City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
100 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038

SHAUN DONOVAN
Commissioner

October 31, 2006

Hon. Christine Quinn, Speaker
New York City Council
City Hall
New York, N.Y. 10007

**Re: Report to the City Council:**
**Implementation of Local Law #1 of 2004 in FY 2006**

Dear Speaker Quinn:

I am pleased to submit to the City Council the Department of Housing Preservation and Development's (HPD) report on the implementation of Local Law #1 of 2004, in accordance with Administrative Code §27-2056.12. The report contains a narrative analysis of the program and incorporates a statistical section on expenditures, enforcement, and implementation.

As the report states, HPD has found that 89% of lead tests for Fiscal Year '06, showed negative results for the presence of lead paint. HPD also has continuing concerns as to Local Law #1's failure to target children at risk, and the reduction of owner correction rates. According to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, childhood lead poisoning has continued to decline in New York City at about the same steady pace as in the past. While it is too soon to completely evaluate the impact of Local Law #1 on this decline, HPD remains concerned about the efficacy of the law and the large expenditure of resources without clear gain.

Thank you for your time and attention to the report.

Sincerely,

Shaun Donovan

# REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL:
# THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT'S IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL LAW #1 OF 2004 IN FY 2006

This report was prepared by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) in accordance with Administrative Code § 27-2056.12. The report describes the implementation of Local Law #1 of 2004 (Administrative Code § 27-2056.1 *et seq.*) in FY 2006.

## LOCAL LAW #1

Local Law #1 is the City's Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Law. When the law was enacted in February 2004, HPD commenced an agency-wide effort to implement it by its August 2, 2004 effective date. This was a tremendous undertaking given the complexity of the new law, its mandates, and the short time frame (six months) allowed for implementation. The effort included drafting and enacting rules to implement the law; designing and programming a new computer system; and developing and implementing new operational procedures and training staff for a host of agency function areas and programs including: Code Enforcement, the Emergency Services Bureau, the Emergency Repair Program, the Division of Maintenance, the Division of Property Management, and the Housing Litigation Division.

As of October 1, 2006, the Board of Health has, pursuant to the authority provided by Local Law #1, reduced the applicable age from "under seven years old" to "under six years old." HPD has modified its documents and procedures to implement this change.

According to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, childhood lead poisoning has continued to decline in New York City at about the same steady pace as in the past. While it is too soon to completely evaluate the impact of Local Law #1 on this decline, HPD remains concerned about the efficacy of the law and the large expenditure of resources without clear gain.

Local Law #1 has reduced the rates at which owners certify correction of lead paint violations, reducing certification rates in half – from 28% of violations written under Local Law #38 to 14% of violations written under Local Law #1. Local Law #1 has changed the usual Code Enforcement objective of getting owners to make correction and has signaled owners that the City is prepared to do their repairs for them.

This results from several elements of the law:

1. An inadequate amount of time to do repairs – The 21 day time limit for owners to do repairs is inadequate. Most owners are unable to repair violations timely. The 45 day time limit for HPD to make repairs results in increased costs to the City without any substantial improvement in reducing lead based paint hazards over the prior 60 day limit.
2. The inability to remove violations based on documentation – Owners have discovered that under Local Law #1, even if they do the work properly, they will be unable to get violations removed if the tenant does not give access to HPD's inspectors to verify correction. This encourages owners to let the City do the work.
3. The heavy paperwork requirements – The law has numerous paperwork requirements, many of which have no connection to the objective of reducing lead poisoning in children. Owners, especially owners of smaller buildings, are simply unable to meet the paperwork requirements and are thus further discouraged from compliance with the law.

4. No “safe harbor” for insurance purposes – The law does not provide a simple and reliable method for owners to be sure that they have complied with the law. As a result owners report that they find it more and more difficult to obtain insurance.
5. Targeting – New York City should target its resources to neighborhoods and buildings likely to be the source of lead poisoning. Under Local Law 1, almost two thirds of inspection efforts are expended in apartments that test negative for lead paint.
6. Complex requirements discourage tenants from providing access – As this report points out, the complicated inspection and repair procedures of Local Law #1 require multiple and intrusive accesses to tenants apartments. Tenants often fail to provide access at various points in the procedures.

**Infrastructure Changes**
HPD staff from each program area devoted an extraordinary amount of their time towards this effort. Staff had to consider all of the statutory time frames under the law, which added great complexity to their operational plans, and in particular to the process for interaction between various program areas. It was necessary to evolve a procedure to track the various statutory deadlines, design the manner in which information should flow, and ensure that the program areas would be able to communicate in order to effectively enforce the law.

**Computer System Overhaul**
The major effort undertaken by HPD to design and program a new computer system was similarly all-consuming. The system had to be able to track all the information generated and to account for the information being transferred between program areas. It had to take into account the operational programs that were being developed so that it would become an integral tool to implement the law. To some extent, the programming of that computer system is still underway. As changes and adjustments are made to HPD’s lead operations and new programming needs are identified, changes are made to the computer program that supports the operation.

**Outreach and Education**
In addition to HPD’s efforts to implement Local Law #1 within the agency, HPD also participated in public seminars in order to inform the public about the law and its requirements. HPD drafted and published an explanatory booklet for owners concerning safe work practices under the law. The booklet, along with copies of the law and the rules, are available to the public upon request. The booklet is also sent to owners who receive a Notice of Violation under Local Law #1. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene also drafted and published a pamphlet regarding the law, which is given to tenants by HPD inspectors and is also available to the public. HPD’s explanatory booklet for owners and the rules promulgated under Local Law #1 are also available on the agency’s website at nyc.gov/hpd. As of October 1, 2006, forms and publications have been updated to reflect the changes in applicable age.

## PROCESS FOR ENFORCING LOCAL LAW #1

The first issue HPD confronted in implementing Local Law #1 was defining and outlining what the process would be for receiving complaints, responding in a timely manner, issuing violations, and ensuring that violations were corrected. The process that evolved is as follows:

### Complaints

Complaints are received for lead paint under Local Law #1 in the same manner that all complaints are received. Complaints are called in to the Citizen Complaint Center at 311 (311) by tenants. 311 operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If a complaint includes peeling

paint or other deteriorated surfaces in a pre-1960 multiple dwelling, the operator will ask if there is a child under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) living in the apartment. For lead complaints, unlike most complaints, 311 operators attempt to obtain information regarding children in the household, including the name and age of any children under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006). After an attempt is made to contact the landlord, the complaint is automatically forwarded as a lead emergency complaint to HPD's Bureau of Environmental Hazards (BEH) for scheduling of an inspection. BEH may attempt to contact the tenant to find out if the owner has taken any steps to begin to correct the condition. If the tenant indicates that the condition has not been corrected, an appointment is set. If the tenant is not reached, an inspection is scheduled.

**Inspections**

*Complaint Inspection* - Pursuant to statutory mandate, an inspection must be attempted within 10 days from the date of the complaint. An inspection that is the result of a lead complaint consists of an inspector making a sketch of the apartment to designate all rooms, checking all painted surfaces for the presence of peeling or deterioration and gathering any additional information regarding children. The inspector will also test any deteriorated surfaces within the apartment using an X-Ray Fluorescence Analyzer (XRF). Results from the XRF are downloaded on a laptop computer. At the time of inspection, the inspector gives a copy of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene information pamphlet to the family. If a violation is observed, the inspector enters the violation information into the computer system. When the inspector's supervisor approves the violation, the computer system automatically mails it to the Emergency Services Bureau's (ESB) owner notification departmental mailbox. A Notice of Violation is sent to the owner along with a copy of the HPD booklet on safe work practices.

*Line of Sight Inspection* - If a Code Enforcement inspector enters an apartment in a multiple dwelling, for any reason, the inspector will ask the occupant if a child under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) lives there. If the occupant answers "yes" or if the inspector observes a child, the inspector is then required under Local Law #1 to check all painted surfaces for the presence of deteriorated or peeling paint. The inspector will note any peeling paint or deteriorated surfaces and will refer the apartment to the BEH for an XRF inspection conducted pursuant to the *Complaint Inspection* process. If there is no access when the BEH attempts to inspect, a presumed lead-based paint violation is issued for each room in which peeling paint was noted.

Since HPD's Code Enforcement inspectors must conduct a full apartment inspection each time an inspector enters an apartment, repeat inspections are being conducted in the same apartment where a child resides. On average, inspections where XRF testing is done take one hour and a half to complete. Repeat inspections of this type, which occur each time an inspector visits an apartment with a child under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) with peeling paint, are not necessarily the best use of the resources that HPD has dedicated to preventing lead poisoning.

For Fiscal Year '06, 11% of all tests have been positive for lead paint. Approximately 89% of tests have been negative.

While only 11% of tests of painted surfaces in apartments with children under seven actually turned out to be lead paint, about 40% of the apartments inspected for lead have at least one lead violation.

Letters detailing the results of the inspection – including whether surfaces tested positive or negative – are sent to both tenants and owners as a result of the inspection.

**Notification of Owners Prior to Emergency Repairs**

When the Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) receives a Notice of Violation for lead, the ESB supervisor sends the violation (along with any associated violations for the same address) via the computer system to a researcher, who attempts to contact the owner. If the researcher speaks with the owner, the researcher informs him or her about the violations and what should be done to correct them. A script was developed for the researchers to follow when providing this information.

When ESB contacts the owner, staff informs the owner of the date by which he or she must correct the condition. If violations have not been certified by the end of the certification period, HPD sends an inspector within 10 days of the certification date to determine if the repairs have been made. If they have not been made or completed, HPD's Bureau of Environmental Hazards will issue a repair order to its contractors.

**HPD Repair of Lead Violations**

The Bureau of Environmental Hazards (BEH) is comprised of both in-house staff, including research and scheduling units, and field operations staff, including scoper-survey, review, procurement and monitoring units. The units work cooperatively in an effort to encourage owner compliance and ensure that lead hazard violations are corrected. The violations are routed for scoping and appointments are made with tenants and owners for access.

As noted above, if an inspection is performed and the work has not been done by the owner, HPD issues an Open Market Order to one of its requirements contractors or orders in-house staff to perform the repair.

If the landlord has done work to correct the lead hazard violations but failed to file a dust wipe test and other required documentation, then dust wipe samples are taken by HPD staff and sent to a laboratory for analysis. If dust wipe test results are positive, HPD cleans the affected area and performs a dust wipe test. If the dust wipe test shows clearance levels have been achieved, the repair order is closed. However the violation cannot be removed since the statute does not permit HPD to remove the violation if there is no record that the repair was performed using required work practices.

All repair work is performed by properly trained and certified workers. If the amount of work to be done is considered a small job (i.e., a relatively small amount of square footage in the unit must be repaired) it is referred to the HPD's area site office to do the repairs. After the site office completes the work, an HPD Clearance Technician takes dust wipe samples and forwards the samples to a laboratory. If the samples are below clearance levels, the job is closed. If the sample fails, the area is re-cleaned and tested again.

If the amount of work required is beyond the capability of HPD's own work crews, the violations and scope of work are forwarded to the Bureau of Maintenance Procurement (BMP). BMP then awards the job to one of the requirement contractors and it is also forwarded to the BEH for daily monitoring of the contractor's work.

When the contractor finishes the work and it has been approved by HPD, dust wipe samples are taken by BEH staff and sent to a laboratory for testing. As is the case for small jobs, if the dust sample fails, the contractor must re-clean the area and BEH takes a new test. The job is not considered completed until the dust wipe test results are below clearance levels.

If the property owner certified that the violations were corrected, but when Code inspected they found the work not done, the job is forwarded to the BEH for scoping.

One of the main obstacles to HPD's ability to correct lead hazard violations when the owner fails to do so is gaining access to the dwelling unit. HPD personnel have to gain access on several occasions: to inspect, to XRF test and scope the unit, to perform the work, and to perform dust clearance testing. The necessity of gaining access multiple times increases the likelihood that at some point access will be denied. In order to improve access HPD conducts a large number of inspections outside of normal work hours and on weekends.

Access problems arise when either an owner or tenant affirmatively refuses access to HPD personnel or contractors, or when the tenant is uncooperative in providing access to the apartment. If the tenant affirmatively denies access to the dwelling unit, the work is canceled. If after two unscheduled visits access has not been obtained, a letter is sent to the tenant asking him or her to contact HPD to schedule an appointment to scope the dwelling unit. If no response is received within eight days the job is canceled. If the tenant responds and access is still not gained after scheduling an appointment, the job is canceled.

If the property owner or one of his employees denies access to the dwelling unit, the lead hazard violations are forwarded to the Housing Litigation Division (HLD) to seek a court order for access. HLD prosecutes access warrant cases to allow BEH to perform lead repairs. Housing Court judges are often reluctant to issue access warrants without giving the owner several opportunities to do the work themselves, particularly when there is partial compliance, even though the statutory period to correct has passed.

Most access warrant cases are concluded when a re-inspection finds that the owner has completed the work, often under consent orders issued as interlocutory relief during the course of the case. HLD commenced 519 access warrant cases in FY 06 under LL# 1.

HLD also commenced 45 cases against owners for false certification of the correction of violations. So far two of those have been concluded with fines consistent with the statute.

**Certifications of Violations**

If an owner certifies that the violation has been corrected within the statutory time period for correction, a notice is automatically generated to the tenant. The notice informs the tenant that the owner has submitted a certification to HPD that the condition has been corrected and provides the tenant with information on how to challenge that certification. Whether or not a tenant protest is received, however, inspectors attempt to re-inspect the condition within 10 days of the certification period.

The tenant is also advised that he or she should give access to an inspector who will visit to verify the correction. Unfortunately, HPD inspectors often cannot obtain access to verify the correction and, although the violations have been properly corrected, the violations remain open, since that is what Local Law #1 requires. In 38% of re-inspection attempts to verify owner certification of corrected lead violations, inspectors are unable to gain access to verify the correction.

**Re-inspection of Certification**

HPD must re-inspect all violations at the end of the 21 day correction period. If HPD is re-inspecting after the owner has filed a certification of a lead violation, then the inspector must determine if the certification is correct. Should the inspector find noncompliance with any aspect

of the required work, he or she reports that the violation was not corrected. A written notice is sent to the owner and tenant indicating that the certification has been invalidated, and the reason why the certification was invalidated. The violation is automatically referred to HLD for appropriate action for false certification. If the violation has been falsely certified, BEH will complete the repair process so that the lead violation can be corrected. If the Code Enforcement inspector finds that the condition has been corrected, the violation is dismissed.

The above-described process requires coordination among many different HPD programs. It involves constant communication within HPD and a concerted effort to communicate with owners and tenants.

**Other Repairs**

Local Law #1 added new requirements for safe work practices when work that is disturbing lead paint is performed and there is a child under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) residing in the unit.

As a result HPD had to change its processes in order to insure that all such repairs were done properly. Both the Division of Property Management (DPM) and ERP had to identify units with children under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) that were undergoing non-lead repairs that involved presumed lead or identified lead paint.

HPD adopted procedures to test work areas, where appropriate, to determine if lead paint was present. If lead paint was present, HPD utilized safe work procedures.

HPD required appropriate contractors in both ERP and DPM to become EPA certified lead abatement firms and provided training to contractor staff so that they could meet the new requirements.

## ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT LOCAL LAW #1

The following describes the actions taken by HPD to implement the above-described Local Law #1 processes:

**Lead Program Staffing**

In order to comply with the mandates of Local Law #1 over 300 full-time positions were added to HPD's Budget in April 2004. The new Lead Program personnel were needed to work in the Division of Code Enforcement, the Division of Maintenance, and the Housing Litigation Division, in positions ranging from clerical and administrative titles to technical titles.

**Training**

After finalizing its operational plans and protocols, HPD embarked upon a major training initiative in order to implement Local Law #1. More than 100 new inspectors and supervisors received classroom and on-the-job training that covered all Code Enforcement policies, procedures, and directives and the Housing Maintenance Code and Multiple Dwelling Law. These new inspectors had to learn in a very short period of time how to conduct a professional and thorough inspection and how to interface with HPD's complex computer system. In addition, all of the new and experienced inspectors received specific Local Law #1 training that explained the mandates and enforcement of the new law, including the violation issuance process, new definition of lead paint, lead repair requirements, safe work practices, binding surface testing and cleaning and dust wipe protocols.

In addition to in-house training, HPD contracted with outside educators to provide 991 training sessions to staff members in Inspector, Risk Assessor, Lead Abatement Worker, Lead Abatement Supervisor and Lead Awareness courses. Local Law #1 was explained as a significant portion of the training.

Major training efforts also focused on ESB staff. Owner notification staff was instructed in explaining the new law to landlords and tenants, including explaining to owners how to safely remediate peeling paint, and how to certify that corrective action was taken.

To perform all this training the Housing Education Services Unit created the Lead Education Program (LEP). This program's objective is to identify, recruit/reach out to and provide training for individuals impacted by Local Law #1. The program has opened a new facility at 210 Joralemon Street in downtown Brooklyn, hired and trained new trainers to provide courses in Lead Awareness, Safe Work Practices, Local Law #1 Compliance and Visual Assessment and worked to increase the general publics' awareness of Local Law #1 through various community outreach events and marketing initiatives. To increase capacity of contractors, HES offered Local Law 1 awareness and Lead Paint Safe work practice certifications at local City University locations–Graduate Center, City College, Medgar Evers, LaGuardia CC, Hostos CC and New York City Technology College. This insures neighborhood contractors to take lead classes nearby.

The LEP program has also expanded access to EPA certified courses in safe work practices and lead abatement activities. To date LEP has provided various classes in Local Law #1 Compliance and Lead Awareness to agency staff in Property Services, the Division of Anti Abandonment, the Division of Alternative Management Programs, Housing Finance, and Code Enforcement Staff. Additionally the program has provided training to contractors for the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) as well as DHS staff. Through its partnership with BHFS and HANAC in the HUD Healthy Homes Program, LEP has provided Lead Awareness, Local Law I Compliance and Safe Work Practices training in target areas. In the near future LEP has planned collaborative efforts with the Department of Consumer Affairs, Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) and community groups throughout the City. During FY'06, LEP delivered training to more than 13,000 participants at a cost of over $2 million.

**Contracts**

In order to comply with Local Law #1, HPD's Emergency Repair Program currently has five contracts for lead hazard reduction in the amount of $10.1 million. Contracts were also written and let for dust wipe analysis.

**Code Enforcement Program**

Implementation of Local Law #1 required Code Enforcement to create new business rules for accepting complaints, conducting inspections, issuing violations, and enforcing the violation or removing it from HPD's records. These new business rules had to be translated into a new computer program. The system then required several weeks of testing prior to being put in production use. It should be noted that Code Enforcement is constantly evaluating the rules and the computer program that was designed, and changes are still being made to this system as scenarios arise that were not previously anticipated.

Prior to the effective date of Local Law #1, Code Enforcement staff underwent extensive training. Both Central Complaint Bureau staff and inspection staff needed training on the new procedures implemented due to Local Law #1.

Code Enforcement inspector field staff required training in: (a) Local Law #1 requirements regarding the surfaces and the definitions of surface conditions that required issuance of specific violations; (b) how to designate the surfaces in a uniform way (i.e., size of surfaces, compass location of wall, compass location of room) to ensure that the proper area is identified and remediated by the owner or HPD; (c) the new violation order numbers; (d) the use of new XRF machines; and (e) the use of new notebook computers to automatically enter XRF data and violation data. Local Law #1 required the creation of new procedures to survey and identify areas of peeling paint or deteriorated surfaces. In order to meet the timeframe of Local Law #1 implementation, Code Enforcement employed a train-the-trainer program in which Supervisory Inspectors were trained and then trained the inspectors in the Borough Offices.

Local Law #1 established a specific timeframe for inspection: 10 days. Due to the short timeframe and the additional time necessary for each inspection, Code Enforcement requested and received additional staff in order to conduct inspections on a timely basis.

**City-Owned Housing**

In addition to implementing a process for the enforcement of Local Law #1, HPD, as the owner of many multiple dwellings, also implemented procedures to ensure conformance with Local Law #1 in its property management programs. The Division of Property Management (DPM) inspects for and identifies the existence of lead paint hazards in these units. Inspections resulting in the identification of lead paint hazards are entered into the computer system, and conditions in units where children under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) reside are referred to the BEH for correction. Conditions identified in units with no children under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) are corrected through the Division of Maintenance. The ongoing annual notification process for tenants was revamped to reflect the Local Law #1 requirements. Responses to the annual notification are entered into the system; those responses reporting the presence of children under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) are automatically forwarded to BEH to scope and perform all necessary work related to the correction of lead paint hazards. Units that do not respond to the annual notification are inspected in order to determine whether a child under seven ("under six" after 10/1/2006) resides in the unit. The results of these inspections are also entered into the system. DPM responds on an ongoing basis to complaints of peeling paint by inspecting the unit and correcting any hazards in the manner described above.

**Computer System**

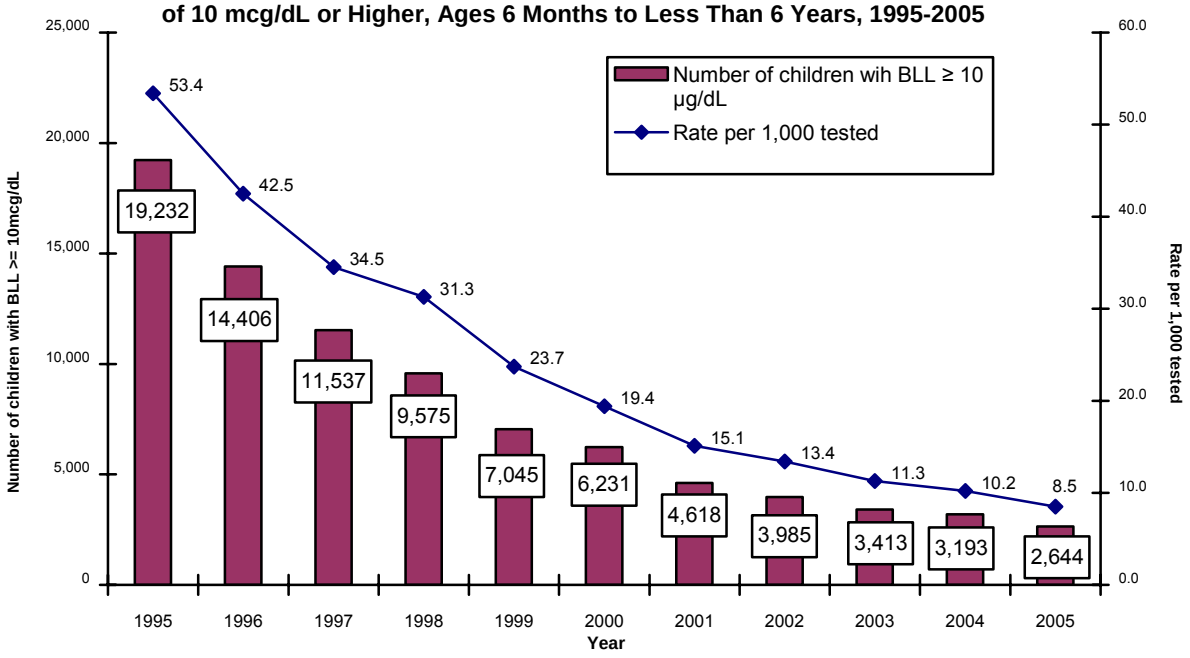
As described above, implementation of Local Law #1 necessitated substantial changes to the design and programming of the existing computer system for lead. The various timeframes and mandates under Local Law #1 required a system that could calculate, flag, and track each lead complaint, route the complaint to various agency Borough Offices, and ensure that they were addressed expeditiously. This process involved: creation and approval of a certificate to proceed, system design by a user team and analytic consultants, programming by consultants, testing by the users, and purchase of hardware. The cost was approximately $900,000 overall. Staff from all areas of the agency were involved with assisting in design of the system. In addition, staff throughout the affected program areas were trained to use the new system. This training was intensive and time-consuming, given the complexity of the system developed to implement Local Law #1 and the agency-wide impact of Local Law #1. The development of the computer system to implement Local Law #1 commenced in February 2004 and was up and running, although not entirely completed, by the August 2004 implementation date. HPD continued to refine the system through December 2004. Since that time, as HPD has improved and enhanced the Local Law #1 process and program, it has also modified the computer system to reflect the upgrading and ongoing changes.

## Lead Poisoning Cases in New York City

On August 23, 2006, the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) issued a press release concerning the strides made by New York City in combating childhood lead poisoning. It stated:

"In 2005, 2,644 children (ages 6 months up to 6 years) were reported with first-time blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL (micrograms per deciliter) or greater, compared to 3,193 children in 2004 and 19,232 children in 1995 – an overall reduction of 86% over the past 10 years."

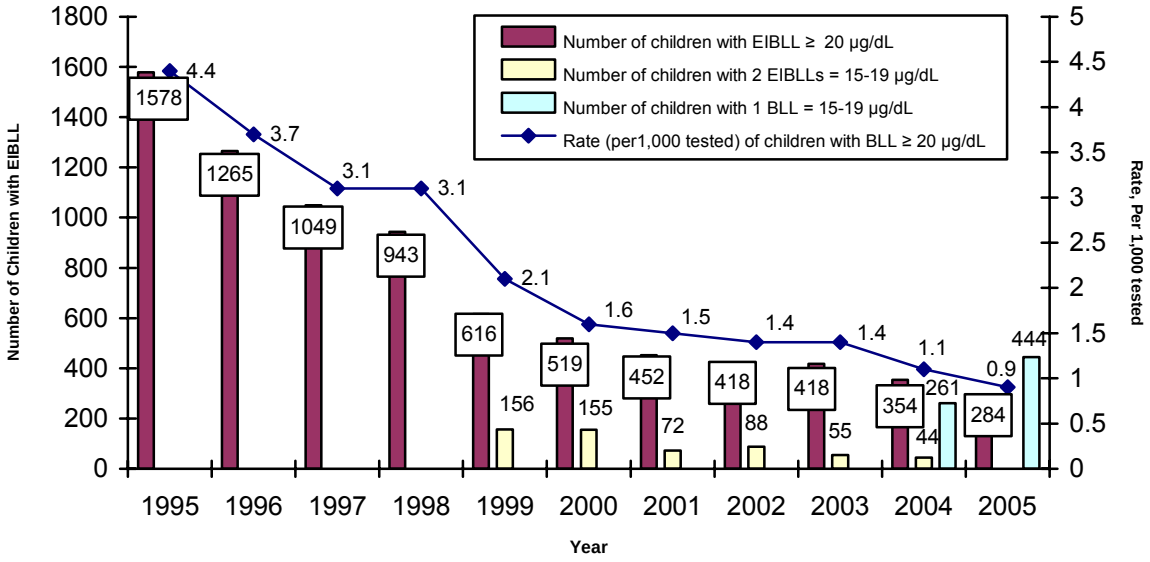
**Figure 1 - Newly Identified Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels of 10 mcg/dL or Higher, Ages 6 Months to Less Than 6 Years, 1995-2005**




DOHMH provides environmental intervention and case management services for children in New York City with blood lead levels equal to or exceeding the Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level (EIBLL). Between 1999 and 2004, environmental investigations were conducted for children with one blood lead level of 20 mcg/dL or greater, or two blood lead levels of 15-19 mcg/dL taken at least three months apart. In August 2004, the EIBLL was lowered to one blood lead level of 15 mcg/dL or greater. This change resulted in DOHMH providing intervention services to more City children with elevated blood lead levels.

Figure 2 below shows the downward trend in number and rate of children with EIBLLs. The increase in the number of children who received environmental intervention services (728 children in 2005, compared to 659 children in 2004) reflects the lowered EIBLL, and not a rise in number of children with elevated blood lead levels.

**Figure 2 - Newly Identified Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Levels (EIBLL), Ages 6 Months to Less than 6 Years, 1995- 2005**



## Statistical Section Pursuant to §27-2056.12

**Detailed Statement of Expenditures**

The following table summarizes Expenditures and Capital Commitments for HPD's Lead Program in FY'06:

| | FY'06 Commitments as of 09/12/2006 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employees | Salary PS Expenditures | Other Than PS Expenditures Costs Other Than Salary | Expense Total | Capital Commitments | **TOTAL** |
| Lead | 373 | $16,525,468 | $8,119,245 | $24,644,713 | 0 | |
| HPD/DOHMH Outreach Initiative | 0 | 0 | $23,159 | $23,159 | 0 | $23,159 |
| HUD Lead Grant (Primary Prevention Program) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | $3,256,000 | |
| City Owned Properties | | | | | 0 | |
| Housing Finance Lead Demonstration Grant | 3 | $57,375 | $1,338,862 | $1,396,237 | $10,254,222 0 | $1,396,237 |
| Lead Education Outreach | 3 | $46,436 | $404,020 | $450,456 | 0 | $450,456 |
| Lead Hazard Control Grant | 2 | $4,861 | 0 | $4,861 | 0 | $4,861 |
| Lead TSD (Technology & Strategic Development) | | | | | $480,000 | |
| **TOTAL** | **381** | **$16,634,140** | **$9,885,286** | **$26,519,426** | **$13,990,222.** | **$67,029,074** |

Note: OTPS obligations before the year end rollover were $11,668,060. As of this date there remains $3,548,815 in open obligations for work performed during FY'06.. The totals in the PS column are expenditures not salaries.

The City receives revenue from various CDBG-funded programs including the recovery of the cost of Emergency Repair Program (ERP) repairs. Local Law #38 and Local Law #1 work is including in the overall collections for ERP but cannot be broken out.

## Enforcement and Implementation Statistics

(1) The number of complaints for peeling paint in pre-1960 dwelling units where a child under six years of age resides, disaggregated by city or non-city ownership of the building which is the subject of the complaint;

| | |
|---|---|
| Apartments with Lead Complaints in non-city owned buildings | 19,912 |
| Apartments with Lead Complaints in city owned buildings | 673 |

(2) The number of inspections by the department pursuant to this article, disaggregated by city or non-city ownership of the building where the inspection occurred;

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Inspections in non-city owned buildings | 34,592 |
| Total Inspections in city-owned buildings | 272 |

(3) The number of violations issued by the department pursuant to this article;

| | |
|---|---|
| Violations issued | 44,524 |

(4) The number of violations issued pursuant to this article that were certified as corrected by the owner, the number of such certifications that did not result in the removal of such violations, and the number of civil actions brought by the department against such owners;

| | |
|---|---|
| Violation certifications submitted | 7,181 |
| Certifications that did not result in removal of violations | 270 |
| Civil actions brought pursuant to false certification of violations | 45 |

(5) The number of jobs performed in which violations issued pursuant to this article were corrected by the department, the total amount spent by the department to correct the conditions that resulted in the violations, and the average amount spent per dwelling unit to correct such conditions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jobs performed to correct violations | | 3,784 |
| Violations corrected by HPD | | 5,819 |
| Total amount spent to correct conditions | $ | 5,959,447 |
| Average amount spent per dwelling unit (all jobs): | $ | 1,575 |

Council Districts Where Local Law #1 Violations Have Been Placed During City Fiscal Year 2006