NCDA
WASHINGTON REPORT

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CELEBRATE THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME PROGRAM!!!
NCDA ANNUAL CONFERENCE– CORPUS CHRISTI, TX: May 23-26, 2001

FEATURE ARTICLES

HOUSE AND SENATE REACH BUDGET COMPROMISE

On May 1, Congressional leaders and other members of the House and Senate Budget committees announced that they reached an agreement with President Bush to craft the FY 2002 federal budget to accommodate a $1.35 trillion tax cut over eleven years. During the 2000 presidential contest and throughout the first 100 days of his presidency, Mr. Bush has been urging Congress and a hesitant American public to embrace his $1.6 trillion, ten-year across the board tax cut plan. The fact that House and Senate leaders agreed to reduce the Bush tax cut proposal by some 25 per cent is being seen as a modest victory for 14 centrist senate Democrats and the two moderate Republican senators, Jim Jeffords (VT) and Lincoln Chafee (RI), who broke ranks with their party to publicly criticize the President's original tax cut scheme as being dangerously oversized. President Bush seemed to take this reversal in stride.

Commenting on the compromise agreement to reduce the size of his tax cut **,** the President said that by “finding common ground**”** on this issue “ Republicans and Democrats have today proven we can work together to do what is right for the American people.” Despite the substantial reduction from the original Bush budget blue print, the tax cut plan agreed to yesterday remains the single largest tax cut in twenty years and is more than double the cut proposed by Vice President Al Gore in last year’s presidential campaign.” Another change to Bush’s proposal agreed to yesterday includes a plan to front-load $100 billion worth of immediate tax relief to help bolster the economy. The President’s original plan called for a general introduction of tax cuts over five years, with little immediate tax relief.

It deserves to be pointed out that the budget resolution is in no way binding on the Congress or the President. But historically it has served to set the parameters for the 13 annual appropriations bills Congress must pass in order to fund federal operations. As it stands right now, in addition to accommodating a $1.35 trillion dollar tax cut, Congressional budget negotiators must also find ways to finance increased spending on education, prescription drugs for seniors, and a bigger Pentagon budget. While lawmakers seem to have come to terms on the overall size of any tax cut, significant disagreements remain on FY 2002 spending levels. Interestingly, the biggest road block to an expedited budget resolution remains sharp disagreements between House and Senate Republicans.

A group of conservative House Republicans are insisting that increases in federal spending in the coming year be capped at the 4% proposed by Mr. Bush in his budget blueprint. Senate Republicans, on the other hand, want see more money spent on key health and education programs and the environment. In response, the conservatives in the House are urging President Bush to be prepared to veto spending bills that take the budget beyond the parameters he set down in his budget blueprint. Further complicating matters, Senate Democratic leaders have made it plain that while they’re happy that the Congress has begun to move their way in terms of reducing the size of the tax cut, they still think it’s too large and would adversely impact spending levels for critical domestic programs. Therefore, they will be looking for opportunities to reduce it even further.

APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE

Appropriators are waiting for their spending allocations in order to begin the appropriations process. With approval of a final budget deal this week, House and Senate Appropriations committees will divide the budget resolution among their subcommittees (this is also known as the 302(b) allocations). In a meeting with staff of the Senate Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA this week, NCDA staff learned that the entire appropriations process really depends on how high the 302(b) allocations are for the VA-HUD-IA subcommittee this year. A low allocation will leave the subcommittee with little flexibility in increasing program areas. With only a 5% increase in discretionary spending recommended in the budget resolution, appropriators will have a hard time increasing program areas. The budget resolution does allow for advance appropriations up to $23 billion, so this provides a little flexibility for appropriators in trying to make their spending bills work this year. Subcommittees are expected to begin marking up spending bills after the Memorial Day recess.

According to Senate staff, the funding priorities of the VA-HUD-IA Subcommittee will remain virtually unchanged from last year. Healthcare for veterans will be the top priority for the subcommittee, followed by renewal of HUD's Section 8 contracts. Funding for science and technology and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will also top the priority list, according to majority staff. All other program areas will compete for whatever funding is left. In terms of HUD's programs, CDBG and HOME are broadly supported by all members of the subcommittee, and on the Hill in general. According to appropriations staff, these two key programs will be fully funded this year. In other good news for NCDA's members, both majority and minority staff indicated that they are strongly opposed to the $200 million set-aside within the HOME program for a proposed down payment assistance program, viewing it as duplicative of activities that are already eligible under the program. The subcommittee plans to eliminate this set-aside and restore the $200 million to HOME's formula allocation.

Both sides indicated that several programs proposed for elimination or decreases within HUD's FY 2002 budget, including the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, the Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development, and the Public Housing Capital Fund will be restored to some level of funding. Staff indicated that Senator Bond, Chairperson of the Senate Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA, was particularly disappointed to see the elimination of the Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development, especially since he proposed creation of the office two years ago to assist rural areas in meeting their housing needs.

There will be some authorizing language included in the VA-HUD appropriations bill again this year. Senator Bond plans to, once again, include language for the creation of a housing production program, to be allocated primarily through state housing finance agencies. Staff admit that they would like to get support from both OMB and HUD for the production proposal. NCDA and some other interest groups are opposed to most of the funding being distributed to state housing finance agencies because it provides no direct distribution to local governments. Instead, NCDA, supports including a production proposal within the HOME program and leaving the formula distribution at 60/40, with 60 percent of the funds going directly to local participating jurisdictions and 40 percent directly to states. The appropriations bill will also likely include some authorizing language regarding HUD's homeless assistance programs, such as better coordination among the federal agencies and a 30% set-aside, once again, in the "Continuum of Care" for permanent housing.

Neither side had any sense of timing – of when the FY 2002 VA-HUD-IA appropriations bill will be enacted this year. Traditionally, it is either one of the first bills or one of the last bills (as has been the case in recent years) to be enacted. We will keep you posted.

HOUSE HOLDS HEARING ON HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Rep. Marge Roukema (R-NJ), Chair of the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, held a hearing on Thursday, May 3, on the issue of housing affordability. The hearing is expected to be the first in a series of hearings on the subject. NCDA hopes to have a witness testify at a future hearing.

Several witnesses were assembled from the housing community to speak to the subcommittee on issues concerning them regarding housing affordability. Witnesses included Mayor Mennino of Boston; Barbara Thompson, Director of Policy and Government Affairs, National Council of State Housing Agencies; Sheila Crowley, President, National Low-Income Housing Coalition; Kathy Nelson, Economist, HUD; Robert Reid, Executive Director, National Housing Conference; Michael Rubinger, President and CEO, Local Initiatives Support Corporation; Robert Nielsen, National Association of Homebuilders; and John Courson, Mortgage Bankers Association.

Major themes from the witnesses included the importance of programs such as HOME, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, and other programs in the development of affordable housing and the need for increased appropriations in HOME and possibly a new program to produce more affordable housing. Besides producing more housing, several witnesses also supported the need to preserve existing rental units. Other witnesses eluded to a focus of increasing the incomes of poor households and expanding the Section 8 voucher to assist more families. Still, others, support the expansion of more homeownership opportunities and a stronger role for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae in meeting the housing affordability challenge. Probably the most resounding theme throughout the hearing was that we simply need more resources to be able to assist more families in need of affordable housing. In short, Congress must appropriate more funding for HUD's programs in order to meet the critical demand of families needing housing. Other witnesses also echoed their support for increasing the FHA multifamily mortgage insurance loan limits, which is key to financing rental housing in urban areas. Reps. Frank and Roukema have introduced H.R. 1629 to increase these loan limits.

In his testimony, Mayor Mennino of Boston, commented on the need for more help from the federal government in providing resources to cities to meet their affordable housing needs. "...the comeback of our cities will not be complete until we have a national commitment to quality housing for everyone. Affordable housing is an issue that I deal with on a daily basis. Every time I visit the neighborhoods...I meet a constituent who is being priced out of his or her home and the neighborhood where they hoped to raise their children."

In their questioning of the witnesses, members of the subcommittee seemed concerned with a variety of issues surrounding housing affordability including the market forces that drive up housing prices, more production of affordable housing, unnecessary regulatory barriers at the local level, making rental housing more affordable, and providing housing opportunities to all spectrums of incomes, including working families. Several members from the northeast mentioned their support of possibly increasing the eligibility of HUD's programs from 80% of area median income up to 120% of area median income in order to assist more working families that simply can not afford to live in these high cost areas. This idea has surfaced in the past two years. Several democratic members of the subcommittee were outraged by the Administration's proposed FY 2002 budget for HUD, citing it as lacking in meeting the need for affordable housing, and voicing their outrage during the hearing. Rep. Frank (D-MA) expressed his support for the LIHTC and his desire to make the LIHTC work more closely with other programs. He also mentioned the importance of recognizing regional differences across the country and the fact that HUD needs to provide regional flexibility in its regulations. Rep. Kelly (R-NY) asked the panel their impression of the HOME program and whether or not it was providing funding for production. Several panelists told the subcommittee that HOME is extremely useful in providing funding for production, particularly for gap financing for many rental projects. Rep. Watt (D-NC) asked the panel if there are current programs that are successful at assisting very low-income people. Several witnesses once again extolled the benefits of the HOME program and the LIHTC in assisting this target group. Rep. King (R-NY) publicly questioned the need for going forward with HUD's lead-based paint regulation without funds to implement it. One witness responded that it is important for children to be protected from lead hazards.

BROWNFIELDS REFORM PASSES SENATE UNANIMOUSLY

By a vote of 99-0, on April 25 the Senate passed S.350, "the Brownfields Environmental Restoration Act of 2000." Originally introduced last year by Rhode Island Senator Lincoln Chafee (R) and co-sponsored by every member of the Senate's Environment and Public Works Committee, the bill also received strong support from the Bush Administration. Indeed it is widely believed that without the President's support the measure may not have come to a vote at all. Regular readers of NCDA Washington Report will recall that a secret deal between Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) and Michael Crapo (R-ID) prevented a previous version of S.350 from coming to a vote last year.

S. 350 encourages the redevelopment of brownfields sites by, one, providing grants to state, local governments, and Indian tribes to support assessment, clean-up, and oversight of brownfields properties; and, two, clarifying the chain of liability related to investment in contaminated or formerly contaminated sites. The bill also imposes limits on the EPA's ability to take new enforcement actions against states and private entities once state environmental authorities have certified that a site is clean and clear under state regulations. Lastly, steps are taken in the legislation to streamline the application and disbursement process for the existing Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund program.

The only major change in the bill that took place during the floor debate was the adoption of an amendment to increase the annual funding authorization cleanup grants to states and localities from $150 million to $250 million between FY 2000 and FY 2006. Fifty million dollars annually, or 25 per cent of the funds if the appropriation is below $200 million, is set-aside for site characterization, assessment, and remediation facilities.

With respect to S.350's liability relief provisions, protection is granted to private investors, municipalities, community organizations, and others interested in rehabilitating a previously contaminated site to productive commercial and private use. Under the bill, liability relief would be provided for an innocent owner of a property that was contaminated solely due to a release of toxic materials form another property, so long as that person did not cause the release and cooperated with the liable party in cleaning up the site.; liability relief is also extended to innocent future buyers who were not responsible for the contamination of a site or did not have any reason to know of contamination at the time of purchase, despite having inquired into prior ownership and use of the site.

The battle for comprehensive brownfields reform now moves to the U.S. House of Representatives. It is hoped that the ringing endorsement of the unanimous Senate vote (the one Senator who failed to vote for it was a co-sponsor who was away at the time the vote was taken), in conjunction with White House's steadfast support will lend enough momentum to the legislation to cut through any partisan log jams it might encounter in the House.

SENATOR ALLARD HOLDS HEARING ON FY 2002 HUD APPROPRIATIONS

On Wednesday, April 25, Senator Wayne Allard (R CO) Chair of the subcommittee on Housing and Transportation of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, held a hearing on FY 2002 HUD appropriations.

HUD Secretary Mel Martinez was the first witness to provide testimony before the subcommittee. He made a strong statement about the intent of the President and himself to restore respect for the Department, not only within Congress, but also with the American people. He reiterated the theme of improving HUD's management and reducing the overall number of HUD's program from 300 down to 50. He said he wants to make programs work more effectively and efficiently to serve HUD's clients better. "Simply adding new government programs does not necessarily improve the lives of the citizens who need the most help." He noted that the Administration's overall growth for federal spending of four percent is a responsible and appropriate level, but, the President recognizes that the government has an obligation to increase homeownership opportunities and serve those that cannot afford decent housing. He said that HUD's proposed budget requests an increases of nearly seven percent in budget authority for fiscal year 2002.

Martinez stressed that homeownership is a major priority of his and the President's which explains many of HUD's budget requests. He particularly expressed his concern of homeownership for minorities. "Buying a home is the biggest investment most families ever make. By building equity in a home families can pass on wealth from one generation to the next, can provide for child's higher education, or can access venture capital for small businesses --- all the while strengthening their communities. All Americans should have these opportunities, no matter the color of their skin." Mr. Martinez strongly supports the proposed $200 million down payment assistance set-aside within the HOME program as a means of getting minorities to the point of homeownership.

The Secretary went through every aspect of HUD's budget, touted the successes in CDBG and HOME, said he sought to assist those in the greatest need, the elderly, and our children who are homeless. He also said that he is committed to addressing the issue of lead-based paint as the budget requested additional funds for lead hazard control.

After completing his testimony, members of the subcommittee asked specific questions about the budget. Most of these questions centered on the $700 million cut in the Public Housing Capital fund and the elimination of the Drug Elimination program, which many police officers were present to show their support of the program.

Senator Sarbanes (D MD) appeared to be highly upset about the cut to the Public Housing Capital fund, as was Senator Stabenow (D MI). Sarbanes provided charts and graphs to illustrate how detrimental the proposed cut would be to the program over the next few years. The Secretary stood his ground by indicating that, using the best scenarios, that only $2.3 billion could be expended in any one year period. He also indicated that there was approximately $6 billion currently in that account unobligated and unexpended. Sarbanes reminded the Secretary that Congress had already addressed the issue in the Public Housing Reform Act and put a two year obligation and a two year spend out on the monies in this account. The Secretary held firm saying that he was aware of the situation, but he could not, in good conscious, keep requesting funds when there was already more in the pipeline that could not be expended within a three-year period.

NCDA staff is still trying to determine how the Secretary arrived at an overall 7 percent increase in budget authority from FY 2001 levels when the Public Housing Capital fund was cut by $700 million, and the Drug Elimination program eliminated. Perhaps he is suggesting that the Section 8 renewals, which he says are fully funded, means that there is a requested increase. Or, perhaps he means that what is being proposed this year is higher than last year's request. Whatever the case, the final appropriation numbers will come from Congress. The 302 (b) budget allocation numbers are expected to be released within the next week.

BUSH PLAN FOR HOME GETS COOL RECEPTION

In his $30. 4 billion FY 2002 HUD budget request, President Bush asks Congress to authorize a $200 million set-aside in the HOME program for the American Dream Fund, a program that would provide down-payment and loan assistance to low-income families seeking to become first-time homeowners.

Ever since news of this massive new set-aside in the HOME program became public knowledge, an array of affordable housing and state and local government interest groups have lined up in opposition to it, including NCDA and the U.S. Conference of Mayors. But this is really no surprise to anyone one, since the Bush Administration proposal would effectively tie the hands of localities and states with respect to making use of federal housing dollars that are supposed to be allocated with a promise of broad local discretion in determining their usage. What has been surprising for veteran

Hill watchers, though, is how in recent weeks a growing chorus of leaders from the President's own party have started to voice strong opposition to the Administration's plan to essentially seize control of $200 million dollars of HOME for a White House 'pet project.' For example, Missouri Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond (R), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee with oversight jurisdiction of the HUD budget has stated in *The Washington Post* and elsewhere that while he supports the President's goal of increasing homeownership opportunities for low-income Americans "the money to do that should not be taken from of the only government accounts aimed at building new housing, which is in critically short supply." Other GOP lawmakers have indicated that they oppose the President's American Dream Fund homeownership initiative because it is tantamount to a new mandate on state governments. Since HOME already permits states and local governments to decide whether or not promoting low-income homeownership best meets their affordable housing needs, they argue, then Washington shouldn't be dictating what is the best solution for local affordable housing problems.

As soon as the FY 2002 federal budget resolution is approved by both chambers of Congress, the annual appropriations process will begin in earnest. NCDA will be sure to keep all our members and partners current on whether or not HOME is made sustain an onerous $200 million set-aside in the coming year.

NCDA MEETS WITH CARRIE MEEK'S STAFF ON HR 1191

On Thursday, April 26 NCDA staff met with Letitia Moderos, staff to Carrie Meek (D-FL), a member of the HUD/VA Appro-priations Subcommittee, to discuss H.R. 1191, the Community Development Block Grant Renewal Act.

Briefly, HR 1191 seeks to increase the low and moderate income requirements for the CDBG program. It will raise the 70% requirement to 80% for overall program low/mod expenditures and it will require that at least 40 % of all CDBG funds expended go to those persons who are at 50% and below of the area median income. [The April 9th issue of *NCDA Washington Report* provides details of the amendments to the CDBG statute that Ms. Meek is seeking.]

Ms. Meek would like to ensure that area projects that use the low/mod national objective must be primarily residential in character. This may not seem like a change to the current requirement, but it is. According to one interpretation, if a city used CDBG funds to reconstruct a neighborhood park in an area that served 20 blocks, with 15 of those blocks residential and 5 being commercial, that project would no longer be eligible. Currently, HUD would make a determination to see if the area served is primarily residential. The proposed rule implies, however, that regardless of the overall area served, if any of the area served is not primarily residential, then the project would not be eligible.

NCDA spoke at length with Ms. Moderos about its concerns with this bill. Staff discussed the causes and the need for the legislation. Ms. Moderos was surprised that NCDA is opposed to the bill, and indicated that NCDA was the only group that had come to speak with her to express its opposition. Chandra Western pointed out that the CDBG program, over the years, had been "tightened up" to require more targeting to lower income persons. She explained that the low/mod threshold had been raised to 70%, and that more requirements had been added for economic development project, more citizen participation, and that if communities wanted to– during their citizen participation and planning processes– provide more targeting, they could do so. Chandra pointed out that the program has such widespread support because of its federally required national objectives, its broad flexibility, that is used to address locally determined needs, through a defined citizen participation process.

Ms. Moderos suggested NCDA's members did not want to see the program provide more benefit to low income persons. Chandra Western informed her that was definitely not the case. She said that the current stature and regulations allowed local governments to spend their entire CDBG allocation on persons at or below 50% of the median, if that was the determination of that city, based on the required citizen participation processes. If the program was to continue to be a locally driven program with a wide range of eligible activities, that primarily benefits low and moderate income persons, that is what it should be allowed to do. Otherwise it becomes just another anti-poverty program, which is not what Congress intended.

After much discussion, Ms. Moderos remained unmoved. She said that Representative Meek would not change her opinion and was very concerned about the some of the uses of the CDBG funds, such as the purchase of fire trucks. Chandra explained that as long as the fire trucks and their substations were serving lower income areas, this is an eligible use. In the end, Ms. Moderos suggested that agreement on this issue could not happen at this time, and requested that NCDA provide Represent-ative Meek with a "white paper" on its concerns. Chandra said that the Association would provide the information.

NCDA, NACCED and NAHRO will be working together to present Ms. Meek with anecdotal data to show her why this bill, if enacted as written, would completely destroy the program. We will have that information to Ms. Meek by early next week.

Currently H.R 1191 has 53 cosponsors. There is no Senate companion legislation, and it is highly unlikely that this bill will stand on its own. However, there is a risk that it might get added as part of the FY 2002HUD/VA appropriations bill. NCDA will stay on top of this issue.

HUD NEWS

LEAD-BASED PAINT UPDATE: More Training on the Horizon; Q's and A's are Here; No Contractor Yet for Clearance Testing Reimbursements

Over the next couple of months, HUD will provide more training to grantees on HUD's lead-based paint regulation. ICF will provide at least seven training courses on "Addressing Lead-Based Paint in Local Housing Programs Receiving CPD Funds," a 2-1/2 day training course that outlines the regulation to CDBG and HOME grantees. In addition, HUD will hold another round of "Lead-Safe Work Practices Training" to assist communities in training their rehab workers. Dates and locations have not been selected yet, but are expected to be released shortly. HUD will also provide training for risk assessors and lead inspectors. Stay posted for training dates and locations.

HUD finally provided answers to NCDA's members questions on the lead-based paint regulation that were given to HUD officials at NCDA's Winter Conference in January. The questions and answers are enclosed as an attachment to this newsletter.

HUD is still in the process of hiring a contractor to provide reimbursements to grantees for clearance tests. Because of the federal procurement process, this has been a slow process. HUD officials think it will be another month before a contractor is in place to reimburse grantees. We will let you know when a contractor has been hired and the process for reimbursement. Please call Vicki Watson at NCDA at 202-887-5532 with any questions.

NCDA NOTES

NCDA LOSES ONE OF ITS OWN: TERRY DUVERNAY

Terry Duvernay, NCDA Past President and dear friend, of so many of us, passed away in Atlanta, on Sunday morning, April 22. Terry underwent surgery for colon cancer last fall and had been battling liver cancer since. He was 58.

Terry served as Executive Director of both the Michigan State Housing Development Authority and the Georgia Housing and Finance Authority before becoming Deputy Secretary of HUD in 1993. He had also served as Chief Administrative Officer of the City of New Orleans, Executive Assistant to HUD Secretary Moon Landrieu during the Carter administration, and HUD's Deputy Regional Administrator in Seattle in the early years of the Reagan administration. He was a long time NCSHA Board member and NCSHA's president from 1990 to 1992.

After leaving HUD, Terry worked as an investment banker with First Boston and Legg Mason. In recent years, Terry formed a housing consulting firm, Duvernay and Brooks, LLC, which worked extensively with public housing authorities.

Terry also served as Urban Affairs Advisor to both Governors Zell Miller of Georgia and Jim Blanchard of Michigan. At his death, he was a member of the of the boards of directors of the AFL-CIO Investment Trust, Volunteers of America, and Cornerstone Housing, LLC, and was Vice Chairman of the Board of the Community Development Trust, Inc.

Terry was a long-time friend of NCDA and was particularly close to NCDA's founder John Sasso. Terry became involved in the field of community development during "the old Model Cities days" and will be have a special place of recognition in John Sasso's Oral History project detailing the history of the Model Cities Program. Terry served as President of the Association from

1975-1977 and as such, he was a member of the NCDA's Board of Directors until his death.

Funeral services for Terry took place Monday, April 30 at the Franklin Baptist Church on Franklin Avenue in New Orleans, his hometown. More than 1,000 persons were in attendance, including several members of the Association. To name a few, Tom Utter, Jim Vaughn, Dick Wright, Vincent Sylvan, John Sasso and Chandra Western.

Other folks from Washington included the, US Conference Mayors Executive Director, Tom Cochran and his Community Development Staff, Gene Lowe and Nicole Maharaj, as well and Deputy Director Ron Gattin and *US Mayor* editor Guy Smith.

Among the other national public interest groups in attendanc were COSCDA's Dianne Taylor, NCHSA's Barbara Thompson, Freddie Mac's Dwight Robinson, Craig Nckerson and Jim Park. Fannie Mae was represented by Barry Zigas.

There were present and former employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in attendance, including former HUD Secretary Moon Landreu and Don Patch. Written condolences and a United States Flag from his office was sent by Secretary Mel Martinez.

Terry's funeral was more of a tribute and celebration of his life, than an event to recognize his passing. It was about how he his dedicated his life his family, his many friends, and to helping those less fortunate. He will be truly missed.

Surviving Terry are a son, Terry, Jr., a daughter, Danielle and his wife Alma.

Dwight Robinson of Freddie Mac is taking the lead in creating a foundation in Terry's name. NCDA will provide the membership with information to make donations as soon as the details are available.

NCDA NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS

NCDA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MAY 23-26, 2001
Omni Bayfront Hotel
900 North Shoreline Blvd.
Corpus Christi, TX
361-887-1600
Cut Off Date: May 1, 2001

ATTACHMENTS
Please go to NCDAonline (http://ncdaonline.org) To access the attachments below.

- **Annual Conference Updated Agenda**
- **CD Committee Minutes**
- **Professional Planning and Development Committee Minutes**
- **Lead-Based Paint Q's and A's**
- **HUD/EPA Letter Defining Abatement**