Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Cost Projections for New Haven

- I. Occupied Household Units (per US Census for City of New Haven)
 - a. Total: 50,000 units¹ (100%)
 - b. Pre-1978: 41,300 units² (83%)
 - c. Children < 6 years old: 6,530 units³ (13%)
 - d. Pre-1978 AND Children < 6 years old: 5,420 units (11%)
- II. Inspection Costs (per Market Rates)⁴
 - a. Testing paint: \$300/unit
 - b. Testing water or soil: \$150/unit
 - c. Testing paint & water/soil: \$450/unit
- III. Abatement Costs (per HUD)
 - a. Multi-family (54%): \$10,000/unit⁵
 - b. Single-family (46%): \$15,000/unit⁶
 - c. Weighted average: \$12,310/unit
- IV. Relocation Costs (per Market Rates and CT Statutes)
 - a. Two weeks (at \$111/night⁷): \$1,554/unit
 - b. Statutory allowance: \$4,000/unit
- V. Total Costs (given different assumptions)
 - a. Total 1 = (\$450 + \$12,310 + \$1,554) x (5,420 units) = **\$78 million**
 - b. Total 2 = (\$450 + \$12,310 + \$4,000) x (5,420 units) = **\$91 million**
 - c. Total 3 = (\$450 + \$12,310 + \$4,000) x (41,300 units) = \$693 million
- VI. Accomplishments
 - a. Since 1995, New Haven homeowners have received **\$9.6 million** in federal HUD funding to lead-abate more than **1,500 units**

https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/17 5YR/S2504/1600000US0952000

³ US Census Bureau (2010 Census Estimates): Households and Families

¹ US Census Bureau (2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates): Physical Housing Characteristics For Occupied Housing Units:

² US Census Bureau (2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates): Physical Housing Characteristics For Occupied Housing Units:

https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/17 5YR/S2504/1600000US0952000

https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF1/QTP11/1600000US0952000

⁴ Test for Toxic Lead: <u>https://www.homeadvisor.com/cost/environmental-safety/test-or-remove-toxic-lead/</u>

⁵ Lead-Based Paint NOFA Q and A #3 - February 25, 2019:

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/images/LBP_NOFA_FAQ_3%20_2_25.docx

⁶ Lead-Based Paint NOFA Q and A #3 - February 25, 2019:

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/images/LBP_NOFA_FAQ_3%20_2_25.docx

⁷ General Services Administration (GSA) New Haven, Connecticut Per Diem Lodging Rates for 2019:

https://www.federalpay.org/perdiem/2019/connecticut/new-haven

- b. Some private homeowners may have performed lead-abatement without going through the HUD program, which is likely a small percentage; however, we do not have that data
- c. Between 2002 and 2018, the number of children with blood lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter decreased from 474 to 112—**a 76% reduction**
- d. Every June since 2000, we have offered a lead safety awareness event at **Lighthouse Point Park** for children and their families, which includes food, games, prizes and other fun activities
- VII. Staffing Capacity
 - a. In the past, we had more lead inspectors
 - More recently, we have had funding cuts from the State, which has reduced our number of lead inspectors—we currently have two (only one is supported by the General Fund Budget)
 - c. Despite these reductions, our lead inspectors have worked diligently to ensure all mandates are followed
 - d. For 2018, the number of cases of children with elevated blood levels at or above 5 micrograms per deciliter totaled 216
 - e. To address projected demands (i.e., caseloads including children with elevated blood lead levels AND units reported to us that have lead hazards and a child less than 6 years old residing), we should increase our inspectors to a minimum of five
- VIII. Conclusions
 - a. Given the City of New Haven's housing stock and demographics, implementing a Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Program that broadly provides for the **inspection**, **abatement and relocation of all potential households would be very cost-prohibitive**.
 - b. These costs do not include maintenance of the original abatement work (e.g., liquid encapsulation of lead-based paint does not last indefinitely and different manufacturers may have different warranties⁸). Moreover, this analysis does not account for units that have already been abated, likely a relatively small percentage of the total pre-1978 housing stock.
 - c. In California, recent court decisions have determined that **local health departments may sue paint manufacturers for childhood lead poisoning**, which may have implications for other parts of the country, including New England.
 - d. In summary, in order to address projected caseload demands, we will need to increase our inspector capacity

⁸ Chapter 13: Encapsulation, Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint in Public Housing: <u>https://apps.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbp/hudguidelines/Ch13.pdf</u>