

Based Paint Hazards in Housing and all applicable Federal, State and local regulations; in the case of a conflict between any of the above, the more stringent shall apply;

(c) Carrying out temporary relocation of families and individuals during the period in which lead hazard control is conducted and until the time the affected unit receives clearance for re-occupancy;

(d) Performing blood lead testing and air sampling to protect the health of the hazard control workers, supervisors, and contractors; and

(e) Undertaking minimal housing rehabilitation activities that are specifically required to carry out effective hazard control, and without which the hazard control could not be completed and maintained. Operation LEAP grant funds may be used for lead hazard control work done in conjunction with other housing rehabilitation programs. HUD strongly encourages integration of this grant program with housing rehabilitation, weatherization, and other energy conservation activities.

(f) Conducting clearance dust-wipe testing and associated laboratory analysis.

(D) *Strategies/Approaches*. The applicant is encouraged to employ creativity and initiative in achieving the objectives of the program: leveraging private sector resources to increase local and regional lead hazard control measures through a variety of means. Some examples of possible strategies/approaches include the following:

(1) Enlisting the support and resource commitment of financial institutions, foundations, private industry and others to make residential housing lead-safe and eliminate lead poisoning as a public health threat to children;

(2) Soliciting the support of national building materials providers, building component manufacturers, and housing-related national retail outlets to donate money or materials to lead hazard control programs in housing and health departments, landlords and owner-occupants to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in privately owned low-income dwellings: For example, a window, wallboard, or paint manufacturer/retailer could donate or coordinate the donation and distribution of windows or paint to lead-based paint and/or rehabilitation projects throughout the country. This strategy could also include the distribution of discount coupons for purchases of paint or other materials from national supplies;

(3) Forming partnerships with banks or other mortgage or financial institutions willing to provide no or

low-interest home improvement loans to finance lead hazard control activities and abatement measures among low-income recipients who would not otherwise be served. By participating, banks could fulfill a major element of their responsibilities under the Community Reinvestment Act;

(4) Creating a national clearinghouse for facilitating the coordination and distribution of donated building materials, such as windows, trim molding, or paint, etc. to local projects involved in lead hazard control programs;

(5) Identifying and facilitating the availability and use of relocation facilities for families who need to move out of their dwellings while lead hazard control work is being undertaken. For example, hotel chains, colleges, and other lead-safe sites could be contacted to make housing available for the relocation of families during lead hazard control;

(6) Working with landlords, tenant groups and others to form consortia or otherwise engage landlords and owner-occupants to enroll their eligible housing units in local lead hazard control or rehabilitation programs. The applicant should obtain commitments from landlords to provide matching resources for work to be done on their units. For example, the lead hazard control program could offer landlords grant funds for replacement windows if the landlords contribute the cost of additional repairs (such as basic system upgrades, or other rehabilitation work including painting and maintenance) that is associated with lead hazard control;

(7) Creating a nationwide "lead-safe unit" identification seal of approval program that would be used by landlords and others to market lead-safe units. Housing units that have lead-based paint hazards safely eliminated or controlled and have passed a lead clearance test, would receive a lead-safe unit seal;

(8) Promoting homebuilder, remodeler, or contractor associations to coordinate efforts to reduce lead hazards by contributing technical assistance, training, presentations and materials and/or labor to lead hazard control efforts;

(9) Encourage landscaping firms, nurseries, and landscape architects to contribute lead-safe soil, mulch, and other forms of vegetation cover and shrubbery designed to mitigate lead contamination of soil around the exterior/perimeter and play areas of affected housing units;

(10) Working with grassroots faith-based and other community-based

organizations that are committed to improving the quality of life within the community;

(11) Providing training for significant numbers of trades people to implement lead-safe work practices, such as window replacement and weatherization work; and

(12) Expand dust testing and clearance testing, especially in high-risk communities.

(E) *Support Elements*

(1) *Administrative costs*. Up to 10 percent of the HUD grant funds may be used for administration. Such costs would include the costs associated with completing HUD reports, accounting and bookkeeping expenses, costs associated with obtaining audits, and other direct grant management expenses (see Appendix A of this NOFA for the definition of Administrative Costs applicable to this program).

(2) *Outreach, Education, and Training Costs*. Up to twenty percent of the leveraged funds may be used for training, lead hazard awareness and other public education, outreach and education initiatives.

(F) *Ineligible Activities*. You may not use grant funds for any of the following:

(1) Purchase of real property;

(2) Chelation or other medical treatment costs related to children with elevated blood lead levels;

(3) Lead hazard abatement activities in publicly owned housing, or project-based Section 8 housing; and

(4) Capital expenditures in excess of \$5,000 per unit cost.

IV. Program Requirements

In addition to the requirements listed in this NOFA, the applicant must comply with the requirements described below:

(A) *Period of Performance*. The period of performance is 24 months. HUD reserves the right to approve no-cost time extensions for a period not to exceed 24 months.

(B) *Statutory Requirements*. To be eligible for funding under this NOFA, the applicant must meet all federal statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to this program. The specific requirements will be identified in the grant agreement for successful applicants. In addition, you will be required to comply with all state and local statutes, regulations or other applicable requirements.

(C) *Threshold Requirements*. As an applicant, you must meet all of the threshold requirements of the General Section of this SuperNOFA (Section V(B)) as well as any specific threshold requirements for applicants under