NCDA
WASHINGTON REPORT

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CELEBRATE THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME PROGRAM!!!
NCDA EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, OCTOBER 11-14, 2001: TUCSON, ARIZONA

FEATURE ARTICLES

DEMOCRATS TAKE CONTROL IN THE SENATE

"Historic." "Momentous." "Earth-shattering." These are the kinds of words that have been bandied about by Washington pundits and veteran Congress-watchers to describe the funny thing that happened on the way to the United States Senate on Wednesday morning. For the first time in the history of the institution, control of the chamber switched from one party to another while Congress is still in session and in the absence of a national election.

In the wake of Vermont U.S. Senator James Jeffords' bombshell announcement two weeks ago that he was leaving the Republican party to become an independent, effective Wednesday, June 6, Republican members of the Senate found themselves in the minority. And Democratic Senator Thomas Daschle of South Dakota assumed procedural control of the chamber as its majority leader.

Along with Daschle's rise to the top post in the Senate leadership structure, senior Democrats will take over the chairmanships of the bodies various standing committees–Appropriations, Armed Services, Banking, Finance, Judiciary, etc. While they are no doubt happy to be back in the majority and in charge of the chamber's legislative agenda, hearing schedule, and oversight infrastructure, the fact remains that with a split of 50 Democrats, 49 Republicans, and 1 Independent, the Democrats' hold on the Senate is no less tenuous than was that of the Republicans. As a point of fact, the new majority leader and his Republican counterpart, Senator Trent Lott (MS), are reported to still be in heated negotiations over a new organizing resolution that will determine how the Senate will function on a day today basis in terms of party ratios on the various committees and the rules for offering amendments on legislation that makes its way out of committee. Republicans want to make sure that nothing of their members are removed from their existing committee assignments and that President Bush's judicial nominees, and legislative priorities–e.g., national missile defense, allowing oil exploration in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge–will receive a full and open debate and unrestricted voting.

Until the new organizing resolution is adopted, the Senate reverts to the resolution from the 106th Congress that preceded the unique power sharing arrangement that accompanied the post-election 50-50 split between the two parties. As a practical matter, this means that even though a Democrat may chair a given committee, for the immediate future there is a majority of Republicans serving on the committee. But this is a short-term anomaly only. Sooner rather than later the party ratios on the committees will reflect the party-split in the Senate as a whole.

Just what renewed Democratic control of the Senate will mean for the FY 2002 appropriations process remains unclear. The passage of the Administration's $1.35 trillion dollar across the board tax-cut plan last week severely restricts Congress's ability to spend beyond the guidelines laid out in the President's FY 2002 budget proposal. Yet, in terms of the prospects of funding for CDBG and HOME, NCDA members and others interested in strong federal support for community development and affordable housing programs can take solace in the fact that on the committees worse jurisdictions cover these and other programs that matter most to low- and moderate- income Americans the new Democratic chairs are all strong supporters of adequate funding.

On the Appropriations Committee, Robert Byrd (D-WV) is the new chairman of the full committee, and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) takes over the gavel of the all important VA-HUD-IA Subcommittee. Last year, Senator Mikulski was instrumental in securing inceased funding for both CDBG and HOME. On the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, Paul Sarbanes takes over the chairmanship from Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX). Senator Sarbanes is a strong supporter of HUD programs in general and an ardent advocate for various affordable housing and community development interests. Moreover, as the author of national legislation to curtail predatory lending, one can expect that Senator Sarbanes will take a keen interest in a range of housing matters. The Housing and Transportation Subcommittee will now be chaired by Senator Jack Reed of Rode Island. We are still feeling out Senator reed as to where he stands on a new affordable housing production program and McKinney Consolidation. Finally, the Senate budget Committee, which is responsible for producing the pivotal 302 (b) allocations that set the parameters for the 13 annual appropriations bills is now being chaired by Kent Conrad of North Dakota. Senator Conrad was a very vocal critic of the President's tax cut, and is expected to do all he can to increase spending for a number of important domestic programs.

APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE

Senate Turnover

Senator Jim Jeffords (RI) upset many Republicans recently by switching from Republican to Independent, effectively aligning himself with the Democrats. This move gave the Democrats a 50-49-1 margin in the Senate, making them the majority party. The Democrats officially took control of the Senate on June 6, after returning from the Memorial Day recess. This marks the first time in six years that the Democrats have been in control of the Senate. Sen. Tom Daschle (D-SD) now moves up to the position of Majority Leader, while Sen. Trent Lott (R-MS) becomes Minority Leader. The committee assignments should change little, however. The Democrats may gain one extra seat on all of the committees. Until an agreement is reached on a new organizing resolution, committee makeup will revert to that of the previous Congress, leaving most committees with Democratic chairmen and Republican majorities, and freshman senators without any committee assignments. Republicans negotiators also want a guarantee that one-seat Democratic majorities on committees will be achieved by adding Democrats rather than by removing Republicans. Daschle hopes to have agreement on the new organizing resolution completed in the next couple of weeks.

Although Democrats will gain significant new powers to challenge Bush's priorities on issues ranging from more tax cuts to missile defense, the president was "confident we'll be able to work together" to get things done on a bipartisan basis. Republicans have abandoned their threats to delay the organization of the new Senate through filibusters unless Democrats met Republican demands on presidential nominations.

Daschle told reporters "we have a lot of things we can do together. There are a lot of things that enjoy bipartisan support, and you're going to see an effort to reach out and create bipartisan coalitions." Despite the appeals for bipartisanship, the Democrats' agenda differs from that of Republicans. Both sides differ on energy reform, election reform, and prescription benefits for Medicare recipients. In addition, Democrats want to bring up a whole host of bills that the Republicans are not interested in, such as protecting patients in managed health care plans, a minimum wage increase, and hate crimes legislation.

In terms of appropriations, Senator Byrd (D-WV) now has the honor of leading the Senate in making sure the spending bills get enacted this year. He now becomes Chair of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee replacing Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK) in that position. Likewise, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) replaces Sen. Christopher "Kit" Bond (R-MO) as the Chairperson of the Senate Subcommittee on VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations. Mikulski is a strong supporter of both CDBG and HOME. In a meeting last month with her staff, NCDA was told that CDBG and HOME will be fully funded this year and the $200 million set-aside within HOME eliminated and added back to the formula allocation. Sen. Mikulski is also supportive of public housing, particularly HOPE VI, and an ardent supporter of NASA.

Subcommittee Allocations/FY 2002 Spending Measures

The 302(b) allocations are expected to be released within the next two weeks. These allocations are provided to each subcommittee for use in drafting their respective appropriations bills. A low allocation level means that a subcommittee will have to work within those limits, fight for additional funding for their subcommittee, or develop creative accounting gimmicks to provide additional funding. Because these 302(b) allocations have not been released yet, the FY 2002 appropriations process is off to a slow start. Normally, these allocations are provided to each subcommittee in April or May, but have been held up because of the slow process in agreement on a final budget resolution. The agriculture bill is expected to be the first spending measure to move this year, followed by the interior bill. No word yet on when the VA-HUD-IA spending measure will move.

SECRETARY MARTINEZ TESTIFIES ON MAY 23

The House Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA held a hearing on HUD's programs on May 23 and 24, where subcommittee members questioned Secretary Martinez on a variety of issues. Most questions centered on the sharp cuts to HUD's public housing programs, principally the $700 million cut to the Public Housing Capital Fund and the elimination of the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program. Chairman Walsh (R-NY) also questioned Martinez heavily on the slow spend-out rates of several of HUD's programs, including CDBG. Walsh asked Martinez to respond in writing as to what HUD plans to do about these slow spend-outs. Bob Duncan spoke at NCDA's Annual Conference last week on the issue of timeliness within CDBG and informed members that he and other staff from HUD's Office of Block Grant Assistance will meet with HUD's Enforcement Center to develop some enforcement measures for untimely grantees. Bob also said that he would continue to work with NCDA members on this issue. We will keep you posted on these measures.

NCDA TESTIFIES ON HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The House Financial Services Housing Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Marge Roukema (R-NJ), held a second in a series of hearings on housing affordability on Tuesday, May 22. Rep. Roukema has called for the hearings to explore remaining weak spots in the U.S. housing market. "Through these hearings, I hope to better define the problems faced by many of our families who cannot find affordable housing, and to determine solutions that will allow us to address this growing crisis," said Roukema. Rep. Michael Oxley (R-OH), Chair of the House Financial Services Committee also said, "As challenges to affordable housing differ greatly across the country, input from those at the local level is of the utmost importance to the debate. Solutions will need to place great emphasis on flexibility and allow communities the discretion needed to address their particularities.

Randy Patterson, Executive Director of the Lancaster County, PA Housing and Redevelopment Authority provided testimony on behalf of NCDA, NACO, USCM, NACCED, and NALHFA. In his testimony, Randy outlined the need for the production of more affordable housing, citing HUD's *Report on Worst Case Housing Needs* as a strong indicator of the need for more affordable rental housing. Randy asked the subcommittee to increase such successful programs as HOME in order to meet the demand for affordable rental housing. Besides producing more housing, Randy told the subcommittee that we must also focus on preserving existing affordable housing.

Randy told the subcommittee of the importance of the HOME program in spurring new affordable housing and asked the subcommittee to oppose the $200 million set-aside, proposed in HUD's FY 2002 budget, within the HOME program for downpayment assistance. Randy told the subcommittee that HOME can already be used for downpayment assistance. In fact, since 1992, $1.06 billion has been used to help families buy their first home. Randy asked that this $200 million dollar set-aside be added back to the HOME formula.

Randy also told the subcommittee that HOME is the perfect vehicle for increasing affordable housing production. In an effort to avoid a situation where the HOME program would compete with a new rental production programs, Randy told the subcommittee that local officials propose that a housing production element be incorporated within HOME since the infrastructure is already in place to implement such a program. The proposal would provide for grants for new construction, substantial rehabilitation and preservation of multifamily housing. Funds would be apportioned 60 percent to local participating jurisdictions and 40 percent to states using a formula that measures inadequate housing supply.

In his testimony, Randy asked for several modifications to both the HOME and CDBG programs including: (1) allowing HOME participating jurisdictions to provide matching funds on a program year, rather than the current federal fiscal year basis, in order to simplify program administration; (2) allowing the substitution of substantially equivalent state or local environmental review requirements for the environmental review requirements under NEPA; (3) providing an exemption from the HOME environmental requirements for rehabilitation of one to four units and homeownership projects; (4) eliminating the per-unit subsidy limits under HOME; (5) allowing the Davis-Bacon requirements for CDBG to conform to that of the HOME program (12 units or more); (6) making CDBG expenditures for fair housing a direct eligible activity, rather than being subject to the 20 percent administrative cap; and (7) eliminating the current law requirement that housing services activities under CDBG be subject to the 20 percent administrative cap.

Randy asked the subcommittee to oppose H.R. 1191, a bill that would destroy the CDBG program's flexibility and effectively eliminate area benefit activities. Randy told the subcommittee that his bill will turn CDBG into an "anti-poverty" program, something Congress never intended. A copy of Randy's testimony is enclosed with this newsletter.

BUSH VICTORIOUS IN TAX CUT BATTLE

Any doubts about President George W. Bush's ability to get the cornerstone of his legislative agenda passed through a narrowly divided Congress were overcome during the Memorial Day holiday weekend. Despite the fact that Mr. Bush lost the popular vote during the 2000 presidential contest and many polls still showing a majority of Americans wary about the size and scope of his tax cut plan, on Saturday, May 27th, Congress approved legislation enacting a massive $1.35 trillion dollar tax cut over eleven years. The Bush tax cut constitutes the single largest revenue reduction measure to pass the Congress in the last twenty years. Predictions and analyses abound about the long-term implications such a weighty tax cut will have on federal spending, but the bottom line is that it will substantially constrain both this or any future Congress' or President's ability to add to discretionary federal spending without generating budget deficits for at least ten years.

In the House, where Republicans maintain a slim majority, the vote was 240 to 158. Twenty-eight Democrats and one Independent joined with 211 Republicans to approve the tax cut measure. In the evenly divided Senate, the passage of the tax bill was particularly disheartening to Democrats. Technically speaking, with 50 Senators in their conference, Democrats had the numbers to either stop outright or at least significantly alter the shape and scope of any tax cut legislation. But it appears that there was simply not enough will or party discipline to make stopping the tax cut a reality. Instead, the majority of Senate Democrats could only look on in frustration as 12 of their colleagues broke ranks and joined with 48 Senate Republicans to approve the tax cut measure 58 to 33. The two Republicans voting against the bill were Lincoln Chafee (RI) and John McCain of Arizona. As for influencing the shape of the tax cut, well, although Mr. Bush did not get the $1.6 trillion dollar tax cut he proposed or as steep of a rate cut in the top bracket as he wanted, all Democratic attempts to attach amendments to the bill sending more of the tax cut's benefits to middle class and working poor Americans were fended off. In contrast, key Bush priorities like eliminating the inheritance tax and a so-called marriage- penalty provision were included.

The official name of the tax cut legislation is the *Restoring Earnings to Lift Individuals and Empower Families Relief Act of 2001.* The White House has indicated that President Bush will hold a signing ceremony on Thursday, June 7. The main provisions of the tax cut package are as follows:

- **Across the board cuts of individual income tax rates.** A new 10% bracket will be created, retroactive to the beginning of this year. The existing 15% rate will drop to 10% on the first $6,000 of taxable income for individuals, $10,000 for heads of household, and $12, 000 for couples filing jointly. This is expected to produce savings of up to $300, $500, and $600 per filing category respectively. Because this rate cut is retroactive to January 1, the Treasury Department will start mailing rebate checks to all eligible taxpayers in September of this year. Also, effective July 1, 2001all the other rate cuts start taking effect. The current top rate of 39.6% will drop to 35% by 2006. The 36% rate will go down to 33% and the 28% rate will drop to 25%. The current 15% rate, which is paid by the vast majority (75%) of all taxpayers remains unchanged.

- **Increasing the $500 per child tax credit** to $600 this year, $700 in 2005, $800 in 2009 and $1000 in 2010.

- **Phaseout of the marriage penalty**. Starting in 2005, the bill will gradually phaseout a problem faced by about 50% of married couples, who end up paying more in taxes by filing jointly than they if they filed as singles.

- **Repeal of the Estate Tax**. Through a combination of raised exemptions and lowered rates, the estate will be completely repealed by 2010. Gift taxes will remain in place..

- **A Range of expanded tax breaks for education and retirement**, including increasing the annual contribution limits for IRAs to $5,000 in 2008 and contributions to 401(k) plans from $10, 5000 to $15,000 in 2006. And up to $5,000 in college tuition will be deductible, however this provision is set to expire in 2005.

Apart from its size, the most commonly heard criticism about the tax bill is that it makes a mockery of the budget process and further complicates and already Byzantine tax code. **In order to stay inside the parameters of the budget resolution that congressional Republicans and the president agreed to in February, the entire tax bill is schedule to expire at the start of 2010.** This was done as accounting maneuver to make the cost of the bill appear smaller than it really is. Outrage over this sunshine provision is being expressed from both the right and left. According tot he Center on the Budget and Policy priorities, a liberal Washington, D.C. -based think tank, the real cost of the tax plan is closer to $1.9 trillion than $1.35 trillion. It is the sudden expiration of the tax cuts after 2009 that allows the cost of the bill to fall in lines with the GOP's budget outline. As for conservatives, they lament the fact that long-sought after goals like the repeal of the estate tax and the escape of the marriage penalty will all simply vanish after 2009 unless a new Congress and a new President agree to preserve them.

NCDA STAFF MEETS WITH HOUSING COMMISSION STAFF

Staff from the Millennial Housing Commission met with NCDA and several other national organizations on May 31, including the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National

Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, and the National Association for County Community Economic Development. Vicki Watson, NCDA's Legislative Director, represented NCDA and provided Conrad Egan, Executive Director of the Millennial Housing Commission, and Kris Siglin, Policy Director, with NCDA's housing priorities and concerns.

The Millennial Commission was created by Congress last year to examine existing housing programs and policies and to recommend changes and/or new policies. The Commission is meeting with housing groups across the country to hear a variety of input on existing housing policy and how to re-shape it. The Commission is holding a series of field hearings across the country as well as meeting with officials. The Commission is mandated with preparing a final report to Congress by March 2002. Both Congress and HUD are awaiting the completion of the report to move forward on major housing legislation next year, including the development of an affordable housing production program.

Vicki told the Commission of NCDA's push to create an affordable housing production program within HOME and voiced concern over a separate production program that would compete with HOME for funds. Vicki also told the Commission that more appropriations for CDBG and HOME, and HUD's programs in general, are needed in order for local governments to begin to meet the huge demand for affordable housing that exists nationwide. Vicki also discussed NCDA's concern with H.R. 1191 and the ramifications of the bill, if enacted, on local governments' flexibility in administering the CDBG program. Consolidation of HUD's McKinney Act programs was brought up as a needed step in ensuring that a wide range of communities receive homeless funding in a streamlined and flexible manner. Vicki also mentioned NCDA's support for shifting the Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care renewals into HUD's Section 8 account as a means of providing more funds for homeless assistance and developing and maintaining permanent housing for the homeless. Finally, Vicki told the Commission that grantees need more funds in implementing HUD's lead-based paint regulation and that consideration should be given to exempting the elderly from the regulation.

The Commission has compiled a list of questions that it would like for NCDA and other national organizations to respond to by June 29. This list was provided to NCDA's Housing Committee members last week and has been enclosed in this newsletter. NCDA would like to receive as many responses from members as possible in order to provide a comprehensive response to the Commission. Therefore, if you are interested in providing responses to some or all of the questions, **please provide your written responses to Vicki by June 20.** The responses will be compiled into one collective response and provided to the Commission by June 29.

HUD NEWS

SENATE CONFIRMS BERNARDI AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CPD

It's official. The Senate confirmed Mayor Roy Bernardi as Assistant Secretary for CPD on May 24. Mr. Bernardi has been the mayor of the City of Syracuse since 1993. As Assistant Secretary for CPD, Bernardi will control operations for the Community Development Block Grant, the HOME program, the homeless assistance programs, HOPWA, and economic development. All of these program areas have a profound affect on NCDA's members. Assistant Secretary Bernardi is expected to begin his new position next in the next few weeks.

NCDA staff met with Mr. Bernardi in March to discuss NCDA's desire to work with him and his staff at HUD. NCDA staff also provided Mr. Bernardi with NCDA's legislative and regulatory priorities during the meeting.

SECRETARY MARTINEZ ISSUES HOME PROCLAMATION

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, Secretary Martinez has issued a HOME proclamation that was prepared by NCDA. A copy of the proclamation is enclosed with this newsletter. The proclamation recognizes the program's success to empower communities to meet their local housing needs by creating partnerships to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons. The proclamation further claims that "HOME gives communities flexibility to undertake the broadest range of affordable housing activities -- from housing rehabilitation to rental housing production to assistance for individual homebuyers. From major metropolitan cities to small communities, HOME has been the driving force -- and often the critical source of revenue -- in forging unique housing partnerships among states and localities." We encourage all of you to use the proclamation in highlighting the HOME program within your community. Now, more than ever, in these tough budget times, programs like HOME and CDBG need to be recognized and their benefits extolled, so that Congress will recognize the effectiveness of these programs and continue to increase their funding levels. We encourage you to meet with your congressional representatives while they are home to highlight the importance of such programs as HOME.

LEAD-BASED PAINT TRAINING AVAILABLE

HUD recently announced a series of training sessions to assist grantees in building their capacity in implementing its lead-based paint regulation.

Lead-Safe Work Practices Training
HUD is offering 600 lead-safe work practices training in over 150 locations across the country beginning in June 2001 and continuing through mid-August. This training is intended for persons that perform repairs, maintenance, painting, rehabilitation, remodeling or renovation in housing built before 1978. Two one-day (eight hour) courses are being offered. You should take the one course that is most relevant to your work. The Lead-Based Paint

Maintenance Training Program is for repair and maintenance workers who do painting and minor repairs. The Lead-Based Paint Renovation and Remodeling course is for contractors and workers who do rehab or remodeling, such as weatherization, structural repairs and unit upgrading. Participants who pass the test at the end of the course will receive a Notice of Completion stating that they are trained in lead-safe work practices and meet the requirements of the HUD Lead-Safe Housing Rule for interim controls of lead hazards. **These particular courses ARE NOT for certification or licensing of inspectors, risk assessors, abatement supervisors, or abatement workers.** Attendance by managers and administrative staff is limited. A copy of the training notice and dates and locations of the training is attached.

In addition to this training, NCDA is working with the National Center for Lead-Safe Housing to coordinate lead-safe work practices training for its members, particularly those jurisdictions that are unable to travel to one of the 600 courses -- or whose rehabilitation contractors are unable to travel to these locations. The training is ideal for those jurisdictions that want to coordinate their own training. You must be able to assemble at least 25 rehabilitation workers together in order to hold the training. This may mean some coordination with surrounding jurisdictions in your area. Please contact Vicki Watson at 202-887-5532 if you are interested in having the National Center for Lead-Safe Housing coordinate a lead-safe work practices training for you. Atleast 25 of NCDA's members have taken advantage of this opportunity and a limited amount of funding is still available.

Accredited Lead Training for Risk Assessors, Supervisors, and Lead Workers

To fill the immense need for accredited risk assessors, supervisors and lead workers, HUD has announced that it will provide training to 2,500 of these workers. HUD is accepting nominations from local jurisdictions for lead workers, supervisors, and risk assessors who need accreditation. The attached notice and nomination form provide you with further detail. According to HUD, nominations may be submitted for as many individuals as are necessary to create adequate capacity of certified lead professionals in your area. Nominations from jurisdictions who submitted Statements of Inadequate Capacity (SIC) as well as individuals seeking training will be accepted. A total of 2,500 students (1,500 workers, 500 supervisors, and 500 risk assessors) will be selected from those individuals nominated to receive FREE training. Students will be matched to an accredited training course offered in their state. Accredited training providers will contact students with course information.

Worker training will be a minimum two-day (16 hour) course that teaches workers how to conduct lead abatement work. Supervisor training will be a minimum four-day (32 hour) course that teaches how to supervise lead abatement work. Nominees for supervisor courses must have one year of experience as a lead worker or two years of experience in a related field. Risk assessor training will be a minimum five-day (40 hour) course that teaches how to identify and control lead hazards. Nominees for risk assessor courses must have a bachelor's degree and one year of experience in a related field; or an associate's degree and two years of experience in a related field; or a high school diploma and three years of experience in a related field. All students will be required to take and pass the end of course test in order to become eligible to take the EPA or State certification exam required to become a certified and licensed lead worker, supervisor or risk assessor.

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

June 6, 2001. Exception Payment Standard to Offset Increase in Utility Costs in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Currently, increased energy costs in some parts of the country have had an adverse impact on the ability of applicants and participants in the Housing Choice Voucher program to either lease a unit while paying no more than 40 percent of their income for rent, or, once having leased a unit, to continue to pay both rent and the higher utility costs. Therefore, HUD is temporarily approving higher exception payment standard amounts for certain PHAs that have adopted a new utility allowance schedule after October 1, 2000 of between 110% and 120% of the Fair Market Rents (FMRs) without requiring the public housing agency to seek HUD approval.

June 5, 2001. Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) Program; Insurance for Mortgages to Refinance Existing HECMs. This proposed rule would amend HUD's regulations for the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) Program to implement the recent amendments made by section 201(a) of the American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000. The HECM Program enables older homeowners to withdraw some of the equity in their home in the form of payments for life, a fixed term, or at intervals through a line of credit. Section 201(a) authorizes HUD to offer mortgage insurance for refinancing of existing HECMs, and provides consumer safeguards for such refinancings.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS

To access the attachments below, please go to http://ncdaonline.org.

- Testimony of Randy Patterson on behalf of NACO, NACCED, NALHFA, NCDA and USCM
- Millennial Housing Commission Task Force Questions
- HOME Tenth Anniversary Declaration
- Lead-Safe Work Practices Training
- Accredited Lead Training for Risk Assessors, Supervisors, and Lead Workers