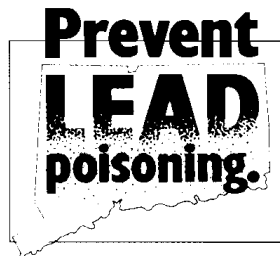


**PRINCIPAL CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES RELATED TO
LEAD POISONING PREVENTION**



**(Current Through January 1, 2009)
Version 8.2**

This document has been prepared by the Connecticut Department of Public Health in an effort to compile those principal Connecticut General Statutes that are related to lead poisoning prevention. However, these are not reproductions of the original documents and may contain typographical or other errors in transcription. Please refer to the original official documents (The General Statutes of the State of Connecticut and the State of Connecticut Public and Special Acts, as prepared by the Legislative Commissioners' Office) to verify the exact content of any legislation.

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Lead Poisoning Prevention and Treatment

CHAPTER 368a -- Department of Public Health--Public Health and Well-Being.

Sec. 19a-110. (Formerly Sec. 19-65e). Report of lead poisoning. Availability of information regarding lead poisoning.

(a) Not later than forty-eight hours after receiving or completing a report of a person found to have a level of lead in the blood equal to or greater than ten micrograms per deciliter of blood or any other abnormal body burden of lead, each institution licensed under sections 19a-490 to 19a-503, inclusive, and each clinical laboratory licensed under section 19a-30 shall report to (1) the Commissioner of Public Health, and to the director of health of the town, city or borough in which the person resides: (A) The name, full residence address, date of birth, gender, race and ethnicity of each person found to have a level of lead in the blood equal to or greater than ten micrograms per deciliter of blood or any other abnormal body burden of lead; (B) the name, address and telephone number of the health care provider who ordered the test; (C) the sample collection date, analysis date, type and blood lead analysis result; and (D) such other information as the commissioner may require, and (2) the health care provider who ordered the test, the results of the test. With respect to a child under three years of age, not later than seventy-two hours after the provider receives such results, the provider shall make reasonable efforts to notify the parent or guardian of the child of the blood lead analysis results. Any institution or laboratory making an accurate report in good faith shall not be liable for the act of disclosing said report to the commissioner or to the director of health. The commissioner, after consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Information Technology, shall determine the method and format of transmission of data contained in said report.

(b) Each institution or laboratory that conducts lead testing pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall, at least monthly, submit to the Commissioner of Public Health a comprehensive report that includes: (1) the name, full residence address, date of birth, gender, race and ethnicity of each person tested pursuant to subsection (a) of this section regardless of the level of lead in the blood; (2) the name, address and telephone number of the health care provider who ordered the test; (3) the sample collection date, analysis date, type and blood lead analysis result; (4) laboratory identifiers; and (5) such other information as the commissioner may require. Any institution or laboratory making an accurate report in good faith shall not be liable for the act of disclosing said report to the commissioner. The commissioner, after consultation with the Chief Information Officer, shall determine the method and format of transmission of data contained in said report.

(c) Whenever an institutional laboratory or private clinical laboratory conducting blood lead tests pursuant to this section refers a blood lead sample to another laboratory for analysis, the laboratories may agree on which laboratory will report in compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of this section, but both laboratories shall be accountable to insure that reports are made. The referring laboratory shall insure that the requisition slip includes all of the information that is required in subsection (a) and (b) of this section and

that this information is transmitted with the blood specimen to the laboratory performing the analysis.

(d) The director of health of the town, city or borough shall provide or cause to be provided, to the parent or guardian of a child reported, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, with information describing the dangers of lead poisoning, precautions to reduce the risk of lead poisoning, information about potential eligibility for services for children from birth to three years of age pursuant to sections 17a-248 to 17a-248g, inclusive, and laws and regulations concerning lead abatement. Said information shall be developed by the Department of Public Health and provided to each local and district director of health. With respect to the child reported, the director shall conduct an on-site inspection to identify the source of the lead causing a confirmed venous blood lead level equal to or greater than fifteen micrograms per deciliter but less than twenty micrograms per deciliter in two tests taken at least three months apart and order remediation of such sources by the appropriate persons responsible for the conditions at such source. On and after January 1, 2012, if one per cent or more of children in this state under the age of six report blood lead levels equal to or greater than ten micrograms per deciliter, the director shall conduct such on-site inspection and order such remediation for any child having a confirmed venous blood lead level equal to or greater than ten micrograms per deciliter in two tests taken at least three months apart.

Sec. 19a-110a. Regional lead poisoning treatment centers. The commissioner of public health may, within available appropriations, establish two regional lead poisoning treatment centers in different areas of the state by providing grants in aid to two hospitals, each with a demonstrated expertise in lead poisoning prevention as determined by the commissioner. Each center shall serve a designated area of the state to provide services including, but not limited to, consultation services for physicians regarding proper treatment of lead poisoning. No grant may be provided pursuant to this section until the task force report required under section 4 of public act 92-192* has been submitted.

*Note: Section 4 of public act 92-192 was special in nature and therefore was not codified but remained in full force and effect according to its term. See also section 4 of public act 93-321 which replaced section 4 of public act 92-192: page 26 of this document.

Sec. 19a-111. (Formerly Sec. 19-65f). Investigation. Preventive measures. Relocation of families. Reports. Regulations. Upon receipt of each report of confirmed venous blood lead level equal to or greater than twenty micrograms per deciliter of blood, the local director of health shall make or cause to be made an epidemiological investigation of the source of the lead causing the increased lead level or abnormal body burden and shall order action to be taken by the appropriate person or persons responsible for the condition or conditions which brought about such lead poisoning as may be necessary to prevent further exposure of persons to such poisoning. In the case of any residential unit where such action will not result in removal of the hazard within a reasonable time, the local director of health shall utilize such community resources as are available to effect relocation of any family occupying such unit. The local director of health may permit occupancy in said residential unit during abatement if, in his judgment, occupancy would not threaten the health and well being of the occupants. The local director of health shall, within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of

his investigation, report to the commissioner of public health the result of such investigation and the action taken to insure against further lead poisoning from the same source, including any measures taken to effect relocation of families. Such report shall include information relevant to the identification and location of the source of lead poisoning and such other information as the commissioner may require pursuant to regulations adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. The commissioner shall maintain comprehensive records of all reports submitted pursuant to this section and section 19a-110. Such records shall be geographically indexed in order to determine the location of areas of relatively high incidence of lead poisoning. The commissioner shall prepare a quarterly summary of such records which he shall keep on file and release upon request. The commissioner shall establish, in conjunction with recognized professional medical groups, guidelines consistent with the National Centers for Disease Control for assessment of the risk of lead poisoning, screening for lead poisoning and treatment and follow-up care of individuals including children with lead poisoning, women who are pregnant and women who are planning pregnancy. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local building official from requiring abatement of sources of lead.

Sec. 19a-111a. Lead poisoning prevention program.

(a) The Department of Public Health shall be the lead state agency for lead poisoning prevention in this state. The Commissioner of Public Health shall (1) identify the state and local agencies in this state with responsibilities related to lead poisoning prevention, and (2) schedule a meeting of such state agencies and representative local agencies at least once annually in order to coordinate lead poisoning prevention efforts in this state.

(b) The commissioner shall establish a lead poisoning prevention program to provide screening, diagnosis, consultation, inspection and treatment services, including, but not limited to, the prevention and elimination of lead poisoning through research, abatement, education and epidemiological and clinical activities. Such program shall include, but need not be limited to, the screening services provided pursuant to section 19a-111g.

(c) Within available appropriations, the commissioner may contract with individuals, groups or agencies for the provision of necessary services and enter into assistance agreements with municipalities, cities, boroughs or district departments of health or special service districts for the development and implementation of comprehensive lead poisoning prevention programs consistent with the provisions of sections 19a-110 to 19a-111c, inclusive.

Sec. 19a-111b. Educational and publicity program. Early diagnosis program. Program for detection of sources of lead poisoning. Within the lead poisoning prevention program established pursuant to section 19a-111a:

(1) The commissioner shall institute an educational and publicity program in order to inform the general public, teachers, social workers and other human services personnel; owners of residential property, and in particular, buildings constructed prior to 1950; and

health services personnel of the danger, frequency and sources of lead poisoning and methods of preventing such poisoning;

(2) The commissioner shall establish an early diagnosis program to detect cases of lead poisoning. Such program shall include, but not be limited to, the routine examination of children under the age of six in accordance with protocols promulgated by the National Centers for Disease Control. Results equal to or greater than the levels specified in section 19a-110 from any examination pursuant to sections 19a-110 to 19a-111d, inclusive, shall be provided to the child's parent or legal guardian, the local director of health and the commissioner; and

(3) The commissioner shall establish a program for the detection of sources of lead poisoning. Within available appropriations, such program shall include the identification of dwellings in which paint, plaster or other accessible substances contain toxic levels of lead and the inspection of areas surrounding such dwellings for lead-containing materials. Any person who detects a toxic level of lead, as defined by the commissioner, shall report such findings to the commissioner. The commissioner shall inform all interested parties, including but not limited to, the owner of the building, the occupants of the building, enforcement officials and other necessary parties.

Sec. 19a-111c. Abatement of lead in dwellings. List of encapsulant products. Regulations.

(a) The owner of any dwelling in which the paint, plaster or other material is found to contain toxic levels of lead and in which children under the age of six reside, shall abate, remediate or manage such dangerous materials consistent with regulations adopted pursuant to this section. The Commissioner of Public Health shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to establish requirements and procedures for testing, remediation, abatement and management of materials containing toxic levels of lead. For the purposes of this section, "remediation" means the use of interim controls, including, but not limited to, paint stabilization, spot paint repair, dust control, specialized cleaning and covering of soil with mulch.

(b) The commissioner shall authorize the use of any liquid, cementitious or flexible lead encapsulant product which complies with an appropriate standard for such products developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials or similar testing organization acceptable to the commissioner for the abatement and remediation of lead hazards. The commissioner shall maintain a list of all such approved lead encapsulant products that may be used in this state for the abatement and remediation of lead hazards.

(c) (1) The Commissioner of Public Health may adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to regulate paint removal from the exterior of any building or structure where the paint removal project may present a health hazard to neighboring premises. The regulations may establish: (A) Definitions, (B) applicability and exemption criteria, (C) procedures for submission of notifications, (D) appropriate work practices, and (E) penalties for noncompliance.

(2) The Commissioner of Public Health may adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to regulate the standards and procedures for testing, remediation, as defined

in this section, abatement and management of materials containing toxic levels of lead in any premises.

Sec. 19a-111e. Federal funds for lead poisoning prevention programs. The department of public health shall apply for, qualify for and accept any federal funds made available or allotted under any federal act for state lead poisoning prevention programs including lead abatement certification programs pursuant to the federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

Sec. 19a-111f. Environmentally safe housing for children and families program.

(a) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Public Health;

(2) "Eligible families" means any household which (A) is eligible for the federal Medicaid program, (B) includes a child who is six years of age or younger as of July 1, 2000, and (C) is residing in a building built prior to 1978; and

(3) "The program" or "this program" means the program established by this section.

(b) The Commissioner of Public Health may establish a program to promote environmentally safe housing for children and families through education, medical screening and appropriate and cost-effective repairs. Such program may (A) identify eligible families and, through voluntary home visits, provide education about the problems caused by exposure to lead and how to avoid or lessen the effects of such exposure, (B) provide blood lead screening for children who are six years of age or younger, (C) identify measures to be taken to lessen the effects from the presence of lead, including window repair or replacement, (D) apply to federal programs and to other funding sources which will pay for some of the costs of this program, and (E) continue to evaluate the program's progress in order to plan for a phase-out in three to five years. The commissioner may contract with a nonprofit entity to operate the program.

(c) Eligible costs by a nonprofit entity operating this program shall include costs and expenses incurred in providing lead-safety education, interim measures and window repair or replacement or other remediation for dwelling units, administrative and management expenses, planning and start-up costs, and any other costs and expenses found by the commissioner to be necessary and reasonable and in accordance with existing state regulations.

Sec. 19a-111g. Pediatric screening and risk assessment for lead poisoning. Duties of primary care provider. Exemption.

(a) Each primary care provider giving pediatric care in this state, excluding a hospital emergency department and its staff: (1) Shall conduct lead screening at least annually for each child nine to thirty-five months of age, inclusive, in accordance with the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Screening Advisory Committee Recommendations for Childhood Lead Screening in Connecticut; (2) shall conduct lead screening for any child thirty-six to seventy-two months of age, inclusive, who has not been previously screened or for any child under seventy-two months of age, if clinically indicated as determined by the primary care provider in accordance with the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Screening Advisory Committee Recommendations for

Childhood Lead Screening in Connecticut; (3) shall conduct a medical risk assessment at least annually for each child thirty-six to seventy-one months of age, inclusive, in accordance with the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Screening Advisory Committee Recommendations for Childhood Lead Screening in Connecticut; (4) may conduct a medical risk assessment at any time for any child thirty-six months of age or younger who is determined by the primary care provider to be in need of such risk assessment in accordance with the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Screening Advisory Committee Recommendations for Childhood Lead Screening in Connecticut.

(b) The requirements of this section do not apply to any child whose parents or guardians object to blood testing as being in conflict with their religious tenets and practice.

Sec. 19a-111h. Review of lead poisoning data. Regulations. Not later than January 1, 2008, the Commissioner of Public Health shall review the data collected by the Department of Public Health regarding lead poisoning to determine if the data is recorded in a format that is compatible with the information reported by institutions and laboratories pursuant to section 19a-110. If the commissioner finds that such data should be reported in a different manner, the commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to establish the manner for reporting such data.

Sec. 19a-111i. Report re lead poisoning prevention efforts.

(a) On or before January 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of Public Health shall report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health and human services on the status of lead poisoning prevention efforts in the state. Such report shall include, but not be limited to, (1) the number of children screened for lead poisoning during the preceding calendar year, (2) the number of children diagnosed with elevated blood levels during the preceding calendar year, and (3) the amount of testing, remediation, abatement and management of materials containing toxic levels of lead in all premises during the preceding calendar year.

(b) On or before January 1, 2011, the Commissioner of Public Health shall (1) evaluate the lead screening and risk assessment conducted pursuant to sections 19a-110 and 19a-111g, and (2) report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health and human services on the effectiveness of such screening and assessment, including a recommendation as to whether such screening and assessment should be continued as specified in said sections 19a-110 and 19a-111g.

Sec. 19a-111j. Financial assistance to local health departments for lead poisoning prevention efforts. Regulations. The Department of Public Health shall, within available appropriations, establish and administer a program of financial assistance to local health departments for expenses incurred in complying with applicable provisions of sections 19a-110, 19a-111a, 19a-206, 47a-52 and 47a-54f. The Commissioner of Public Health may adopt, in accordance with chapter 54, such regulations as the commissioner deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Sec. 19a-111k. Applicability of OSHA standards to abatement and remediation of lead hazards. All standards adopted by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, including, but not limited to, standards listed in 29 CFR 1910. 1025 and 1926. 62, as adopted pursuant to chapter 571, or 29 USC 651 et seq., as from time to time amended, as appropriate, and only as those standards apply to employers and employees, shall apply to the provisions of sections 19a-111c, 19a-206, 47a-52 and 47a-54f.

Lead Contractors, Consultants, and Workers

CHAPTER 400c -- Lead Abatement Consultants, Contractors and Workers.

Sec. 20-474. Definitions. As used in sections 20-474 to 20-482, inclusive, subsections (e) and (f) of section 19a-88 and section 19a-111:

(1) "Abatement" means any set of measures designed to eliminate lead hazards in accordance with standards established pursuant to sections 20-474 to 20-482, inclusive, and subsections (e) and (f) of section 19a-88 and regulations adopted thereunder, including, but not limited to, the encapsulation, replacement, removal, enclosure or covering of paint, plaster, soil or other material containing toxic levels of lead and all preparation, clean-up, disposal and reoccupancy clearance testing;

(2) "Certificate" means a document issued by the department indicating successful completion of an approved training course;

(3) "Code enforcement official" means the director of health or a person authorized by him to act on his behalf, the local housing code official or a person authorized by him to act on his behalf, or an agent of the commissioner;

(4) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public health;

(5) "Department" means the department of public health;

(6) "Director of health" means a municipal health director or a district director of health as defined in chapters 386e and 386f;

(7) "Dwelling" means every building or shelter used or intended for human habitation, including exterior surfaces and all common areas thereof, and the exterior of any other structure located within the same lot, even if not used for human habitation;

(8) "Dwelling unit" means a room or group of rooms within a dwelling arranged for use as a single household by one or more individuals living together who share living and sleeping facilities;

(9) "Entity" means any person, partnership, firm, association, corporation, sole proprietorship or any other business concern, state or local government agency or political subdivision or authority thereof, or any religious, social or union organization, whether operated for profit or otherwise;

(10) "Inspection" means an investigation to determine the presence of lead in paint, lead in other surface coverings, lead in dust, lead in soil or lead in drinking water, and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation;

(11) "Inspector" means an individual who performs inspections solely for the purpose of determining the presence of lead-based paint and surface coverings and lead in soil, dust and drinking water through the use of on-site testing including, but not limited to, x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis with portable analytical instruments, and the collection of samples for laboratory analysis and who collects information designed to assess the level of risk;

(12) "Lead abatement contractor" means any entity which contracts to perform lead hazard reduction by means of abatement including, but not limited to, the encapsulation, replacement, removal, enclosure or covering of paint, plaster, soil or other material containing toxic levels of lead;

(13) "Lead abatement supervisor" means an individual who oversees lead abatement activities;

(14) "Lead abatement worker" means an individual who performs lead abatement activities;

(15) "Lead consultant" means any person who performs lead detection, risk assessment, abatement design or related services in disciplines including inspector and planner-project designer;

(16) "Lead consultant contractor" means any entity which contracts to perform lead hazard reduction consultation work utilizing an inspector or planner-project designer;

(17) "License" means the whole or part of any department permit, approval or similar form of permission required by the general statutes and which further requires: (A) Practice of the profession by licensed persons or entities only; (B) that a person or entity demonstrate competence to practice through an examination or other means and meet certain minimum standards; and (C) enforcement of standards by the department;

(18) "Planner-project designer" means an individual who designs lead abatement and management activities;

(19) "Premises" means the area immediately surrounding a dwelling;

(20) "Refresher training course" means an annual, supplemental training course for personnel engaged in lead abatement or lead consultation services;

(21) "Training course" means an approved training course offered by a training provider for persons seeking instruction in lead abatement or lead consultation services; and

(22) "Training provider" means an entity which offers an approved training course or refresher training course in lead abatement or lead consultation services.

Sec. 20-475. Lead abatement contractors or lead consultant contractors. Licenses; fee; renewal.

(a) On and after the effective date of regulations adopted pursuant to section 20-478, no entity shall hold itself out as a lead abatement contractor or lead consultant contractor, or to principally engage in such work in this state without a license issued by the commissioner of public health. Applications for such license shall be made to the department on forms provided by it, and shall be accompanied by a fee of five hundred dollars, and shall contain such information regarding the applicant's qualifications as the department may require in regulations adopted pursuant to said section 20-478 including, but not limited to, demonstrating that all employees of any applicant who require certification pursuant to subsections (e) and (f) of section 19a-88 and sections 20-474 to 20-482, inclusive, are certified by the department. The department shall review the technical, equipment and personnel resources of each applicant. No person shall be issued a license to act as a lead abatement contractor or lead consultant contractor unless he obtains such approval. The commissioner may issue a license under this section to any person who is licensed in another state under a law which provides standards which are equal to or higher than those of Connecticut and is not subject to any unresolved complaints or pending disciplinary actions. Licenses issued pursuant to this section shall be renewed annually in accordance with the provisions of section 19a-88 upon payment of a fee of five hundred dollars.

(b) The commissioner shall issue a temporary license as a lead abatement contractor or lead consultant contractor to any contractor who, as of July 1st, 1994, is performing such work, which license shall be valid for a period of one year from said date and which shall expire no later than June 30, 1995. During the period such temporary license is in effect, the contractor shall make application to the department for licensure pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. If an application is pending for licensure pursuant to said subsection (a), the temporary license may be renewed for an additional six-month period. No temporary license shall be issued to any applicant against whom disciplinary action is pending or who is the subject of unresolved complaint under chapter 393c or 400. The fee for a temporary license and renewal shall be the same as those provided in said subsection (a).

Sec. 20-476. Lead consultants, lead abatement supervisors or lead abatement workers. Licenses; fee; renewal.

(a) On and after the effective date of regulations adopted pursuant to section 20-478, no person shall hold himself out as a lead consultant, lead abatement supervisor or a lead abatement worker as defined in regulations adopted pursuant to section 20-478, in this state without a certificate issued by the commissioner of public health. Applications for such certificate shall be made to the department on forms provided by it, and shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars, and shall contain such information regarding the applicant's qualifications as the department may require in regulations adopted pursuant to said section 20-478. No person shall be issued a certificate to act as a lead consultant, lead abatement supervisor or lead abatement worker unless he obtains

such approval. The commissioner may issue a certificate under this section to any person who is licensed or certified in another state under a law which provides standards which are equal to or higher than those of Connecticut and is not subject to any unresolved complaints or pending disciplinary actions. Certificates issued pursuant to this section shall be renewed annually in accordance with the provisions of section 19a-88 upon payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars.

(b) The commissioner shall issue a temporary certificate as a lead consultant, lead abatement supervisor or lead abatement worker to any person who, as of July 1, 1994, is performing such work, which certificate shall be valid for a period of one year from said date and which shall expire no later than June 30, 1995. During the period such temporary certificate is in effect, the lead consultant, lead abatement supervisor or lead abatement worker shall make application to the department for certification pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. If an application is pending for certification pursuant to said subsection (a), the temporary certificate may be renewed for an additional six-month period. The fee for a temporary license and renewal shall be the same as those provided in said subsection (a).

Sec. 20-477. Training courses.

(a) On and after July 1st, 1994, all training courses and refresher training courses offered by training providers for persons seeking instruction as a lead consultant, including inspector or planner-project designer, lead abatement supervisor and lead abatement worker, shall be approved by the department and shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of this section. Each application for approval of each training course offered by a training provider shall be accompanied by a fee of one thousand dollars. Each application for approval of each refresher training course offered by a training provider shall be accompanied by a fee of two hundred fifty dollars. Each training course shall be reapproved by the department every three years. Each training provider shall pay a fee of one thousand dollars for application for reapproval of each training course in accordance with this section. Each refresher training course shall be reapproved by the department every three years. Each refresher training provider shall pay a fee of two hundred fifty dollars for application for reapproval of each refresher training course in accordance with this section. No fee shall be imposed upon training courses or refresher training courses operated and provided by the state, municipalities or nonprofit agencies. In order to facilitate uniformity among states in regulatory programs for lead abatement and lead consultant personnel and reciprocity of licensure and certification programs, the commissioner may establish liaisons with other states having state certification or licensure programs.

(b) (1) A training provider seeking approval of a training course or a refresher training course shall submit to the department completed application forms provided by the department and other associated material and such information as the department shall require to establish compliance with the requirements of this section.

(2) A training provider may offer any training course or refresher training course as desired, provided each course is approved by the department. Only training providers who have already received approval for a training course in a particular

discipline, or are concurrently seeking such approval, may seek approval for a refresher training course in that discipline.

(3) Training course curricula shall encompass topics and materials as established by the commissioner. These curricula shall conform to standards or guidance for such course as established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency or such other federal agencies as may have jurisdiction.

(4) Training courses and refresher training courses shall utilize staff and faculty who comply with educational and experience standards as established by the commissioner. These standards shall conform to standards or guidance for such personnel qualifications as established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency or such other federal agencies as may have jurisdiction.

(c) Refresher training courses for each training course shall include the following: (1) An overview of key safety practices; (2) an update on new federal, state and local laws and regulations; and (3) an update on new technologies. Each refresher course shall consist of a minimum of seven training hours.

(d) Each training provider shall administer a closed book objective examination at the completion of each training or refresher training course. Such examination shall be an evaluation of the knowledge and skills acquired by each student. The course examination shall cover the course curriculum taught in each course. Training providers shall establish a passing standard for each course examination, provided such standard shall not be lower than seventy percent correct.

(e) The department may conduct an audit of any training course or refresher training course prior to reapproval. The training provider shall submit an application for reapproval not earlier than one hundred eighty days nor later than ninety days before the current course approval expires. In the event an audit is performed, the following elements may be examined: (1) Course materials; (2) instructor competency; (3) validity and security of the course examination; (4) the conduct of hands-on skills assessments; (5) adequacy of the facility and equipment; and (6) the training course quality control plan.

(f) Each training provider shall retain the following information: (1) Records of staff and faculty qualifications; (2) curriculum and course materials; (3) course examination or pool of examination questions; (4) information on how hands-on skills assessments were conducted; and (5) student files grouped alphabetically by class and year. Each student file shall contain results of the hands-on skills assessment and the examination and copies of any course completion certificate issued. The training provider shall retain these records at the location specified on the training provider's approved application for a minimum of three years.

(g) The department may, after opportunity for hearing, suspend, revoke or withdraw approval of a training or refresher training course upon a finding that a training course provider has committed any of the following acts: (1) Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in the obtaining of approval or reapproval of a training or

a refresher training course; (2) failure to submit required information or notifications in a timely manner; (3) failure to maintain requisite records; (4) falsification of records, instructor qualifications or other approval information; (5) failure to adhere to the training standards and requirements of this section; (6) failure on the part of the training manager or other person with supervisory authority over the delivery of training to comply with federal, state or local lead statutes or regulations; or (7) fraudulent issuance of a course completion document to a person who has failed to successfully complete the course or course examination. Notice of any contemplated action under this subsection, the cause of action and the date of a hearing on the action shall be given and an opportunity for hearing afforded in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. The commissioner may petition the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford to enforce any order or action taken pursuant to this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to applications for approval or reapproval filed pursuant to this section.

(h) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, requiring that applicants successfully complete an examination prescribed by the department, for certification in the following professions: Lead consultant, lead abatement supervisor and lead abatement worker.

Sec. 20-478. Regulations. The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 to administer the provisions of sections 20-475 and 20-476. Such regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) Standards for licensure of lead abatement contractors and lead consultant contractors; (2) passing scores for licensure examination of lead abatement contractors and lead consultant contractor and (3) standards for certification of lead consultants, lead abatement supervisors and lead abatement workers.

Sec. 20-479. Limited exemption for code enforcement officials. The provisions of section 20-476 shall not apply to a code enforcement official acting within the scope of his duties, provided, within one year of July 1st, 1994, no code enforcement official shall perform the duties of a lead consultant unless he has successfully completed an appropriate approved training course and an annual refresher training as specified in section 20-477 or complies with the standards established in regulations adopted pursuant to section 20-478.

Sec. 20-480. Exemption for certain state and federal employees performing duties under occupational safety and health laws. The provisions of sections 20-475 to 20-477, inclusive, shall not apply to an employee of the labor department performing his duties in accordance with chapter 571 nor to a federal employee of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration performing his duties, in accordance with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Sec. 20-481. Disciplinary action. The department may take any action set forth in section 19a-17 against a person or entity issued a license or certificate pursuant to sections 20-474 to 20-482, inclusive, and subsections (e) and (f) of section 19a-88 for reasons including, but not limited to, the following: Conviction of a felony; fraud or deceit in the practice of his profession; negligent, incompetent or wrongful conduct in

professional activities; misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in the obtaining, reinstatement or renewal of a license; or violation of any provision of sections 20-474 to 20-482, inclusive, and subsections (e) and (f) of section 19a-88 or any regulation adopted thereunder. The commissioner may petition the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford to enforce such order or any action taken pursuant to said section 19a-17. Notice of any contemplated action under said section 19a-17, the cause of action and the date of a hearing on the action shall be given and an opportunity for hearing afforded in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54.

Sec. 20-482. Penalty. Any person or entity who knowingly violates any provision of sections 20-474 to 20-481, inclusive, and subsections (e) and (f), of section 19a-88 or any regulation adopted thereunder, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars per violation.

CHAPTER 135 -- Department of Housing: Uniform Relocation Assistance Act.

***Sections of this chapter have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 8-266. Short title: Uniform Relocation Assistance Act. Purpose. Policy. This chapter shall be known as the “Uniform Relocation Assistance Act”. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a uniform policy for the fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced by the acquisition of real property by state and local land acquisition programs, by building code enforcement activities, or by a program of voluntary rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements conducted pursuant to governmental supervision. Such policy shall be uniform as to (1) relocation payments, (2) advisory assistance, (3) assurance of availability of standard housing, and (4) state reimbursement for local relocation payments under state assisted and local programs.

Sec. 8-267. Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) “State agency” means any department, agency or instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision of the state, or local housing authorities, or any department, agency or instrumentality of two or more political subdivisions of the state, but shall not include community housing development corporations authorized under section 8-217;

(3) “Displaced person” means (a) any person who, on or after July 6, 1971, moves from real property, or moves his personal property from real property, as a result of the acquisition of such real property, in whole or in part, or as the result of the written order of the acquiring agency to vacate real property, for a program or project undertaken by or supervised by a state agency or unit of local government and solely for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 8-268 and section 8-271 as a result of the acquisition of or as a result of the written order of the acquiring agency to vacate other real property, on which such person conducts a business or farm operation, for such program or project; or (b) any person who so moves as the direct result of code enforcement activities or a

program of rehabilitation of buildings pursuant to such governmental program or under such governmental supervision;

Sec. 8-268. Payment for displacement expenses and losses. Moving expenses and dislocation allowances. Fixed payments. Landlord's responsibility in certain cases.

(a) Whenever a program or project undertaken by a state agency or under the supervision of a state agency will result in the displacement of any person on or after July 6, 1971, the head of such state agency shall make payment to any displaced person, upon proper application as approved by such agency head, for (1) actual reasonable expenses in moving himself, his family, business, farm operation or other personal property; (2) actual direct losses of tangible personal property as a result of moving or discontinuing a business or farm operation, but not to exceed an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that would have been required to relocate such property, as determined by the state agency, and (3) actual reasonable expenses in searching for a replacement business or farm, provided, whenever any tenant in any dwelling unit is displaced as a result of the enforcement of any code to which this section is applicable by any town, city, or borough or agency thereof, the landlord of such dwelling unit shall be liable for any payments made by such town, city or borough pursuant to this section or by the state pursuant to subsection (b) of section 8-280, and the town, city or borough or the state may place a lien on any real property owned by such landlord to secure repayment to the town, city or borough or the state of such payments, which lien shall have the same priority as and shall be filed, enforced and discharged in the same manner as a lien for municipal taxes under chapter 205.

(b) Any displaced person eligible for payments under subsection (a) of this section who is displaced from a dwelling and who elects to accept the payments authorized by this subsection in lieu of the payments authorized by subsection (a) of this section may receive a moving expense allowance, determined according to a schedule established by the state agency, not to exceed three hundred dollars and a dislocation allowance of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 8-270. Additional payment for persons displaced from dwelling, Landlord's responsibility in certain cases. In addition to amounts otherwise authorized by this chapter, a state agency shall make a payment to or for any displaced person displaced from any dwelling not eligible to receive a payment under section 8-269 which dwelling was actually and lawfully occupied by such displaced person for not less than ninety days prior to the initiation of negotiations for acquisition of such dwelling under the program or project which results in such person being displaced. Such payment shall be either (1) the amount necessary to enable such displaced person to lease or rent for a period not to exceed four years, a decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling of standards adequate to accommodate such person in areas not generally less desirable in regard to public utilities and public and commercial facilities, and reasonably accessible to his place of employment, but not to exceed four thousand dollars, or (2) the amount necessary to enable such person to make a down payment, including reasonable expenses incurred by such displaced person for evidence of title, recording fees, and other closing costs incident to the purchase of a decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling of standards adequate to accommodate such person in areas not generally less desirable in regard to

public utilities and public and commercial facilities, but not to exceed four thousand dollars, except that if such amount exceeds two thousand dollars, such person must equally match any such amount in excess of two thousand dollars in making the down payment, and provided, whenever any tenant in any dwelling unit is displaced as the result of the enforcement of any code to which this section is applicable by any town, city or borough or agency thereof, the landlord of such dwelling unit shall be liable for any payments made by such town, city or borough pursuant to this section or by the state pursuant to subsection (b) of section 8-280, and the town, city or borough or the state may place a lien on any real property owned by such landlord to secure repayment to the town, city or borough or the state of such payments, which lien shall have the same priority as and shall be filed, enforced and discharged in the same manner as a lien for municipal taxes under chapter 205.

Sec. 8-270a. Actions against landlords by towns, cities and boroughs and the state. If any landlord fails to reimburse any town, city or borough for any payments which the town, city or borough has made to any displaced tenant and for which the landlord is liable pursuant to section 8-268 or 8-270, such town, city or borough or the state pursuant to subsection (b) of section 8-280 may bring a civil action against such landlord in the superior court for the judicial district in which the town, city or borough is located or for the judicial district in which such landlord resides for the recovery of such payments, and for the costs, together with reasonable attorney's fees, of the town, city or borough or the state in bringing such action. In any such action, it shall be an affirmative defense for the landlord that the displacement was not the result of the landlord's violation of section 47a-7.

CHAPTER 830 -- Rights and Responsibilities of Landlord and Tenant.

***Sections of this chapter have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 47a-4a. Effect of failure to comply with section 47a-7. A rental agreement shall not permit the receipt of rent for any period during which the landlord has failed to comply with subsection (a) of section 47a-7.

Sec. 47a-7. Landlord's responsibilities.

(a) A landlord shall: (1) Comply with the requirements of chapter 368o and all applicable building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety of both the state or any political subdivision thereof; (2) make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a fit and habitable condition, except where the premises are intentionally rendered unfit or uninhabitable by the tenant, a member of his family or other person on the premises with his consent, in which case such duty shall be the responsibility of the tenant; (3) keep all common areas of the premises in a clean and safe condition; (4) maintain in good and safe working order and condition all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating and other facilities and appliances and elevators, supplied or required to be supplied by him; (5) provide and maintain appropriate receptacles for the removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish and other waste incidental to the

occupancy of the dwelling unit and arrange for their removal; and (6) supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times and reasonable heat except if the building which includes the dwelling unit is not required by law to be equipped for that purpose or if the dwelling unit is so constructed that heat or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive control of the tenant or supplied by a direct public utility connection.

(b) If any provision of any municipal ordinance, building code or fire code requires a greater duty of the landlord than is imposed under subsection (a) of this section, then such provision of such ordinance or code shall take precedence over the provision requiring such lesser duty in said subsection.

(c) The landlord and tenant of a single-family residence may agree in writing that the tenant perform the landlord's duties specified in subdivisions (5) and (6) of subsection (a) and also specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, or remodeling, provided the transaction is entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord.

(d) The landlord and tenant of a dwelling unit other than a single-family residence may agree that the tenant is to perform specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations or remodeling if (1) the agreement of the parties is entered into in good faith; (2) the agreement is in writing; (3) the work is not necessary to cure noncompliance with subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of this section; and (4) the agreement does not diminish or affect the obligation of the landlord to other tenants in the premises.

Sec. 47a-11. Tenant's responsibilities. A tenant shall: (a) Comply with all obligations primarily imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of any building, housing or fire code materially affecting health and safety; (b) keep such part of the premises that he occupies and uses as clean and safe as condition of the premises permit; (c) remove from his dwelling unit all ashes, garbage, rubbish and other waste in a clean and safe manner to the place provided by the landlord pursuant to subdivision (5) of subsection (a) of section 47a-7; (d) keep all plumbing fixtures and appliances in the dwelling unit or used by the tenant as clean as the condition of each such fixture or appliance permits; (e) use all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, in the premises in a reasonable manner; (f) not willfully or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair or remove any part of the premises or permit any other person to do so; (g) conduct himself and require other persons on the premises with his consent to conduct themselves in a manner that will not disturb his neighbors' peaceful enjoyment of the premises or constitute a nuisance as defined in section 47a-32, or a serious nuisance, as defined in section 47a-15; and (h) if judgment has entered against a member of the tenant's household pursuant to subsection (c) of section 47a-26h for serious nuisance by using the premises for the illegal sale of drugs, not permit such person to resume occupancy of the dwelling unit, except with the consent of the landlord.

CHAPTER 833a -- Public Enforcement of Health and Safety Standards in Tenement and Boarding Houses, and in Rented Dwellings.

***Sections of this chapter have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 47a-50. Definitions. The following terms, when used in this chapter, are defined as follows:

(1) A “tenement house” means any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased or hired out to be occupied, or is arranged or designed to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three or more families, living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, and having a common right in the halls, stairways or yards;

(2) A “lodging house” or “boarding house” means any house or building or portion thereof, in which six or more persons are harbored, received or lodged for hire, or any building or part thereof, which is used as a sleeping place or lodging for six or more persons not members of the family residing therein;

(3) A “dwelling unit” or an “apartment” means any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as a home or residence of one or more persons;

(11) “Enforcing agency” means the board of health or other authority designated to enforce the provisions of this chapter of a local housing code.

Sec. 47a-51. (Formerly Sec. 19-343). Sanitary regulations.

(a) Each tenement, lodging or boarding house, and each part thereof, shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage or other matter, in or on the house or part thereof, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected with or belonging to the same. The owner, tenant, lessee or occupant of each tenement, lodging or boarding house, or part of such house, shall cleanse thoroughly all rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, water closets, cesspools, drains, halls, cellars and roofs and all other parts of such house, or the part of such house of which he is owner, tenant, lessee or occupant, to the approval of the board of health or enforcing agency, and shall keep the same in a clean condition at all times.

(b) The owner of each tenement house shall provide, for such building, suitable receptacles for, or conveniences for the disposal of, garbage, ashes and rubbish.

(c) Each building used as a tenement, lodging or boarding house and all parts thereof shall be kept in good repair.

(d) The roof of each tenement, lodging or boarding house shall be so kept as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed from the roof as to prevent its dripping onto the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceiling, yards or areas.

Sec. 47a-52. (Formerly Sec. 19-88). Abatement of conditions in rented dwelling other than tenement house constituting danger to life or health.

(a) As used in this section, "rented dwelling" means any structure or portion thereof which is rented, leased, or hired out to be occupied as the home or residence of one or two families and any mobile manufactured home in a mobile manufactured home park which, although owned by its resident, sits upon a space or lot which is rented, leased or hired out, but shall not include a tenement house as defined in section 19a-355 or in section 47a-1.

(b) "Department of health" means the health authority of each city, borough or town, by whatever name such health authority may be known.

(c) When any defect in the plumbing, sewerage, water supply, drainage, lighting, ventilation, or sanitary condition of a rented dwelling, or of the premises on which it is situated, in the opinion of the department of health of the municipality where such dwelling is located, constitutes a danger to life or health, the department may order the responsible party to correct the same in such manner as it specifies. If the order is not complied with within the time limit set by the department, the person in charge of the department may institute a civil action for injunctive relief, in accordance with chapter 916, to require the abatement of such danger.

(d) Paint on the exposed surfaces of the interior of a rented dwelling shall not be cracked, chipped, blistered, flaking, loose or peeling so as to constitute a health hazard. Testing, remediation, abatement and management of lead-based paint at a rented dwelling or its premises shall be as defined in, and in accordance with, the regulations, if any, adopted pursuant to section 19a-111c.

(e) When the department of health certifies that any such rented dwelling or premises are unfit for human habitation, by reason of defects which may cause sickness or endanger the health of the occupants, the department may issue an order requiring the rented dwelling, premises or any portion thereof to be vacated within not less than twenty-four hours or more than ten days.

(f) Any person who violates or assists in violating, or fails to comply with, any provision of this section or any legal order of a department of health made under any such provision shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both.

(g) Any person aggrieved by an order issued under this section may appeal, pursuant to section 19a-229, to the Commissioner of Public Health.

Sec. 47a-53. (Formerly Sec. 19-344). Order of enforcement agency.

(a) Whenever any tenement, lodging or boarding house or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter or thing in or about such house or the lot on which it

is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, lighting, paint or ventilation of such house, is, in the opinion of the board of health or other enforcement agency, in a condition which is or in its effect is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, or whenever any tenement, lodging or boarding house in the opinion of the board or enforcing agency, is in violation of the provisions of section 19a-109, the board or other enforcing agency may declare that the same, to the extent specified by the board or other enforcing agency, is a public nuisance to be removed, abated, suspended, altered or otherwise remedied, improved or purified. The board of health or other enforcing agency may also order or cause any tenement house or part thereof, or any excavation, building, structure, sewer, plumbing pipe, paint, passage, premises, ground, matter or thing in or about a tenement, lodging or boarding house or the lot on which such house is situated, to be purified, cleansed, disinfected, removed, altered, repaired or improved.

(b) If any order of the board of health or other enforcing agency is not complied with, or not so far complied with as the board or other enforcing agency regards as reasonable, within five days after the service thereof, or within such shorter time as the board or other enforcing agency designates, such order may be executed by the board or other enforcing agency, through its officers, agents, employees or contractors. The expense of executing such order, including an amount not to exceed five per cent of the expense thereof as a service charge and ten per cent of the expense thereof as a penalty shall be collected from the owner by an action in the name of the city, borough or town.

Sec. 47a-54. (Formerly Sec. 19-345). Communicable diseases; unfit for habitation; order to vacate.

(a) Whenever it is certified by the board of health or other enforcing agency, that a tenement, lodging or boarding house, or any part thereof, is infected with communicable disease, or that it is unfit for human habitation or dangerous to life or health by reason of want of repair or of defects in the drainage, plumbing, ventilation or construction of the same, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance liable to cause sickness among the occupants of such house, the board of health or other enforcing agency may issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such house, or part thereof, within not less than twenty-four hours nor more than ten days. The board of health or other enforcing agency shall state in the order the reason for the issuance of the order.

(b) If such order is not complied with within the time so specified, the board of health or other enforcing agency may cause such house, or part thereof, to be vacated.

(c) The board of health or other enforcing agency, whenever satisfied that the danger from such house, or part thereof, has ceased to exist, or that such house is fit for human habitation, may revoke such order or may extend the time within which the order may be complied with.

Sec. 47a-54f. Paint.

(a) In each tenement, lodging or boarding house the walls of any court, shaft, hall or room shall be whitewashed or painted a light color whenever, in the opinion of the board of health or enforcing agency, such whitewashing or painting is needed for the better lighting of any room, hall or water closet compartment.

(b) Paint on the exposed surfaces of the interior of a tenement house shall not be cracked, chipped, blistered, flaking, loose, or peeling so as to constitute a health hazard. Testing, remediation, abatement and management of lead-based paint at a tenement house or its premises shall be as defined in, and in accordance with, the regulations, if any, adopted pursuant to section 19a-111c.

Sec. 47a-55. (Formerly Sec. 19-347). Enforcement. Penalties

(a) The board of health of each town, city or borough shall enforce the provisions of this part, and the board of health is given authority for such purpose. Any such town, city or borough may by ordinance duly adopted by its legislative body designate another authority or authorities to exercise concurrent or exclusive jurisdiction in the enforcement of this part. All duties imposed and powers conferred by this part upon boards of health shall devolve upon the health authority or such other designated authority or authorities of each city, borough or town by whatever name such health or other authority or authorities may be known. Nothing in this part shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of a local board of health, or of the courts, or any such other lawful authority, to enforce any provision of any city or borough charter or health ordinances and regulations not inconsistent with this part, or to prevent or punish for violations thereof.

(b) Each person who violates or assists in violating, or fails to comply with, any of said provisions or any legal order of a board of health or such other authority made under any of said provisions, for which no other penalty is provided, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

(c) Each person who continues to violate or assist in violating, or who continues to fail or refuse to comply with, any of said provisions after having been convicted of violating or assisting in violating any said provisions or of failing to comply therewith, for which no other penalty is provided, shall, upon a subsequent conviction, be imprisoned not more than one year.

CHAPTER 133 -- Housing, Redevelopment and Urban Renewal and Human Resource Development Programs.

***Sections of this chapter have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 8-219e. Financial assistance for the abatement of lead-based paint and asbestos. Regulations.

(a) The state, acting by and in the discretion of the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, may enter into a contract with an eligible developer, as defined in section 8-39, a community housing development corporation, as defined in section 8-217, or any other person approved by the commissioner for state financial assistance in the form of a grant-in-aid, loan or deferred loan for technical assistance, and the abatement of lead-based paint, asbestos and asbestos-containing material from a residential dwelling unit. In the case of a deferred loan, the contract shall require that

payments on interest are due and payable but that payments on principal may be deferred to a time certain. Such grant-in-aid, loan or deferred loan or combination thereof shall not exceed the cost of such abatement, including expenses incurred in obtaining technical assistance for such abatement, and shall be awarded upon such terms and conditions as the commissioner may prescribe by regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) The Commissioner of Economic and Community Development may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to carry out the purposes of this section. Such regulations shall provide the terms and conditions of grants-in-aid, loans or deferred loans made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and the eligibility and application requirements for such financial assistance. In determining such eligibility requirements, the commissioner shall consider establishing priorities for low and moderate income families and households having a child suffering from lead-paint poisoning.

CHAPTER 169 -- School Health and Sanitation.

***Sections of this chapter have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 10-206. Health assessments.

(b) Each local or regional board of education shall require each child to have a health assessment prior to public school enrollment. The assessment shall include: (1) A physical examination which shall include hematocrit or hemoglobin tests, height, weight and blood pressure; (2) an updating of immunizations as required under sections 10-204 and 10-204a, provided a registered nurse may only update said immunizations pursuant to a written order by a physician or physician assistant, licensed pursuant to chapter 370, or an advanced practice registered nurse, licensed pursuant to chapter 378; (3) vision, hearing, speech and gross dental screenings; and (4) such other information, including health and developmental history, as the physician feels is necessary and appropriate. The assessment shall also include tests for tuberculosis, sickle cell anemia or Cooley's anemia and tests for lead levels in the blood where the local or regional board of education determines after consultation with the school medical adviser and the local health department, or in the case of a regional board of education, each local health department, that such tests are necessary, provided a registered nurse may only perform said tests pursuant to a written order by a physician or physician assistant, licensed pursuant to chapter 370, or an advanced practice registered nurse, licensed pursuant to chapter 378.

Sec. 10-206b. Tests for lead levels in Head Start Programs. Each director of a Head Start program shall require each child attending such program to be tested for lead levels in his blood after consultation with the school medical adviser and the local health department or in the case of a regional board of education, each local health department, that such tests are necessary.

CHAPTER 319uu -- Housing Assistance.

***Sections of this chapter have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 17b-808. Special needs benefit for emergency housing (of AFDC families with children undergoing lead chelation treatment). Limitation.

(a) The commissioner of social services shall provide a special needs benefit for emergency housing to any recipient of payments under the program of aid to families with dependent children and the optional state supplementation program under this chapter who cannot remain in permanent housing because (1) a judgment has been entered against the recipient in a foreclosure action pursuant to chapter 846 and the time limited for redemption has passed; (2) the recipient has left to escape domestic violence; (3) a catastrophic event, such as fire or flood, has made the permanent housing uninhabitable or the recipient has been ordered to vacate the housing by a local code enforcement official; (4) the recipient shares an apartment with a primary tenant who is being evicted or is engaged in criminal activity; (5) the recipient was illegally locked out by a landlord and has filed a police complaint concerning such lockout; (6) the recipient has been living with a tenant who received a preliminary notice under section 47a-15 or a notice to quit because of termination of a rental agreement for lapse of time or (7) the family has relocated because a child in the family has been found to have a level of lead in the blood equal to or greater than twenty micrograms per deciliter of blood or any other abnormal body burden of lead and the local director of health has determined, after an epidemiological investigation pursuant to section 19a-111, that the source of the lead poisoning was the residential unit in which the family resided. A person shall be eligible for the benefit under this section provided application is made to the commissioner within forty-five days of the loss of permanent housing by the recipient. On and after September 4, 1991, the benefit shall be limited to not more than one occurrence per calendar year and not more than sixty days per occurrence, except that any family receiving the benefit under this section pursuant to subdivision (7) with a child undergoing chelation treatment may receive the benefit for more than one occurrence provided the total number of days that benefit is received by the family for all occurrences is not more than eighty days in any calendar year. Any person receiving a benefit under this section shall agree to reside in any housing which was constructed, renovated or rehabilitated with state or federal financial assistance. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any family receiving the benefit under this section pursuant to subdivision (7) shall not be required to reside in any housing in which the paint contains a toxic level of lead as defined by the commissioner of public health in regulations adopted pursuant to section 19a-111. Under the program of aid to families with dependent children, any person not eligible for the benefit under this section shall be referred to the department of social services' program for emergency shelter services.

CHAPTER 700c – Health Insurance.

Sec. 38a-490d. Mandatory coverage for blood lead screening and risk assessment.

Each individual health insurance policy providing coverage of the type specified in subdivisions (1), (2), (4), (11) and (12) of section 38a-469 delivered, issued for delivery, amended, renewed or continued in this state on or after January 1, 2009, shall provide coverage for blood lead screening and risk assessments ordered by a primary care provider pursuant to section 19a-111g.

Sec. 38a-535. Mandatory coverage for preventive pediatric care and blood lead screening and risk assessment.

(a) For purposes of this section, "preventive pediatric care" means the periodic review of a child's physical and emotional health from birth through six years of age by or under the supervision of a physician. Such review shall include a medical history, complete physical examination, developmental assessment, anticipatory guidance, appropriate immunizations and laboratory tests in keeping with prevailing medical standards.

(b) Each group health insurance policy providing coverage of the type specified in subdivisions (1), (2), (4), (6), (11) and (12) of section 38a-469 delivered, issued for delivery or renewed on or after October 1, 1989, or continued as defined in section 38a-531, on or after October 1, 1990, shall provide benefits for preventive pediatric care for any child covered by the policy or contract at approximately the following age intervals: Every two months from birth to six months of age, every three months from nine to eighteen months of age and annually from two through six years of age. Any such policy may provide that services rendered during a periodic review shall be covered to the extent that such services are provided by or under the supervision of a single physician during the course of one visit. On and after January 1, 2009, each such policy shall also provide coverage for blood lead screening and risk assessments ordered by a primary care provider pursuant to section 19a-111g. Such benefits shall be subject to any policy provisions which apply to other services covered by such policy.

Special Public Act No. 93-321. An Act Concerning Recommendations of the Lead Poisoning Prevention Task Force.

***Sections of this Public Act have been selected for inclusion in this packet due to their applicability to lead issues. Please refer to the original documents for complete citations.**

Sec. 4.* (a) There is established a lead poisoning prevention task force. The task force shall be composed of the following members: The chairpersons of the joint standing committees of the general assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health and planning and development or their designees; the ranking members of the joint standing committee of the general assembly having cognizance of matters relating to

public health or their designees; the commissioners of health services, housing and labor or their designees; a representative of the Connecticut housing finance authority; a representative of the commission on children; a representative of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate; two medical professionals with experience in the treatment of lead poisoning, one to be appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; three public members, one to be appointed by the minority leader of the senate and one to be appointed by the majority leader of the house of representatives; and one who is the owner of rental housing to be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives. The chairperson and vice chairperson of the task force shall be elected by the full membership of the task force.

(b) The task force shall: (1) Conduct an analysis comparing the relative cost of lead poisoning prevention programs versus costs associated with screening, treatment and long-term educational and other relevant expenses caused by lead poisoning; (2) recommend optimum treatment facilities and potential sites for special centers, as necessary; (3) identify cost effective methods of abatement and potential funding sources including federal funds; (4) consult with the labor department to determine the potential of job creation to carry out lead abatement activities; (5) recommend a plan to provide lead safe housing to all the residents of the state by a certain date; and (6) study such other subjects as the task force deems appropriate.

(c) The task force shall report its findings and recommendations to the general assembly, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, on or before February 9, 1994.

*Note: Formerly section 4 of Public Act No. 92-192.

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