

Video Series on the Amended Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR)

EBLL Response in Public Housing: The Basics

Slide 1: EBLL Response in Public Housing, Segment 1: The Basics

Welcome. I'm Stephen Kidd from HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing. Over the next three video segments, you'll learn about PHAs' responsibilities for responding to cases of Elevated Blood Lead Level (or EBLL) in public housing. We hope that you had a chance to watch the introductory segments of this video series, which provide an overview of the Lead Safe Housing Rule Amendment and define key terms. If you haven't done so already, we recommend you watch the introductory segments now.

Slide 2: EBLL Response in Public Housing Units

Over the next three video segments, we will be focusing on public housing and the requirements for responding to EBLLs in public housing units.

This first segment will cover general requirements and responsibilities for the public housing program. The second segment will cover action steps to be taken for the index unit. The third segment will cover action steps to be taken for other covered units.

Slide 3: Key Acronyms

Key acronyms that we will be using in these segments are as follows: LSHR is the Lead Safe Housing Rule; PHA stands for public housing agencies; EBLL stands for Elevated Blood Lead Level; EI stands for Environmental Investigation; OLHCHH stands for HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes; and PII stands for personally identifiable information.

Slide 4: Designated Party for EBLL Response

Let's begin by talking about the designated party for EBLL response. The designated party is the person or entity responsible for completing EBLL response steps. For public housing, the designated party is the PHA. This means the PHA is responsible for all EBLL response steps under the Lead Safe Housing Rule.

Slide 5: Reminders for Documentation and Response

Before we dive into the EBLL response steps, there are a few points regarding resident and HUD notifications that are important to highlight. The requirements for resident notifications are found in section 35.125 of the Lead Safe Housing Rule.

The first requirement is the notice of evaluation. If an assessment finds lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards in a unit, the PHA must notify building residents within 15 calendar days through the notice of evaluation. The notice must be dated and must include a summary of the nature, dates, scope, and results of the evaluation, along with a contact for resident questions.

The second requirement is the notice of hazard reduction activities. This notice is similar to the notice of evaluation, but must be provided for any hazard reduction activities requiring clearance examination.

In addition to the requirements for notifying residents, there are also requirements for notifying the local HUD Field Office. For each step in the EBLL response, the Lead Safe Housing Rule requires the PHA to provide the HUD Field Office with documentation within 10 business days of completing each step.

If you're not sure whether there's a requirement for notification or documentation around a certain EBLL response step, it's safe to assume there probably is. And all of these documents must be kept by the PHA for possible review for at least three years.

We'll come back to these notifications and timelines as we walk through each EBLL response step.

Slide 6: End of EBLL Response in Public Housing Segment 1

This concludes the first segment of EBLL Response in Public Housing. Thank you for watching. Please continue to the next segment on EBLL Response in the Index Unit.