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GENERAL NEWS

HUD Allocates More than \$2 Billion in Disaster Funding to Ten States

In a [press release](#) yesterday, the Department of Housing and Urban Development ([HUD](#)) announced the allocation of more than \$2 billion (\$2,040,617,000) in CDBG-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and CDBG-Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) funds appropriated in the continuing resolution, the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act ([PL 117-43](#)), signed into law on September 30, 2021. The funds will support 10 states in their recovery from 15 separate major disasters that occurred in calendar year 2020.

According to the announcement, the funding will go to recover from and build resilience to natural disasters, including climate disasters, with a specific focus on low and moderate-income populations, and will be specifically used for disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas.

PL 117-43 appropriated a total of \$5 billion in CDBG-DR/MIT funds for major disasters that occurred in 2020 or 2021. Allocation of the remaining funds will be made over the next few months to address unmet needs from disasters occurring in 2021, including Hurricane Ida.

You can see the states, allocations, and disasters covered at the bottom of the press release.

HUD Publishes Results of American Healthy Homes Survey II

HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes ([OLHCHH](#)) has published the [American Healthy Homes Survey II Lead Findings Report](#). The 140-page [report](#) is based on 703 homes chosen to represent the U.S. homes where children may live. The levels were determined through a survey conducted from March 2018 through June 2019. The authors provide the following summary of the lead-based paint findings:

Based on the survey results, it is estimated that 34.6 million homes (29.4%) have lead-based paint (LBP) somewhere in the building, of which 22.3 million (18.9% of all homes) have one or more significant LBP hazards, using the definition of lead dust hazards applicable to AHHS. Of homes with lead-based paint, 30.9 million (89%) were built before 1978. The prevalence of LBP and LBP hazards differs by region, with the highest prevalence found in the Northeast and Midwest. An estimated 2.6 million homes with children less than six years of age have one or more LBP hazards; this includes 1.6 million low-income households (less than \$35,000/year). Low-income households had a statistically significantly higher prevalence of LBP hazards (23.9%) than higher income households (15.8%). Households receiving government housing assistance had a statistically significantly lower prevalence of LBP hazards (11.1%) compared to those not receiving support (19.9%). There were significant reductions in dust lead loadings on windowsills and in soil lead levels from the first AHHS to AHHS II.

For a detailed description of the project, click [here](#).



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