program will also support related program activities, such as ENERGY STAR, to ensure a consistent methodology is used in setting efficiency levels for related programs.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Housing and Lead Hazard Control	\$140,000
<i>Lead Hazard Control</i>	\$94,600
<i>Healthy Homes Initiative</i>	\$40,000
<i>Technical Studies</i>	\$4,000
Community Development Fund	\$4,380,100
<i>Community Development Block Grant (formula grants)</i>	\$3,983,000
<i>Sustainable Communities Initiative</i>	\$148,500

Lead Hazard Control

Considerable progress has been made in reducing the level of childhood lead poisoning, with an approximate 75 percent decline in the percentage of children with elevated blood leads since 1991, according to the ongoing NHANES survey conducted by the CDC (cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/). The survey will indicate whether the Federal goal has been met when updated survey data for 2010 are published, which is expected to be no earlier than 2013, based on the need for laboratory analysis of blood lead samples, quality control reviews of the data, and statistical analysis of the data. In response to the expected results of this survey, HUD is establishing a new goal for lead safety that will be incorporated into HUD's new Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016:

- Reduce overall risk and disparity in risk of exposure to lead in children based on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and degree of urbanization.

The goal includes not only the original objective of eliminating elevated blood lead levels in children as a public health problem, but expands the scope to include reducing the average blood lead levels in children and eliminating the disproportionate incidence of blood-lead levels in children based on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and degree of urbanization.

As part of the program to reach this goal, the Department proposes \$94.6 million for Lead Hazard Reduction to award grants to State and local governments to identify and eliminate hazards from lead-based paint in housing in communities most likely at risk. The proposed Lead Hazard Reduction Grant program combines previous programs including the Lead Hazard Control Grant program and the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant program.

Lead Hazard Reduction funds are used to:

- perform lead hazard control in low-income, privately owned rental and owner-occupied housing; build program and local capacity for lead hazard control; target funding to housing with low-income families with children living in privately owned housing; provide funding for areas with the highest lead abatement needs, based on having: (1) the highest number of occupied pre-1940 units of rental housing; and (2) a disproportionately high number of documented cases of lead poisoned children; fulfill Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 by generating training, employment opportunities, and contracts for low-income residents and businesses in the targeted areas.

Technical Studies

HUD will award contracts to:

- effectively identify owners of pre-1978 housing, particularly larger multifamily housing,

with known lead-based paint hazards who are likely not to have disclosed this information during sale or rental, for Lead Disclosure Rule enforcement action; review evidence and perform monitoring of lead hazard control work performed under settlement agreements, as part of case development and management of settlement agreements; analyze data from HUD program offices on the number of assisted housing units made lead safe through implementation of HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, and provide technical support to these Program Offices' compliance monitoring efforts; track the number of units made lead-safe through Lead Disclosure Rule enforcement and Lead Safe Housing Rule compliance; maintain and update guidance, toolkits, outreach documents and other materials and resources supporting implementation of the Lead Safe Housing Rule by program offices, housing providers, and residential property owners and managers; and support HUD staff's enforcement activities being coordinated with HUD's Program Offices, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and State and local housing and health departments.

HUD will provide grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to the activities listed below.

- conduct technical studies and demonstration projects to identify new innovative methods that reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of lead hazard control activities; develop policy, regulatory and guidance materials for lead safety; provide technical support and public education (primarily in English and Spanish) on lead safety to state and local governments, the general public, the professional community, and trade groups;
- collaborate with EPA to operate a toll-free hotline and document distribution center for the general public; and, monitor and encourage implementation by the Internal Revenue Service and State housing finance agencies of lead hazard control requirements in older housing for which owners are receiving Low-Income Housing Tax Credits.

Healthy Homes Initiative

The Healthy Homes Program focuses on controlling key housing-related health hazards including asthma and allergy triggers, mold and moisture, pests and pesticides, injury hazards, and poor indoor air quality.

The Healthy Homes Program includes four specific main program areas, including:

- Coordinated Housing Hazard Intervention Grant Program (CHHI)
Continuing in fiscal year 2011, the Department requests funding to continue a production-oriented program to prevent and correct significant housing-related health and safety hazards in low-income housing. Funding for the Healthy Housing Implementation Program (HHIP) grant program will be used to prevent and correct housing-related health and safety hazards. Proven healthy homes interventions will be used to address structural defects and water infiltration, moisture problems, integrated pest management, fall and trip hazards, malfunctioning or improperly used fuel-burning appliances, poor indoor air quality, radon intrusion, fire prevention, smoke detection, and carbon monoxide poisoning prevention. This program is modeled after the successful Healthy Homes Demonstration Grant Program and is streamlined for efficient production of safe low-income housing using established healthy homes techniques.
- Healthy Homes Capacity and Sustainability Program (HHCSP)
Continuing in fiscal year 2011, funding for the HHCSP will be used to develop capacity for addressing housing-related health hazards. The HHCSP will fund research to develop

standardized methods for the assessment and control of housing-related health hazards and other efforts including, mainstreaming healthy housing principles into on-going practices and programs, incorporating healthy housing principles into green construction and rehabilitation, evaluating the long- term cost effectiveness of a healthy housing approach, developing “best practices” guidance for healthy homes programs, developing a national strategy for outreach, and developing healthy homes model capacity and competency trainings for partners, practitioners, and the public.

One of the projects in this program will be a competitive grant program focused on areas with limited capacity for lead-based paint or healthy homes activities, including urban and suburban areas, but with particular attention to rural and Federally recognized Tribal areas, to promote the adoption of laws and codes consistent with healthy homes principles. Grantees would evaluate existing laws and codes, propose and further the adoption of new laws and codes as necessary, support enforcement of the existing or new laws and codes, and deliver education and outreach on healthy homes principles, with particular attention to laws and codes.

- **Healthy Housing Implementation Program (HHIP)**

Continuing in fiscal year 2011, funding for the HHIP grant program will be used to produce healthy homes by preventing and correcting housing-related health and safety hazards. Proven healthy homes interventions will be used to address structural defects and water infiltration, moisture problems, integrated pest management, fall and trip hazards, malfunctioning or improperly used fuel-burning appliances, poor indoor air quality, radon intrusion, fire prevention, smoke detection, and carbon monoxide poisoning prevention. This program is modeled after the successful Healthy Homes Demonstration Grant Program and is streamlined for efficient production of safe low-income housing using established healthy homes interventions.

- **Healthy Homes Contracts and Interagency Agreements**

Contracts and Interagency Agreements will be used to develop tools for healthy homes programs, conduct research activities, provide programmatic support and assistance for healthy homes grantees, and to conduct evaluations of research and demonstration projects and program evaluation.

Initiated in fiscal year 1999, the mission of the Healthy Homes Program is to mitigate multiple key health and safety hazards in housing by providing research, technical and policy guidance, outreach, and capacity building for partners, practitioners, and the public, with a focus on protecting the health of children and other sensitive populations in low-income households. HUD’s updated Strategic Plan will help make the Healthy Homes Program’s vision a reality by focusing on four key goals identified to help guide the program’s activities:

- 1) Building a National Framework: Foster partnerships for implementing a healthy homes agenda;
- 2) Creating Healthy Housing through Key Research: Support strategic, focused research on links between housing and health and cost effective methods to address hazards;
- 3) Mainstreaming the Healthy Homes Approach: Promote the incorporation of healthy homes principles into ongoing practices and programs; and
- 4) Enabling Communities to Create and Sustain Healthy Homes: Build sustainable local healthy homes programs.

In fiscal year 2011, the Healthy Homes Program will:

- fund grants and cooperative agreements to assess and control housing-related health hazards that pose risks to residents, particularly children in low-income families and for research to improve assessment and control methods; reduce health and safety hazards in 5,000 homes; lead the Federal effort to coordinate efforts by National, State, Tribal and local partners to ensure that best healthy homes practices are identified, shared and translated into action; initiate research to identify the most cost-effective mold/moisture-focused interventions to improve respiratory health; work with CDC and HUD's Office of Affordable Housing Preservation to initiate research on the potential benefits of green housing rehab methods on indoor environmental quality and resident health. expand the effort to mainstream healthy housing principles into existing housing rehabilitation programs, on-going building practices and other HUD programs; expand efforts to develop, evaluate, and incorporate healthy housing principles into green construction and rehabilitation programs; develop a national strategy for education on housing-related health hazards; enable State and local programs to adopt a comprehensive healthy housing approach as they work toward a transition from a categorical lead-based paint approach to a comprehensive healthy housing approach; and develop, deliver and evaluate training in healthy homes approaches, including integrated pest management, to build capacity and competency among partners, practitioners, and the public.

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides formula grants to entitlement cities and states to catalyze economic opportunity and create suitable living environments through an extensive array of community development activities that primarily benefit Americans of modest financial means.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is an important program that provides housing and creates jobs primarily for low- and moderate-income people and places. The 2011 Budget also proposes funding for a new Catalytic Investment Competition Grants program to provide \$150 million (\$148.5 million after the transfer to the Transformation Initiative) in competitive grants with the purpose of providing economic development and gap financing to implement and capitalize innovative and targeted economic investment for neighborhood and community revitalization for low- to moderate-income families. The outcomes of the grants will be measured improvement in economic activity and job creation in targeted neighborhoods. The funds will be targeted towards communities or neighborhoods experiencing demonstrated distress. The definition of distress may include, but not limited to, large-scale property vacancy and abandonment due to long-term employment and population loss. The plans to improve economic vitality may vary, including, increasing economic development that is centrally located or near public transit.

The 2011 Budget continues funding for the following initiatives (these initiatives are described at greater length under separate sections within this overall request):

- the Sustainable Communities Initiative (\$150 million) is a continuation of the joint HUD/DOT/EPA regional and local planning effort to catalyze the next generation of metropolitan transportation, housing, land use and energy planning to develop a more comprehensive approach to making communities more sustainable; and
- the University Community Fund (\$25 million) in which University partnership programs were consolidated into one initiative.

Sustainable Communities

This Initiative would have four components.

First, HUD proposes to collaborate with the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to offer Sustainable Communities Planning Grants with the requested funds. The program will catalyze the next generation of integrated metropolitan transportation, housing, land use and energy planning using the most sophisticated data, analytics and geographic information systems. These integrated plans would inform state, metropolitan and local decisions on how and where to allocate Federal, state and local transportation, infrastructure and housing investments. Better coordination of transportation, infrastructure and housing investments will result in more sustainable development patterns, more affordable communities, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and more transit-accessible housing choices for residents and firms.

Second, the Initiative would fund challenge grants to help localities implement the Sustainable Communities Plans. These investments would provide a local complement to the regional planning initiative, enabling local and multi-jurisdictional partnerships to put in place the policies, codes, tools and critical capital investments to achieve sustainable development patterns. Continuation of funding from 2010 to 2011 is needed to incentivize rapid changes in practice by local jurisdictions and to properly scale this transforming initiative to meet the substantial interest by communities in meeting sustainability visions initiated in 2010.

Third, the proposal would support the creation and implementation of a capacity-building program and tools clearinghouse designed to support both Sustainable Communities grantees and other communities interested in becoming more sustainable. As of 2009, the number of Mayors that have signed Climate Protection goals is significantly more than could be supported through the planning and challenge grant program. This clearinghouse and educational program will be designed to assist a wide array of stakeholders and build the capacity of all levels of government to implement sustainable community strategies.

Finally, the Initiative would provide funding for a joint HUD-DOT-EPA research effort designed to advance transportation and housing linkages on a number of levels.

Sustainable Communities Planning Grants

The goal of this effort would be to enable metropolitan areas and rural regions to develop a vision for growth and then apply federal transportation, housing and other investments in an integrated way in support of the shared goals established by the broader vision.

To that end, sustainable community planning grants will lead and enable metropolitan-area leaders to design and implement truly integrated transportation, land use, and housing plans aimed at promoting quality regional place-making and environmental sustainability in fresh and structural ways.

HUD proposes to solicit, with DOT and EPA, applications submitted jointly by metropolitan planning organizations and consortia of HUD formula block grant recipients, business groups, non-profit and community-based organizations and philanthropic foundations. States would be allowed as co-applicants. Applicants will be required to clarify in their submissions which entities would be the primary recipients and how the funding and responsibilities would be allocated. Federal funding will support the development of integrated, state-of-the-art regional development plans that use the latest data and most sophisticated tools available for analysis, modeling, mapping, and citizen collaboration.

HUD proposes to give preference to applications that demonstrate capacity for long-term structural collaboration between the disparate housing, transportation and planning agencies;

deeply engage business, government and civic leaders and the general public in shaping a shared vision; and demonstrate the intent to use planning to drive both local land use decisions and allocation decisions around Federal resources. Preference also would be given to comprehensive planning efforts that go beyond transportation, housing and land use issues to integrate other key elements of the built environment, including economic clustering, energy usage and environmental impacts.

HUD proposes to offer awards averaging about \$3 million for large metropolitan regions and \$500,000 for regions with populations under 500,000. These advanced plans would be supplemented by funds from other state and local sources. The goal would be to create replicable models that can be transferred to and deployed by comparable agencies in other parts of the country. In the long run, Federal transportation and housing programs could be revised to require integrated regional development plans, and reward grantees that perform at the highest level. The request for fiscal year 2011 would be sufficient for awards to stimulate state-of-the-art planning in 25 of the nation's top 100 metropolitan areas having populations over 500,000; as well as 25 grants in smaller metropolitan areas, especially those experiencing higher than needed infrastructure costs as well as loss of farmland and open space due to a lack of thoughtful metropolitan planning. Fifty-one percent of people living in rural areas live within metropolitan areas.