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**TO: City and County Building Officials
Interested Parties (SHL)
Division Staff**

**SUBJECT: Enforcing Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards After Senate Bill
(SB) 460**

This Information Bulletin provides additional information regarding the impact of SB 460 on local building and housing code enforcement departments and how to work closely with and coordinate with local health or environmental health departments when identifying and addressing specific lead hazards in residential units.

Do SB 460's amendments impose new duties on, or authority for, building officials?

SB 460 imposes no new mandatory duties because under the current "substandard housing" definition in Health & Safety Code ("H&SC") section 17920.3, subdivision (c) lists "any nuisance" as a violation. Many jurisdictions already treat disturbed or deteriorated lead-based paint or lead dust, arising either as a consequence of poor maintenance or unsafe work practices, as a "nuisance" under the State Housing Law ("SHL") because it "endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety or welfare of the public or the occupants thereof."

However, SB 460 grants new authority to local building or housing departments because HSC section 105251 includes building and housing departments among "local enforcement agencies", along with local health departments and the state Department of Health Services (DHS) with enforcement authority to address violations under HSC sections 105252 through 105256. Sections 105255 and 105256 are most critical for construction inspectors who regularly approve construction work, as well as those responding to complaints.

If lead hazards already were a SHL violation, why was this bill necessary?

Previously, when a building official identified a lead hazard in a residential structure as a nuisance, prosecution under the SHL was difficult because it involved a two-step process: first, the prosecutor had to prove that the lead is a nuisance, and then he/she had to prove the underlying case of lead presence in hazardous amounts. Most prosecutors were unwilling to undertake this process. SB 460 simplifies this process for prosecutors.

Also, some building officials mistakenly believe that lead hazards are only a “health issue” and not a “housing code issue.” The SB 460 amendments clarify that it is a housing code issue, and then provide specific standards rather than leaving them ambiguous and requiring building officials to check various federal (HUD and/or EPA) or State (DHS) standards. Also, the SB 460 amendments provide local health/environmental departments clear concurrent authority to use SHL authority, remedies and penalties to abate lead hazards.

Does SB 460’s amendments preempt existing or future local ordinances?

The SHL expressly preempts local government authority in the area of housing construction and maintenance and use standards, and, along with 25 CCR sections 1-72, must be adopted by local governments as the applicable “housing maintenance and use” standards. For the purposes of declaring a residential structure in violation of the SHL and using the remedies in the SHL in H&SC sections 17980, et seq., the new law (and any future HCD regulations) preempt and preclude local ordinances. However, a number of jurisdictions have enacted lead hazard or lead-based paint ordinances under current health authority. If these merely declare a certain level or location of lead dust or deteriorated lead-based paint to be a “health hazard” (rather than a “housing hazard”), and prosecution and/or remediation occur as it would for any other lead health hazard, SB 460’s amendments in the SHL do not preempt or prohibit this type of enforcement.

Are building officials expected to become lead experts?

No, because there is concurrent jurisdiction with local health departments, many of whom have received financing for equipment (e.g., X-Ray Florescent (“XRF”) devices to identify lead and levels) and/or training from DHS. Also, some building departments and/or code enforcement departments may obtain funding for XRF devices from HCD’s Code Enforcement Grant Program. What is expected is that building officials investigating either housing condition complaints or performing alteration inspections would be able to recognize potential hazards: deteriorated old paint in pre-1979 homes, exposed old paint (resulting in settling dust) in pre-1979 homes, or unsafe lead work practices. These hazards can be cited directly or referred to the local health/environmental departments for appropriate action. Either agency can seek local prosecutors’ assistance under the new laws.

We believe that this will not increase workload because most resident complaints already deal with a “laundry list” of items causing a unit to be allegedly substandard. Rarely will only deteriorated paint result in a building department complaint, because most renters see this as a health issue, not a building issue. If there is an increase in complaints about unsafe lead work practices to or by inspectors, these are complaints which already should have been made under current work and safety laws.

How can building departments improve their lead hazard knowledge and coordination?

DHS has limited funding to provide training to local building department staff. However, significant written material and support are available. General specific information and materials can be obtained by calling the Lead-Related Construction Information Line at 1-800-597-LEAD (5323) or access the DHS website at: <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead/>

and <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead/html/materials.html>. In addition, Proposition 46 included \$5 million to fund HCD's Code Enforcement Grant Program, to acquire "capital assets", including XRF devices; information for the February-March 2003 applications can be obtained from the HCD website or by calling Teresa Grossi at 916-445-9471.

Generally, as discussed above, identification of a possible lead hazard by a building official during a complaint or building permit inspection will be referred to the local health agency for the jurisdiction (which sometimes is the county environmental health department performing these services for a city). Most jurisdictions have Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program ("CLPPP") coordinators; a building or code enforcement official can obtain information about local CLPP coordinators at the following web link:

<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead/html/POclpppC.html#clpppC>. For other questions regarding lead-based paint, other lead hazards, and lead safe work practices, contact the DHS CLPP office at 510-622-5000 or by facsimile at 510-622-5002.

Give examples of how to identify and deal with lead hazards.

An inspector, in response to a complaint or as part of a periodic construction inspection, enters a home or unit. The inspector may consider the possibility of a potential hazard involving lead-based paint or lead dust if: (1) the residential dwelling were constructed before January 1, 1979, and (2) there is deteriorated paint such as peeling or worn-out painted surfaces, or there is exposed wood on window sills or doors jambs or sanding is being performed which disturbs existing paint. Only if the paint or dust is tested and found to exceed the amounts of lead established in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, or pursuant to new regulations adopted by the Department of Health Services, will it be considered lead-based paint or lead dust. The next step is to determine whether it is a "lead hazard" subject to abatement. While the examples below use the two-square-foot test, the other criteria in HSC section 17920.10 allow for orders to abate and/or prosecution for much smaller amounts, especially on components such as window sills or where there is a child present with an elevated lead blood level.

With respect to the peeling and deteriorated paint, HSC section 17920.10 states that deteriorated lead-based paint or lead-contaminated dust are considered hazards under subdivision (a) if (1) there are at least two square feet in an interior room or alternative exposures described in the statute (unless new DHS regulations are promulgated); and (2) the peeling and deteriorated paint are "likely to endanger the health of the public or occupants thereof as a result of their proximity to the public or occupants." The peeling or deteriorated lead-based paint may also violate state DHS statutory or regulatory standards, and may be subject to abatement under H&SC sections 105255 and 105256. The age of the house (e.g., pre-1979) or the paint, nearby and recent testing in similar units resulting in lead findings, and other criteria are indicators of possible lead content, but lead presence and its level can be confirmed only with an XRF or other tests. There is no requirement before ordering abatement that the residential unit be occupied by children (who are more susceptible to permanent damage from lead products) or that the disturbed lead-based paint be within reaching distance of children.

If, in the same house, an inspector walks in and sees a person dry sanding walls, or sanding without containment, the inspector can make the same type of analysis and

assessment of danger. The SHL definition for residential structures and authority to use SHL remedies includes “disturbing” lead-based paint, and the DHS statutes (H&SC section 105251 and following) expressly address unsafe work practices as well as the condition of the structure. An order to abate is always available, without regard to the statute violation; however, the additional remedies and prosecution under the SHL depend upon whether or not the SHL is violated. Again, there is no requirement prior to an abatement order that the residential unit be occupied by children or that the disturbed lead-based paint be within reaching distance of children.

Generally the best practice is to call for an environmental health department evaluation. However, the totality of the facts (greater than two square feet, pre-1979 home, multiple peeled paint layers, prior lead testing in nearby housing positive for lead-based paint, etc.), may be equivalent in the inspector’s experience and expertise to identifying a hazard characterized by, for example, a charred electrical receptacle or a “mushy” bathroom floor under linoleum near a toilet. On this basis, the inspector can cite the owner to abate the lead hazard (e.g., starting with an order to abate, pending an assessment at the owner’s expense) if the inspector also determines that the paint, if lead, is in an area which its proximity would endanger the residents or public. Note that the focus of the second part of the test is general “proximity” (e.g., not in the attic), not whether there is “enough lead” in the disturbed paint or dust to endanger the residents or public.

For More Information: The HCD State Housing Law website will include additional information as it becomes available. See www.hcd.ca.gov/codes/shl.

This summary of SB 460 is not represented to be a complete digest of that law. The complete text of SB 460 (2002) can be reviewed through the Official California Legislative Information website at: www.leginfo.ca.gov. You should consult your jurisdiction’s attorneys for additional guidance and you may contact our State Housing Law Program at (916) 445-9471.

Norman Sorensen
Deputy Director

Senate Bill No. 460

CHAPTER 931

An act to amend Section 1941.1 of the Civil Code, and to amend Sections 17961, 17980, and 124130 of, and to add Sections 17920.10, 105251, 105252, 105253, 105254, 105255, 105256, and 105257 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to lead abatement.

[Approved by Governor September 26, 2002. Filed with Secretary of State September 26, 2002.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 460, Ortiz. Lead abatement.

(1) The State Housing Law deems a building or portion thereof to be substandard if certain conditions exist.

This bill would deem a building or portion thereof to be in violation of the State Housing Law if it contains lead hazards, as specified, that are likely to endanger the health of the public or the occupants.

(2) The State Housing Law requires the housing department or, if there is no housing department, the health department, of every city, county, or city and county, or a specified environmental agency to enforce within its jurisdiction all of the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations. A violation of the State Housing Law, related published building standards, or any other rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the law is a misdemeanor.

This bill instead would require the housing or building department or, if there is no building department, the health department, of every city, county, or city and county, or a specified environmental agency to enforce within its jurisdiction all of the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations. It would authorize the State Department of Health Services to enforce the provisions relating to lead hazards if specified conditions are met. By creating a new crime and imposing additional duties upon local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) The State Housing Law requires the enforcement agency to institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate the violation of the law, published building standards, specified rules and regulations, or nuisance. It also requires an enforcement agency, when it has determined that a building is a



substandard building, to commence proceedings to abate the violation by repair, rehabilitation, vacation, or demolition of the building.

This bill would additionally require an enforcement agency, when it has determined that a building contains lead hazards, as described above, to commence proceedings to abate the violation by repair, rehabilitation, vacation, or demolition of the building.

(4) Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to implement and administer a program that meets federal requirements regarding lead-based paint hazards, and requires the adoption of regulations regarding, among other things, the accreditation of providers of health and safety training to employees who engage in or supervise lead-related construction work.

This bill would make it a crime for a person to engage in specified acts relating to lead-related construction courses, and lead-related construction work, abatement, or lead hazard evaluation. It would also enact related inspection provisions.

The bill would also permit the department or a local enforcement agency, whenever it determines that a condition at a location or premises, or the activity of any person at the location or premises, is creating or has created a lead hazard at the location or premises, to order the owner of the location or premises to abate the lead hazard or to order the person whose activity is creating or has created the hazard, to cease and desist. It would make it unlawful to refuse to obey any order issued under this provision, with a violation of this requirement being an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

(5) Under existing law, a portion of the moneys collected for criminal offenses constitute state penalties, a portion of which is retained by each county and a portion of which is deposited into the State Penalty Fund, to be allocated as prescribed.

This bill would provide instead that all state penalties collected for violations of the provisions described in (4) shall be deposited in the General Fund.

(6) Existing law requires all medical laboratories to report to the State Department of Health Services each detected case of a blood lead level that exceeds specified parameters.

This bill would revise and recast these reporting requirements.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.



This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1941.1 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1941.1. A dwelling shall be deemed untenable for purposes of Section 1941 if it substantially lacks any of the following affirmative standard characteristics or is a residential unit described in Section 17920.3 or 17920.10 of the Health and Safety Code:

(a) Effective waterproofing and weather protection of roof and exterior walls, including unbroken windows and doors.

(b) Plumbing or gas facilities that conformed to applicable law in effect at the time of installation, maintained in good working order.

(c) A water supply approved under applicable law that is under the control of the tenant, capable of producing hot and cold running water, or a system that is under the control of the landlord, that produces hot and cold running water, furnished to appropriate fixtures, and connected to a sewage disposal system approved under applicable law.

(d) Heating facilities that conformed with applicable law at the time of installation, maintained in good working order.

(e) Electrical lighting, with wiring and electrical equipment that conformed with applicable law at the time of installation, maintained in good working order.

(f) Building, grounds, and appurtenances at the time of the commencement of the lease or rental agreement, and all areas under control of the landlord, kept in every part clean, sanitary, and free from all accumulations of debris, filth, rubbish, garbage, rodents, and vermin.

(g) An adequate number of appropriate receptacles for garbage and rubbish, in clean condition and good repair at the time of the commencement of the lease or rental agreement, with the landlord providing appropriate serviceable receptacles thereafter and being responsible for the clean condition and good repair of the receptacles under his or her control.

(h) Floors, stairways, and railings maintained in good repair.

SEC. 1.5. Section 17920.10 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

17920.10. (a) Any building or portion thereof including any dwelling unit, guestroom, or suite of rooms, or portion thereof, or the



premises on which it is located, is deemed to be in violation of this part as to any portion that contains lead hazards. For purposes of this part, “lead hazards” means deteriorated lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or disturbing lead-based paint without containment, if one or more of these hazards are present in one or more locations in amounts that are equal to or exceed the amounts of lead established for these terms in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations or by this section and that are likely to endanger the health of the public or the occupants thereof as a result of their proximity to the public or the occupants thereof.

(b) In the absence of new regulations adopted by the State Department of Health Services in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) further interpreting or clarifying the terms “deteriorated lead-based paint,” “lead-based paint,” “lead-contaminated dust,” “containment,” or “lead-contaminated soil,” regulations in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations adopted by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Sections 105250 and 124150 shall interpret or clarify these terms. If the State Department of Health Services adopts new regulations defining these terms, the new regulations shall supersede the prior regulations for the purposes of this part.

(c) In the absence of new regulations adopted by the State Department of Health Services in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act defining the term “disturbing lead-based paint without containment” or modifying the term “deteriorated lead-based paint,” for purposes of this part “disturbing lead-based paint without containment” and “deteriorated lead-based paint” shall be considered lead hazards as described in subdivision (a) only if the aggregate affected area is equal to or in excess of one of the following:

- (1) Two square feet in any one interior room or space.
- (2) Twenty square feet on exterior surfaces.
- (3) Ten percent of the surface area on the interior or exterior type of component with a small surface area. Examples include window sills, baseboards, and trim.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), “disturbing lead-based paint without containment” and “deteriorated lead-based paint” shall be considered lead hazards, for purposes of this part, if it is determined that an area smaller than those specified in subdivision (c) is associated with



a person with a blood lead level equal to or greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter.

(e) If the State Department of Health Services adopts regulations defining or redefining the terms “deteriorated lead-based paint,” “lead-contaminated dust,” “lead-contaminated soil,” “disturbing lead-based paint without containment,” “containment,” or “lead-based paint,” the effective date of the new regulations shall be deferred for a minimum of three months after their approval by the Office of Administrative Law and the regulations shall take effect on the next July 1 or January 1 following that three-month period. Until the new definitions apply, the prior definition shall apply.

SEC. 2. Section 17961 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

17961. (a) The housing or building department or, if there is no building department acting pursuant to this section, the health department of every city, county, or city and county, or any environmental agency authorized pursuant to Section 101275, shall enforce within its jurisdiction all of this part, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and the other rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this part pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use, or occupancy of apartment houses, hotels, or dwellings. The health department or the environmental agency may, in conjunction with a local housing or building department acting pursuant to this section, enforce within its jurisdiction all of this part, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and the other rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this part pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use, or occupancy of apartment houses, hotels, or dwellings. Each department and agency, as applicable, shall coordinate enforcement activities with each other and interested departments and agencies in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the health department of every city, county, or city and county, or any environmental agency authorized pursuant to Section 101275 may, in addition to the local building department, if any, enforce within its jurisdiction the provisions of Section 17920.10 and shall coordinate enforcement activities with other interested departments and agencies in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(c) The State Department of Health Services may enforce Section 17920.10 if any local agency or department specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) enters into a written agreement, approved and published pursuant to local government procedures, with the State Department of Health Services to enforce that section, or provides the State Department of Health Services with a written request to enforce that section for a



specific case following the identification of a lead poisoned child in that jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Section 17980 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

17980. (a) If any building is constructed, altered, converted, or maintained in violation of any provision of, or of any order or notice that gives a reasonable time to correct that violation issued by an enforcement agency pursuant to, this part, the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, or other rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this part, or if a nuisance exists in any building or upon the lot on which it is situated, the enforcement agency shall, after 30 days' notice to abate the nuisance, institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate the violation or nuisance.

(b) (1) Whenever the enforcement agency has inspected or caused to be inspected any building and has determined that the building is a substandard building or a building described in Section 17920.10, the enforcement agency shall commence proceedings to abate the violation by repair, rehabilitation, vacation, or demolition of the building. The enforcement agency shall not require the vacating of a residential building unless it concurrently requires expeditious demolition or repair to comply with this part, the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, or other rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this part. The owner shall have the choice of repairing or demolishing. However, if the owner chooses to repair, the enforcement agency shall require that the building be brought into compliance according to a reasonable and feasible schedule for expeditious repair. The enforcement agency may require vacation and demolition or may itself vacate the building, repair, demolish, or institute any other appropriate action or proceeding, if any of the following occur:

(A) The repair work is not done as scheduled.

(B) The owner does not make a timely choice of repair or demolition.

(C) The owner selects an option which cannot be completed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the enforcement agency, for any reason, including, but not limited to, an outstanding judicial or administrative order.

(2) In deciding whether to require vacation of the building or to repair as necessary, the enforcement agency shall give preference to the repair of the building whenever it is economically feasible to do so without having to repair more than 75 percent of the dwelling, as determined by the enforcement agency, and shall give full consideration to the needs for housing as expressed in the local jurisdiction's housing element.



(c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) and notwithstanding local ordinances, tenants in a residential building shall be provided notice of any violation described in subdivision (a) that affects the health and safety of the occupants and that violates Section 1941.1 of the Civil Code, an order of the code enforcement agency issued after inspection of the premises declaring the dwelling to be in violation of any provision described in subdivision (a), the enforcement agency’s decision to repair or demolish, or the issuance of a building or demolition permit following the abatement order of an enforcement agency.

(2) Notice pursuant to this subdivision shall be provided to each affected residential unit by the enforcement agency that issued the order or notice, in the manner prescribed by subdivision (a) of Section 17980.6.

(d) All notices issued by the enforcement agency to correct violations or to abate nuisances shall contain a provision notifying the owner that, in accordance with Sections 17274 and 24436.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, a tax deduction may not be allowed for interest, taxes, depreciation, or amortization paid or incurred in the taxable year. In addition, in Los Angeles County, the notice shall contain a provision notifying the owner that within 10 days of recordation of a notice of substandard conditions or similar document, the owner is required to comply with Section 17997.

(e) The enforcement agency may charge the owner of the building for its postage or mileage cost for sending or posting the notices required to be given by this section.

SEC. 4. Section 105251 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

105251. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) The following terms shall have the same meaning as contained in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations adopted by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Sections 105250 and 124160: “abatement,” “accredited training provider,” “certificate,” “course completion form,” “DHS-approved course,” “lead hazard,” “lead hazard evaluation,” “lead related construction work,” “public building,” and “residential building.”

(b) “Department” means the State Department of Health Services.

(c) “Local enforcement agency” means the health department, environmental agency, housing department, or building department of any city, county, or city and county.

SEC. 5. Section 105252 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:



105252. (a) It is unlawful for any person to offer lead-related construction courses to meet department certificate requirements unless that person is an accredited training provider as specified in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, as adopted pursuant to Sections 105250 and 124160.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to issue, or offer to issue, a lead-related construction course completion form to any person except upon successful completion by that person of a DHS-approved course.

(c) The department or any local enforcement agency may, consistent with Section 17972, enter, inspect, and photograph any premises or facilities, and inspect and copy any business record, where any accredited training provider, or any person who offers lead-related construction courses or issues lead-related construction course completion forms, conducts business to determine whether the person is complying with this section.

(d) It is unlawful for any person who is an accredited training provider or who offers lead-related construction courses or issues lead-related construction completion forms, to refuse entry or inspection, the taking of photographs or other evidence, or access to copying of any record as authorized by this section, or to conceal or withhold evidence.

(e) A violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

SEC. 6. Section 105253 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

105253. (a) Any person issued a certificate by the department to conduct lead-related construction work, abatement, or lead hazard evaluation, shall comply with regulations as specified in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, as adopted pursuant to Sections 105250 and 124160.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to do either of the following:

(1) Falsely represent himself or herself as possessing a certificate issued by the department to conduct lead-related construction work, abatement, or lead hazard evaluation.

(2) Submit false information or documentation to the department in order to obtain or renew a certificate to conduct lead-related construction work, abatement, or lead hazard evaluation.

(c) The department or any local enforcement agency may, consistent with Section 17972, enter, inspect, and photograph any premises or facilities, and inspect and copy any business record, where any person issued a certificate by the department to perform lead-related



construction work conducts business to determine whether the person is complying with this section.

(d) A violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

SEC. 7. Section 105254 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

105254. (a) The following persons engaged in the following types of lead construction work shall have a certificate:

(1) Persons who receive pay for doing lead hazard evaluations, including, but not limited to, lead inspections, lead risk assessments, or lead clearance inspections, in residential or public buildings.

(2) Persons preparing or designing plans for the abatement of lead-based paint or lead hazards from residential or public buildings.

(3) Persons doing any work designed to reduce or eliminate lead hazards on a permanent basis (to last 20 years or more) from residential or public buildings.

(4) Persons inspecting for lead or doing lead abatement activities in a public elementary school, preschool, or day care center.

(5) Persons doing lead-related construction work in a residential or public building that will expose a person to airborne lead at or above the eight-hour permissible exposure limit of 50 micrograms per cubic meter.

(b) Persons performing routine maintenance and repairs in housing are not required to have a certificate if they are not performing any of the activities listed under subdivision (a).

(c) The department may adopt regulations to modify certification requirements for persons engaged in lead construction work based on changes to state or federal law, or programmatic need.

(d) The department or any local enforcement agency may, consistent with Section 17972, enter, inspect, and photograph any premises where abatement or a lead hazard evaluation is being conducted or has been ordered, enter the place of business of any person who conducts abatement or lead hazard evaluations, and inspect and copy any business record of any person who conducts abatement or lead hazard evaluations to determine whether the person is complying with this section.

(e) A violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

SEC. 8. Section 105255 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

105255. (a) No person shall perform lead-related construction work on any residential or public building in a manner that creates a lead hazard.



(b) The department and any local enforcement agency may, consistent with Section 17972, enter, inspect, and photograph any premises where lead-related construction work is being performed, enter the place of business of any person who performs lead-related construction work, and inspect and copy any business record of any person who performs lead-related construction work to determine whether the person is complying with this section and any regulations specified in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 35001) of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations adopted by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Sections 105250 and 124160.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the department or a local enforcement agency determines that a condition at a location or premises, or the activity of any person at the location or premises, is creating or has created a lead hazard at the location or premises, the department or the local enforcement agency may order the owner of the location or premises to abate or otherwise correct, at the option of the owner, the lead hazard, and may order the person whose activity is creating or has created the lead hazard, to cease and desist and shall give that owner or person a reasonable opportunity to correct.

(d) It is unlawful for any person to refuse or disobey any order issued pursuant to subdivision (c).

(e) A violation of subdivision (d) shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Any penalties under this section shall be in addition to any other penalty or remedy provided by law.

SEC. 9. Section 105256 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

105256. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the department or a local enforcement agency determines that a condition at a location or premises, or the activity of any person at the location or premises, is creating or has created a lead hazard at the location or premises, the department or the local enforcement agency may order the owner of the location or premises to abate the lead hazard, and may order the person whose activity is creating or has created the lead hazard, to cease and desist.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to refuse to obey any order issued pursuant to this section.

(c) A violation of this section shall be an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Any penalties under this section shall be in addition to any other penalty or remedy provided by law.

SEC. 10. Section 105257 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:



105257. Notwithstanding subdivision (f) of Section 1464 of the Penal Code, any state penalties paid for the violation of this chapter shall be deposited into the General Fund.

SEC. 11. Section 124130 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

124130. (a) A laboratory that performs a blood lead analysis on a specimen of human blood drawn in California shall report the information specified in this section to the department for each analysis on every person tested.

(b) The analyzing laboratory shall report all of the following:

(1) The test results in micrograms of lead per deciliter.

(2) The name of the person tested.

(3) The person's birth date if the analyzing laboratory has that information, or if not, the person's age.

(4) The person's address if the analyzing laboratory has that information, or if not, a telephone number by which the person may be contacted.

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the health care provider that ordered the analysis.

(6) The name, address, and telephone number of the analyzing laboratory.

(7) The accession number of the specimen.

(8) The date the analysis was performed.

(c) The analyzing laboratory shall report all of the following information that it possesses:

(1) The person's gender.

(2) The name, address, and telephone number of the person's employer, if any.

(3) The date the specimen was drawn.

(4) The source of the specimen, specified as venous, capillary, arterial, cord blood, or other.

(d) The analyzing laboratory may report to the department other information that directly relates to the blood lead analysis or to the identity, location, medical management, or environmental management of the person tested.

(e) If the result of the blood lead analysis is a blood lead level equal to or greater than 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood, the report required by this section shall be submitted within three working days of the analysis. If the result is less than 10 micrograms per deciliter, the report required by this section shall be submitted within 30 calendar days.

(f) Commencing January 1, 2003, a report required by this section shall be submitted by hand, courier, postal mail, facsimile, or electronic



transfer. Commencing January 1, 2005, a report required by this section shall be submitted by electronic transfer.

(g) All information reported pursuant to this section shall be confidential, as provided in Section 100330, except that the department may share the information for the purpose of surveillance, case management, investigation, environmental assessment, environmental remediation, or abatement with the local health department, environmental health agency authorized pursuant to Section 101275, or building department. The local health department, environmental health agency, or building department shall otherwise maintain the confidentiality of the information in the manner provided in Section 100330.

(h) The director may assess a fine up to five hundred dollars (\$500) against any laboratory that knowingly fails to meet the reporting requirements of this section.

(i) A laboratory shall not be fined or otherwise penalized for failure to provide the patient's birth date, age, address, or telephone number if the result of the blood lead analysis is a blood lead level less than 25 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood, and if all of the following circumstances exist:

(1) The test sample was sent to the laboratory by another medical care provider.

(2) The laboratory requested the information from the medical care provider who obtained the sample.

(3) The medical care provider that obtained the sample and sent it to the laboratory failed to provide the patient's birth date, age, address, or telephone number.

SEC. 12. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district because in that regard this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

However, notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement



does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

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California, during the last decade, enacted landmark legislation to prevent childhood lead poisoning. This legislation has established the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch (CLPPB) a children's environmental health program offering multi-layered solutions to this complex problem.

[MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS](#)

Lead Certification & Training Accreditation, Lead Safe Work Practices, Research, Information for Homowners and Renters

[CHILDREN at RISK](#)

Health Effects and Diagnosing Lead Poisoning through Screening

[PROVIDER OUTREACH](#)

Education, screening, treatment and follow-up information for health care providers.

[SPECIAL INTEREST](#)

Information and updates for Local Lead Poisoning Programs and RASSCLE software.

[ABOUT THE CLPPB](#)

Enabling Legislation, Funding, and General Lead Information

[ASSISTANCE / CONTACTS](#)

Receiving assistance in your area as well as other agencies involved with Lead poisoning prevention.

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Materials: Activities in Lead Hazard Source Reduction, Policy, and Research



Home



Materials



At Risk



Treatment



Interests



CLPPB



Contacts

For Lead Construction Professionals:

- [Learn about California's Lead Accreditation & Certification Program](#)
- [Find out where to take DHS-approved lead-related construction training](#)
- [Get application forms and instructions for Lead Certification and Renewal](#)
- [Find out about the new Lead Certification Exams](#)
- [Find out if certification is required for you](#)
- [Find out which lead certificate is right for the work you do](#)
- [Get California's Title 17 Lead Accreditation, Certification and Work Practice Regulations](#)
- [Get the DHS Abatement Notification and Lead Hazard Evaluation Forms \(8551 and 8552\)](#)
- [Get a copy of Cal/OSHA's Lead in Construction Standard \(8 CCR, Section 1532.1\)](#)
- [Order educational materials on Lead in the Workplace](#)

For Homeowners and Renters:

- [Find a certified lead professional whom you can hire](#)
- [Check to see if a lead professional is certified](#)
- [Learn what to know before hiring a lead professional to work on your home](#)
- [Get information on testing your home for lead](#)
- [Learn about lead in vinyl mini blinds](#)

Prevention

- [Learn about lead in tableware \(ceramics\)](#)
- [Get information about the federal real estate disclosure rule](#)
- [Learn how to do lead-safe home repairs and remodeling](#)
- [Find an accredited laboratory to test paint, soil and water samples for lead](#)
- [Go to other sources of lead information](#)

For Lead Training Providers:

- Get the application forms and instructions for accreditation and renewal (under construction)

General Interest:

- [Bright Futures - A communication tool in Spanish and English for lead educators](#)
- [Get EPA booklets and pamphlets on Lead Poisoning Prevention](#)
- [Get the Legislative Report on Lead Hazards in California Elementary Schools](#)
- [Check to see if a lead professional is certified](#)
- [Get information on the Lead-Safe School Project](#)

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CHILDHOOD LEAD

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OUTREACH[Home](#)[CLPPP](#)[Local Contact](#)[Provider Education](#)[Regulations](#)[Treatment Matrix](#)

CLPPP

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) provides services to the community for the purpose of increasing awareness regarding the hazards of lead exposure and working towards an increase in the number of children tested for blood lead poisoning. The CLPPP program offers home visitation, environmental home inspections and nutritional assessments to families of severely lead-poisoned children. The CLPPP provides telephone contacts and educational materials to families of moderately lead-poisoned children. The CLPPP provides information and education to the general public, medical providers and community-based organizations.

My CA

CLPPP Services

Public Health Nurses:

- Conduct home visits to children with severely elevated blood lead levels.
- Complete a child/family assessment(physical, psychosocial and environmental).
- Identify and test for possible lead sources such as pottery and home remedies.
- Provide health education, monitor lead levels, and encourage medical follow-up.

Registered Environmental Health Specialists:

- Conduct environmental home inspections to children with severely elevated blood lead levels.
- Identify and test for possible lead sources such as paint, soil, and dust.
- Provide recommendations to reduce contact with lead.

Public Health Nutritionists:

- Consult with doctors, nurses, and other professionals regarding nutritional status of lead poisoned children.
- Provide nutritional assessments for children with elevated blood lead levels - as needed.

Health Education Staff:

- Provide information to families of children with moderately elevated blood lead levels regarding possible lead sources, nutrition, and blood lead testing recommendations.
- Provide health education through presentations and health fairs to the general public, medical providers and community based organizations.

County CLPPP Contact Phone Numbers

<u>County</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Fax Number</u>	<u>Lead Coordinator</u>
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency	(510) 567-8294	(510) 567-8272	Maricela Narvaez-Foster, R.N., M.A. 2000 Embarcadero, Suite 300 Oakland, CA 94606 Phone: (510) 567-8294 E-mail: mfooster@co.alameda.ca.us
Alpine County Health Dept.	(530) 694-2146	(530) 694-2770	Vacant 75 B Diamond Valley Road Markleeville, CA 96120 Phone: (530) 694-2146 E-mail:
Amador County Health Dept.	(209) 223-6407	(209) 223-1562	Angel Le Sage, Director of Nursing 1003 Broadway, Suite 203 Jackson, CA 95642 Phone: (209) 223-6407 E-mail:
City of Berkeley Health and Human Services Dept.	(510) 981-5289	(510) 981-5345	Lyn Dailey, P.H.N. 2344 Sixth Street, 2nd Floor Berkeley, CA 94710 Phone: (510) 981-5345 E-mail: ldailey@ci.berkeley.ca.us
Butte County Dept. of Health	(530) 538-7829	(530) 538-7297	Diane Hoffman, R.N., P.H.N. 202 Mira Loma Drive Oroville, CA 95965 Phone: (530) 538-7829 E-mail: dhoffman@buttecounty.net
Calaveras County Health Dept.	(209) 754-6460	(209) 754-6459	Jill Sullivan 891 Mountain Ranch Road, Gov. Ctr. San Andres, CA 95249 Phone: (209) 754-6460 E-mail: jsullivan@co.calaveras.ca.us
Colusa County Health and Human Services	(530) 458-0380	(530) 458-4136	Jo Corbin, R.N., P.H.N., B.S.N. 251 East Webster Street, P.O. Box 610 Colusa, CA 95932 Phone: (530) 458-0380 E-mail: JCorbin@ncen.org
Contra Costa County Health Dept.	(925) 313-6217	(925) 313-6864	Luz Gomez-Pardini, M.P.H., R.D. 597 Center Avenue, Suite 115 Martinez, CA 94553 Phone: (925) 313-6217 E-mail: lpardini@hsd.co.contra-costa.ca.us
Del Norte County Health and Social Services	(707) 464-3191	(707) 465-1783	Linda Schutz, P.H.N. 880 Northcrest Drive Crescent City, CA 95531 Phone: (707) 464-3191 E-mail: lschutz@co.del-norte.ca.us
El Dorado County Health Dept.	(530) 621-6109	(530) 626-4713	Connie Carter, P.H.N. 931 Spring Street Placerville, CA 95667 Phone: (530) 621-6109 E-mail: ccarter@co.el-dorado.ca.us

Fresno County Human Services System	(559) 445-3590 (559) 445-3405	Peggy Richardson, P.H.N. 1221 Fulton Mall, P.O. Box 11867 Fresno, CA 93775 Phone: (559) 445-3330 E-mail: prichardson@fresno.ca.gov
Glenn County Health Dept.	(530) 934-6588 (530) 934-6463	Grinnell Norton, P.H.N. 240 North Villa Willows, CA 95988 Phone: (530) 934-6588 E-mail: gnorton@glenncountyhealth.net
Humboldt County Public Health Dept.	(707) 268-2121 (707) 445-6097	Jeff Arnold 529 I Street Eureka, CA 95501 Phone: (707) 268-2121 E-mail: jarnold@co.humboldt.ca.us
Imperial County Health Dept.	(760) 482-4635 (760) 352-9933	Cheryl Turner, P.H.N. 935 Broadway Street El Centro, CA 92243 Phone: (760) 482-4635 E-mail: cherylturner@imperialcounty.net
Inyo County Health Dept.	(760) 878-0231 (760) 878-0266	Tamara Cohen-Pound P.H.N. P.O. Drawer H 155 E. Market Street Independence, CA 93526 Phone: (760) 878-0231 E-mail:
Kern County Health Dept.	(661) 868-0360 (661) 868-0493	Janie Yadon, P.H.N. 1800 Mount Vernon, 2nd Floor Bakersfield, CA 93306 Phone: (661) 868-0360 E-mail: yadonj@co.kern.ca.us
Kings County Health Dept.	(559) 584-1401 (559) 584-5672	Patricia A. Harder, M.S.N. 330 Campus Drive Hanford, CA 93230 Phone: (559) 584-1401 E-mail: pharder@co.kings.ca.us
Lake County Health Dept.	(707) 263-1090 (707) 262-4280	Julie Franson, R.N. 922 Bevins Court Lakeport, CA 95423 Phone: (707) 263-1090 E-mail: julief@co.lake.ca.us
Lassen County Health Dept.	(530) 251-8183 (530) 251-4871	Rich Kanavel, P.H.N. 555 Hospital Lane Susanville, CA 96103-4808 Phone: (530) 251-8183 E-mail: rakph@hotmail.com
City of Long Beach Dept. of Health	(562) 570-4203 (562) 570-4099	Kathy Ouchi, P.H.N. 2525 Grand Avenue Long Beach, CA 90815 Phone: (562) 570-4203 E-mail: kaouchi@ci.long-beach.ca.us

Los Angeles County Health Dept.	(213) 738-2209 (213) 738-6423	Julia Richmond 510 S. Vermont Avenue, Room 229 Los Angeles, CA 90020 Phone: (213) 738-2209 E-mail: jrichmond@dhs.co.la.ca.us
Madera County Public Health Dept.	(559) 658-7456 (559) 642-0749	Shirly Finneman, P.H.N., M.P.H. P.O. Box 3018 Oakhurst, CA 93644 Phone: (559) 658-7456 E-mail: scrandell@madera-county.com jerryfinneman@sierratel.com
Marin County Health Dept.	(415) 499-3254 (415) 499-6002	Linda Mariscal, P.H.N. 555 Northgate Drive, Suite B San Rafael, CA 94903 Phone: (415) 499-3254 E-mail: lamariscal@marin.org
Mariposa County Health Dept.	(209) 966-3689 (209) 966-4929	Marna Klinkhammer, P.H.N. P.O. Box 5 Mariposa, CA 95340 5186 Highway 49 North Mariposa, CA 95338 Phone: (209) 966-3689 E-mail: mklinkha@hotmail.com
Mendocino County Health Dept.	(707) 463-4130 (707) 463-6350	Cindy Melvin, P.H.N. 1120 South Dora Ukiah, CA 95482 Phone: (707) 463-4130 E-mail: melvinc@co.mendocino.ca.us
Merced County Health Dept.	(209) 381-1124 (209) 381-1102	Mary Jo Rafferty, P.H.N., M.S.N. 260 East 15th Street Merced, CA 95340 Phone: (209) 381-1124 E-mail: mrafferty@co.merced.ca.us
Modoc County Health Dept.	(530) 233-6311 (530) 233-5754	Kelly Crosby, P.H.N. 441 North Main Street Alturas, CA 96101 Phone: (530) 233-6311 E-mail: kellymch@hdo.net
Mono County Health Dept.	(760) 924-1842 (760) 924-5467	Lyndia Salcido P.O. Box 3329 437 Old Mammoth Road, Suite Q Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546 Phone: (760) 924-1842 E-mail: lyjt@aol.com
Monterey County Health Dept.	(831) 755-4796 (831) 422-4899	Julie Roseman, M.P.H. 1270 Natividad Road Salinas, CA 93906 Phone: (831) 755-4796 E-mail: rosemanj@co.monterey.ca.us
Napa County Health Dept.	(707) 253-4807 (707) 253-4880	Laura Keller 2261 Elm Street Napa, CA 94559-3721 Phone: (707) 253-4807 E-mail: lkeller2@co.napa.ca.us

Nevada County Health Dept.	(530) 265-7265 (530) 265-1426	Steve Roos 10433 Willow Valley Road, Suite B Nevada City, CA 95959-2399 Phone: (530) 265-7265 E-mail: Steve.Roos@co.nevada.ca.us
Orange County Health Care Agency	(714) 834-8485 (714) 834-7948	Jan Shoda, Sr. P.H.N. 1725 West 17th Street, P.O. Box 6099 Santa Ana, CA 92706 Phone: (714) 834-8485 E-mail: jshoda@hca.co.orange.ca.us
City of Pasadena Health Dept.	(626) 744-6036 (626) 744-6115	Joyce Spencer, P.H.N. 1845 N. Fair Oaks Street, Room 1101 Pasadena, CA 91103 Phone: (626) 744-6036 E-mail: jspencer@ci.pasadena.ca.us
Placer County Health Dept.	(530) 889-7144 (530) 889-7198	Barbara Macdonald, P.H.N. 11484 B Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 Phone: (530) 889-7144 E-mail: bmacdona@placer.ca.gov
Plumas County Health Dept.	(530) 283-6330 (530) 283-6425	Gwen Mansbridge 270 County Hospital Road, P.O. Box 3140 Quincy, CA 95971 Phone: (530) 283-6330 E-mail: aflu@countyofplumas.com
Riverside County Health Dept.	(909) 358-5554 (909) 358-5002	Carol Hernandez, P.H.N. 4065 County Circle Drive, P.O. Box 7600 Riverside, CA 92503 Phone: (909) 358-5554 E-mail: chernand@co.riverside.ca.us
Sacramento County Dept. of Health	(916) 875-0859 (916) 875-0860	Janice Peter, P.H.N. 7171 Bowling Drive, Suite 800 Sacramento, CA 95823 Phone: (916) 875-0859 E-mail: Peterj@saccounty.net
San Benito County Health Dept.	(831) 637-5367 (831) 637-9073	Efren Gomez 439 Fourth Street Hollister, CA 95023 Phone: (831) 637-5367 E-mail: efren@sanbenitoco.org
San Bernardino County Health Dept.	(909) 387-6212 (909) 387-6348	Sara Hernandez 351 N. Mt. View Avenue, Suite 305 San Bernardino, CA 92415 Phone: (909) 387-6212 E-mail: shernandez@dph.sbcounty.gov
San Diego County Health Dept.	(619) 515-6636 (619) 515-6644	Diane Rexin, R.N., P.H.N. IV 1700 Pacific Highway, Room 107 P.O.Box 85222, MS P511C-A San Diego, CA 92101 Phone: (619) 515-6636 E-mail: diane.rexin@sdcounty.ca.gov

City of San Francisco Co. Health Dept	(415) 554-8930 (415) 554-8938	Joseph Welseth 1390 Market Street, Suite 230 San Francisco, CA 94102 Phone: (415) 554-8930 E-mail: joe_walseth@dph.sf.ca.us
San Joaquin County Health Dept.	(209) 953-3698 (209) 953-3700	Gale Heinrich, P.H.N. 2233 Grand Canal Blvd. Stockton, CA 95207 Phone: (209) 953-3698 E-mail: gheinrich@phs.hs.co.san-joaquin.ca.us
San Luis Obispo County Health Dept.	(805) 788-2048 (805) 781-4492	Marlene Williams, P.H.N. 2156 Sierra Way P.O. Box 1489 San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 Phone: (805) 788-2048 E-mail: mwilliams@co.slo.ca.us
San Mateo County Health Dept.	(650) 573-2348 (650) 573-2859	Sally Brother, R.D., P.H.N. 225 37th Avenue San Mateo, CA 94403 Phone: (650) 573-2348 E-mail: sbrother@co.sanmateo.ca.us
Santa Barbara County Public Health Dept.	(805) 681-5282 (805) 681-5424	Maxyne Strunin, P.H.N. 345 Camino Del Remedio Santa Barbara, CA 93110 Phone: (805) 681-5282 E-mail: mstruni@co.santa-barbara.ca.us
Santa Clara Dept. of Health Services	(408) 793-6445 (408) 793-6438	Marcia Majoros, R.N., P.H.N. 645 South Bascom Avenue, Second Floor San Jose, CA 95128 Phone: (408) 793-6445 E-mail: marcia.majoros@hhs.co.santa-clara.ca.us
Santa Cruz County Health Dept.	(831) 763-8937 (831) 763-8824	Karen Long, P.H.N. 12 West Beach St., Suite 274 Watsonville, CA 95076 Phone: (831) 763-8937 E-mail: karen.long@health.co.santa-cruz.ca.us
Shasta County Dept. of Public Health	(530) 225-5176 (530) 225-5074	Kristen Logan, P.H.N. 2650 Breslauer Way Redding, CA 96001-4297 Phone: (530) 225-5176 E-mail: klogan@co.shasta.ca.us
Sierra County Health Dept.	(530) 993-6700 (530) 993-6790	Donna Hall-Metzler, R.N., P.H.N. P.O. Box 7 Loyalton, CA 96118 Phone: (530) 993-6700 E-mail: schsdm@psln.com

Siskiyou County Public Health Dept.	(530) 841-4087 (530) 841-4076	Brenda Harris, P.H.N. 806 South Main Street Yreka, CA 96097 Phone: (530) 841-4087 E-mail: bharris@co.siskiyou.ca.us
Solano County Health Dept.	(707) 553-5482 (707) 533-5649	Anne Shapiro, P.H.N. 355 Tuolumne Street Vallejo, CA 94590 Phone: (707) 553-5482 E-mail: ashapiro@solanocounty.com
Sonoma County Health Dept.	(707) 565-6616 (707) 565-6619	Denny Hutton 3273 Airway Drive, Suite C Santa Rosa, CA 95403 Phone: (707) 565-6616 E-mail: dhutton@sonoma-county.org
Stanislaus County Health Dept.	(209) 558-8858 (209) 558-8859	Linda Burk, P.H.N. 820 Scenic Drive Modesto, CA 95350 Phone: (209) 558-8858 E-mail: lburk@schsa.org
Sutter County Health Dept.	(530) 822-7215 (530) 822-7223 x240	Narinder Dhaliwal 1445 Circle Drive Yuba City, CA 95993 Phone: (530) 822-7215 x240 E-mail: NDhaliwal@co.sutter.ca.us
Tehama County Health Dept.	(530) 527-6824 (530) 527-0249	Sara Sanders, P.H.N. 1860 Walnut Street Red Bluff, CA 96080 Phone: (530) 527-6824 E-mail: sanderss@tcha.net
Trinity County Health Dept.	(530) 623-8209 (530) 623-1297	Elise Osvold-Doppelhauer, R.N., P.H.N. 1 Industrial Way P.O. Box 1470 Weaverville, CA 96093 Phone: (530) 623-8209 E-mail: eosvolddoppelhauer@trinitycounty.org
Tulare County Health and Human Services	(559) 733-6123 (559) 624-1002 x270	Alma Torres-Nguyen 132 North Valley Oaks Drive Visalia, CA 93291 Phone: (559) 733-6123 x270 E-mail: atorres@tularehhsa.org Charlotte Crawford, Main Contact E-mail: ccrawford@tularehhsa.org
Tuolumne County Health Dept.	(209) 533-7403 (209) 533-7406	Kathy Amos, P.H.N. 20111 Cedar Road North Sonora, CA 95370 Phone: (209) 533-7403 E-mail: kamos@mlode.com

Ventura County Health Dept.	(805) 652-5795 (805) 652-5784	Linda Kelly 3147 Loma Vista Road Ventura, CA 93003 Phone: (805) 652-5795 E-mail: linda.kelly@mail.co.ventura.ca.us
Yolo County Health Dept.	(530) 666-8428 (530) 666-8674	Sue Heitman, P.H.N. 10 Cottonwood Street Woodland, CA 95695 Phone: (530) 666-8428 E-mail: sue.heitman@ccm.yolocounty.org
Yuba County Health Dept.	(530) 749-6774 (530) 741-6397	Valerie Spooner, P.H.N. 6000 Lindahurst Avenue, Suite 601B Marysville, CA 95901-6132 Phone: (530) 749-6774 E-mail: vspooner@ychsa.org

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Housing & Community Development

Codes and Standards

State Housing Law

[Plain HTML Version](#)
(Printer Friendly)

Mission Statement

To carry out the State Housing Law by adopting building standards and administrative regulations that assure safe and durable housing while safeguarding affordability.

Program Purpose

The Legislature enacted the State Housing Law to encourage uniformity in building standards; protect the health, safety and general welfare of the public and occupants of residential buildings statewide.

Program Description

The State Housing Law (SHL) Program was established to assure the availability of affordable housing and uniform statewide code enforcement; to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public and occupants of housing and buildings accessory thereto. To fulfill this obligation the SHL Program may propose legislation and regulations. The program oversees the application of state laws, regulations, and code enforcement by a city, county, city and county building, housing, health, and fire department or fire district.

The SHL Program develops statewide building standards for new construction of hotels, motels, lodginghouses, apartments, dwellings and buildings accessory thereto. The building standards are published in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, known as the California Building Standards Code.

The SHL Program adopts regulations for maintenance, use, occupancy, repair, alteration, moving and demolition of existing hotels, motels, lodginghouses, apartments, dwellings and buildings accessory thereto. The regulations are published in the California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 1.

Additional Resources

On line Comment Form

- If you are unable to locate the information you need, have a comment about our program or have a specific question that we can answer, please use our [On Line Comment Form](#) to submit your comment or question. For comments or questions concerning issues within the State Housing Law Program, be sure to select "Conventional Building Codes" from the pull down menu under "My comment is about...."

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[2000/2001 Legislative Changes](#)

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[Community Code Enforcement Pilot Program](#)

[Code Enforcement Incentive Program](#)

[Manufactured Homes - A Handbook for Local Government](#)

[Housing Construction Codes - A Handbook for Local Government](#)

[Upcoming Meetings and Hearings](#)

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What's New

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Accessibility Links

- [Web site for HUD's Fair Housing Amendments Act Design Manual](#). First published in 1996, the *Fair Housing Act Design Manual: A Manual to Assist Designers and Builders in Meeting the Accessibility Requirements of The Fair Housing Act* provides clear and helpful guidance about ways to design and construct housing which complies with the Fair Housing Act.

Government Links

- [Federal Government Agencies](#)
- [Contractors State License Board](#)
- [California Energy Commission](#)
- [California Building Standards Commission](#)
- [California State Codes](#)
- [CDF & Office of the State Fire Marshal](#)
- [Office of Emergency Services](#)
- [Division of State Architect](#)
- [Division of State Architect Access Compliance](#)

Organizations

- [International Conference of Building Officials \(ICBO\)](#)
- [International Code Council \(ICC\)/\(CABO\)](#)
- [California Building Officials \(CALBO\)](#)
- [Southern Building Code Congress International \(SBCCI\)](#)
- [Building Officials and Code Administrators \(BOCA\)](#)
- [The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials \(IAPMO\)](#)
- [The National Fire Protection Association \(NFPA\)](#)
- [The NFPA Building Code](#)
- [American National Standards Institute \(ANSI\)](#)
- [Underwriters Laboratories Inc.](#)
- [National Evaluation Service](#)
- [NSF International](#)

Industry

- [National Association of Counties](#)
- [The American Institute of Architects](#)
- [American Society of Home Inspectors](#)
- [National Gypsum](#)
- [USG Corporation](#)
- [California Building Industry Association](#)
- [National Association of Home Builders](#)
- [California Association of Code Enforcement \(C.A.C.E.\)](#)

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