

Lead Elimination Action Plan

July 22, 2021



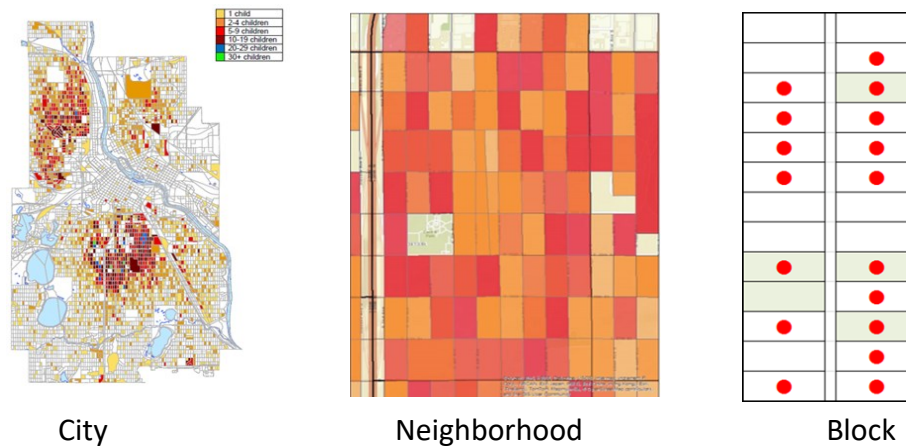
Table of Contents

Summary of issue.....	Page 3
Sources of Lead Exposure.....	Page 4
Strategies and funding for Lead Elimination Action Plan.....	Page 6
1. Expand resources and opportunities for residential property owners to mitigate LBP and LBP Hazards; 1.1 Grants, 1.2 Revolving loan fund, 1.3 Lead Service Lines Replacement, 1.4 Expand Assessment process, 1.5 Professional Lead Cleaning –EBL.....	Page 8
1.6 Professional Lead Cleaning –Prevention, Funding.....	Page 9
2. Prioritize interdepartmental coordination across the enterprise; 2.1.1 Fine for gross maintenance neglect, 2.1.2 Professional Lead Cleaning (Swab)-Enforcement, 2.1.3 Risk Assessment/Inspection/ Clearance reports.....	Page 10
2.1.4 Rental unit inspection priority for most hazardous surfaces, 2.1.5 “Alligatoring” paint should be reflected in Tier status, 2.1.6 Foundation soil in Rental properties, 2.1.7 Abrasive Blasting/paint, 2.2.1 Property Information web page.....	Page 11
2.2.2 Disclosure, Funding.....	Page 12
3. Ensure lead hazards are identified in residential housing stock; 3.1 Fill Healthy Homes Coordinator Position, 3.2 Data Driven Research to prioritize inspections, 3.3 Coordinated Inspections.....	Page 13
3.4 Cross training, 3.5 Portfolio Inspections, Funding.....	Page 14
4. Improve existing housing stock by requiring removal or repair of LBP and LBP hazard; 4.1 Testing for lead paint, 4.2.1 Rental Property Owner or Manager communications, 4.2.2 Violation text.....	Page 15
4.2.3 Landlord Training, 4.2.4 Rental Property Checklist, 4.2.5 Call before you paint campaign, 4.2.6 Free soil screening, 4.2.8 Renovation, Remodeling and Painting, 4.3 Permit counter outreach.....	Page 16
Funding.....	Page 17
5. Engage with community-based partners and promote lead education and awareness; 5.1 Lead Safe Parents Group, 5.2 City sponsored education workshops – tenant advocates, 5.3 Education through the schools, 5.4 Lead safe work practices for homeowners, 5.5 Social media.....	Page 18
5.6 Faucet fixtures, Funding.....	Page 19
6. Reduce the amount of lead-containing consumer products from retail locations in Minneapolis; 6.1 Coordinated business inspections, 6.2 Lead-glazed pottery ordinance, 6.3 Miscellaneous products.....	Page 20
Funding.....	Page 21

In the last five years 527 Minneapolis children were poisoned by lead. Currently, there are over 3,000 children in Minneapolis schools who were lead-poisoned before they entered kindergarten. While this figure represents the number of children with verified cases of lead poisoning over a 13-year period, the actual number is higher; not all children get tested. Lead poisoning causes permanent brain damage. These children have had their IQ reduced by 10 points, they may be diagnosed with ADHD or other learning disabilities and in children who struggle with impulse control. These children are more likely to identify as BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color) community live in rental housing and come from lower-income families. These children grow into adults that have a higher incarceration rate and a higher unintended pregnancy rate – both of which are linked to difficulties with impulse control. Lead exposure in children results in long-term damage to organs, hearing, bone strength and cardiovascular systems.

Lead poisoning is 100% preventable. Most lead poisoning occurs in rental housing. Conditions that result in lead poisoning are violations of rental licensing standards and it is within the power of the City of Minneapolis to prevent lead poisoning consistently and proactively enforcing current law. A fully implemented prevention model could eliminate lead poisoning from Minneapolis rental housing. We know the age of housing units and our neighborhoods; we know where the vulnerabilities lie. By making addressing lead paint hazards a priority issue through a combination of enforcement, education and resources the City can stop the cycle of lead poisoning for the next generation. This is clearly an environmental justice issue, yet it is often ignored because it is quiet and familiar. Paint is often peeling, yet when the resulting damage is not obvious for years it becomes too easy to ignore the costs to our residents and communities.

The systems put in place to reduce childhood lead poisoning in the 70’s were a response to overwhelmingly high rates of lead poisoning and were designed to deliver resources to the children most impacted. This resulted in a reactive system that responds only after a child is poisoned – effectively using children as lead detectors. **In 2021 we can do better. This plan uses current data analytics and best practices to identify hazards and remediate them before a child is harmed.**



Lead is heavy metal that is toxic to humans. It is particularly hazardous to developing brains of children up to 5 years old. Lead poisoning occurs primarily when small children touch a surface that has lead dust then ingest it through normal hand-to-mouth behavior, resulting in permanent brain damage. When lead paint was banned for use in residential housing in 1978 and removed from gasoline in 1996 it reduced new sources of lead in our urban environment. However, it did not remove the sources currently in place. Lead is a legacy environmental pollutant with profound environmental justice implications. Lead poisoning historically occurs in BIPOC individuals, in neighborhoods with lower incomes and in rental units. Lead poisoning has lifelong implications and has been linked to brain damage (resulting in lower IQ), learning disabilities, ADHD, poor bone development, hearing impairment, heart disease, kidney disease and increased incarceration. This plan contains actions that are within the City’s power to reduce lead exposure from four key sources.



Lead in paint

The primary source of lead exposure is lead-based paint, generally the first coat of paint applied to the residential housing stock built before 1978. Maintaining an intact surface over lead-based paint is essential to lead-safe housing to prevent peeling or disruption of the lead paint that can provide exposure. To avoid this surfaces painted with lead should be removed, replaced, enclosed or stabilized with lead-safe work practices.

Over the last two decades, an average of 70 percent of lead-poisonings have occurred in rental properties. Minneapolis rental property owners/managers have a duty under their licensing agreement with the City to provide hazard free homes as defined by the rental licensing code, which requires painted surfaces to be intact. This can be for aesthetic reasons, to prevent deterioration of structural components or — most important — to prevent lead-based paint hazards from poisoning children and pets residing in these properties. **Paint hazards in rental properties and homeowners can be addressed through a combination of maintenance, enforcement, education and resources.**



Lead in Soil

Many Minneapolis yards contain lead at levels between 0 and 400 parts per million (ppm). State law identifies a bare soil hazard at 100 ppm; the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows up to 400 ppm in child's play area and 1,200 in the rest of the yard; and soil must be removed/replaced at 5,000 ppm. In addition, many foundation soil samples are in the 400 to 2,000 ppm range. This is the result of a combination of maintenance practices that have historically included dry sanding, letting scraped paint fall to the ground during maintenance, and lead paint being manufactured to “chalk” (constantly shed paint to retain a clean appearance) and residual leaded gasoline deposits. Soil contamination levels are often far higher next to the foundation of a building or in the drip line. Soil hazards can be addressed by maintaining intact ground cover so children cannot touch contaminated soil.



Consumer Products

Lead is legal to add to many products if a product is not intended for use as food or for children. **Consumer products can be addressed through labeling and education.**



Lead in water

Minneapolis has invested in a state-of-the-art water system that delivers safe water. Water is routinely tested in homes with known lead service lines to ensure that water chemistry is not creating a leaching hazard. Minneapolis Health Department has never identified water as a source of lead in three years of testing water in the homes of all lead-poisoned children. Potential water hazards could be eliminated by replacement of lead service lines and running tap water before drinking.

Strategies and Funding for the Lead Elimination Action Plan

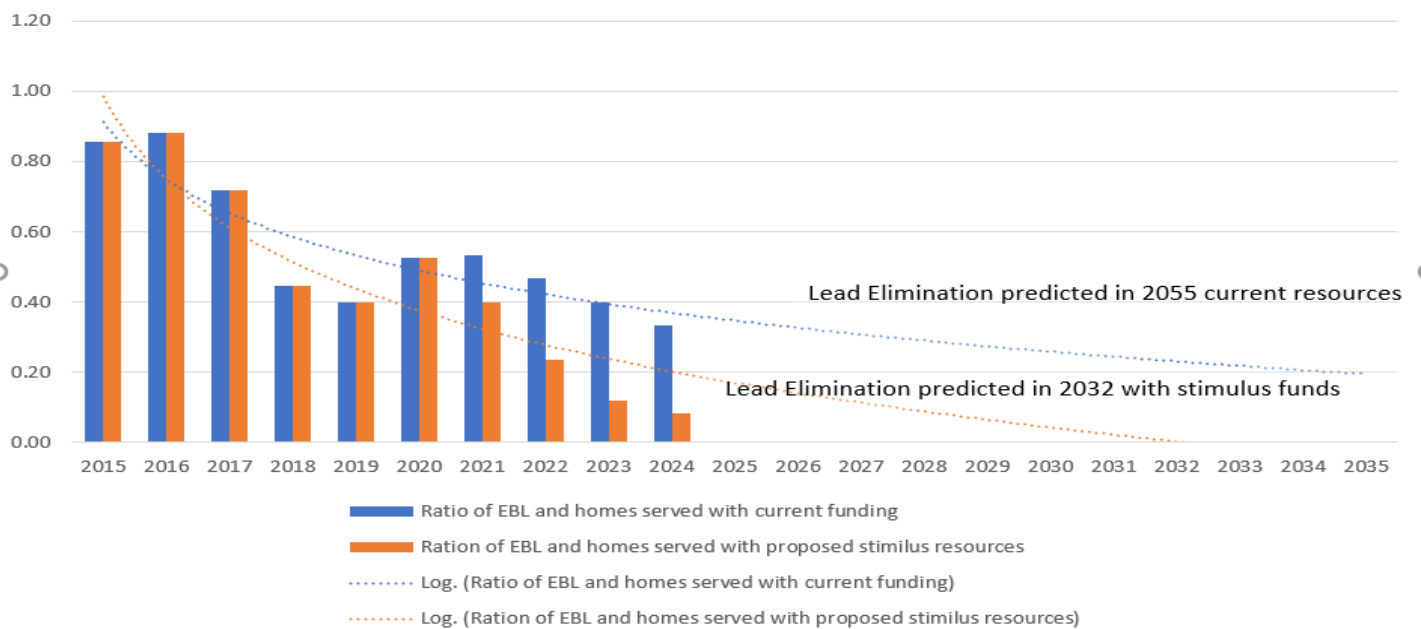
Included in this plan are the strategies, policies and tactics necessary to identify and remove lead hazards in our housing stock. The current level of City general funds invested in this work, along with policies currently in place, are the minimum needed to respond to reports of poisoning and only provide resources for inspections. The competitive grant awards from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have been the City's main source of funding to remove lead hazards from our housing stock. If we continue to average \$1 million in HUD grants per year, it will take as many as 40 years to end lead poisoning in Minneapolis children.

Across Minneapolis there are over 38,000 rental units built before 1930 —and, of these 5,100 are located in areas that have historically shown high levels of lead poisoning. With a robust, data driven approach, the City can proactively identify at-risk properties and provide the resources to make these homes lead safe.

Reducing lead poisoning in Minneapolis from 1998 to 2019, cost approximately \$26 million, which resulted taking us from 1000 children a year to 100 children a year. We estimate that this plan will reduce the number of lead poisoned children by 600 children over the next 30 years.

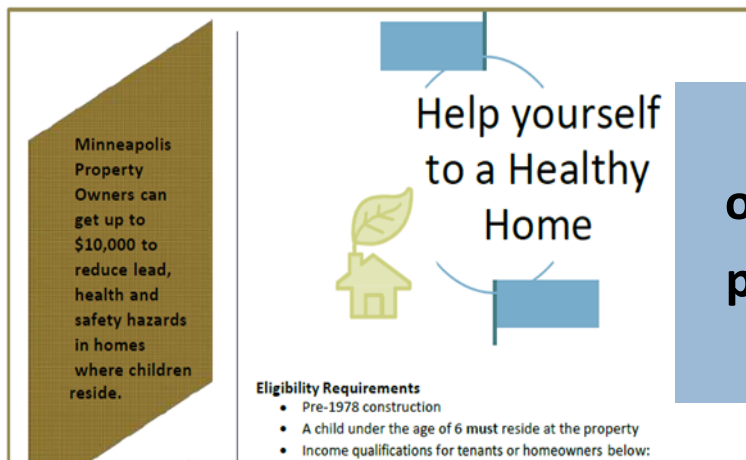
Timeline for Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning

Ratio of poisoned children to homes receiving lead removal services



Lead hazard reduction projects in rental housing generally cost between \$3,000 and \$20,000. To address the most critical properties millions of dollars in dedicated multi-year funding will be necessary. The City Council's recently approved plans for American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding provides for spending up to \$16 million dollars. This funding will set up the infrastructure for scalable programming and support permanent improvements in Minneapolis' in the housing

This federal stimulus funding provides a unique opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the efforts to correct the lead hazards in our existing housing stock. ***The authorizing legislation for ARPA specifies remediation of lead paint or other home hazards as an eligible use for funds to address disparities to further public health outcomes.*** The first year, this funding will enable the City to hire and train staff and set up the practical framework of contracts and build connections with contractors and community. It will take multiple years of funding with a combination of enforcement and education to shift how inspectors, property owners and tenants view deteriorated paint while facilitating the removal of lead hazards in homes.



1.0 Expand resources and opportunities for residential property owners to mitigate LBP and LBP hazards

The City should identify health and housing as interconnected and support the idea by encouraging property owners to make repairs to houses that can have positive impacts on the health of residents. To further support this idea, the City can make resources available to property owners to make repairs and encourage internal departments to procure additional resources and funds.

1.1 Grants

Continue to support Health Department applications for HUD Lead Hazard Control Grants and seek additional funding for lead hazard reduction in the future. Invest ARPA funding in new grant/cost sharing program to address current gaps in lead poisoning prevention.

1.2 Revolving loan fund

Establish revolving fund available to homeowners and rental property owners to help offset lead-hazard reduction and swab costs. All or a portions of this cost could be assessed to their property taxes to ensure recovery of funds.

1.3 Lead Service Lines Replacement

Properties built before 1930 may have lead service lines between the water main and the house that contain lead. In Minneapolis, the property owner owns the full water service line from the water main to the meter. Chemicals added at the water treatment plant provide a protective coating on the line. However, lead service lines that develop leaks require full replacement, which generally costs between \$3,000 and \$15,000. This repair can be assessed to the property owner, so the repair does not have to be paid for all at once.

1.4 Expand Assessment process

Allow assessment process to cover costs associated with lead hazard reduction and soil replacement if needed.

1.5 Professional Lead Cleaning (Swab)-EBL

A swab cleaning is defined in state statute 144.9501 as a cleaning for lead dust (floors and window troughs) with minor painting; a job that can be completed in 8 hours or less. State law prohibits charging for this service as a result of an EBL at that residence. This is currently only done as resources allow – roughly half of the homes that would benefit from this service.

with minor painting; this is a job that can be completed in 8 hours or less. Because State law prohibits charging for this service as a result of an EBL at a given residence this service is only offered as resources allow.

1.6 Professional Lead Cleaning (Swab)-Prevention

Create a city fee that would allow property owners to contact the city and use the price bid agreement to perform a swab at a residential or rental property as a prevention measure. This could be funded through a revolving fund and allow owners to pay through assessment on their taxes. This could also resolve many enforcement orders for non-intact paint by trained professionals in a timely manner.

Funding Strategy 1- Expand resources and opportunities for residential property owners to mitigate LBP and LBP hazards

These action items discuss opportunities to structure funding in a way that provides necessary resources for operations and to set up revolving funds through a combination of fines, fees, assessments or ARPA money. These resources would enable property owners to address lead-based paint hazards. The goal is to address lead hazards in 5000+ rental properties for the most immediate impact of reducing lead poisoning and switching from a reactionary mode to proactive prevention. After meeting the goal of addressing lead hazards in the first 5,000 properties in the most impacted neighborhoods, the funding mechanisms put in place will remain accessible all Minneapolis residential property owners deepening the impact of this prevention-based model.

Action item 1.1 is focused on grant resources for lead hazard reduction in residential properties. The historical success of HUD grants should be augmented with ARPA stimulus funding to maximize lead hazard reductions. A lead hazard reduction project for an individual unit (ranging from a single occupancy dwelling to a large single-family home) are between \$2,000 and \$20,000 with an average cost of \$7,000. These estimates are based on projects that required the use of lead abatement contractors as required by HUD grant funding. ARPA funding enables us to pursue these same types of projects at a lower cost because RRP contractors or trained property owners can use these funds to help lower the per-unit cost. An infusion of \$15 million for lead hazard reduction would fund 5,000 projects with an average cost of \$3,000.

Action items 1.2-1.6 discuss using the City's power of assessment to give property owners access to immediate funding that could be paid back over time instead of requiring upfront payment for expensive projects. This would solve a significant gap in access for families of young children that are not able to cover expensive home repairs, particularly at a time when family budgets are strained affording home mortgages and child care costs. Many property owners struggle to find trained contractors and lack the expertise to supervise a lead hazard removal project in their homes. Setting up a process that allows them to access the City's price bid agreement contracts would empower them to reduce hazards sooner in a way that is cost-effective for the City and the property owners themselves. By strategically using fees, fines, assessments, and loan repayments to set up a revolving loan the City can create a sustainable mechanism to fund lead hazard reduction for all housing in Minneapolis. We recommend setting a target of a \$2 million revolving fund for this purpose.



2.0 Improve existing housing stock by requiring removal or repair of LBP and LBP hazards

Most lead poisonings in Minneapolis occur in rental properties due to deteriorated LBP and a lack of maintenance. Additionally, many of these properties are in 2 distinct areas of Minneapolis. Minneapolis should strengthen maintenance and disclosure requirements on the rental license and proactively inspect

2.1 Enforcement

2.1.1 Fine for gross maintenance neglect

Childhood lead poisoning most frequently occurs due to child’s contact with lead dust from deteriorated lead-based paint. When this happens, it is likely that the paint has been allowed to deteriorate for decades. We propose an immediate citation to rental properties when a child has been found to be poisoned due to lack of maintenance. The City should establish a fine for gross neglect of maintaining interior painted surfaces for each of the most hazardous surfaces in a home: window sashes, interior windowsills, window troughs and painted floors. The citation would require photographic evidence. This fine is an effort to incentivize rental property owners/managers (RPOM) to conduct minimal maintenance activities on a routine basis and could be applied to Action Item 1.5 or towards matching costs of enrolling in a lead hazard control grant. It could also funnel into a revolving fund to repair this type of hazard if not repaired within 14 days, structured as a fine assessed to property owner taxes to recoup costs. This is meant only to address immediate risk; additional measures will be required to address more extensive neglected paint maintenance.

2.1.2 Professional Lead Cleaning (Swab)-Enforcement

Create a City ordinance requiring swab cleaning that would allow the City to hire certified contractors to mitigate most hazardous lead surfaces including (windows and porch floors). This order would be issued if children under 6 live in the rental property, could serve as an Emergency Tenant Remedies Action or could be a fine assessed to the property taxes to recoup costs. This is meant only to address immediate risk; additional measures will be required to address more extensive neglected paint maintenance.

2.1.3 Risk Assessment/Inspection/Clearance reports

Create a City ordinance requiring rental property owners/managers to submit any lead paint inspection/ risk assessment or lead clearance report to the City. This report would then be stored in ELMS after review by qualified city staff. Information will be used to update the property information page on lead status and is related to Action Item 4.2.1.

2.1.4 Rental unit inspection priority for most hazardous surfaces

Intact paint on interior and exterior window components, interior windowsills and painted floors should be a rental licensing condition and a priority for inspections. We recommend violation text be adjusted to include recommendations such as adding Bittrex™ or a similar bittering agent when interior windowsills are painted for maintenance, enclosing window troughs with aluminum coil stock and enclosing painted porch floors.

2.1.5 “Alligatoring” paint should be reflected in Tier status

As lead paint ages it can start to delaminate. This process has a characteristic look pictured above and is often called “alligatoring”. Once this starts to happen it requires immediate maintenance and more frequent inspection. If “alligatoring” is observed at a given property, that property should be moved into a higher tier for more frequent inspections.

2.1.6 Foundation soil in Rental properties

Create an ordinance to address the risk of lead paint contamination from bare soil within 3 feet of house foundations; this should be a rental licensing condition and be an item inspected for when a new rental license is issued.

2.1.7 Abrasive Blasting/paint stripping

Abrasive blasting or using water to strip paint can cause lead pollution by creating lead dust or paint chips that leave the property. The City will continue to monitor abrasive blasting sites through the permit process to ensure safe work practices. Residential complaints will be addressed by the Environmental Programs division of the Health Department with a combination of education for safe work practices and citations. It is expected that the State of Minnesota will start enforcing EPA RRP requirements after 2021; which should result in more resources for expanded education and enforcement for contractors engaged in paint maintenance activities.

2.2 Notification Requirements

2.2.1 Property Information web page

Lack of information about environmental hazards at a property often is misinterpreted as an indication that no hazard exists. IT will work with the Health Department to develop a process to update lead paint status automatically, creating the City’s equivalent of a Lead Safe Housing Registry. This will allow tenants and homebuyers to access information quickly. This data will also be available in Truth in Sale of Housing (TISH) reports without relieving a seller’s obligation to disclose.

2.2.2 Disclosure

Disclosure of lead paint is required by federal law. The current disclosure format is often unhelpful to tenants and fails to alert them to potential hazards. Create an ordinance requiring RPOM to provide proof of disclosure to a tenant up on request, and failure to do so would result in a fine. Tactic implementation would monitor a percentage of rentals each year for disclosure to make sure RPOMs are following through. Disclosure is usually embedded in generic language of a lease, and this could be requested by City staff upon complaint.

Funding Strategy 2 - Improve existing housing stock by requiring removal or repair of Lead Based Paint (LBP) and LBP hazards

Action items 2.1.1 through 2.2.4 can be achieved by a combination of training inspection staff, refocusing priorities and administration development. The City will have the staff resources necessary for implementation. Once developed, the strategy would be sustainable because it would become standard City process. If ARPA funding is dedicated to these items they could be put into development by 2024. At the current staffing levels continue these items would take five or more years to develop.



3.0 Prioritize interdepartmental coordination across the enterprise

The Minneapolis “enterprise” engages with thousands of customers each day; including builders, workers, business owners, property owners, tenants and employees to name a few. In order to advance the mission of eliminating lead poisoning, it will be important to ensure those customer interactions include relevant information on the location, hazard and safety of LBP. This can happen by training Enterprise staff on LBP locations, safe work practices, best management practices and lead testing education and integrating those components into customer interactions.

3.1 Fill Healthy Homes Coordinator Position

This position is tasked with being the bridge between Regulatory Services and the Health Department for coordination of needed internal operational changes to reduce lead-based paint hazards in the rental housing stock. They will prioritize citywide planning and assist in designing operational improvements to target lead paint hazards before a child is poisoned. This position will assist in planning and implementation of the action items in the lead elimination action plan.

3.2 Data Driven Research to prioritize inspections

Health Department and Regulatory Services will coordinate on data analysis and prioritization of properties. Regulatory Services currently has more resources in the form of their data analysts to pull data out of the system, while the Health Department has resources to analyze this data using epidemiology algorithms and health data not shareable due to data privacy of medical information. Capacity to perform intensive data analysis and develop prioritization for inspections to be completed by the Health Department.

3.3 Coordinated Inspections

Health Inspectors will be invited to all rental licensing and code compliance inspections. Including Health Inspectors in normal operations creates an efficiency in gaining access for lead-paint evaluation and normalizes this evaluation in operations. Health Inspectors will triage addresses according to neighborhoods, age of housing or know lead exposure via blood lead reporting with a data driven analytical approach.

3.4 Cross training

Housing Inspectors and permit inspectors would benefit from additional training on recognizing lead paint hazard and where to look for them. This could be achieved by coordinated inspections with Health Inspectors. Additional technical trainings could be attending an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) class on lead paint maintenance such as the Renovation, Remodeling and Painting (RRP) or attending the Lead-Risk assessor licensure course. With added knowledge the hazards of windows, sills and painted floors would be recognized and orders written. Photos taken of hazardous conditions could be referred on to Health Inspectors for outreach and connection with grant funded resources to repair hazards, especially if small children are known to be present.

3.5 Portfolio Inspections

Lead poisoning at one property will trigger Health and Housing Inspections for intact paint at all Rental Property Owner/Manager (RPOM) dwelling units in portfolio, this also applies if there are partnerships with LLC or property management firms. Based on recommendation by Health Inspectors.

Funding Strategy 3 - Prioritize interdepartmental coordination across the enterprise

Funding and filling the Healthy Homes Coordinator Position is a critical element of this plan. In 2021 this position is being filled with grant funds because of the hiring freeze on general fund positions. In 2019 this position was set to be funded with general funds appropriated to the Health Department and Regulatory Services that was cut during the budget crisis of 2020. This position will report to the Health Department but will be embedded in Regulatory Services. At some point in the future, the general fund budget will need to be restored at the level of \$125,000 annually.

ARPA funding will pay for an additional five FTEs: two Housing Inspectors, two Health Inspectors and an administrative assistant at a total cost of \$370,740 annually. This will bring staffing to a level that capable of implementing the Lead Elimination Plan. These additional staff members will be hired to increase collaboration between Health and Housing Inspectors and will allow tactics 3.1 through 3.5 to be implemented.



4.0 Ensure lead hazards are identified in residential housing

Children under age 6 are the most likely population to be exposed to lead hazards, and most of that exposure comes from paint or dust hazards found at their primary residence. LBP which is maintained, or safely removed from the property will pose little threat to residents. In order to provide contractors, homeowners, landlords and tenants with the information necessary to address LBP, testing opportunities should be expanded across the City's residential portfolio.

4.1.1 Testing for lead paint

Health Department will implement the lessons learned from the lead survey pilot program in rental properties. Lead paint surveys consist of inspections for the three most hazardous surfaces, deteriorated paint and documentation of presence of lead paint. Identified lead paint will trigger the federal requirement for the RPO to disclose the presence and location of lead paint. (See Action item 4.2.1) The survey schedule will be driven by risk factor data for rental properties. Information recorded would be available through ELMS and published on the property information page and be available for inclusion for TISH.

4.2 Rental Property Owner or Manager (RPOM) Communications

4.2.1 Web page and enforcement language review

The Health Department to review Regulatory Services web pages and written documents for enforcement/education and insert links/information on lead paint hazards or resources to address lead paint hazards where appropriate. This can be in the form of embedded links to the Health Department Lead Hazard Control websites.

4.2.2 Violation text

Housing enforcement orders that address paint need to ALWAYS include information on lead paint safety and grant resources with references to the Health Department. Recommend writing this directly into violation text instead of inserting flyer when mailing orders.

4.2.3 Landlord Training

Incorporate robust section on lead-based paint legal disclosure requirements and maintenance in city sponsored landlord training.

4.2.4 Rental Property Checklist

Modify Rental Property Checklist to be more specific to components likely to be painted with lead-based paint. Alternatively, since that list is a three-page document make the fourth side applicable to lead hazards and group all items in one spot with the goal of RPOMs addressing lead paint before inspections.

4.2.5 Call before you paint campaign

Offer free paint testing with XRF to all residential owners. This verifies the presence of lead paint for required property information disclosure and would create an opportunity to provide education on lead paint maintenance safety and direct property owners to resources.

4.2.6 Free soil screening

Health Department will continue to offer free soil lead screenings for Minneapolis property owners. This service is recommended for gardeners and households with children ages 5 and younger.

4.2.7 Free water testing

If residents are concerned about lead in their water, the Minneapolis Water Quality Laboratory will be able to provide free water testing in mid-2021.

4.2.8 Renovation, Remodeling and Painting (RRP)

Require all RPOM to take an RRP course every five years and provide proof at time of rental license renewal. Applies only to properties built before 1978, and can be waived a Lead Risk Inspection verification is on file and shows no lead paint is present on property. Note: Repairs in rental properties to lead-painted surfaces must be done by RRP certified contractors/owners currently under federal law. Providing proof of this certificate is included in current repair/painting orders.

4.3 Permit Counter Outreach

Review and update permit process information when permits are being issued for work that might disturb lead-based paint.


Funding Strategy 4 - Ensure lead hazards are identified in residential housing stock

The action items under this strategy will be carried out by the staff discussed in Strategy 3. How quickly the tactics can be implemented directly correlates to having staff in place for implementation.

4.1 Five staff funded at \$370,740 for five years would require an investment around \$1.8 million included within the ARPA budget request. This staff would be responsible for conducting lead surveys to identify lead hazards and facilitating property owners' access to the resources available to correct lead hazards.

Action items 4.2.1 through 4.2.6, 4.2.9 and 3.3 are administration functions that require time to develop, but once developed would be sustainable as standard City processes. If ARPA funding is secured to hire additional staff, these items could be put into development in 2022. At the current staffing levels these items will take up to five years to develop.

Action items 4.2.7 and 4.2.8 are currently funded. RRP licensure is currently good for five years with the initial cost of \$200 and a renewal cost around \$150 every five years. Initial classes could be paid for or subsidized by stimulus funding to encourage compliance when this ordinance is created. Many property owners may already have obtained this training.



Lead paint poisons children, but you can protect them.

If your paint looks like this, call 612-673-23-1 or 311. Ask for a free lead paint test and get help protecting your children.

www.minneapolismn.gov/lead

5.0 Engage with community-based partners and promote lead education and awareness

Education about LBP and LBP hazards needs to take place at all levels and with a diverse set of constituents, including educators, new parents, residents and property owners. This strategy aims to develop and promote lead awareness through outreach campaigns and community engagement. Education campaigns need to be tailored to specific group needs. Lead poisoning happens because of failure to maintain lead paint or improper paint maintenance and renovations and providing awareness of LBP locations and hazards can help. All education and outreach materials should be available in multiple languages and media.

5.1 Lead Safe Parents Group

Work to establish a Lead Safe Parents Group. The group would have two goals: prevention and guidance for parents whose children were lead-poisoned. This group would work with schools on children's ongoing educational and behavioral needs.

5.2 City Sponsored Education Workshops- Tennent Advocates

Annual workshops for tenant advocates to educate them about what lead looks like, how to keep children safe and how to make complaints and request inspections.

5.3 Education through the schools

Increase investments in community education through involvement with Minneapolis Public Schools, STEM programs. Currently, Health staff work on Girls in Engineering, Math and Science and Guys in Science and Engineering, providing lead hazard education to students as a component.

5.4 Lead Safe Work Practices for homeowners

Fund free or sliding-fee lead paint maintenance classes for homeowners. Set up a certain number each year.

5.5 Social media

On-going media campaign for awareness, targeted towards homeowners, realtors, rental property owners, and the general public. Offer outreach at public events (neighborhood events, health fairs, churches) with a strong push at the beginning of spring when the windows first open – it could be branded as “Spring into action”. Focus on resources for paint maintenance. Target information to new parents.

5.6 Faucet fixtures

Many faucet fixtures may contain small amounts of lead. The best way to avoid lead from this source is to run your water for 30 seconds to flush the water from the fixture before drinking. And never drink or prepare food with water from the hot water tap. This messaging will be part of the education campaign.

Funding Strategy 5- Engage with community-based partners and promote lead education and awareness

Action items for community engagement in this strategy are estimated to cost \$15,000 annually. Items 5.1, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 would be done by City staff and could be carried out initially with the staff hired as part of Strategy 2 then sustained in City operating budgets after 2026. Elements of these action items would be eligible for HUD or Centers for Disease Control (CDC) grant funding in the future.

Costs for action item 5.4 could be adjusted annually to fit into budgets]. The cost for a class of 20 homeowners is estimated at \$4,000. A sliding fee based on income for this class could help subsidize this training for lower-income homeowners. These trainings are also available in languages other than English, which will support the diverse homeowner community of Minneapolis.



6.0 Reduce the amount of lead-containing consumer products from retail locations in Minneapolis

In addition to LBP and LBP hazards from the property structure, consumer products can also contain lead and are sometimes the cause for childhood exposure. While many products that contain lead are not intended for consumptive purposes, we have found dishes, cookware and toys containing lead that children and families use. City departments should be aware of these products and retail locations where these products are sold. Ensure customers know what they are purchasing and how to use lead-containing products safely so they can make an informed purchasing choice.

6.1 Coordinated inspections

City Council to issue policy directive for all inspectors (Business Licensing or Food, Lodging and Pools) to look for products known to contain lead - such as terra cotta pottery used for cooking. Stores should be referred to Health Department for additional testing.

6.2 Lead-glazed pottery ordinance

Create an ordinance to separate out lead-glazed decorative pottery from pottery sold as food contact surface pottery. Lead glazed pottery should be clearly marked not for use with food and is not to be displayed in the same part of the store as cooking and food serving dishes. Ban sale of dishware containing lead unless store can produce a leachability test. This should be designed to target terra cotta pottery.

6.3 Miscellaneous Products

Create an ordinance to require products known to contain lead be clearly marked and stored out of the reach of children. Create a flag in ELMS to identify stores discovered to carry lead containing products to alert future inspectors to their historical presence.

Funding Strategy 6 - Reduce the amount of lead-containing consumer products from retail locations in Minneapolis

The action items in this section could be developed by current staff within two years under current city budgets. An estimated cost is \$10,000 for staff time in the first two years and \$2,000 annually for units tasked with ongoing enforcement administration.

For reasonable accommodations or alternative formats please contact The Minneapolis Health Department, health@minneapolismn.gov, 612-673-2301. People who are deaf or hard of hearing can use a relay service to call 311 at 612-673-3000. TTY users call 612-263-6850. Para asistencia, llame al 612-673-2700 - Rau kev pab 612-673-2800 - Hadii aad Caawimaad u baahantahay 612-673-3500.