

Making Greater Cleveland Lead-Safe



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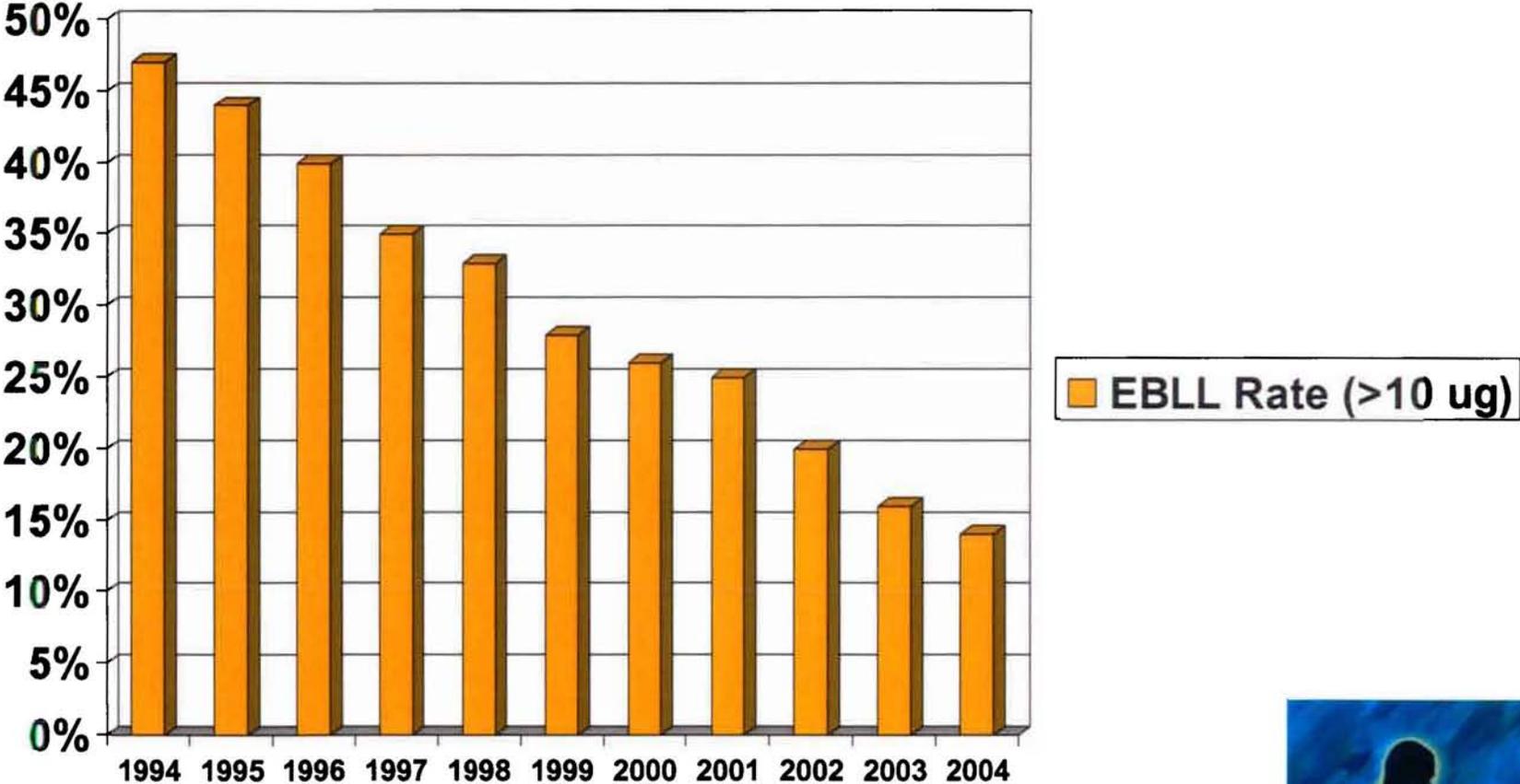
Our Current Status

- City of Cleveland Data

• Population	478,393
• Children <5	38,584
• # Housing Units	218,000
• Own	55%
• Rent	45%
• Pre 1960 Housing	80.5%
• % with Lead Based Paint	69% to 88%
• 2004 Children Screened	15,410
• % at 10-19 mcg/dl	9.3%
• % 20 or more mcg/dl	1.8%
• % over 10 mcg/dl	11.2%
• % in St. Clair/Superior	34% (2002)



Cleveland EBLL Rates 1994-2004



Our Current Status - Collaboration

- Both the County and City receive OHHLHC funding - we are partners on two of these grants
- The Greater Cleveland Lead Advisory Council (GCLAC) is recently formed, to execute the area's Lead Elimination Plan
- The GCLAC has 5 subcommittees:
 - **Infrastructure and Sustainability**
 - **Medical**
 - **Environment and Housing**
 - **Outreach, Advocacy and Integration**
 - **Workforce Development**



Our Current Status - GCLAC

- The GCLAC – consisting of representatives from several dozen organizations – is funded by the St. Luke's Foundation of Greater Cleveland
- Almost \$1.4 million over 3 years
- Goal is to execute the plan to eliminate lead poisoning by 2010 in Greater Cleveland



Our Current Status

Key Elements of GCLAC

- Sustainability – creation of separate organization to exist beyond the grant
- Integration – incorporating lead poisoning prevention in programs that reach at-risk families, including liaison in Housing and Community Development Departments
- Measurement - unambiguous milestones and objectives



Our Current Status

Capacity to Control Lead Hazards

- Lead Demonstration Grant, and 2 Lead Hazard Control grants between CDPH and CCBH
- Goal is 676 units completed and cleared through CDPH by 2006, through LHC and Demo. grant
- Additional units completed through CCBH
- Other new resources identified
 - TANF dollars to undertake low cost intervention in 225 units
 - Integration of low cost intervention into home visiting program for 115 units, using county and private dollars
 - US EPA support to do assessments, surveys and educational interventions for up to 1,500 units
- Enforcement authority - different challenges



Recent Progress

- Receipt or identification of \$2.5 million in new lead prevention dollars, through various new sources of support
- Successful execution and partnership in OHHLHC programs
- Articulation of Lead Elimination Plan, with broad community support and participation
- Targeted outreach to faith community, landlords, and community development corporations
- Focus on workforce development



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

1. Identify high-risk areas, populations and activities associated with housing-based lead exposure
 - Neighborhood by neighborhood EBLL data
 - Partnerships with *Invest in Children*, our *MomsFirst* program and other county human service programs that involve home visiting
 - Formal liaison activity with Cleveland Housing Department to integrate enforcement and prosecution activities



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

2. Use local data and expertise to expand resources and motivate action for primary prevention
 - Presentations to policymakers – education of state legislature
 - Identifying clear strategic plan – lead elimination plan
 - Collaboration with housing agencies – part of GCLAC
 - Effective media coverage – solid results there
 - Disclosure law – incorporated into City of Cleveland COs
 - Mobilizing community leadership – underway with outreach



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

3. Develop Strategies and Ensure Services for Creating Lead-Safe Housing

- Identifying high-risk families for priority action – working through county human services agencies and others
- Lead hazard control in priority properties – underway
- Providing training in lead-safe work practices and dust sampling – underway, targeting Section 8 property owners, maintenance workers, retail paint customers
- Offering services/incentives to property owners – creation of *Lead Safe Maintenance Certificate*
- Notification of neighboring tenants of EBLLs



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

4. Develop and Codify Specifications for Lead Safe Housing Treatments
 - Passage of improved lead poisoning prevention ordinance, increasing enforcement power and specifying lead safe maintenance practices
 - Classification of lead hazards as “public health nuisance,” allowing for easier enforcement



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

5. Strengthen Regulatory Infrastructure
Necessary to Create Lead-Safe Housing
 - Most of the tools described here – code violations for lead hazards, prohibition of unsafe work practices, declaration of public nuisance – are available
 - The issue is resources to conduct enforcement activities, both for housing and public health entities, and to support court activities



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

6. Engage in Collaborative Plans and Programs with Housing and Other Appropriate Agencies
 - Leadership in fostering regular and substantive communication and collaboration among key entities – the GCLAC is doing that to execute the lead elimination plan
 - Active participation in providing information on the location of lead hazards – part of GCLAC
 - Pursuit of creative financing – Infrastructure Cmte.



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

7. Evaluate and Redesign Existing CLPPP Elements to Achieve Primary Prevention Goals While Ensuring Adequate Secondary Interventions
 - GCLAC Lead Elimination Plan does just that – while focusing on primary prevention activities – the program is still attempting to improve screening rates and perform proper follow-up in accordance with new Ohio law
 - Overall purpose of GCLAC is to conduct effective community outreach and advocacy through an all-community member approach, again with a priority on primary prevention



Results in Context of ACCLPP Recommendations

8. Evaluate Primary Prevention Progress, and Identify Research Opportunities
 - GCLAC elimination plan includes an evaluation component overseen by a local expert, with concrete objectives
 - Home Visiting Pilot Study – 115 units – has been approved by Case IRB and is underway, receiving referrals from *MomFirst* and *Help Me Grow* programs



Challenges to Greater Cleveland

- Maintaining and expanding resources to directly impact hazards in housing units, particularly enforcement
- Significant reliance on OHHLHC funding
- Competition with other significant social concerns in Greater Cleveland
- Sufficient funding and authority to undertake effective enforcement
- Progress may mean less urgency



How We Got Here

- Brought together all interested parties
- Established co-leadership of city and county public health organizations and elected officials
- Articulated elimination as goal
- United behind elimination of lead poisoning as primary public health initiative
- Sought to integrate lead poisoning into child health and welfare programs wherever possible
- Used momentum to create more



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