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FLOOR DEBATE

April 10, 2003 LB 367

SENATOR STUTHMAN: Thank you. I would like to know, are there any regulations as far as lead levels that have to be attainable in private homes, or is there any regulations as far as that's concerned?

SENATOR PREISTER: In terms of the amount of lead, they can monitor the lead that's in the air. They can monitor the lead that's loose. If it's in the wall or if it's not loose, then kind of like asbestos, it's not a problem. It's when it become loose, when the child can eat it, when it's in the air, when they can ingest it, and there are federal standards allowable and nonallowable, but I couldn't tell you, specifically, what they are.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: But are these standards set for private homes or for public buildings and public institutions?

SENATOR PREISTER: I don't know if it's the same standard, but my understanding is that there are standards for both. It's the exposure level, not so much the location.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: Okay, thank you. In this program, are there ever grants allowed to individual residents or homes for lead cleanup?

SENATOR PREISTER: That's part of what the money goes for. This is a federal grant that the city and the county health department have applied for, and they've been using it for several things. One, they've created a coalition and they are notifying people, going through neighborhood associations, getting the children's blood lead levels tested, so they know where the problems are. That's first and foremost. And they're also getting contractors in where there are problems to abate and remove the lead, but it only deals with lead-based paint. It doesn't deal with any of the other lead contamination.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: Okay. In this...in the conversation, the superfund is going to be running out of money and it's going to be an amount of time before additional money comes. Is this supergrant, superfund money used on private residence also then?