



2011-2012
**Annual
Report**

*Celebrating Our
20th Anniversary*



**National Center for
Healthy Housing**

National Center for Healthy Housing: From our origins to the present

Flashback: The year is 1991.

Newsweek's July 15 cover story awakens the American public to the tragedy of childhood lead poisoning.



Newsweek cover photo by Robert "Buck" Miller

Flashback: The year is 1991. The scientific evidence is strong and growing that lead reduces children's IQ and attention span and causes learning and behavior problems even at levels previously thought safe.

Advocates have persuaded the government to remove lead from gasoline, but lead-based paint and the fine dust it generates, taints millions of U.S. homes. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognizes lead poisoning's epidemic proportions: 3,000,000 children are poisoned, one of every six preschoolers. Black children are at five times higher risk than white children, a chilling statistic that foreshadows other health disparities caused by poor housing conditions.

But the national approach to prevention is halting and ineffective. Health department screening programs use children as "canaries in the coal mine," relying on identification

of poisoned children to trigger investigation of lead hazards in housing. As a result, the homes of 99 percent of poisoned children with elevated blood lead levels are never

In 1991, three million children are poisoned, one of every six preschoolers.

investigated. Even in homes where lead hazards are found to have poisoned a child, effective action is rarely taken, repairs frequently increase risks, and, at best, hazards are controlled only after the damage has already been done.

Lawsuits by parents of poisoned children against their landlords are steadily increasing, but, ironically, the lack of clear lead safety standards makes these suits difficult both for plaintiffs to prove and for landlords to answer.

The vast majority of poisoned children receive no compensation, but a few "million-dollar verdicts" strike fear into rental property owners as well as their lenders and insurers, who begin threatening to withhold financing and liability coverage. Housing advocates fear that millions of affordable rental housing units may be lost due to lead-based paint.

During this period, Don Ryan leads efforts at the Alliance To End Childhood Lead Poisoning to convene public health and affordable housing experts and advocates to craft prevention strategies. Congress uses these strategies in crafting Title X, a prevention-based law that focuses on controlling lead hazards through both immediate and long-term strategies. This law reflects recent science about sources and pathways of exposure and the dangers of lead dust. But translating this knowledge into technical guidelines, minimum standards, best practices,

and training courses is a daunting challenge. Who should the nation trust to tackle these complex and controversial questions and to validate what strategies actually work to protect children at greatest risk?

In the fall of 1992, just a few weeks before Title X is signed into law, the Fannie Mae Foundation uses a \$5.2 million contribution from David Maxwell, its outgoing president, to award its largest-ever grant to create the National Center for Lead-Safe Housing. With the Alliance and The Enterprise Foundation as parent organizations, the National Center for Lead-Safe Housing represents the first national joint venture between affordable housing and environmental public health advocates.

Nick Farr of Enterprise is asked to lead the Center, and Dave Jacobs, the nation's leading technical expert on lead paint safety, leaves his post at Georgia Institute of Technology to

become the deputy director. They assemble a small and talented team to help chart the path to primary prevention.

Congress turns to the Center to evaluate the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) lead hazard control grant

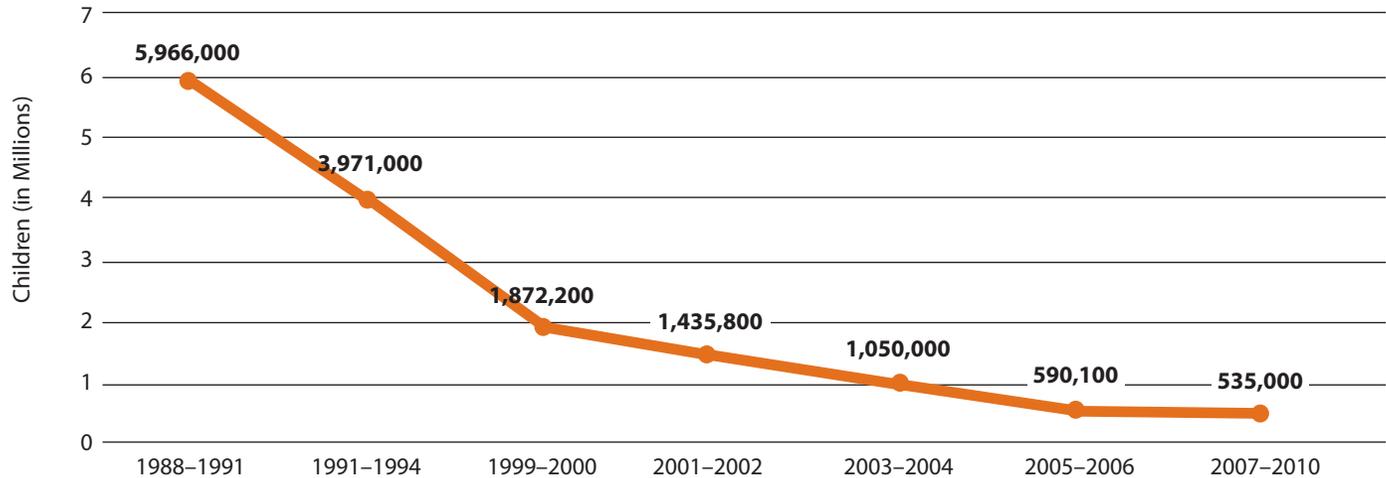
NCHH was one of the first to recognize that homes in a condition to poison a child with lead typically pose a host of other health hazards

program, a study that develops the metrics for measuring success in lead-safe housing. HUD requests the Center to "write the book" on national technical guidelines for dealing with lead-based paint. CDC asked the Center to develop robust scientific studies to understand

sources and pathways of lead exposure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) turns to the Center to develop the risk assessor training course, and for research to assess the hazards of lead-contaminated dust. Cushing Dolbear, preeminent affordable housing advocate and board member of both the Alliance and the Center, chairs a congressionally-chartered task force, which forges a vision for making our housing stock lead-safe and calls for changes in state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

The Center "cut its teeth" in helping to turn the tide on childhood lead poisoning, earning credibility for honesty and integrity in translating science into policy and practice. In 2001, the Center was one of the first to recognize that homes in a condition to poison a child with lead typically pose a host of other health hazards and that addressing hazards one at a time is as ineffective as it is inefficient.

Number of U.S. children ages 1–5 with blood lead levels greater than 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

The board changed the organization's name to the National Center for Healthy Housing (NCHH) that same year, and the mission expanded to encompass other significant housing-related health hazards. But NCHH's core values and priorities remain unchanged: finding proven, practical, cost-effective means to protect families from health hazards in their homes, especially those at highest risk in older, low-income homes.

In 2003, the torch is passed to a new generation, as Rebecca Morley succeeds Farr as executive director. In 2003, NCHH forms Healthy Housing Solutions, a for-profit subsidiary, further strengthening its capacity. In 2003, with funding from HUD and CDC, NCHH creates the National Healthy Homes Training Center and Network. In 2009, NCHH receives funding from The Kresge Foundation to pursue national policy work. It launches the

National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition and conceives of the Grassroots Advocacy Network to provide "bottom up" solutions to healthy housing. A year later, NCHH merges

NCHH has been a trusted partner in helping practitioners and policymakers meet a variety of challenges to improve housing

with the Alliance, its sister organization, to create one national organization dedicated to science, policy, and advocacy.

For two decades, NCHH has been a trusted partner in helping practitioners and policy makers meet a variety of challenges to

improve American housing conditions. For example, NCHH has documented scientifically supported solutions to healthy housing problems, helped families impacted by serious flood damage, and identified ways to integrate health considerations into a range of activities including green building, housing repair, and weatherization programs.

NCHH thanks our partners and allies as we celebrate our 20-year track record of accomplishment. Our staff and Board of Directors look forward to working with you to meet the compelling need to make American housing and communities safe and healthy.

Rebecca Morley,
Executive Director (2002–Present)

Nick Farr,
Founding Executive Director (1992–2001)



Since the training center's founding, more than 15,000 professionals have completed trainings.

Training

National Healthy Homes Training Center and Network

Over the past two years, NCHH's National Healthy Homes Training Center and Network (Training Center) offered more than 300 courses to more than 6,000 professionals. The network provides training to environmental health, public health, and housing professionals. Since the Training Center's founding with funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, more than 15,000 professionals have completed trainings. Courses include: Essentials for Healthy Homes Practitioners, Healthy Homes for Community Health Workers, Code Inspection for Healthy Homes, Health Opportunities in Energy

Audits and Upgrades, and Integrated Pest Management in Multifamily Housing.

In 2011, the Training Center's reach grew with the addition of 12 new training partners. Together, these partners serve 46 states, and the District of Columbia.

National Healthy Homes Training Center Training Partners

1. Advanced Energy/North Carolina State University/University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
2. Alameda County Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and University of California at Berkeley
3. Ashland-Boyd County Health Department
4. Auburn University
5. Building Performance Center
6. California Breathing Asthma Program/California Department of Public Health
7. Children's Mercy Hospital/Kansas City, MO Health Department
8. City of Houston Health Department/University of Texas School of Public Health
9. City of San Diego Environmental Services Department
10. Cornell University/New York State Department of Health
11. East Central University/Oklahoma Department of Health
12. Environmental Health Watch/University of Cincinnati

“Meeting Brenda and Sean today and hearing firsthand how this Iowa family was impacted by lead poisoning is what raises awareness about the dangers of lead paint. I am impressed by their efforts...to encourage Congress to fund programs that combat lead poisoning.”

— Senator Tom Harkin, Chairman,
Senate Appropriations Health
Subcommittee



Policy

Advocacy on the Hill

In March 2012, NCHH invited a dozen healthy housing advocates from key Congressional districts to join NCHH for its first Capitol Hill Day. The advocates had one task—to educate those who represent them about the devastating consequences of the looming cuts to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Healthy Homes/Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. More than 20 meetings were held. The star of the show was 12-year-old Sean Music from Independence, Iowa, who shared his personal experience with lead poisoning. He was joined by his mom and a representative of the Hawkeye Community Health Department, the agency that investigated his lead poisoning case over a decade ago. Sean and his family’s courage are a shining example of how advocates and

agencies can work together to create safer and healthier homes for America’s children.

Learn what you can do by reading the *Guide to State and Local Advocacy for Healthy Housing*, which NCHH developed for the National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition.



Senator Harkin,

Thank you so much for listening to my Mom talk about the budget cuts to the CDC healthy homes and lead poisoning program. I am lucky I had the help, but lots of kids won't be unless they can get more money to help them. They won't do well in school and they won't be able to find good jobs when they get older.

I really enjoyed meeting you at the breakfast and liked having my picture taken with you. You are a really great man and I hope one day to be able to do great things like you to help others.

Thank you so very much again for wanting to help kids like me in Iowa.

Sincerely,
Sean Arthur Music
Independence, Iowa

Grassroots Advocacy Network for Healthy Housing

NCHH launched the Grassroots Advocacy Network for Healthy Housing in March 2011, with the support of The Kresge Foundation. Through the program, NCHH has made thirteen grants to community-based organizations to aid them in their efforts to improve housing conditions at the state and local levels.

The first round of awardees included:

- **The Metropolitan Tenants Organization** (Chicago, IL) for a grassroots campaign to implement a mandatory housing inspection program focused on health hazards affecting families in rental units in low-income, high risk areas including Garfield Park, South Shore, and Auburn Gresham.
- **The Visible Community** (Lewiston, ME) to improve housing conditions in downtown Lewiston.
- **Healthy Homes Coalition of West Michigan** (Grand Rapids, MI) to end the city of Grand Rapids' exemption from the rental certification program for single family rental housing.
- **The Childhood Lead Action Project** (Providence, RI) to influence and improve minimum housing code enforcement policy by convening a network of community, health, and environmental advocates.
- **Tenants Union of Washington** (Seattle, WA) to enact a robust, proactive rental housing inspection program.
- **L.A. Community Legal Center and Educational** (Huntington Park, CA) to implement a change in maintenance practices by property owners and tenants to be used as models for city wide changes.
- **St. Louis Lead Prevention Coalition** (St. Louis City, MO) to empower residents to advocate for safe and healthy housing policies and enact minimum standards for all residential housing in St. Louis.
- **Greensboro Housing Coalition** (Greensboro, NC) to build community momentum for energy efficient healthy homes by eliminating substandard housing through education, encouragement, enforcement of the International Property Maintenance Code, and economic reinvestment of energy and health savings.



The Childhood Lead Action Project used creative action involving colorful balls representing the number of lead-poisoned children in Rhode Island who stood to lose critical services if funding for the state's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program was not restored immediately (Rhode Island State House Rotunda, May 23, 2012).

Research

Baltimore-Washington Rail Intermodal Facility Project

In 2012, NCHH began a health impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed Baltimore-Washington Rail Intermodal Facility at four potential sites in the Baltimore-Washington region. The facility would enable the transfer of containers between trucks and double-stacked trains to increase the amount of long-distance freight cargo moved on rail. The neighboring communities expressed concerns about air and noise pollution and increases in local truck traffic, among other issues. In the fall of 2012, decision makers at state and local levels announced a new proposed site in the city of Baltimore. In 2013, NCHH will shift its focus to the new proposed site at the Mount Clare Rail Yard. NCHH's assessment will be conducted separately, but concurrently with state and local decision-making processes. The goal is to use

the findings and recommendations to integrate health and specific mitigation measures in the final project decisions.



Watts-to-Well-Being: Residential Energy Conservation Improves Health

Home energy conservation in the U.S. has increased in frequency and scope. About a quarter of the nation's energy consumption is associated with building operation. Although early efforts to improve energy conservation may have inadvertently resulted in mold, moisture, and indoor air quality problems, more recent studies suggest that energy upgrades may be beneficial to health. NCHH, along with the Center for Neighborhood Technology, Action for Boston Community Development, Tohn Environmental Strategies, and Enterprise Community Partners, collaborated to evaluate current U.S. energy improvement measures and impacts. Over 240 households living in Boston, Chicago and New York apartments participated in the study,

which was funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control.

The study looked at how energy upgrades such as air sealing, heating system repairs and upgrades, weather stripping, window replacement, and other measures influence general health and respiratory, cardiovascular, and mental health. Participating households in the study responded to a 123-question phone survey twice (once before the work, and again at six months to one year after the work was complete).

The study found that individuals whose homes received energy upgrades reported a statistically significant improvement in general health, reduced use of asthma medication, and fewer cases of sinusitis and hypertension. Before the energy conservation work, most households reported homes that were uncomfortably warm or cold with water leaks,

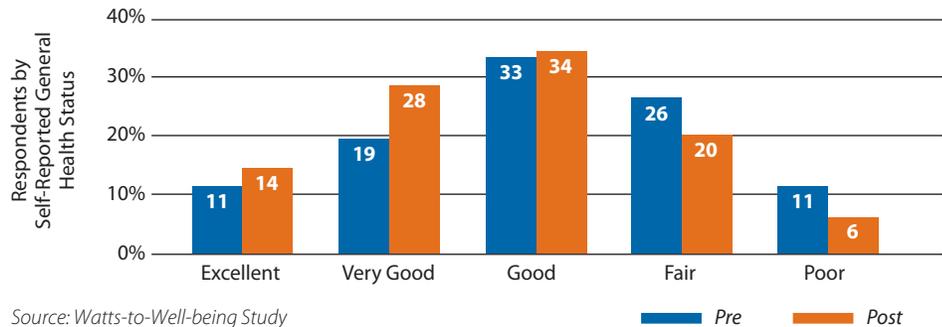
dampness, and odors. The study participants reported that homes were significantly more comfortable in both the winter and summer after the energy work was completed. There were fewer problems with water leaks and dampness. The findings suggest that home energy upgrades, conducted by trained professionals, following protocols that balance

energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality, have a positive effect on health.

The study results are timely and relevant as many local governments accelerate energy efficiency programs as part of climate change initiatives.

To learn more about this study, visit www.nchh.org/watts.aspx

Resident General Health Before and After Energy Retrofits



Source: *Watts-to-Well-being Study*

Publications

Housing and Health: New Opportunities for Dialogue and Action

This paper synthesizes the evidence connecting housing and health and outlines a framework for collaboration between the public health and housing policy communities to advance shared goals. The paper was prepared by: Jeffrey Lubell, Executive Director, Center for Housing Policy; Rebecca Morley, Executive Director, NCHH; Marice Ashe, Executive Director and Linda Merola, Senior Staff Attorney, ChangeLab Solutions; and Jeff Levi, Executive Director, Trust for America's Health.

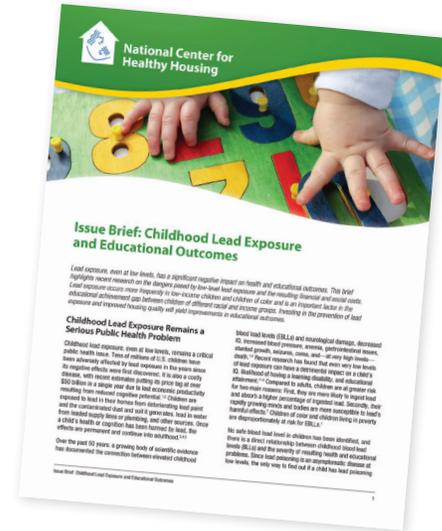
Funding support was provided by American Public Health Association and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Issue Brief: Childhood Lead Exposure and Educational Outcomes

This brief highlights recent research on the dangers posed by low-level lead exposure on educational outcomes. Lead exposure occurs more frequently in low-income children and children of color and is an important factor in the educational achievement gap between children of different racial and income groups.

One study found that blood lead levels as low as 4 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) at three years of age increase the likelihood that a child will be classified as learning-disabled in elementary school. Another study found that children were at least 30% more likely to fail third grade reading and math tests if their blood lead level was over 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Third grade



test scores provide an important school success indicator, since low scores are highly correlated with high school dropout rates.

Celebrating 20 Years

**NCHH's History
at a Glance**

Timeline and Milestones

Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act shifted the national approach from reaction to prevention.

The Enterprise Foundation and the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning establish the National Center for Lead-Safe Housing, with funding from Fannie Mae Foundation. Nick Farr named founding and executive director.

1992

1993

Designed and managed the groundbreaking Rochester Blood and Dust Study establishing the relationship between settled lead dust, levels and blood lead levels in children.



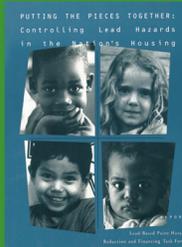
Developed the first comprehensive *Guidelines for The Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*, with funding from HUD.



1994

1995

NCHH Board and staff play key roles in the Congressionally chartered Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction and Financing Task Force as mandated by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.



Federal Lead Disclosure Rule takes effect. Millions of homeowners find out about lead during housing transactions.



Helped nine states develop certification programs for contractors working with lead-based paint hazards.

1996

1997

Completed the national evaluation of the HUD lead hazard control grant program demonstrating that treated housing units reduced blood lead levels by 37% and lead dust by 78%.

↓ 78%



Completed HUD-funded study to improve the effectiveness of the Lead Risk Assessment protocol. Enrolled in the study over 250 homes with young children in Baltimore, Milwaukee, and New York City.

1998

1999

HUD lead-based paint regulation for federally owned residential property and housing receiving federal assistance takes effect.

In response, NCHH delivered technical assistance and training in 37 cities to 1,900 individuals on how to help implement the rule.

2000

2001

Trained over 15,000 workers in lead safe work practices to help implement and regulate in federally assisted housing with HUD sponsorship.

Nick Farr retires. Rebecca Morley appointed Executive Director.

2002

2003

Published *Another Link in the Chain* with the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning, on the lead case management and environmental follow-up policies of 50 states and Washington, D.C.



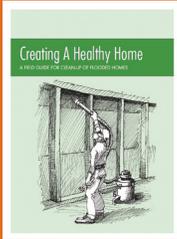
Renamed the National Center for Healthy Housing to reflect broadened mission: to create healthy and safe homes for children through practical and proven steps.



National Center for Healthy Housing

Launched the National Healthy Homes Training Center and Network to train public health, environmental health, and housing professionals in healthy housing principles.

Hurricane Katrina hits the Gulf Coast with property damage estimated at \$81 billion. NCHH launched a Healthy Rebuilding Demonstration Project in New Orleans, and developed a how-to guide.



Conceptualized and piloted the "one-touch" service delivery model in Boston to streamline and cost-effectively integrate the way we deliver programs for lead, asthma, injury prevention, and housing rehab.



Released report, "How Healthy Are National Green Building Programs?"

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008



Helped create 26 lead-safe and healthy childcare homes in upstate New York, housing more than 150 children.

Developed the Pediatric Environmental Home Assessment, an online training tool tailored for home visiting nurses.

Joined with the National Environmental Health Association to launch the "Healthy Homes Specialist Credential."





**National Safe and Healthy
Housing Coalition**

Created the National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition, composed of leading organizations from the fields of affordable housing, public health, environment, and energy efficiency.

Released results of the State of Healthy Housing, the first comprehensive study and ranking of housing conditions in 45 major metropolitan areas across the nation.

2009

2010

Published the first comprehensive review of healthy homes interventions with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Launched training network in response to EPA's Renovation, Repair, and Painting rule. Over 18,000 contractors trained.

Combined forces with the Alliance for Healthy Homes to consolidate and strengthen efforts to advance healthy homes and communities.

ALLIANCE FOR HEALTHY HOMES
Working for Affordable Healthy Housing for All

Co-edited *Healthy and Safe Homes: Research, Practice, and Policy*, about housing conditions and solutions to improve public health.

Created the Grassroots Advocacy Network for Healthy Housing.



2011

2012



Reached milestone of over 15,000 people trained through the National Healthy Homes Training Center and Network.

Embarked on a health impact assessment of the proposed Baltimore-Washington Rail Intermodal Facility, with funding from the Health Impact Project.

Looking Ahead

If you could choose to live 20 years longer, wouldn't you? If so, you might think twice about the place you call home. Take for example, two neighborhoods in Baltimore, Maryland just five miles apart. Residents in affluent Roland Park enjoy a long life of 83 years. Meanwhile, residents in the nearby impoverished Hollins Market neighborhood live on average 63 years.¹ Previously, this phenomenon might have been attributed solely to personal health behaviors, but today we know that these disparities are often driven by "social determinants of health."

A growing cross-sectoral chorus agrees that "place matters." The influential Bipartisan Policy Center's Housing Commission will soon release its recommendations that will guide U.S. housing policy in the years to come. One of the principles in its report is to ensure a decent and suitable living environment for all Americans.

¹http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2008-10-16/news/bal-te.md.ci.death16oct16_1_life-expectancy-hollins-market-neighborhoods

Similarly, the *National Prevention Strategy*, which was mandated by the Affordable Care Act identified "Healthy and Safe Community Environments" as one of four strategic directions.

In *Investing in What Works for America's Communities*, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation President Risa Lavizzo-Mourey comments on the need for collaboration between those in the health and community development fields saying, "each of these sectors has had the same goal for decades: improving the lives of low-income families. Together we spend billions of dollars each year. Joining forces is not about spending more money but about better targeting our efforts, sharing tools and data, and learning what is working and then replicating those programs and investments."

Given the strong evidence and consensus among leaders from an array of sectors, why

haven't we seen more progress on the quality of our neighborhoods and housing? The number of homes in substandard condition stubbornly hovers around six million, according to the American Housing Survey. Equally vexing is the persistent disparities gap in unhealthful living conditions. People of color and low-income families are two to three times more likely to live in substandard conditions. For these families, the "choice" of a home in the "long-life zip code" simply isn't an option.

During the next three to five years, NCHH will vigorously pursue four high-impact strategies to achieve safe and healthy housing for all:

- **Developing and Delivering Practical**

Tools: Our tools and training will be practical, accessible, and based on sound science. We will lift up elements of successful local models that may be widely adopted and provide technical assistance to speed their adoption.

- **Establishing the Case for Healthy Housing**

Investment: Through cost benefit analyses and better documentation of connections between healthy housing and societal outcomes such as health care, education, and crime, we will bring into focus the benefits of healthy housing.

- **Creating and Delivering Messages that**

Motivate: We will combine the evidentiary “case” for healthy housing with compelling imagery, stories, and innovative tactics to create persuasive messages for policy decision-makers, consumers, funders, and the media.

- **Organizing and Advocating for Healthy Homes in Healthy Neighborhoods:**

Through national and local coalition building, we will overcome barriers to healthy housing and narrow the health disparities gap as it relates to unhealthy housing.



Consolidated Statements of Activities & Changes in Net Assets*

(Fiscal year ended September 30, 2012
and 2011)

2012

Support and Revenue	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Grants and contracts	\$ 3,763,925	0	\$ 3,763,925
Contributions	\$ 412,475	\$ 83,786	\$ 496,261
Interest income	\$ 1,764	0	\$ 1,764
Miscellaneous	\$ 4,545	0	\$ 4,545
	\$ 4,182,709	\$ 83,786	\$ 4,266,495
Net assets released from restriction	\$ 128,242	\$ (128,242)	0
Total Support and Revenue	\$ 4,310,951	\$ (44,456)	\$ 4,266,495
Expenses			
Program	\$ 3,800,309	0	\$ 3,800,309
General and administrative	\$ 331,743	0	\$ 331,743
Fundraising	\$ 22,480	0	\$ 22,480
Total Expenses	\$ 4,154,532	0	\$ 4,154,532
Change in net assets before provision for income taxes	\$ 156,419	\$ (44,456)	\$ 111,963
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	\$ 26,498	0	\$ 26,498
Change in net assets	\$ 129,921	\$ (44,456)	\$ 85,465
Net Assets—Beginning of Year	\$ 703,148	\$ 135,135	\$ 838,283
Net Assets—End of Year	\$ 833,069	\$ 90,679	\$ 923,748

*These statements are for NCHH and our wholly owned subsidiary, Healthy Housing Solutions, Inc.

2011

Support and Revenue	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Grants and contracts	\$ 3,377,602	0	\$ 3,377,602
Contributions	\$ 44,692	\$ 500,000	\$ 544,692
Interest income	\$ 1,583	0	\$ 1,583
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,814	0	\$ 3,814
	\$ 3,427,691	\$ 500,000	\$ 3,927,691
Net assets released from restriction	\$ 505,973	\$ (505,973)	0
Total Support and Revenue	\$ 3,933,664	\$ (5,973)	\$3,927,691
Expenses			
Program	\$ 3,765,049	0	\$ 3,765,049
General and administrative	\$ 111,922	0	\$ 111,922
Fundraising	\$ 5,847	0	\$ 5,847
Total Expenses	\$ 3,882,818	0	\$3,882,818
Change in net assets before provision for income taxes	\$ 50,846	\$ (5,973)	\$ 44,873
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	\$ (4,144)	0	\$ (4,144)
Change in net assets	\$ 54,990	\$ (5,973)	\$ 49,017
Net Assets—Beginning of Year	\$ 648,158	\$ 141,108	\$ 789,266
Net Assets—End of Year	\$ 703,148	\$ 135,135	\$ 838,283

NCHH Leadership

NCHH Board of Directors 2011–2012

We thank our Board of Directors for its countless hours of volunteerism, financial support, and commitment to our mission.



Dr. Tom Vernon, *NCHH Board Chairman*, Former Vice President for Policy, Public Health, and Medical Affairs, Merck Vaccine Division, Philadelphia, PA



Ms. Joan Cleary, M.M., Independent Consultant, Minneapolis, MN



Dr. Joycelyn Elders, Professor of Pediatrics, Arkansas Medical Center; formerly Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Little Rock, AR



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Ms. Marcheta Gillam, Senior Attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio, Cincinnati, OH



Mr. Art Godi, Principal Broker, Art Godi REALTORS, Stockton, CA



Dr. Kelvin Holloway, Deputy Senior Vice President of Medical Affairs and Deputy Chief of Staff, Grady Health System; Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA



Mr. Mark James, President and Managing Member, Urban Green, LLC, Washington, D.C.



Ms. Sandra Jibrell, Consultant and retired Annie E. Casey Foundation Manager, Washington, D.C.



Ms. Judith Kurland, Executive Director, Center for Community Democracy and Democratic Literacy, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA



Ms. JoAnne Liebler, Executive Producer, Hometown Video Publishing and 2x4 Productions, Minneapolis, MN



Ms. Elyse Pivnick, Vice President of Environment and Community Health Programs, Isles, Inc., Trenton, NJ



Mr. Saúl Ramirez, Jr., Chief Executive Officer, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Washington, D.C.



Mr. Mike Rizer, Director, Community Relations, Wells Fargo Corporation, Charlotte, NC



Mr. Don Ryan, Director, Healthy Housing Challenge, Arlington, VA



Dr. Megan Sandel, Associate Professor, Boston University Schools of Medicine and Public Health, Boston, MA



Dr. Peter Simon, Medical Director, Division of Community, Family Health, and Equity, Rhode Island Department of Health, Providence, RI



Mr. Charles Wilkins, Principal, Compass Group, Greensboro, NC

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Mr. Jonathan Wilson, MPP, Deputy Director

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James Krieger, M.D., MPH, Chief, Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention Section Public Health—Seattle and King County

Bruce P. Lanphear, M.D., MPH, Professor of Children's Environmental Health, Simon Fraser University, Clinician Scientist, British Columbia Children's Hospital

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Nicolas P. Retsinas, Harvard Business School, Senior Lecturer of Finance; Director Emeritus, Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies; Lecturer in Housing Studies, Harvard Graduate School of Design

Megan Sandel, M.D., MPH, Associate Professor, Boston University Schools of Medicine and Public Health

Madeleine Shea, Ph.D., Director, Office of Population Health Improvement, Maryland DHMH Health Systems and Infrastructure Administration

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