

**ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION No. 107**

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 3, 2020

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman HERB CONAWAY, JR.

District 7 (Burlington)

Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE

District 37 (Bergen)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman Caputo

SYNOPSIS

Urges President and Congress to enact “Lead-Free Future Act of 2019.”

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 2/13/2020)

1 **A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION** urging the President and Congress of
2 the United States to enact the “Lead-Free Future Act of 2019.”

3

4 **WHEREAS**, Lead negatively impacts thousands of American children
5 each year and is a preventable occurrence; and

6 **WHEREAS**, Lead exposure is associated with health problems, poor
7 academic performance, behavioral health problems, and can occur
8 through exposure to air, drinking water, food, contaminated soil,
9 and paint; and

10 **WHEREAS**, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
11 has declared that there is no safe level of lead, as even low-level
12 exposure can have a long-term, negative impact on children; and

13 **WHEREAS**, The American Academy of Pediatrics has described lead
14 exposure as “a causal risk factor for diminished intellectual and
15 academic abilities, higher rates of neurobehavioral disorders such as
16 hyperactivity and attention deficits, and lower birth weight in
17 children”; and

18 **WHEREAS**, The CDC has found that roughly 23 million housing units,
19 with most units built prior to 1960, have one or more lead-based
20 paint hazards, where young children under age six are endangered
21 by chipping or peeling lead paint or excessive amounts of lead-
22 contaminated dust; and

23 **WHEREAS**, According to the CDC, there were over 88,000 new cases
24 of lead poisoning in the United States in 2016; and

25 **WHEREAS**, Historically, the federal government has had a role in
26 correcting home health hazards to support the provision of decent,
27 safe, and sanitary housing for families in the United States; and

28 **WHEREAS**, The “Lead-Free Future Act of 2019,” (H.R. 4416),
29 establishes grant programs to invest \$12.5 billion in lead screening,
30 education, abatement, and data collection across the United States;
31 requires states to lower their blood lead reference levels at or below
32 the standards set by the CDC; and directs all federal housing and
33 any housing receiving a federal mortgage, federal insurance, or
34 federal mortgage assistance to undergo lead-risk assessments
35 including lead dust wipe testing, drinking water testing, and other
36 lead remediation activities; and

37 **WHEREAS**, The enactment of the “Lead-Free Future Act of 2019”
38 would protect children and families by curbing lead exposure and
39 providing them with cleaner and safer homes; now, therefore,

40

41 **BE IT RESOLVED** *by the General Assembly of the State of New*
42 *Jersey (the Senate concurring):*

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44 1. The President of the United States and Congress are urged to
45 enact the “Lead-Free Future Act of 2019” to protect children and
46 families by curbing lead exposure and providing them with cleaner
47 and safer homes.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate to the President of the United States and every member of the New Jersey Congressional delegation.

STATEMENT

This resolution urges the President and Congress to enact the “Lead-Free Future Act of 2019” (act).

Lead negatively impacts thousands of American children each year and is a preventable occurrence. Lead exposure is associated with health problems, poor academic performance, behavioral health problems, and can occur through exposure to air, drinking water, food, contaminated soil, and paint. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has found that roughly 23 million housing units, with most units built prior to 1960, have one or more lead-based paint hazards, where young children under age six are endangered by chipping or peeling lead paint or excessive amounts of lead-contaminated dust. According to the CDC, there were over 88,000 new cases of lead poisoning in the United States in 2016.

The act establishes grant programs to invest \$12.5 billion in lead screening, education, abatement, and data collection across the United States; requires states to lower their blood lead reference levels at or below the standards set by the CDC; and directs all federal housing and any housing receiving a federal mortgage, federal insurance, or federal mortgage assistance to undergo lead-risk assessments including lead dust wipe testing, drinking water testing, and other lead remediation activities.