1	(\$50.00) two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or by imprisonment not longer than thirty (30) days, or
2	by both the fine and imprisonment.
3	SECTION 9. This article shall take effect as of July 1, 2017.
4	ARTICLE 22
5	RELATING TO LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAMS
6	SECTION 1. Chapter 42-128.1 of the General Laws entitled "Lead Hazard Mitigation" is
7	hereby repealed in its entirety.
8	42-128.1-1. Short title.
9	This chapter may be cited and shall be known as the "Lead Hazard Mitigation Act."
10	42-128.1-2. Legislative findings.
11	The general assembly finds and declares that:
12	(1) Rhode Island's rental housing stock is older and lead hazards are widespread;
13	(2) There has been an insufficient level of lead hazard abatement in Rhode Island's rental
14	housing stock;
15	(3) Children in Rhode Island, especially in older urban communities, have been victims
16	of lead poisoning at disproportionately high rates;
17	(4) During the 1990's meeting department of health lead hazard abatement standards has
18	ranged between seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) and fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per unit;
19	(5) The combination of the high cost of meeting the abatement standards and the system
20	of incentives available for rental property owners in Rhode Island resulted in few properties being
21	improved to state standards as a consequence of voluntary activity by property owners; and
22	(6) The US Department of Housing and Urban Development has promulgated regulations
23	for lead hazard control that apply to housing that is federally assisted and require inspections with
24	dust testing.
25	42-128.1-3. Legislative purposes.
26	In order to promote the prevention of childhood lead poisoning in Rhode Island, it is the
27	purpose of this chapter:
28	(1) To increase the supply of rental housing in Rhode Island in which lead hazards are, at
29	a minimum, mitigated;
30	(2) To improve public awareness of lead issues and to educate both property owners and
31	tenants about practices that can reduce the incidence of lead poisoning;
32	(3) To resolve disjointed insurance practices arising from lead liabilities exclusions.
33	42-128.1-4. Definitions.
34	The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this

2	(1) "At-risk occupant" means a person under six (6) years of age, or a pregnant woman,
3	who has been a legal inhabitant in a dwelling unit for at least thirty (30) days; provided, however,
4	that a guest of any age shall not be considered an occupant for the purposes of this chapter.
5	(2) "Designated person" means either: (i) A property owner, or the agent of the property
6	owner, who has completed a housing resources commission approved awareness seminar on lead
7	hazards and their control; or (ii) A person trained and certified as either a lead-hazard-mitigation
8	inspector, an environmental-lead inspector, or a lead-hazard-inspection technician.
9	(3) "Dwelling" or "dwelling unit" means an enclosed space used for living and sleeping
10	by human occupants as a place of residence, including, but not limited to: a house, an apartment,
11	or condominium, but, for the purpose of this chapter, shall not include hotels or "temporary
12	housing".
13	(4) "Elderly housing" means a federal, state, or local program that is specifically designed
14	and operated to assist elderly persons, sixty two (62) years of age, or older, as set forth in a
15	regulatory agreement or zoning ordinance.
16	(5) "Environmental lead-poisoning level" means a confirmed, venous blood lead level as
17	defined pursuant to § 23-24.6 4.
18	(6) "Lead abated" means a dwelling and premises that are lead free or lead safe, as those
19	terms are defined in chapter 24.6 of title 23.
20	(7) "Lead Free" means that a dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises contains no lead, or
21	contains lead in amounts less than the maximum-acceptable environmental lead levels established
22	by regulation by the Rhode Island department of health.
23	(8) "Lead-hazard-mitigation standards" means standards adopted by the housing
24	resources commission for a dwelling unit and associated common areas that provide for:
25	(i) A continuing and ongoing responsibility for lead-hazard control that includes: (A)
26	Repair of deteriorated paint; (B) Correction of dust generating conditions, such as friction or
27	impact areas; (C) Provision of cleanable surfaces to eliminate harmful dust loading; (D)
28	Correction of soil lead hazards; (E) Safe work practices;
29	(ii) At unit turnover: (A) The provision of information on lead hazards and their
30	avoidance and control to tenants; (B) Documentation of lead-hazard-mitigation compliance; (C)
31	An explicit process for notification by tenants to property owners of instances of deterioration in
32	conditions effecting lead hazards; and
33	(iii) Maintenance of "lead-hazard control." "Lead-hazard control" means those portions of
34	the lead hazard-mitigation standard pertaining to repair of deteriorating paint; correction of dust-

chapter:

2	be identified by visual inspection as provided for in subdivision (9)(ii) or through inspections
3	conducted in accordance with chapter 24.2 of title 45, "Minimum Housing Standards", and
4	chapter 24.3 of title 45, "Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code".
5	(9) "Lead-hazard-mitigation compliance" means an independent, clearance inspection and
6	certificate, as specified in this subdivision, undertaken to determine whether the lead hazard-
7	mitigation measures have been completed. Said inspection shall be valid for two (2) years, or
8	until the next turnover of the dwelling unit, whichever period is longer. The requirements for a
9	clearance-review inspection shall be met either by an independent clearance inspection or a visual
10	inspection as set forth in this subdivision:
11	(i) An "independent clearance inspection" means an inspection performed by a person
12	who is not the property owner or an employee of the property owner and who is authorized by the
13	housing resources commission to conduct independent clearance inspections, which shall include:
14	(A) A visual inspection to determine that the lead-hazard controls have been met, and (B) Dust
15	testing in accordance with rules established by the department of health and consistent with
16	federal standards. A certificate of conformance shall be issued by the person who conducted the
17	inspection on the passage of the visual inspection and the required dust testing. An independent
18	clearance inspection shall be required at unit turnover or once in a twenty-four-month (24) period,
19	whichever period is the longer. If the tenancy of an occupant is two (2) years or greater, the
20	certificate of conformance shall be maintained by a visual inspection as set forth in paragraph (ii)
21	of this subdivision.
22	(ii) A "visual inspection" means a visual inspection by a property owner or designated
23	person to determine that the lead-hazard controls have been met. If the designated person
24	concluded that the lead-hazard controls specified in this chapter have been met, the designated
25	person may complete an Affidavit of Completion of Visual Inspection. The affidavit shall be
26	valid upon its being notarized within thirty (30) days after the completion of the visual inspection
27	and shall set forth:
28	(A) The date and location that the designated person took the lead-hazard-control
29	awareness seminar;
30	(B) The date and findings of the lead-hazard evaluation;
31	(C) The date and description of the lead-hazard-control measures undertaken;
32	(D) The date of the visual inspection; and
33	(E) The name and signature of the designated person and date of the Affidavit of
34	Completion of Visual Inspection.

generating conditions; provision of cleanable surfaces; and correction of soil lead hazards that can

1	All Allituavit of Completion of Visual hispection shall be valid for two (2) years after the
2	date it was notarized, or until unit turnover, whichever time period is the longer, and shall be kept
3	by the property owner for a minimum of five (5) years.
4	(iii) Presumptive compliance. A property owner of ten (10) or more dwelling units shall
5	be eligible to obtain a certificate of presumptive compliance from the housing resources
6	commission provided that the following conditions are met:
7	(A) The dwelling units were constructed after 1960 or after 1950 on federally owned or
8	leased lands;
9	(B) There are no major, outstanding minimum-housing violations on the premises;
10	(C) The property owner has no history of repeated lead poisonings; and
11	(D) Independent clearance inspections have been conducted on at least five percent (5%)
12	of the dwelling units, not less than two (2) dwelling units and at least ninety percent (90%) of the
13	independent clearance inspections were passed. "Repeated lead poisoning", for purposes of this
14	paragraph, shall mean a lead poisoning rate of less than one half percent (.5%) per dwelling unit
15	year, with dwelling unit years being calculated by multiplying the number of dwelling units
16	owned by the property owner by the number of years of ownership since 1992. Major minimum
17	housing violations shall be defined by rule by the housing resources commission. The housing
18	resources commission shall not arbitrarily withhold its approval of applications for presumptive
19	compliance. A certificate of presumptive compliance shall be deemed to be satisfactory for
20	purposes of demonstrating compliance with the requirements of this chapter. If a unit qualifies for
21	a presumptive compliance certificate, by itself having passed an independent clearance inspection
22	at least once, that unit's compliance may be maintained by a visual inspection as set forth in this
23	chapter.
24	(10) "Lead-hazard-mitigation inspector" means either a person approved by the housing
25	resources commission to perform independent clearance inspections under this chapter or
26	inspections required by 24 C.F.R., Part 35, Subpart M [24 C.F.R. 35.1200 et seq.], or approved by
27	the department of health to conduct inspections pursuant to chapter 24.6 of title 23.
28	Lead-hazard-mitigation inspectors performing independent clearance inspections shall
29	not have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in any business or
30	employment with regards to:
31	(a) The dwelling unit that is the subject of an independent clearance inspection; or
32	(b) The contractor performing lead-hazard control work in the dwelling unit; or
33	(c) The laboratory that is used to analyze environmental lead samples for the independent
34	clearance inspection unless the lead-hazard-mitigation inspector discloses his or her relationship

1	with the laboratory to the person requesting the inspection and on the inspection report.
2	Employees of public agencies and quasi-public agencies that hold a financial interest in
3	the property may perform independent clearance inspections.
4	(11) "Lead poisoned" means a confirmed venous blood lead level established by the
5	department of health pursuant to § 23-24.6-4(1).
6	(12) "Lead Safe" means that a dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises has undergone
7	sufficient, lead-hazard reduction to ensure that no significant, environment lead hazard is present
8	and includes, but is not limited to, covering and encapsulation and is evidenced by a lead-safe
9	certificate issued by the department of health.
10	(13) "Property owner" means any person who, alone or jointly or severally with others:
11	(i) Shall have legal title to any dwelling, dwelling unit, or structure, with or without
12	accompanying actual possession of it; or
13	(ii) Shall have charge, care, or control of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or structure as
14	owner or agent of the owner, or an executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the
15	owner. Any person representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of
16	this chapter, and of rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter, to the same extent as if
17	that person were the owner.
18	(iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, no holder of a mortgage or other lien holder who, in
19	enforcing a security interest, acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure shall be
20	considered a property owner for purposes of this chapter, if the holder transfers the title within
21	one year after the date the title is acquired; provided, however, if the mortgagee or lien holder,
22	subsequent to acquiring title, is notified of a lead hazard under chapter 24.6 of title 23 or § 42-
23	128.1-8(a)(5), then and in that event, the mortgagee or lien holder shall take any steps to reduce
24	the lead hazard that shall be required under the provisions of chapter 24.6 of title 23 or this
25	chapter, as applicable.
26	(14) "Temporary housing" means any seasonal place of residence that is rented for no
27	more than one hundred (100) days per calendar year to the same tenant, where no lease renewal
28	or extension can occur, and any emergency shelter intended for night-to-night accommodation.
29	(15) "Tenant turnover" means the time at which all existing occupants vacate a unit and
30	all new occupants move into the unit.
31	42-128.1-5. Housing resources commission Powers and duties with respect to lead
32	hazard mitigation.
33	(a) General powers and duties. The housing resources commission shall implement and
34	but into full force and effect the powers, duties, and responsibilities assigned to it by this chapter.

2	assistance, and coordination of state projects and state financial assistance to property owners for
3	lead hazard mitigation.
4	(b) Regulatory guidelines. In developing and promulgating rules and regulations as
5	provided for in this chapter, the housing resources commission shall consider, among other
6	things: (1) the effect on efforts to reduce the incidence of lead poisoning, (2) the ease and cost of
7	implementation, (3) the impact on the ability to conduct real estate transactions fairly and
8	expeditiously, (4) consistency with federal standards, such that the differences between basic
9	federal standards and Rhode Island standards for lead hazard mitigation are, to the extent
0	practicable, minimized, and (5) the direction of effort to locations and housing types, which due
1	to age, condition, and prior history of lead poisoning are more likely to the location of lead
2	poisoning. Said regulations shall include a definition of "turnover" of a dwelling unit and a means
3	for tenants to voluntarily notify property owners of the legal tenancy of an "at-risk" occupant.
4	(c) Comprehensive strategic plan. In order to establish clear goals for increasing the
5	availability of housing in which lead hazards have been mitigated, to provide performance
6	measures by which to assess progress toward achieving the purposes of this chapter, and to
.7	facilitate coordination among state agencies and political subdivisions with responsibilities for
8	housing and housing quality for lead poisoning reduction and for the availability of insurance
9	coverage described in this chapter, the housing resources commission established by chapter 128
20	of this title shall adopt by April 1, 2003, a four (4) year, comprehensive strategic plan for
21	reducing the incidence of childhood lead poisoning, for increasing the supply of lead-safe
22	housing, and for assuring that pre-1978 in rental housing throughout the state lead hazards have
23	been mitigated.
24	(1) Plan elements. The plan as a minimum shall include elements pertaining to:
25	(i) Educating people with regard to lead hazards and how they can be avoided, mitigated
26	and/or abated;
27	(ii) Programs to assist low and moderate income owners of property to eliminate lead
28	hazards and to achieve lead-safe conditions;
29	(iii) Coordination of the enforcement of laws pertaining to lead hazard control, mitigation
80	and abatement including the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, chapter 24.6 of title 23, and
31	minimum housing codes and standards;
32	(iv) Coordination of efforts with local governments and other agencies to improve
33	housing conditions;
34	(v) Financing lead abatement efforts in Rhode Island, including, but not limited to

and shall serve as the lead state agency for lead hazard mitigation, planning, education, technical

•	assistance to for and moderate messne property owners, education and outreach, and
2	enforcement by state and local officials;
3	(vi) An assessment of the availability of insurance for lead hazard liability, which shall be
4	designed and implemented in cooperation with the department of business regulation.
5	(2) Implementation program. The comprehensive strategic plan shall include an
6	implementation program, which shall include performance measurers and a program of specific
7	activities that are proposed to be undertaken to accomplish the purposes of this chapter and to
8	achieve goals and elements set forth by the plan. The implementation program shall be updated
9	annually according to a schedule set forth in the plan.
10	(3) Reporting. The commission shall report annually to the governor and the general
11	assembly, no later than March of each year, on the progress made in achieving the goals and
12	objectives set forth in the plan, which report may be integrated with or issued in conjunction with
13	the report of the commission on environmental lead submitted pursuant to § 23-24.6-6.
14	42-128.1-6. Education.
15	(a) In order to achieve the purposes of this chapter, a statewide, multifaceted, ongoing
16	educational program designed to meet the needs of tenants, property owners, realtors and real
17	estate agents, insurers and insurance agents, local building officials, and health providers and
18	caregivers is hereby established.
19	(b) The governor, in conjunction with the department of health and the housing resources
20	commission, shall sponsor a series of public service announcements on radio, television, and print
21	media about the nature of lead hazards, the importance of lead hazard control and mitigation, and
22	the purposes and responsibilities set forth in this chapter. In developing and coordinating this
23	public information initiative the sponsors shall seek the participation and involvement of private
24	industry organizations, including those involved in real estate, insurance, mortgage banking, and
25	pediatries.
26	(c) Within sixty (60) days after the regulations set forth in § 42-128.1-7 for lead hazard
27	control and mitigation go into effect, the housing resources commission in conjunction with the
28	department of health shall:
29	(1) Create culturally and linguistically appropriate material outlining the rights and
30	responsibilities of parties affected by this chapter;
31	(2) Establish guidelines and a trainer's manual for a not more than three (3) hours lead
32	hazard control awareness seminar for rental property owners or designated persons, which shall
33	be forwarded to all public and private colleges and universities in Rhode Island, to other
34	professional training facilities and to professional associations and community organizations

with a training capacity, with the stipulation this seminar be offered for a maximum fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per participant. The housing resources commission shall approve the proposals to offer the seminar from institutions, provided those proposals are consistent with the guidelines. An electronic version of this awareness seminar shall be created and approved by the housing resources commission for computer Internet access. Said awareness seminar shall also be produced and made available in both VHS and DVD format for rental or purchase at a reasonable cost not to exceed five dollars (\$5.00) for the rental version and fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for the purchased version. Said seminar shall be available to tenants, property owners and other interested parties.

- (3) Adopt rules for the dissemination of information about the requirements of this chapter to all prospective owners of pre-1978 dwellings during the real estate transaction, settlement, or closing;
- (4) Solicit requests, to the extent that these partnerships are not already established, to enter into ongoing, funded partnerships, to provide specific counseling information services to tenants and affected parties on their rights and responsibilities with regard to lead hazards and lead poisoning.
- (d) The department of business regulation shall, with regard to its responsibilities for the profession of real estate brokers and salespersons, adopt rules, with the concurrence of the housing resources commission and the department of health which shall be effective not later than June 30, 2004: (1) requiring proof of reasonable familiarity with the knowledge of duties and responsibilities under the provisions of the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, chapter 24.6 of title 23, and this chapter, for the licensure or renewal of licenses of real estate brokers and salespersons in accordance with § 5-20.5-6 after July 1, 2004; and (2) providing, pursuant to § 5-20.5-18, an educational program for real estate brokers and salespersons regarding such duties and responsibilities.
- (e) The housing resources commission, in conjunction with the department of health, is hereby authorized to develop, offer, engage in, contract for and/or provide any other educational or informational programs that they may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, including, but not limited to: programs to assist families to find housing that is lead free, lead safe or lead hazard mitigated or abated; to train lead hazard mitigation inspectors and local building officials and persons engaged in renovating and/or improving housing about controlling or mitigating lead hazards in pre-1978 housing. Said programs shall provide information about lead hazard mitigation requirements at retail hardware and paint stores and home improvement centers, including, as a minimum, signs of sufficient size with large enough lettering to be easily

1	seen and read, which contains the following language:
2	WARNING
3	Use of abrasive material (sandpaper, steel wool, drill disks and pads, etc.) in your home
4	to remove paint may increase the risk of childhood lead poisoning. For more information please
5	contact the Rhode Island housing resources commission or department of health.
6	42-128.1-7. Lead hazard mitigation.
7	The housing resources commission shall adopt, no later than April 1, 2003, rules:
8	(1) For housing constructed prior to 1978, which require property owners to certify at the
9	time of transfer that the dwelling and/or premises meet the requirements for lead hazard
10	mitigation or lead hazard abatement, or that the party or parties acquiring the property are notified
11	of the potential lead hazards, and at the time of rental of units that the requirements for meeting
12	the appropriate standards have been met;
13	(2) For a lead hazard mitigation standard;
14	(3) For any training, certification or licensing necessary to carry out the provisions of this
15	chapter; and
16	(4) For a process to receive, investigate, and decide whether the correction of a lead
17	hazard, pursuant to § 42-128.1-8(a)(3) and (d) was satisfactory. These rules shall establish an
18	expeditious procedure to determine whether the allegation of unsatisfactory correction has merit.
19	The process may be integrated with or make use of the technical assistance service provided for
20	in § 42-128.1-13.
21	(5) For a process to grant a variance to subsections 42-128.1-8(a)(3), (a)(5), and (b),
22	where there exists a hardship as to financing lead hazard mitigation, or where materials,
23	personnel, or weather delays the mitigation completion.
24	42-128.1-8. Duties of property owners of pre-1978 rental dwellings.
25	(a) Property owners of pre-1978 rental dwellings, which have not been made lead safe or
26	have not been lead hazard abated shall comply with all the following requirements:
27	(1) Learn about lead hazards by taking a lead hazard awareness seminar, himself or
28	herself or through a designated person;
29	(2) Evaluate the dwelling unit and premises for lead hazards consistent with the
30	requirements for a lead hazard control evaluation;
31	(3) Correct identified lead hazards by meeting and maintaining the lead hazard mitigation
32	standard;
33	(4) Provide tenants: (i) basic information about lead hazard control; (ii) a copy of the
2 /	independent elegrance inspection; and (iii) information about how to give notice of deteriorating

2	(5) Correct lead hazards within thirty (30) days after notification from the tenant of a
3	dwelling unit with an at risk occupant, or as provided for by § 34-18-22.
4	(b) New property owners of a pre-1978 rental dwelling that is occupied by an at risk
5	occupant shall have up to sixty (60) days to meet requirements for lead hazard mitigation, if those
6	requirements were not met by the previous owner at the time of transfer, provided that the new
7	property owner has the property visually inspected within thirty (30) business days after assuming
8	ownership to determine conformity with the lead hazard control standard.
9	(c) The requirements for lead hazard mitigation shall apply to the first change in
0	ownership or tenancy after November 1, 2005; provided further, that unless requested and agreed
1	to by an at risk occupant, meeting the lead hazard mitigation standard shall not be construed to
2	authorize a property owner to compel or cause a person, who is in tenancy on January 1, 2004
3	and remains in tenancy continuously thereafter, to vacate a rental unit temporarily or otherwise.
4	(d) If the tenant receives no response to the notification to the property owner of
.5	deteriorating conditions affecting lead hazards, if the response is in the tenant's opinior
6	unsatisfactory, or if the remedy performed is in the tenant's opinion unsatisfactory, the tenant may
.7	request a review of the matter by the housing resources commission. After its review of the
8	matter, the housing resources commission shall either send notice to the property owner in which
9	notice shall be issued in a manner substantially similar to a notice of violation issued by the
20	director pursuant to the Housing Maintenance Code, chapter 24.3 of title 45, or promptly inform
21	the tenant of the reasons why the notice is not being issued.
22	(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to
23	common areas in condominium complexes that are owned and operated by condominium
24	associations, or to pre-1978 rental dwelling units that are:
25	(1) Lead-safe or lead free; or
26	(2) Temporary housing; or
27	(3) Elderly housing; or
28	(4) Comprised of two (2) or three (3) units, one of which is occupied by the property
29	owner; or
30	The department of health shall report to the legislature annually on the number of
31	children who are lead poisoned in any of the exempted dwelling units as referred to in subdivision
32	(e)(4) of this section.
33	Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent an owner who is seeking to obtain
34	lead liability insurance coverage in the policy from complying with the provisions of this chapter.

conditions;

by securing and maintaining a valid and in force letter of compliance or conformance in force.

42-128.1-9. Insurance coverage.

(a) The department of business regulation shall, by January 1, 2003, establish a uniform policy with regard to exclusion for lead poisoning and shall adopt any rules and requirements that may be necessary to assure the availability of insurance coverage for losses and damages caused by lead poisoning, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, which policy and rules shall apply to liability coverage available to property owners. The department of business regulation shall have the authority and is empowered, consistent with the requirements of chapter 35 of this title, to promulgate rules and regulations, which shall enable it to compile and analyze data and to make determinations with regard to the availability of and rates for lead liability coverage.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, no insurance company licensed or permitted by the department of business regulation to provide liability coverage to rental property owners shall exclude, after October 31, 2005, coverage for losses or damages caused by lead poisoning. The department of business regulation shall not permit, authorize or approve any exclusion for lead poisoning, except as specifically provided for by this chapter, that was not in effect as of January 1, 2000, and all previously approved exclusions shall terminate October 31, 2005. As of November 1, 2005, coverage for lead poisoning shall be included in the policy or offered by endorsement, as set forth in this section.

(c) All insurers issuing commercial lines insurance policies and personal lines insurance policies covering pre 1978 rental housing in compliance with: (i) the requirements of this chapter for lead hazard mitigation; (ii) with the requirements of chapter 24.6 of title 23 for lead safe housing, within the state of Rhode Island; or (iii) relying on a valid certificate of compliance or conformance shall, effective November 1, 2005, include in the policy coverage for liability for injury, damage, or death resulting from occurrences of lead poisoning in an amount equal to and no less than the underlying policy limits for personal injury/bodily injury coverage provided under the policy so issued to a residential rental property owner. The property owner shall, if requested by the insurer, present to the insurance company, either: (1) proof of certificate of compliance of an independent clearance inspection and of any affidavit of visual inspection required to maintain the validity of the independent clearance inspection; (2) proof of meeting the mitigation standard in the form of a clearance exam showing that lead hazards are mitigated; or (3) proof of abatement. This proof shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with the requirements of this chapter. In any subsequent renewal, the insurer may require any continuing proof whenever the certificate is expiring, has expired, or is otherwise invalidated.

(d) For residential rental properties that have not been brought into compliance with the

requirements for lead hazard mitigation pursuant to this chapter or for lead hazard reduction
pursuant to chapter 24.6 of title 23 or which do not have a valid certificate of compliance or
conformance, effective November 1, 2005, for residential rental property owners who own or
owned a substantial legal or equitable interest in one property and have had no more than one un-
remediated dwelling unit at which a child was poisoned prior to November 1, 2005, and for
residential property owners who own or owned more than one property and have had no more
than two (2) un-remediated dwelling units at which a child was poisoned prior to November 1,
2005, an insurance company, which provides liability insurance to a residential rental property
owner, shall either offer lead liability coverage for bodily injury, which shall be equal to the
underlying limits of liability coverage for the property, by endorsement, or shall assist the insured
in placing lead liability coverage through the program commonly known as the Rhode Island
FAIR Plan either directly or through one of the insurance company's agents or brokers, and the
Rhode Island FAIR Plan shall make available liability coverage for damages caused by lead
poisoning to the class of property owners described in this subsection. If the insured seeks lead
liability coverage with the FAIR Plan, the FAIR Plan may use reasonable underwriting
guidelines, as approved by the department of business regulation, to underwrite the property. Any
property owner, who fails to remediate a property, after a notice of violation subsequent to
October 31, 2005, and any property which is not remediated after notice of a violation subsequent
to October 31, 2005, shall not be eligible to receive an offer of coverage and shall be subject to
cancellation and non-renewal of that coverage if the property is not found to be in compliance
with the lead law within ninety (90) days of the date of issuance of the notice by the director, or
the housing resources commission, as applicable.
(e) Rates for lead poisoning liability coverage, as specified in subsections (c) and (d) of
this section, shall be approved by the department of business regulation, notwithstanding any
limits on rate approval authority established by the provisions of chapter 65 of title 27 and subject
to the provisions of §§ 27-44-6 and 27-44-7, using the following standards:
(1) That they are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory;
(2) That consideration is given to:
(i) Past and prospective loss experience within the state of Rhode Island;
(ii) A reasonable margin for profits and contingencies;
(iii) Past and prospective expenses specifically applicable to the state of Rhode Island:
(iv) Any other data, including data compiled in other states, especially regarding
experience data for lead liability coverage, that the department may deem necessary; and
(v) Past history of the owner with regard to lead poisoning or any associated violations.

- (f) The department of business regulation shall have the authority and is empowered, consistent with the requirements of chapter 35 of this title, to promulgate rules and regulations to enable it to compile and analyze data and to make determinations with regard to the availability of and rates for lead liability coverage. In order to effect the purposes of this section insurers shall file, on or before October 1, 2004, the proposed language of endorsements for lead liability coverage and the proposed rates for that coverage with the department.

 (g) All endorsements, rates, forms and rules for lead liability coverage approved by the
- department of business regulation to be effective on or after July 1, 2004 are hereby extended to be effective November 1, 2005. Prior to November 1, 2005, insurers and advisory organizations shall continue to utilize all endorsements, rates, forms and rules in effect on June 30, 2004 for lead liability coverage. The department shall not approve any new endorsements, rates, forms or rules for lead liability coverage in pre-1978 residential rental properties unless the filings are submitted in accordance with the provisions of this act. The department is hereby authorized to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

42-128.1-10. Right to housing where lead hazards are corrected.

- (a) Pregnant women and families with children under six (6) years of age shall be deemed to have a right to housing in which lead hazards have been mitigated or abated.
- (b) Injunctive Relief. Effective November 1, 2005, if the property owner of a rental dwelling fails to comply with such standards for lead hazard mitigation, or abatement, as applicable, a right of private action shall exist that allows households that include an at risk occupant to seek injunctive relief from a court with jurisdiction against the property owner in the form of a court order to compel compliance with requirements for lead hazard control or mitigation. A person who prevails is entitled to an award of the costs of the litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees in an amount to be fixed by the court. Cases brought before the court under this section shall be granted an accelerated hearing.

42-128.1-11. Enforcement.

- (a) The standards for lead hazard control and for lead hazard mitigation in pre-1978 housing shall be considered basic housing standards and shall be enforceable through the provisions of this chapter and through procedures established in chapter 24.2 of title 45 and chapter 24.3 of title 45.
- (b) Minimum Housing Standards and Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code. In order to establish consistency between state and local programs pertaining to enforcement of standards for housing and housing occupancy and to provide for broadly available, multiple means of identifying instances of noncompliance with this chapter and enforcing the requirements

1	of this chapter, the following provisions regarding Minimum Housing Standards and Housing
2	Maintenance and Occupancy Code shall be effective:
3	(1) The ordinances, rules, and regulations for "Minimum Housing Standards" adopted
4	pursuant to § 45-24.2-3 shall, on or before November 1, 2005, include provisions for lead hazard
5	control.
6	(2) The Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code, established by chapter 24.3 of title
7	23, shall, effective November 1, 2005, include provisions consistent with a continuing and
8	ongoing responsibility for lead hazard mitigation as required by the department of health
9	standards.
10	42-128.1-12. Independent evaluation.
11	In order to assure the effectiveness of the lead hazard awareness mitigation program
12	established by this chapter and to recommend any changes, which may be necessary to
13	appropriate, the auditor general shall:
14	(1)(i) Conduct a performance audit for the period ending December 31, 2003, of the
15	duties and responsibilities assigned to the state agencies and to political subdivisions by this
16	chapter and by the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, chapter 24.6 of title 23, and of the
17	effectiveness of this chapter in meeting its purposes. The auditor general may contract with
18	independent firms and organizations with expertise in lead poisoning prevention and lead hazard
19	mitigation to assist with the evaluation of matters set forth in this subsection.
20	(ii) The auditor general's report shall be submitted to the governor, the speaker of the
21	house, the president of the senate, the chairperson of the housing resources commission and the
22	director of health, on or before March 31, 2005, and shall contain, as appropriate,
23	recommendations: (A) to make the programs established by this chapter and by the Lead
24	Poisoning Prevention Act more effective in achieving their respective purposes; and (B) to
25	address any unreasonable hardships caused by this chapter or likely to be caused by this chapter
26	with its full implementation July 1, 2005.
27	(iii) The performance audit required by this subdivision shall, in addition to the
28	examination of effectiveness of administration and the efficiency and adequacy of state agencies
29	and political subdivisions in the performance of their duties under this chapter and the Lead
30	Poisoning Prevention Act, include consideration of the following matters:
31	(A) The number and type and date of public service announcements required by § 42-
32	128.1-6(1);
33	(B) The availability and distribution of education materials specified by § 42-128.1-
34	6(2)(i);

1	(C) The number, date and location of lead hazard awareness seminars and the number of
2	persons who have participated in those seminars;
3	(D) The number of "mitigation inspectors," average length of time necessary to conduct
4	the inspections, the cost of meeting standards per inspection, and the availability of inspectors to
5	conduct the inspections, at a reasonable cost needed in the various geographic areas of the state;
6	(E) The availability of programs to assist property owners, especially low and moderate
7	income property owners;
8	(2) Conduct a performance audit for the period ending June 30, 2007, of the duties and
9	responsibilities, as assigned by this chapter, to state agencies and political subdivisions and of the
10	effectiveness of this chapter in meeting its purposes, especially with regard to increasing the
11	supply of housing in which lead hazards have been mitigated and in reducing the incidence and
12	severity of lead poisoning in Rhode Island. The auditor general may contract with independent
13	firms and organizations with expertise in lead poisoning prevention and lead hazard mitigation to
14	assist with the evaluation of matters set forth in this chapter. The auditor general's report shall be
15	submitted to the governor, the speaker of the house, the president of the senate, the chairperson of
16	the housing resources commission and the director of health, on or before January 1, 2008, and
17	shall contain, as appropriate, recommendations:
18	(i) to make the programs established by this chapter more effective in achieving the
19	respective purposes; and
20	(ii) to redress any unreasonable hardships caused by this chapter or likely to be caused by
21	this chapter.
22	42-128.1-13. Rhode Island lead hazard technical assistance service.
23	(a) Establishment and purposes. (1) The Rhode Island housing resources commission
24	shall establish a "Rhode Island lead hazard technical assistance service" program for the purposes
25	of providing technical assistance to property owners to achieve compliance with this chapter and
26	the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, chapter 24.6 of title 23.
27	(2) The services of the program shall subject to appropriation, include, but shall not be
28	limited to: evaluation of the need for lead hazard mitigation in a dwelling; review of independent
29	inspection results; identification of and arranging funding for conduction lead hazard abatement
30	and mitigation, and supplying any materials, assistance, and services that may be needed by
31	property owners to achieve compliance with this chapter and the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act
32	in an affordable manner.
33	(b) Historic properties. On or before November 1, 2005, the housing resources
34	commission, in conjunction with the historic preservation and heritage Commission, shall initiate

the following activities to assist owners of historic properties to comply with the provisions of this chapter: (i) provide technical assistance; (ii) identify financial resources available for compliance; and (iii) seek additional resources for this purpose.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

- (c) Cooperation with Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation. The housing resources commission is hereby authorized to cooperate with the Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation in putting the provisions of this section into effect, and the Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation is hereby authorized to exercise its powers under § 42-55-5.1 to provide for the implementation of this section.
- 9 (d) Exercise of powers. The housing resources commission is hereby expressly
 10 authorized to exercise any or all of its general powers set forth in § 42-128-7 to accomplish the
 11 purpose of this section.
- SECTION 2. Section 5-20.5-6 in of the General Laws in Chapter 20.5-6 entitled "Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons" is hereby amended to read as follows:

5-20.5-6. Duration of licenses – Rules and regulations – Suspension or revocation of licenses.

- (a) If the director is satisfied that the applicant is competent and trustworthy and is reasonably familiar with the statutes and law relating to real estate, he or she shall issue to the applicant a license to act as a real estate broker or a real estate salesperson. The director shall promulgate rules and regulations mandating the term of license for each category of license issued pursuant to this chapter. No license shall remain in force for a period in excess of three (3) years. Any fee for the initial issuance of a license or for renewal of a license issued pursuant to this chapter is determined by multiplying the current annual fee by the term of years of the license or renewal. The fee for the total number of years of the initial license or of the renewal shall be paid in full prior to the issuance of the respective license. The license shall be renewed upon payment of the renewal fee, and proof of completion of any continuing education requirements as set forth in the rules and regulations issued by the department of business regulation. Any license issued or renewed may be suspended or revoked by the director, for cause, prior to the expiration date. The director shall issue reasonable rules and regulations with the consent of the majority of the Rhode Island real estate commission governing the conduct of licensed real estate brokers and salespersons, these rules and regulations shall be designed to implement the laws and policies of this state and to protect the interests of the public.
- (b) Any rules or regulations promulgated with regard to the requirement of continuing education for the renewal of any real estate broker's and/or salesperson's license whose application for an initial broker's and/or salesperson's license is approved within one hundred

- eighty (180) days of the expiration date of his or her initial license is not subject to the continuing education requirement at the time of his or her first renewal. The director, after a due and proper hearing, may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any license upon proof that it was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or that the holder of the license has been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation or criminal acts in the performance of his or her functions, or upon proof that the holder of the license has violated this statute or any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this statute.
 - (c) The director shall, for licenses issued or renewed after July 1, 2004, require proof of, reasonable familiarity with and knowledge of duties and responsibilities established by the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, chapter 24.6 of title 23 of the general laws, and the Lead Hazard Mitigation Act, chapter 128.1 of title 42 of the general laws. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) above, the requirements of this subsection shall apply to first renewals when licenses were initially issued before July 1, 2004. This subsection shall be put into force and effect by the director in the manner set forth in chapter 128.1 of title 42 24.6 of title 23 and with the advice of the Rhode Island Real Estate Commission.
 - SECTION 3. Section 5-20.8-11 of the General Laws in Chapter 20.8-11 entitled "Real Estate Sales Disclosures" is hereby amended to read as follows:

5-20.8-11. Lead inspection requirement.

- (a) Every contract for the purchase and sale of residential real estate (1-4 family) built prior to 1978 located in the state shall provide that potential purchasers be permitted a ten (10) day period, unless the parties mutually agree upon a different period of time, to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead exposure hazards before becoming obligated under the contract to purchase.
- (b) Failure to include the provision required in subsection (a) of this section in the purchase and sale agreement for residential real estate does not create any defect in title; provided, that each violation of this section by the seller or his or her agent is subject to a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).
- (c) Failure to provide inspection results and/or educational materials pursuant to department regulations required by § 23-24.6-16(a) does not create any defect in title; provided, that each violation of this section by the seller or his or her agent is subject to a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).
- (d) Failure to include the purchase and sale agreement provision required in subsection (a) of this section, failure to provide inspection results pursuant to § 23-24.6-16(a), or inspection results which show a lead exposure hazard as defined at § 23-24.6-4(12)(13) entitle the purchaser

1	to void the purchase and safe agreement by providing notice, in writing, to the serier prior to the
2	transfer of the title at closing.
3	SECTION 4. Sections 23-24.6-2, 23-24.6-3, 23-24.6-4, 23-24.6-5, 23-24.6-6, 23-24.6-7,
4	23-24.6-11, 23-24.6-14, 23-24.6-15, 23-24.6-16, 23-24.6-17, 23-24.6-18, 23-24.6-20, 23-24.6-23,
5	23-24.6-26, and 23-24.6-27 of the General Laws in Chapter 23-24.6 entitled "Lead Poisoning
6	Prevention Act" are hereby amended to read as follows:
7	23-24.6-2. Legislative findings.
8	The general assembly finds, upon the report of the environmental lead task force and the
9	reports, hearings, and records of its own committees and of federal agencies including the
10	environmental protection agency and centers for disease control, that:
11	(1) Environmental exposures to even low levels of lead increase a child's risks of
12	developing permanent learning disabilities, reduced concentration and attentiveness and behavior
13	problems, problems which may persist and adversely affect the child's chances for success in
14	school and life.
15	(2) Childhood lead poisoning is caused by environmental exposure to lead. The most
16	significant sources of environmental lead are lead based paint in older housing and house dust
17	and soil contaminated by this paint.
18	(3) Childhood lead poisoning is completely preventable.
19	(4) Rhode Island does not currently have a comprehensive strategy a centralized authority
20	in place for preventing childhood lead poisoning. As a result, tens of thousands of Rhode Island's
21	children are_poisoned by lead at levels believed to be harmful with most of these poisoned
22	children going undiagnosed and untreated.
23	(5) Childhood lead poisoning is dangerous to the public health, safety, and general
24	welfare of the people and necessitates excessive and disproportionate expenditure of public funds
25	for health care and special education, causing a drain upon public revenue.
26	(6) There has been an insufficient level of lead hazard abatement in Rhode Island's rental
27	housing stock.
28	(7) A consolidated approach under the department of health combined with current
29	financing options for property owners will increase compliance and reduce the incidents of
30	childhood lead poisoning.
31	(8) The US Department of Housing and Urban Development has promulgated regulations
32	for lead hazard control that apply to housing that is federally assisted and require inspections with
33	dust testing.
34	(6)(9) The enactment and enforcement of this chapter is essential to the public interest. It

1	is intended that the provisions of this chapter be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.
2	(7)(10) The magnitude of the childhood lead poisoning in Rhode Island's older homes
3	and urban areas is a result of approved use of lead based materials over an extended period in
4	public buildings and systems and private housing that a comprehensive approach is necessary to
5	alleviate the cause, identify and treat the children, rehabilitate the affected housing where young
6	children reside, and dispose of the hazardous material. Rhode Island presently does not have the
7	public or the private resources to handle the total problem, requiring prioritizing on a need basis.
8	23-24.6-3. Declaration of purposes.
9	The purposes of this chapter are:
10	(1) to protect the public health and public interest by establishing a comprehensive
11	program to reduce exposure to environmental lead and prevent childhood lead poisoning, the
12	most severe environmental health problem in Rhode Island; and
13	(2) to establish rigorous, systematic enforcement of requirements for the reduction of lead
14	hazards in properties where children have been lead poisoned; and
15	(3) to increase the supply of housing stock in Rhode Island which is at a minimum lead
16	safe, and
17	(4) to resolve disjointed insurance practices arising from lead liabilities exclusions; and
18	(3)(5) to define the role of the department of health as the lead state agency charged with
19	(i) defining lead poisoning, (ii) establishing programs for screening persons, especially children
20	under the age of six (6) years, who are at risk of lead poisoning, (iii) setting standards for
21	eliminating and reducing lead hazards in buildings and premises, including dwellings where a
22	child under the age of six (6) years who has been lead poisoned resides, (iv) providing
23	information to the public and segments thereof about the risks of lead poisoning, and (v) initiating
24	enforcement actions against persons who violate the provisions of this chapter or regulations
25	promulgated pursuant to this chapter. The goal of this chapter is to reduce the incidence of
26	childhood lead poisoning in Rhode Island to the greatest extent feasible.
27	23-24.6-4. Definitions.
28	For the purposes of this chapter:
29	(1) "At-risk occupant" means a person under six (6) years of age, or a pregnant woman.
30	who has been a legal inhabitant in a dwelling unit for at least thirty (30) days; provided, however,
31	that a guest of any age shall not be considered an occupant for the purposes of this chapter.
32	(2) "Childhood lead poisoning" means a confirmed venous blood lead level, measured in
33	micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood, established by rule by the Rhode Island
34	department of health based on the best available information about the effects of elevated blood

2	(2)(3) "Comprehensive environmental lead inspection" means the inspection of any
3	structure or premises for the presence of lead in various media and includes sampling as may be
4	necessary or expedient in order to determine compliance in the structure or premises with
5	standards for being lead safe or lead free.
6	(3)(4) "Department" means the state department of health.
7	(4)(5) "Director" means the director of health.
8	(5)(6) "Dwelling" means any enclosed space which is wholly or partly used or intended
9	to be used for living or sleeping by human occupants.
10	(6)(7) "Dwelling unit" means any room or group of rooms located within a dwelling and
11	forming a single habitable unit with facilities which are used or intended to be used for living,
12	sleeping, cooking, and eating.
13	(8) "Housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities" means any residential housing
14	which is either reserved for persons sixty-two (62) years of age or older or persons with
15	disabilities at the time of initial occupancy.
16	(7)(9) "Environment intervention blood lead level" means a confirmed concentration, in a
17	person under six (6) years of age, of lead in whole blood of greater than or equal to twenty (20)
18	micrograms per deciliter for a single test or for fifteen (15) to nineteen (19) micrograms per
19	deciliter for two (2) tests taken at least three (3) months apart or as defined by the department the
20	reference level defined by the department's regulations consistent with regulations adopted by the
21	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
22	(8)(10) "Environmental lead hazard reduction" means activities undertaken by or on
23	behalf of a property owner in order to achieve lead free or lead safe status pursuant to the
24	requirements of this chapter.
25	(9)(11) "Inspection" means the inspection, other than a comprehensive environmental
26	lead inspection, of any structure or premises undertaken to determine compliance with the
27	requirements of this chapter or with orders issued pursuant to this chapter.
28	(10)(12) "Insurer" means every medical service corporation, hospital service corporation,
29	health maintenance organization, or other insurance company offering and/or insuring health
30	services; the term includes any entity defined as an insurer under § 42-62-4.
31	(11)(13) "Lead contractor" means any person or entity engaged in lead hazard reduction
32	as a business includes consultants who design, perform, oversee, or evaluate lead hazard
33	reduction projects undertaken pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. and licensed pursuant
34	to the department's regulations.

lead levels.

2 health risk to occupants of the dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises, particularly where there are 3 children under the age of six (6) years. 4 (13)(15) "Lead free" means that a dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises a medium either 5 contains no lead or contains lead in amounts less than the maximum acceptable environmental lead levels established by department's of health rules and regulations. 6 7 (14)(16) "Lead hazard reduction" means any action or actions designed to reduce 8 exposure to toxic levels of lead which impose an unacceptable risk of exposure in any dwelling or 9 dwelling unit, where a child under the age of six (6) years, with environmental intervention blood 10 lead level or greater resides, or on any premises and may include, but is not limited to: repair, 11 enclosure, encapsulation, or removal of lead based paint and/or lead contaminated dust, soil or 12 drinking water; relocation of occupants; and cleanup measures or ongoing maintenance measures, 13 which may include activities and/or measures that do not present an undue risk to children under 14 age six (6) and can be performed by, or on behalf of, the property owner, without the person 15 performing such activities being licensed or certified lead abatement, interim controls, or a 16 combination of the two, intended to correct lead hazards identified in a lead inspection report or 17 standard treatments to remove lead-based paint and/or minimize lead exposure, which may include measures to reduce the concentration of lead in paint, dust, soil, or drinking water, using 18 19 approved treatments and work methods specified in the department's rules and regulations. 20 (15)(17) "Lead safe" means that a dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises a medium has 21 undergone sufficient lead hazard reduction to ensure that no significant environmental lead 22 hazard is present and includes but is not limited to covering and encapsulation. 23 (16)(18) "Occupant" means any person who legally resides in, or regularly uses, a 24 dwelling, dwelling unit, or structure; provided, however, that a guest of any age shall not be 25 considered an occupant for the purposes of this chapter. 26 (17)(19) "Owner" means any person who, alone or jointly or severally with others: 27 (i) Shall have legal title to any dwelling or dwelling unit with or without accompanying 28 actual possession of it, or 29 (ii) Shall have charge, care, or control of any dwelling or dwelling unit as owner or agent 30 of the owner, or an executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the owner. Any 31 person representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this chapter 32 and with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter to the same extent as if that person 33 were the owner. An agent of the owner excludes real estate and property management functions 34 where the agent is only responsible for the property management and does not have authority to

(12)(14) "Lead exposure hazard" means a condition that presents a clear and significant

1	fund capital and/or major property rehabilitation on behalf of the owner.
2	(iii) For purposes of publicly owned property only, the owner shall be defined to be the
3	chief executive officer of the municipal or state agency which owns, leases, or controls the use of
4	the property.
5	(18)(20) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership and
6	includes municipal and state agencies.
7	(19)(21) "Premises" means a platted lot or part thereof or unplatted lot or parcel of land,
8	or plot of land, occupied by a dwelling or structure and includes any building, accessory structure,
9	or other structure thereon which is or will be frequently used by children under the age of six (6)
10	years.
11	(20)(22) "Program" means the comprehensive environmental lead program established by
12	this chapter.
13	(21)(23) "State inspector" means the director, his or her designee, or any inspector
14	employed by the department of health who is authorized by the director to conduct
15	comprehensive environmental lead inspections and/or other inspections for the department.
16	(24) "Temporary housing" means any place of residence that is rented for no more than
17	one hundred (100) consecutive days per calendar year to the same tenant, where no lease renewal
18	or extension can occur, and any emergency shelter intended for night-to-night accommodation.
19	23-24.6-5. Environmental lead program.
20	(a) There is established within the department of health an environmental lead program
21	which shall be responsible for creating a coordinated and comprehensive program for lead
22	poisoning prevention, including screening and detection, education, lead hazard reduction, and
23	enforcement. The program shall exercise any and all authorities of the department which may be
24	necessary and appropriate, including but not limited to promulgating and enforcing regulations,
25	which regulations shall set forth a general framework for actions to be taken in response to
26	childhood lead poisoning at different blood lead levels.
27	(b) The department shall develop an educational program regarding environmental lead
28	exposures and, lead poisoning, and strategies for lead hazard reduction.
29	(c) The department shall promulgate regulations for acceptable environmental lead levels
30	in dwellings, where a child under the age of six (6) years with environmental intervention blood
31	lead level or greater resides, and in buildings or properties frequently used by children under the
32	age of six (6) years, including standards for lead on painted surfaces and surface coatings,
33	drinking water, household dusts, and soil.
34	23-24.6-6. Interagency coordinating council coordination on environmental lead.

1	(a) There is established an The department is authorized to oversee interagency
2	coordination activities coordinating council on environmental lead, by the department of health
3	shall include: consisting of six (6) members.
4	(b) The purpose of the council which shall be as follows:
5	(1) To coordinate the activities of its member agencies with respect to: (i) environmental
6	lead policy; (ii) the development of educational materials; (iii) drafting regulations which have as
7	their purpose reducing or preventing lead poisoning; and (iv) enforcement of laws, regulations,
8	and ordinances pertaining to lead poisoning and lead poisoning prevention.
9	(2) To recommend the adoption of policies with regard to the detection and elimination of
10	the hazards to the public posed by exposure to lead in the environment;
11	(3) To recommend the adoption of policies with regard to the screening and treatment of
12	individuals suffering from elevated exposures to environmental lead; and
13	(4) To report on or before March 1 of each year to the governor, speaker of the house and
14	the president of the senate on both the progress of the comprehensive environmental lead program
15	and recommendations for any needed changes in legislation, which report shall at a minimum: (i)
16	provide by city and town, the incidence and levels of lead poisoning; (ii) describe educational
17	programs; (iii) summarize regulations adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and
18	chapter 128.1 of title 42, and state the number of enforcement actions pursuant to this chapter
19	initiated, the number completed or closed due to successful remediation of lead hazards, the
20	number completed or closed for other reasons (which reasons shall be explained), and the number
21	that remain open (including information on how long such actions have been open and the
22	reasons they have not been completed).
23	(c) The members of the council shall be as follows:
24	(1) There shall be five (5) ex officio members: the director, the director of environmental
25	management, the director of human services, the attorney general, and the executive director of
26	the housing resources commission or their designees.
27	(2) There shall be one local government official, who shall have knowledge of lead
28	hazard reduction programs at the local level, appointed by the president of the Rhode Island
29	League of Cities and Towns.
30	(3) [Deleted by P.L. 2002, ch. 187, § 2 and by P.L. 2002, ch. 188, § 2.]
31	(d) The members shall elect from among their members a chairperson, a vice chairperson,
32	and secretary.
33	(e) The council shall meet at the call of the chairperson, but not less than quarterly. The
34	director shall provide any meeting and hearing rooms and secretarial staff that the council may

23-24.6-7. Screening by health care providers.

- (a) The department shall promulgate regulations establishing the means by which and the intervals at which children under six (6) years of age shall be screened for lead poisoning. The department is also authorized to require screening for lead poisoning in other high risk groups.
- (b) Each physician registered or licensed by Rhode Island or any agency of Rhode Island shall screen children under six (6) years of age for lead poisoning at the intervals and using the methods specified in the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (a). Each licensed, registered or approved health care facility serving children under six (6) years of age, including but not limited to hospitals, clinics, and health maintenance organizations, shall take appropriate steps to ensure that their patients receive screening for lead poisoning at the intervals and using the methods specified in these regulations.
- (c) All health care programs funded in whole or in part with state money and having child health components shall include, require, and/or provide for screening children under six (6) years of age for lead poisoning at the intervals and using the methods specified in the regulations promulgated under this section.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the parents of the child object to the child undergoing blood lead screening on the grounds that the screening conflicts with their religious tenets and practices.
- (e) All blood samples taken by physicians or other health care providers licensed in Rhode Island or by licensed, registered, or approved health care facilities in Rhode Island from children under the age of six (6) years for the purpose of screening for blood lead level shall be sent the state laboratory in to a laboratory certified, licensed, and/or approved by the department of health for laboratory analysis.
- (f) The department shall, at least annually, analyze and summarize all of the lead screening information provided by physicians, health care facilities, and laboratories and provide this information to all other local and state agencies involved with case management and lead hazard reduction. An analysis and summary of the data shall also be made available, at least annually, to the health care community, to the general assembly, and the general public in a format that is easily understandable to non-technical readers.

23-24.6-10. Lead screening restricted receipt account.

The director shall establish procedures for lead screening, laboratory testing, and reimbursement. The state laboratory services shall be billed to and reimbursed by insurers. Fees shall be set based upon the rates paid by the insurers to private laboratories for blood lead

1	analysis. All reimbursement fees paid to the department shall be deposited into the general fund.
2	General revenue appropriations Appropriations for the lead screening program shall be used for:
3	(1) Administration of the comprehensive environmental lead program, including
4	performance of environmental lead inspections by state inspectors for enforcement purposes, and
5	development, administration, and coordination of a comprehensive educational program on
6	environmental lead exposures and lead poisoning;
7	(2) Provision of comprehensive environmental lead inspections and technical assistance
8	on appropriate environmental lead hazard reduction to families of significantly lead poisoned
9	Rhode Island children and to families of uninsured and underinsured lead poisoned Rhode Island
10	children on a priority basis by blood lead level; regulations clearly identifying the blood lead
11	level corresponding to significant lead poisoning and the mechanism for prioritizing by blood
12	lead level shall be promulgated;
13	(3) Provision of comprehensive environmental lead inspections and technical assistance
14	on appropriate environmental lead hazard reduction to preschools, day care facilities, nursery
15	schools, public and private elementary schools, and foster homes and shelters serving children
16	under the age of six (6) years;
17	(4) Provision of funds to the department of environmental management for enforcement
18	of fugitive dust regulations designed to reduce or eliminate the hazards caused by removal of
19	leaded paint from the exterior of structures;
20	(5) Administration of a childhood blood lead testing program by the department's
21	division of laboratories, including processing, analyzing, and reporting childhood blood lead
22	samples;
23	(6) Provision of the necessary blood lead screening and follow up blood lead testing for
24	uninsured and underinsured preschool children in Rhode Island; and
25	(7) Development of a data management system which can be used to track cases of lead
26	poisoning to ensure that they receive timely and appropriate medical treatment, to monitor homes
27	for environmental lead inspections and lead hazard reduction, and to investigate the extent of
28	childhood lead poisoning in Rhode Island.
29	23-24.6-11. Reporting of cases of lead poisoning.
30	Any physician registered or licensed by Rhode Island or any agency of Rhode Island or
31	any employee of a licensed, registered, or approved health care facility or employee of a licensed

health care facility acting within the scope of his/her practice in making the diagnosis of

childhood lead poisoning shall report that diagnosis to the director department within ten (10)

32

33

34

business days of the diagnosis.

23-24.6-14. Inspection of child care facilities.

- The director shall promulgate regulations requiring that as a condition of licensure all preschools, day care facilities, nursery schools, group family child care homes, f
 - (1) Receive comprehensive environmental lead inspections_at specified intervals; and
- 8 (2) Demonstrate that they are either lead free or lead safe.
 - (b) The director, shall, using state inspectors, conduct comprehensive environmental lead inspections for all these facilities at the specified intervals.

23-24.6-15. Inspections of rental property.

- (a) The director shall, in conjunction with the housing resources commission, promulgate regulations to certify lead safe compliance for all residential rental units and permit state lead inspectors or licensed by the department to conduct such lead inspections as may be appropriate in response to any complaint to the department or the housing resources commission, by an occupant or the parent or guardian of any child under the age of six (6) years who is an occupant renting or leasing a dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises of the existence of a lead exposure hazard for a child under the age of six (6) years in that dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises. These regulations will allow for response to the complaints to be prioritized based upon the age of the structure and the nature and degree of hazard present.
- (b) Whenever a comprehensive environmental lead inspection or other inspection has been performed either pursuant to a complaint or otherwise, the owner and/or any real estate agent or property manager involved in renting or leasing the dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises shall provide the results of the inspection to occupants pursuant to regulations promulgated by the department, as follows:
- (1) Those persons occupying the dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises at the time the inspection is performed shall be notified of the results within five (5) business seven (7) calendar days after the owner receives the results;
- (2) All persons who are prospective occupants shall be notified of the inspection results if a significant lead hazard exists, before any lease is signed or before occupancy begins in cases where no lease is signed;
- (3) This notice provision terminates with the <u>Upon</u> performance of the necessary lead reduction actions required to reach at least the "lead safe" level, the <u>department lead inspector</u> shall provide the owner with a <u>certification of lead reduction lead safe certificate</u> for the dwelling.

(c) Failure to provide inspection results and/or educational materials pursuant to this chapter shall subject the lessor or his or her agent to a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each violation.

23-24.6-16. Notice prior to residential property transfer.

- (a) The department shall issue regulations for the disclosure of lead exposure hazards and potential lead exposure hazards in a residential dwelling, dwelling unit, or premise that is offered for sale or lease. These regulations, at the minimum, shall incorporate the requirements of § 1018 of the federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (PL 102-550), 42 U.S.C. § 4852d, shall not be inconsistent with the requirements for lead hazard mitigation established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 128.1 of title 42, and shall additionally require an owner of a residential dwelling, dwelling unit, or premise offered for sale or lease to provide copies of any outstanding notice of violation and of results of any lead inspection performed in the dwelling, dwelling unit, or premise and copies of educational materials developed by the department, including information about the requirements of this section and programs that provide financial assistance for comprehensive environmental lead inspections or lead hazard reduction.
- (b) The department shall prepare written materials concerning environmental lead exposures and lead hazards which shall be made available to real estate brokers and agents. The materials shall also be made available to the general public by the department.
- (c) The department of business regulation shall, with regard to its responsibilities for the profession of real estate brokers and salespersons, adopt rules, with the concurrence of the department: (1) requiring proof of reasonable familiarity with the knowledge of duties and responsibilities under the provisions of this chapter for the licensure or renewal of licenses of real estate brokers and salespersons in accordance with § 5-20.5-6; and (2) providing, pursuant to § 5-20.5-18, an educational program for real estate brokers and salespersons regarding such duties and responsibilities.
- (e)(d) The duties required under this section are not exclusive and do not replace or alter any duty imposed upon the owner to perform lead hazard reduction as required by this chapter.
- (d)(e) In no instance shall the receipt of the disclosures required by this section operate as or be construed as a bar to relief or in any manner be used as an affirmative defense for an owner, operator, or real estate agent in any statutory or common law action.
- (e)(f) The department shall establish and maintain a registry of real estate for which a comprehensive environmental lead inspection has been performed. lead safe certificates. The registry shall be cross-indexed by the owners' name, street address, as well as the assessor's lot

and plat number for the applicable city or town.

23-24.6-17. Lead hazard reduction.

- 3 (a) The director shall promulgate lead hazard reduction regulations. These regulations4 shall:
 - (1) Specify the circumstances under which owners of dwellings, dwelling units, or premises must undertake lead hazard reduction in order to remedy conditions that present a clear and significant health risk to occupants of the dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises;
 - (2) Define lead hazard reduction with respect to both the sources of lead that must be treated and acceptable and unacceptable treatment methods;
 - (3) Require owners to make all reasonable efforts to ensure that occupants are not present during the lead hazard reduction; variances may be granted according to regulations; provided, that the owners are not responsible for providing alternative housing. If the occupants refuse to vacate the premises after all reasonable efforts by the owner to ensure compliance within this section, then the owners are exempt from any liability arising out of the occupants' noncompliance. If the occupants are required to vacate the premises for a three (3) day period or longer, there shall be a pro-rata adjustment or abatement of the rent during the period of lead hazard reduction;
 - (4) Specify containment and clean up measures to be taken as part of lead hazard reduction activities;
 - (5) Contain measures to protect the occupational safety and health of lead inspectors, contractors, supervisors, workers, and other persons who perform lead hazard reduction which may be more, but not less, stringent than applicable federal standards; and
 - (6) Specify the circumstances under which owners of dwellings, dwelling units, or premises must undertake lead hazard reduction <u>or control</u> to at least the lead safe level <u>of to</u> protect occupants and neighbors.
 - (b)(1) Until November 1, 2005, the owner of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises shall be considered as an "innocent owner", and liability as to lead poisoning is limited to the reduction of any lead hazard as determined by a comprehensive environmental lead inspection within the requirements of the Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code, chapter 24.3 of title 45. The "innocent owner" provision will cease upon the owner's unreasonable failure to correct any lead paint violation within ninety (90) days of notice as provided in that chapter. Provided, any owner who has received notices on three (3) or more properties shall be presumed to be an unreasonable failure to correct.
- 34 (2) "Innocent owner" status, and the limits on liability set forth in this subsection, shall

1	not apply to any incident of childhood lead poisoning reported to the department on or after
2	November 1, 2005, and liability for lead poisonings after November 1, 2005, but shall include
3	such correction of lead hazards as may be required by this chapter.
4	(e)(b) The owner of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises who fails to provide for
5	lead hazard reduction as required by department regulations shall be issued a notice of violation
6	by the director in the manner provided by the Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code,
7	chapter 24.3 of title 45. In addition to any other enforcement authority granted under this chapter,
8	the department shall have the authority to utilize pertinent provisions of that code in enforcing
9	this section in the same manner as an enforcing officer under the code, including but not limited
10	to the provisions of §§ 45-24.3-17 – 45-24.3-21, except that the director or his or her designee
11	may provide a reasonable time up to ninety (90) days for the correction of any violation alleged
12	and, except where there exists a hardship as to financing the lead hazard reduction, or where
13	material, personnel, or weather delays the reduction completion. Except as herein provided, if
14	after ninety (90) days following the date of issuance of a notice of violation by the department,
15	the owner has failed to correct the lead hazards, the department shall issue a second notice of
16	violation.
17	(d)(c)(1) One or more lead paint waste depositories shall be established and be in
18	operation by January 1, 1993. The department of environmental management shall work with the
19	solid waste management corporation to promulgate regulations governing these lead paint waste
20	depositories.
21	(2) Each lead paint waste depository may set fees to cover the costs of lead paint waste
22	storage, reduction, consolidation, incineration, and/or out of state disposal.
23	23-24.6-18. Revisions to Minimum Housing Standards and Housing Maintenance
24	and Occupancy Code.
25	(a) The standards for lead compliance in pre-1978 housing shall be considered basic
26	housing standards and shall be enforceable through the provisions of this chapter and through
27	procedures established in chapter 24.2 of title 45 and chapter 24.3 of title 45.
28	(b) Minimum Housing Standards and Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code. In
29	order to establish consistency between state and local programs pertaining to enforcement of
30	standards for housing and housing occupancy and to provide for broadly available, multiple
31	means of identifying instances of noncompliance with this chapter and enforcing the requirements
32	of this chapter, the following provisions regarding Minimum Housing Standards and Housing
33	Maintenance and Occupancy Code shall be effective:
34	(1) The ordinances rules and regulations for "Minimum Housing Standards" adopted

1	pursuant to § 45-24.2-3 shall include provisions for lead hazard reduction.
2	(2) The Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code, established by chapter 24.3 of title
3	45, shall include provisions consistent with a continuing and ongoing responsibility for lead
4	compliance as required by the department's standards.
5	(c) The rules and regulations for the state building code promulgated pursuant chapter
6	27.3 of title 23, shall not conflict with the requirements in this chapter regarding the construction,
7	rehabilitation, or maintenance of existing buildings.
8	(d) Nothing in this chapter shall alter the responsibilities of owners and occupants, or the
9	authority of enforcing officers, under the Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code, chapter
10	24.3 of title 45.
11	23-24.6-20. Licensure of environmental lead inspectors and lead contractors,
12	supervisors, and workers.
13	(a) The department shall provide for the certification of training programs for
14	environmental lead inspectors and for lead contractors, supervisors, workers, and other persons
15	engaged in environmental lead-hazard reduction pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The
16	department shall establish standards and specifications for training courses including, at a
17	minimum, the required length of different training programs, mandatory topics of instruction, and
18	required qualifications for training programs and instructors. Hands on instruction shall be a
19	component of the required training.
20	(b) The department shall establish procedures and issue regulations requiring the
21	licensure of environmental lead inspectors, lead contractors, supervisors, workers, and other
22	persons engaged in environmental lead inspection and/or hazard reduction pursuant to the
23	provisions of this chapter. These regulations:
24	(1) Shall prescribe the requirements for licensure and the conditions and restrictions
25	governing the renewal, revocation, and suspension of licenses. Requirements for licensure and for
26	renewal of licensure shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
27	(i) Compliance with the lead-hazard reduction regulations in § 23-24.6-17; and
28	(ii) Required training of environmental lead inspectors and of lead contractors,
29	supervisors, workers, and other persons engaged in environmental lead-hazard reduction in
30	subjects including, but not limited to, safe work practices, instruction in health risks,
31	precautionary measures, protective equipment, and other practices, including practices to prevent
32	contamination of the residential premises, ambient discharges and ground contamination,
33	respiratory protection, new lead-hazard reduction techniques and technologies, applicable federal
34	and state regulation, and hands-on instruction for equipment and techniques to be used; a

minimum of twenty (20) hours of training shall be required as a condition of licensure for workers; additional hours of training shall be required for supervisors and contractors; a refresher training course shall also be required;

- (2) May provide for Rhode Island to reciprocally license persons certified and/or licensed by other states with comparable requirements.
- (c) No person shall enter into, engage in, or conduct comprehensive environmental lead inspections or environmental lead-hazard reduction activities covered by department regulations without having successfully completed a certified training program and without having been licensed by the department. Each trained and licensed person shall be issued a photo identity card.
- (d) The department shall, in conjunction with the housing resources commission, develop and periodically update lists of all licensed inspectors, contractors, supervisors, workers', and other persons who perform environmental lead-hazard reduction in Rhode Island and make those lists available to interested parties and the public.
- (e)(1) The department shall enforce the provisions of this section as appropriate and shall have all necessary powers for enforcement.
 - (2) The department may revoke, suspend, cancel, or deny any license, at any time, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 42 if it believes that the terms or conditions of these are being violated, or that the holder of, or applicant for, license has violated any regulation of the department or any other state law or regulation. Any person aggrieved by a determination by the department to issue, deny, revoke, or suspend any license may request an adjudicatory hearing.
 - (3) When any person violates the terms or conditions of any license issued under this section or any state law or regulation, the director shall have the power by written notice to order the violator to cease and desist immediately. The department may file a written complaint with the district court in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred. Punishment by an administrative fine pursuant to § 23-24.6-27 may be in addition to the suspension of any license.
 - (4) Any state inspector may issue an immediate cease-work order to any person who violates the terms or conditions of any license issued under this section, or any provision of this chapter, or any regulation or order issued under this chapter, if the violation will endanger or materially impair the health or well-being of any occupant, any environmental lead inspector, or any contractor, supervisor, worker, or other person engaged in environmental lead-hazard reduction.
 - (f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the department of health, the department of labor and training, or the department of environmental management under the provisions of any other law.

23-24.6-23. Compliance and enforcement.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

- (a) Except as provided in this chapter, the inspection, enforcement, and penalties for violations of the provisions of this chapter shall be in accordance with the provisions and procedures set forth in §§ 23-1-19 23-1-25. In addition to the provisions for enforcement of this section found elsewhere in this chapter, there shall be the following powers of enforcement, which shall be in addition to other provisions of the general laws pertaining to enforcement of the laws of this state and shall not be deemed to limit or replace such other provisions. The provisions of this section shall be liberally construed and shall be considered an essential responsibility of the state to protect public health and welfare.
- (b) The department shall establish a comprehensive integrated enforcement program, which shall be designed: (1) to assure that enforcement is certain, predictable, and effective as a means of reducing the incidence of childhood lead poisoning; (2) to direct enforcement efforts to places, areas, and types of structures where there is a high incidence of childhood lead poisoning; and (3) to identify and give priority to addresses where there are multiple instances of childhood lead poisoning and to identify and as consistent with law to provide for the prosecution of persons at whose properties there have been multiple instances of childhood lead poisoning and lead hazards have not been corrected. In order to effectuate the provisions of this subsection, the department of health: (i) shall maintain a list as a public document of the addresses of properties that are not lead safe and in which more than three (3) children lived at the time their blood was tested for lead concentration and at least two (2) of these children were lead poisoned, (ii) shall maintain a database with the names and addresses of owners of rental housing at the time any child residing in the rental housing was tested positive for lead poisoning for which a second notice of violation has been issued and lead hazards have not been corrected as required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, which database shall be public and provided to government and nonprofit agencies that are attempting to prevent lead poisoning or to enforce lead poisoning regulations, and (iii) shall notify the attorney general of all second notices of violation, issued pursuant to the provisions of § 23-24.6-17, to which there has not been a response meeting the requirements of law within thirty (30) days after the notice.
- (c) The attorney general shall maintain an office of lead advocate, which office shall have, in addition to any other powers that the attorney general may assign to it, the power:
- (1) To investigate any alleged failures to comply with the lead hazard reduction, to initiate either a civil or criminal cause of action, or both, to compel compliance via injunctive relief and/or impose penalties and fines, as appropriate;
 - (2) To bring any actions that may be necessary or appropriate to secure the performance

by state agencies and political subdivisions the duties assigned to them by this section;

- (3) To notify in writing on behalf of the attorney general any person, who has received a second notice of violation issued by the department of health and has not responded consistent with the requirements of law within thirty (30) days, of the person's obligations under law and the potential penalties for continued violations; and
- (4) To establish guidelines to prevent retaliatory actions by property owners against tenants on the basis of complaints or notices of violations arising from this chapter and chapter 128.1 of title 42, or based on the presence of a pregnant woman or child under age six (6) who in any manner seeks to enforce their right to housing in which lead hazards have been corrected in accordance with this chapter or chapter 128.1 of title 42. These guidelines shall define retaliatory actions, including, but not limited to, arbitrary termination of tenancy or other form of constructive eviction, arbitrary refusal to renew a lease, or arbitrary and unreasonable increase in rent or decrease in services to which the tenant is entitled, for all tenants, whether or not they have leases or are tenants at will. It shall be unlawful to take retaliatory actions against tenants arising from enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 128.1 of title 42; this prohibition against retaliatory actions applies whether or not the tenant has a lease. Damages and remedies for retaliatory actions under this paragraph shall be as provided for in chapter 18 of title 34.
- (5) No provision of this chapter shall derogate the common law or any statutory authority of the attorney general, nor shall any provision be construed as a limitation on the common law or statutory authority of the attorney general.
- (d) Receivership of properties not meeting standards. Following the second notice of violation, issued by the department of health pursuant to the provisions of § 45-24.3-17(e) for failure to meet the applicable lead hazard reduction for rental dwellings occupied by a pregnant woman or a child under the age of six (6) years unless the violations alleged to exist are corrected or a plan for correction has been approved by the department, the unit may be considered abandoned and a public nuisance, which is a menace to public health, as the term "abandon" or "abandonment" and "public nuisance" defined by § 34-44-2. In those instances the department of health, the attorney general, a nonprofit corporation as provided for in § 34-44-3, or the city or town in which the unit is located shall have the specific power to request the court to appoint a receiver for the property, the court in such instances may specifically authorize the receiver to apply for loans, grants and other forms of funding necessary to correct lead hazards and meet lead mitigation hazard reduction standards, and to hold the property for any period of time that the funding source may require to assure that the purposes of the funding have been met.

1	(e) fright fisk premises and dwennigs. (1) The department of health shall notify the
2	property owner where both the following conditions have been met: (i) there have been three (3)
3	or more at risk children under the age of six (6) years with at least environmental intervention
4	blood levels and (ii) fifty percent (50%) of children under the age of six (6) years from the
5	premises who have been tested have had at least environmental intervention blood lead levels,
6	that the premises present a high risk of lead poisoning.
7	(2) A property owner who receives notice that the premises are high risk: (i) shall have
8	thirty (30) days in which to conduct a comprehensive lead inspection that shows that lead hazards
9	have been corrected to the lead safe standard, or (ii) shall present a compliance schedule to the
10	department of health to meet the lead safe standard, which compliance schedule shall be subject
11	to approval by the department of health and shall provide for achieving the lead hazard reduction
12	within ninety (90) days. The requirements of the compliance schedule shall be deemed to have
13	been met if a comprehensive lead inspection shows that the lead safe standard has been met at the
14	premises.
15	(3) A property owner who fails to meet the requirements of subdivision (2) of this
16	subsection shall be notified that the premises are declared unsafe for habitation by children under
17	six (6). A list of property owners so notified and of addresses of premises for which the notice has
18	been given shall be a public record.
19	(4) A copy of this notice shall be sent to the town clerk or recorder of deeds in the city or
20	town where the property is located, to be recorded pursuant to the provisions of chapter 13 of title
21	34. The property owner, so notified, shall post and maintain a warning at the primary entrance to
22	the premises and to each dwelling unit therein declaring that the unit is unsafe for children under
23	six (6) years of age. If the property owner shall fail to make or maintain the posting herein
24	required, the department of health shall post the premises as provided for in § 23-24.6-12(2).
25	(5) Any property owner who receives notice that a dwelling unit is high risk and who
26	fails to abate lead hazards in accordance with a compliance schedule as provided in subdivision
27	(2) of this subsection and there is a subsequent instance of an at risk occupant with an
28	environmental intervention blood lead level, which is attributable in whole or in part to conditions
29	in the dwelling unit, shall be deemed to have committed a criminal offense and may be punished
30	by imprisonment for not more than five (5) years and/or by a fine of not more than twenty
31	thousand dollars (\$20,000).
32	(6) Any property owner who receives notice that a dwelling unit is high risk and who has
33	substantially completed the required remediation as determined by the department may become
34	reclassified from "high risk" to "abatement in progress" contingent upon adherence to the

approved compliance schedule for the remaining remediation efforts.

(e) Pregnant women and families with children under six (6) years of age shall be deemed to have a right to lead safe housing.

standards for lead hazard reduction, or abatement, as applicable, a right of private action shall exist that allows households that include an at-risk occupant to seek injunctive relief from a court with jurisdiction against the property owner in the form of a court order to compel compliance with requirements for lead hazard reduction. A person who prevails is entitled to an award of the costs of the litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees in an amount to be fixed by the court. Cases brought before the court under this section shall be granted an accelerated hearing.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or impair the existing rights of parties to take action to compel property owners to improve or maintain property under common law or pursuant to any of the general laws of the state of Rhode Island.

23-24.6-26. Rules and regulations.

The director is authorized to adopt, modify, or repeal and promulgate rules and regulations as are in accord with the purposes of §§ 23-24.6-1 – 23-24.6-2728, and shall be subject to the Administrative Procedures Act, chapter 35 of title 42. All rules and regulations promulgated by the director shall provide for the use of "lead safe" reduction as the preferred method where possible to meet the requirements of this chapter. The rules shall provide for notification, pursuant to the provisions of § 23-24.6-12, to occupants of a premise, of lead-hazards following a comprehensive environmental lead inspection at the premises when there is a reasonable likelihood that given the age, type, and condition of the premises that significant lead-hazards are present in other dwelling units. The rules shall also specify the required frequency for all refresher training courses.

23-24.6-27. Administrative fines.

(a) In addition to any other enforcement authority granted under this chapter, whenever on the basis of any information, the department determines that a person has violated, or is in violation of § 23-24.6-12, 23-24.6-13, 23-24.6-14, 23-24.6-15, 23-24.6-15.1 or 23-24.6-17 regarding lead hazard reduction, or § 23-24.6-20 regarding licensure, any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to any of these sections, or any orders issued under any of these sections, rules, or regulations, the director may issue an order fining the person an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per day for each current or past violation, requiring compliance immediately or within a specified time period, or both. Each day of continued violation may be considered a separate violation. Each violation in any premises may be considered a separate

violation.

(b) In addition to any other enforcement authority granted under this chapter, whenever
on the basis of any information, the department determines that a person has violated, or is in
violation of, § 23-24.6-15 or § 23-24.6-15.1 regarding inspections, any rule or regulation
promulgated pursuant to that section, or any orders issued under that section's rules or
regulations, the director may issue an order civilly fining the person one hundred dollars (\$100)
per day for any current or past violation, requiring compliance immediately or within a specified
time period, or both. Each day of continued violation may be considered a separate violation.
Each violation in any premises may be considered a separate violation.

- (c) Within thirty (30) days after any order issued pursuant to this section is served, the order shall become final unless the person or persons named in the order request a hearing. Upon that request, the director shall conduct a hearing as soon as reasonably possible.
- (d) In connection with any proceeding under this section, the director may issue subpoenas for attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers, books, documents, and other materials.
- (e) If any person liable to pay any civil fine neglects or refuses to pay after demand, the amount, together with interest and any other costs that may accrue, shall be a lien in favor of the state upon only the real property of the person that is subject to the order only after the lien has been entered and recorded in the city/town in which the property is situated.
- (f) In determining the amount of any civil fine pursuant to this section, the director shall consider the willfulness of the violation; the circumstances and severity of the violation; the ability of the violator to comply; damage or injury to public health and welfare including elevated blood levels of impacted children, environmental damage to the premises and neighborhood, possible economic benefits realized by the violator; the costs incurred by the state; and any other relevant factors.
- (g) The director shall issue regulations to implement this section. At a minimum, the regulations shall set forth how long after receiving any order from the director or any other notice of a violation a person has to comply with the law before civil fines will be assessed, the circumstances in which no grace period will apply, the circumstances in which any grace period may be extended, and the procedure and times frames to request an extension. The regulations shall also include a penalty matrix to be used as a guide in the calculation of a fine levied pursuant to this section.
- (h) Any fines levied pursuant to this section shall be done in lieu of any civil penalties issued pursuant to § 45-24.3-18(a), and no housing authority shall issue any civil penalty for the

2	SECTION 5. Chapter 23-24.6 of the General Laws entitled "Lead Poisoning Prevention
3	Act" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:
4	23-24.6-15.1. Duties of rental property owners.
5	(a) Property owners of pre-1978 rental dwellings, shall comply with all the following
6	requirements:
7	(1) Dwelling units must be inspected by a licensed lead inspector;
8	(2) All painted surfaces must be assumed to contain lead unless determined otherwise by
9	a licensed lead inspector. Disturbing lead paint for any reason must be done in accordance with
10	the requirements set in regulation by the department;
11	(3) At rental unit turnover provide tenants with:
12	(i) Basic information about lead exposure hazards;
13	(ii) A copy of any inspection report and compliance certificate;
14	(iii) Information about how to give notice of deteriorating conditions; and
15	(iv) Contact information provided by the department.
16	(4) Correct lead hazards within thirty (30) days after notification from the tenant of a
17	dwelling unit with an at-risk occupant, or as provided for by § 34-18-22; and
18	(5) Maintain lead safe standards in dwelling units.
19	(b) New property owners of a pre-1978 rental dwelling that is occupied by an at-risk
20	occupant shall have up to sixty (60) days to meet requirements for lead hazard reduction, if those
21	requirements were not met by the previous owner at the time of transfer, provided that the new
22	property owner has the property visually inspected within thirty (30) business days after assuming
23	ownership to determine conformity with the lead hazard control standard.
24	(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this section shall not apply to pre-
25	1978 rental dwelling units that are:
26	(1) Temporary housing;
27	(2) Housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities; or
28	(3) Zero-bedroom units.
29	(d) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent an owner who is seeking to
30	obtain lead liability insurance coverage in the policy from complying with the provisions of this
31	chapter, by securing and maintaining a valid and in force letter of compliance or conformance in
32	force.
33	23-24.6-28. Insurance coverage.
34	(a) The department of business regulation shall have the authority and is empowered,

same violation.

consistent with the requirements of chapter 35 of title 42, to promulgate rules and regulations, which shall enable it to compile and analyze data and to make determinations with regard to the availability of and rates for lead liability coverage.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, no insurance company licensed or permitted by the department of business regulation to provide liability coverage to rental property owners shall exclude, after October 31, 2005, coverage for losses or damages caused by lead poisoning. The department of business regulation shall not permit, authorize or approve any exclusion for lead poisoning, except as specifically provided for by this chapter, that was not in effect as of January 1, 2000, and all previously approved exclusions shall terminate October 31, 2005. As of November 1, 2005, coverage for lead poisoning shall be included in the policy or offered by endorsement, as set forth in this section.

(c) All insurers issuing commercial lines insurance policies and personal lines insurance policies covering pre-1978 rental housing in compliance with: (i) the requirements of this chapter for lead hazard reduction; (ii) with the requirements of chapter 24.6 of title 23 for lead safe housing, within the state of Rhode Island; or (iii) relying on a valid certificate of compliance or conformance shall, effective November 1, 2005, include in the policy coverage for liability for injury, damage, or death resulting from occurrences of lead poisoning in an amount equal to and no less than the underlying policy limits for personal injury/bodily injury coverage provided under the policy so issued to a residential rental property owner. The property owner shall, if requested by the insurer, present to the insurance company, either: (1) proof of certificate of compliance of an independent clearance inspection and of any affidavit of visual inspection required to maintain the validity of the independent clearance inspection; (2) proof of meeting the mitigation standard in the form of a clearance exam showing that lead hazards are mitigated; or (3) proof of abatement. This proof shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with the requirements of this chapter. In any subsequent renewal, the insurer may require any continuing proof whenever the certificate is expiring, has expired, or is otherwise invalidated.

(d) For residential rental properties that have not been brought into compliance with the requirements for lead hazard reduction pursuant to chapter 24.6 of title 23 or which do not have a valid certificate of compliance or conformance, effective November 1, 2005, for residential rental property owners who own or owned a substantial legal or equitable interest in one property and have had no more than one un-remediated dwelling unit at which a child was poisoned prior to November 1, 2005, and for residential property owners who own or owned more than one property and have had no more than two (2) un-remediated dwelling units at which a child was poisoned prior to November 1, 2005, an insurance company, which provides liability insurance to

1	a residential rental property owner, shall either offer lead liability coverage for bodily injury,
2	which shall be equal to the underlying limits of liability coverage for the property, by
3	endorsement, or shall assist the insured in placing lead liability coverage through the program
4	commonly known as the Rhode Island FAIR Plan either directly or through one of the insurance
5	company's agents or brokers, and the Rhode Island FAIR Plan shall make available liability
6	coverage for damages caused by lead poisoning to the class of property owners described in this
7	subsection. If the insured seeks lead liability coverage with the FAIR Plan, the FAIR Plan may
8	use reasonable underwriting guidelines, as approved by the department of business regulation, to
9	underwrite the property. Any property owner, who fails to remediate a property, after a notice of
10	violation subsequent to October 31, 2005, and any property which is not remediated after notice
11	of a violation subsequent to October 31, 2005, shall not be eligible to receive an offer of coverage
12	and shall be subject to cancellation and non-renewal of that coverage if the property is not found
13	to be in compliance with the lead law within ninety (90) days of the date of issuance of the notice
14	by the director, or the housing resources commission, as applicable.
15	(e) Rates for lead poisoning liability coverage, as specified in subsections (c) and (d) of
16	this section, shall be approved by the department of business regulation, notwithstanding any
17	limits on rate approval authority established by the provisions of chapter 65 of title 27 and subject
18	to the provisions of §§ 27-44-6 and 27-44-7, using the following standards:
19	(1) That they are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory;
20	(2) That consideration is given to:
21	(i) Past and prospective loss experience within the state of Rhode Island;
22	(ii) A reasonable margin for profits and contingencies;
23	(iii) Past and prospective expenses specifically applicable to the state of Rhode Island:
24	(iv) Any other data, including data compiled in other states, especially regarding
25	experience data for lead liability coverage, that the department may deem necessary; and
26	(v) Past history of the owner with regard to lead poisoning or any associated violations.
27	(f) The department of business regulation shall have the authority and is empowered,
28	consistent with the requirements of chapter 35 of title 42, to promulgate rules and regulations to
29	enable it to compile and analyze data and to make determinations with regard to the availability
30	of and rates for lead liability coverage. In order to effect the purposes of this section insurers shall
31	file, on or before October 1, 2004, the proposed language of endorsements for lead liability
32	coverage and the proposed rates for that coverage with the department of business regulation.
	coverage and the proposed rates for that coverage with the department of outsides regulation.
33	(g) All endorsements, rates, forms and rules for lead liability coverage approved by the

- be effective November 1, 2005. Prior to November 1, 2005, insurers and advisory organizations 1 2 shall continue to utilize all endorsements, rates, forms and rules in effect on June 30, 2004 for 3 lead liability coverage. The department of business regulation shall not approve any new 4 endorsements, rates, forms or rules for lead liability coverage in pre-1978 residential rental properties unless the filings are submitted in accordance with the provisions of this act. The 5 6 department of business regulation is hereby authorized to promulgate reasonable rules and 7 regulations to carry out the provisions of this section. 8 SECTION 6. Section 42-14-16 of the General Laws in Chapter 42-14 entitled 9 "Department of Business Regulation" is hereby amended to read as follows: 10 42-14-16. Insurance – Administrative penalties. 11
 - (a) Whenever the director shall have cause to believe that a violation of title 27 and/or chapter 24.6 of title 23 and/or chapters 14, 14.5, or 62 or 128.1 of title 42 or the regulations promulgated thereunder has occurred by a licensee, or any person or entity conducting any activities requiring licensure under title 27, the director may, in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, chapter 35 of this title:
 - (1) Revoke or suspend a license;

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

- (2) Levy an administrative penalty in an amount not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000);
 - (3) Order the violator to cease such actions;
- (4) Require the licensee or person or entity conducting any activities requiring licensure under title 27 to take such actions as are necessary to comply with title 27 and/or chapters 14, 14.5, or 62, or 128.1 of title 42, or the regulations thereunder; or
- 23 (5) Any combination of the above penalties.
- 24 (b) Any monetary penalties assessed pursuant to this section shall be as general revenues.
- 25 SECTION 7. Section 44-25-1 of the General Laws in Chapter 44-25 entitled "Real Estate 26 Conveyance Tax" is hereby amended to read as follows:

44-25-1. Tax imposed – Payment – Burden.

(a) There is imposed, on each deed, instrument, or writing by which any lands, tenements, or other realty sold is granted, assigned, transferred, or conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his or her or their direction, or on any grant, assignment, transfer, or conveyance or such vesting, by such persons which has the effect of making any real estate company an acquired real estate company, when the consideration paid exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100), a tax at the rate of two dollars and thirty cents (\$2.30) for each five hundred dollars (\$500) or fractional part of it which is paid for the purchase of property

or the interest in an acquired real estate company (inclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining at the time of the sale, grant, assignment, transfer or conveyance or vesting occurs, or in the case of an interest in an acquired real estate company, a percentage of the value of such lien or encumbrance equivalent to the percentage interest in the acquired real estate company being granted, assigned, transferred, conveyed or vested), which tax is payable at the time of making, the execution, delivery, acceptance or presentation for recording of any instrument affecting such transfer grant, assignment, transfer, conveyance or vesting. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the tax shall be paid by the grantor, assignor, transferor or person making the conveyance or vesting.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

- (b) In the event no consideration is actually paid for the lands, tenements, or realty, the instrument or interest in an acquired real estate company of conveyance shall contain a statement to the effect that the consideration is such that no documentary stamps are required.
- (c) The tax administrator shall contribute to the distressed community relief program the sum of thirty cents (\$.30) per two dollars and thirty cents (\$2.30) of the face value of the stamps to be distributed pursuant to § 45-13-12, to the department of health's lead screening restricted receipts account as established in § 23-24.6-10 the sum of five cents (\$.05) per two dollars and thirty cents (\$2.30) of the face value of the stamps, and to the housing resources commission restricted receipts account the sum of thirty twenty-five cents (\$.30) (\$.25) per two dollars and thirty cents (\$2.30) of the face value of the stamps. Funds will be administered by the office of housing and community development, through the housing resources commission. The state shall retain sixty cents (\$.60) for state use. The balance of the tax shall be retained by the municipality collecting the tax. Notwithstanding the above, in the case of the tax on the grant, transfer, assignment or conveyance or vesting with respect to an acquired real estate company, the tax shall be collected by the tax administrator and shall be distributed to the municipality where the real estate owned by the acquired real estate company is located provided, however, in the case of any such tax collected by the tax administrator, if the acquired real estate company owns property located in more than one municipality, the proceeds of the tax shall be allocated amongst said municipalities in the proportion the assessed value of said real estate in each such municipality bears to the total of the assessed values of all of the real estate owned by the acquired real estate company in Rhode Island. Provided, however, in fiscal years 2004 and 2005, from the proceeds of this tax, the tax administrator shall deposit as general revenues the sum of ninety cents (\$.90) per two dollars and thirty cents (\$2.30) of the face value of the stamps. The balance of the tax on the purchase of property shall be retained by the municipality collecting the tax. The balance of the tax on the transfer with respect to an acquired real estate company, shall be collected by the

tax administrator and shall be distributed to the municipality where the property for which interest is sold is physically located. Provided, however, that in the case of any tax collected by the tax administrator with respect to an acquired real estate company where the acquired real estate company owns property located in more than one municipality, the proceeds of the tax shall be allocated amongst the municipalities in proportion that the assessed value in any such municipality bears to the assessed values of all of the real estate owned by the acquired real estate company in Rhode Island.

- (d) For purposes of this Section, the term "acquired real estate company" means a real estate company that has undergone a change in ownership interest if (i) such change does not affect the continuity of the operations of the company; and (ii) the change, whether alone or together with prior changes has the effect of granting, transferring, assigning or conveying or vesting, transferring directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the total ownership in the company within a period of three (3) years. For purposes of the foregoing subsection (ii) hereof, a grant, transfer, assignment or conveyance or vesting, shall be deemed to have occurred within a period of three (3) years of another grant(s), transfer(s), assignment(s) or conveyance(s) or vesting(s) if during the period the granting, transferring, assigning or conveying or party provides the receiving party a legally binding document granting, transferring, assigning or conveying or vesting said realty or a commitment or option enforceable at a future date to execute the grant, transfer, assignment or conveyance or vesting.
- (e) A real estate company is a corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other legal entity which meets any of the following:
- (i) Is primarily engaged in the business of holding, selling or leasing real estate, where 90% or more of the ownership of said real estate is held by 35 or fewer persons and which company either (a) derives 60% or more of its annual gross receipts from the ownership or disposition of real estate; or (b) owns real estate the value of which comprises 90% or more of the value of the entity's entire tangible asset holdings exclusive of tangible assets which are fairly transferrable and actively traded on an established market; or
- (ii) 90% or more of the ownership interest in such entity is held by 35 or fewer persons and the entity owns as 90% or more of the fair market value of its assets a direct or indirect interest in a real estate company. An indirect ownership interest is an interest in an entity 90% or more of which is held by 35 or fewer persons and the purpose of the entity is the ownership of a real estate company.
- (f) In the case of a grant, assignment, transfer or conveyance or vesting which results in a real estate company becoming an acquired real estate company, the grantor, assignor, transferor,

or person making the conveyance or causing the vesting, shall file or cause to be filed with the division of taxation, at least five (5) days prior to the grant, transfer, assignment or conveyance or vesting, notification of the proposed grant, transfer, assignment, or conveyance or vesting, the price, terms and conditions of thereof, and the character and location of all of the real estate assets held by real estate company and shall remit the tax imposed and owed pursuant to subsection (a) hereof. Any such grant, transfer, assignment or conveyance or vesting which results in a real estate company becoming an acquired real estate company shall be fraudulent and void as against the state unless the entity notifies the tax administrator in writing of the grant, transfer, assignment or conveyance or vesting as herein required in subsection (f) hereof and has paid the tax as required in subsection (a) hereof. Upon the payment of the tax by the transferor, the tax administrator shall issue a certificate of the payment of the tax which certificate shall be recordable in the land evidence records in each municipality in which such real estate company owns real estate. Where the real estate company has assets other than interests in real estate located in Rhode Island, the tax shall be based upon the assessed value of each parcel of property located in each municipality in the state of Rhode Island.

SECTION 8. Section 45-24.2-7 of the General Laws in Chapter 45-24.2 entitled "Minimum Housing Standards" is hereby amended to read as follows:

45-24.2-7. Penalties – District court jurisdiction – Providence housing court – Lead court calendar – Municipal court of the town of North Providence – Review by Supreme Court.

(a) Failure to comply with any ordinance, rule, or regulation passed pursuant either to the authority hereof or to any special act governing minimum housing shall constitute a violation, as defined in § 11-1-2, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each violation, and each day's failure to comply with any provision shall constitute a separate violation. The district court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all violations as provided in § 12-3-1; provided, that in the city of Providence, the Providence housing court shall have jurisdiction to try violations occurring within the city of Providence; provided, further, that in the town of North Providence, the municipal court of the town of North Providence shall have jurisdiction to try violations occurring within the town of North Providence, but only in the event that the city shall by ordinance create a court for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction over minimum housing standards. A party aggrieved by any judgment of the district court imposing a fine pursuant to this section may seek review by the supreme court in accordance with § 12-22-1.1.

(b) The city council of the city of Providence may establish within its housing court a

separate calendar within the jurisdiction of the housing court to be known and referred to as the
"lead court calendar" for the hearing trial and disposition of actions involving lead within
buildings and on premises or property in the city of Providence, including, but not limited to,
actions brought pursuant to chapters 23-24.6 ("Lead Poisoning Prevention Act") and/or 42-128.1
("Lead Hazard Mitigation"). The jurisdiction of the "lead court calendar" of the Providence
housing court shall be concurrent with any other court or entity given jurisdiction to hear such
matters under the general laws. A justice of the lead court calendar may defer or order a case
removed to another court or forum of competent jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, an
appropriate administrative agency, if the judge determines that such other court or forum would
be a more appropriate court or forum to hear the matter involved.

SECTION 9. Section 45-24.3-10 of the General Laws in Chapter 45-24.3 entitled "Housing Maintenance and Occupancy Code" is hereby amended to read as follows:

45-24.3-10. General requirements relating to the safe and sanitary construction and maintenance of parts of dwellings and dwelling units.

No person shall occupy, as owner or occupant, or let to another for occupancy, any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living, which does not comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Every foundation, floor, roof, ceiling, and exterior and interior wall must be reasonably weathertight, watertight, and damp free, and shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Floors, interior walls, and ceilings must be sound and in good repair. All exterior wood surfaces, other than decay resistant woods, must be protected from the elements and decay by paint or other protective covering or treatment. Potentially hazardous materials will not be used where readily accessible to children. Walls must be capable of affording privacy for the occupants. Every premise must be graded, drained, free of standing water, and maintained in a clean, sanitary, and safe condition.
- (2) Potentially hazardous material on the interior surfaces of any dwelling unit, rooming house, rooming unit, or facility occupied by children is prohibited. The interior surfaces include, but are not limited to, window sills, window frames, doors, door frames, walls, ceilings, stair-rails and spindles, or other appurtenances.
- (3) Lead-based substances are prohibited whenever circumstances present a clear and significant health risk to the occupants of the property, as defined by regulations of the department of health. Where required because of the tenancy of an at-risk occupant, lead hazards must be mitigated as provided for in chapter 128.1 of title 42 or abated pursuant to chapter 24.6 of title 23.

(4) In each instance where there is reason to believe that lead-based substances are present, the enforcing officer shall either ascertain whether the lead hazard mitigation standard has been met, or confirm whether suspect substances are lead-based by arranging for a comprehensive environmental lead inspection which conforms to department of health regulations.

- (5) In all instances where either compliance with mitigation standards cannot be confirmed by the enforcement officer by review of certifications for the same or where substances are confirmed to be lead-based by an environmental lead inspection, and there exists a lead exposure hazard, the enforcing officer shall identify necessary lead hazard reductions that must be taken pursuant to department of health regulations.
- (6) In all instances where lead-based substances are identified on a dwelling, a dwelling unit, or premises occupied by a child suffering from "lead poisoning", as defined in the Rhode Island Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, §§ 23-24.6-1 through 23-24.6-2628, the enforcing officer shall consider these instances under "emergencies", pursuant to § 45-24.3-21.
- (7) During the portion of the year when there is a need for protection against mosquitoes, flies, and other flying insects, every door, opening directly from a dwelling unit to outside space, must have supplied properly fitting screens having at least sixteen (16) mesh and a self closing device; and every window, door, or other device with openings to outdoor space, used or intended to be used for ventilation, must be supplied with screens.
- (8) Every window located at or near ground level, used or intended to be used for ventilation, and every other opening located at or near ground level which might provide an entry for rodents, must be supplied with adequate screens or other devices that will effectively prevent their entrance.
- (9) Every dwelling or accessory structure and the premises upon which they are located shall be rodent-proofed and maintained to prevent rodents' harborage.
- (10) All openings in the exterior walls, foundations, basement, ground or first floors, and roofs which have a half-inch (1/2") diameter or more opening shall be rat-proofed in an approved manner if they are within forty-eight inches (48") of the existing exterior ground level immediately below those openings, or if they may be reached by rats from the ground by climbing unguarded pipes, wires, cornices, stairs, roofs, and other items as trees or vines or by burrowing.
- (11) Skirting, lattice, or other non-rat-proofed enclosures displaying evidence of rat harborage under a porch or any portions of a building must be rat-proofed at all locations where evidence of burrowing or gnawing was found.

- (12) In the event that occupancy usages would result in stacking or piling materials, the 1 2 materials be arranged to prohibit the creation of a harborage area. This can be accomplished by orderly stacking and elevating so that there is a twelve inch (12") opening between the material 3 4 and the ground level. No stacking or piling of material shall take place against the exterior walls 5 of the structure. (13) All doors, including swinging, sliding, and folding types, must be constructed so that 6 7 the space between the lower edge of the door and the threshold does not exceed three-eighths inch 8 (3/8"); provided, further, that the space between sections of folding and sliding doors when 9 closed does not exceed three-eighths inch (3/8"). 10 (14) Basement floors and/or the floors and areas in contact with the soil, and located at a 11 maximum depth of four feet (4') or less from the grade line, must be paved with concrete or other 12 rat impervious material. 13 (15) Any materials used for rodent control must be acceptable to the appropriate 14 authority. 15 (16) All fences provided by the owner or agent on the premises, and/or all fences erected 16 or caused to be erected by an occupant, shall be constructed of manufactured metal fencing 17 material, wood, masonry, or other inert material. These fences must be maintained in good 18 condition. Wood materials shall be protected against decay by use of paint or other preservative. 19 The permissible height and other characteristics of all fences must conform to the appropriate statutes, ordinances, and regulations of this state, and the corporate unit. Wherever any egress 20 21 from the dwelling opens into the fenced area, there must be a means of egress from the premises 22 to any public way adjacent to it. 23 (17) Accessory structures present or provided by the owner, agency, or tenant occupant 24 on the premises must be structurally sound, and maintained in good repair and free from insects 25 and rodents, or the structure shall be removed from the premises. The exterior of the structures 26 shall be made weather resistant through the use of decay-resistant materials or the use of paint or 27 other preservatives. 28 (18) Every plumbing fixture and all water and waste pipes must be properly installed and 29 maintained in good working condition. 30 (19) No owner, operator, or occupant shall cause any service, facility, equipment, or
 - interruption that may be necessary while actual repairs or alterations are in process, or during temporary emergencies when discontinuance of service is approved by the appropriate authority.

utility, required under this chapter, to be removed from, or shut off from, or discontinued for any

occupied dwelling or dwelling unit let or occupied by him or her, except for a temporary

31

32

33

1	(20) All construction and materials, ways and means of egress, and all installation and
2	use of equipment must conform to applicable state and local laws dealing with fire protection.
3	SECTION 10. This article shall take effect upon passage.
4	ARTICLE 23
5	RELATING TO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND
6	HOSPITALS
7	SECTION 1. Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Direct Service
8	Professionals Workforce Crisis.
9	WHEREAS, An estimated 4,400 adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities
10	are supported by the state in community-based settings; direct service professionals (DSPs) and
11	job coaches, are trained staff that are engaged in activities of daily living and
12	community/employment support; these employees earn wages that place them and their families
13	below the poverty level; and
14	WHEREAS, the average DSP wage in Rhode Island is approximately \$11 per hour,
15	which is below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty threshold for a
16	family of 4; this workforce is often compelled to work many overtime hours or maintain a second
17	job to support their families; many have to rely on public benefits such as Medicaid and food
18	stamps, creating additional expenditures for state government; and
19	WHEREAS, RI has increased the minimum wage for the general workforce from \$7.40
20	in 2012 to \$9.60 in 2016, for a 30% increase in five years. During the corresponding period,
21	direct support professionals (DSP) and personal care attendants (PCA) have seen their combined
22	average wages move from \$10.65 to \$10.82, or increase by 1.6% over 5 years. Our neighboring
23	states of Massachusetts and Connecticut saw increases in the minimum wage of 20% (to \$10 in
24	2016) and 16% (to \$9.60 in 2016) respectively. Over the same 5-year period, these 2 states
25	increased their DSP/PCA wage by 7% (to \$13.02) and 8% (to \$12.19) respectively, compared
26	with RI's \$10.82 per hour wage. And, Massachusetts has committed to compensate their DPSs
27	with a \$15.00/hour wage by 2018, and
28	WHEREAS, The lack of adequate wages for DSP employees who perform the
29	challenging work of supporting persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities results in
30	high employee turnover, estimated at 33% in RI; higher wages are proven to reduce staff
31	turnover, improving stability and quality of services while reducing employer training costs; and
32	WHEREAS, Rising wages in several other sectors now mean, despite strenuous efforts to
33	recruit new DSP workers and job coaches, agencies are experiencing staff vacancy rates of up to
34	25%; excessive vacancies force employers to rely more on overtime, leading to staff burnout and