




Healthy Homes at CDC.



Forty percent of U.S. homes have at least one significant health or safety hazard that places American families at unnecessary risk for injuries and illness, such as lead poisoning, asthma, carbon monoxide exposure, fire, and lung cancer; fortunately, evidence-based and cost-effective solutions exist.

Healthy homes programs at CDC are instrumental in equipping states, communities, decision makers, and the general public with the right data, evidence-based practices, funding, and information to improve health outcomes. The programs highlighted below collect and provide data critical to screening and prevention efforts; support states and communities that conduct surveillance, provide education, and coordinate services; and provide guidance for clinicians and other professionals. CDC's work also supports and complements other programs and departments across the federal government (e.g., HUD, EPA, HHS). For more information on why support for all federal healthy homes programming is critical, including within CDC's parent department of Health and Human Services, please see NCHH's other agency fact sheets.

<p>HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</p>	<p></p> <p>Collects screening data to target prevention in high-risk areas.</p> <p>Awards grants to states and cities for blood lead surveillance, education, coordination, and local program development.</p> <p>Provides guidance to clinicians and allied professions.</p>	<p></p> <p>Base funding of between \$15 and \$35 million (FY14-FY19).</p> <p>Near-elimination in FY12-FY13.</p> <p>Prior to 2012, its funding level was as high as \$42 million.</p> <p>42 states and 11 cities or counties currently receive funding from this program.</p>	<p></p> <p>The percentage of children testing with high blood lead has declined over 90% since 1997, but 535,000 children still have levels above the CDC reference value.</p> <p>Keeping blood lead levels of children born in 2018 at zero would generate \$84 billion in benefits, including nearly \$18.5 billion for the federal government.</p>
<p>ASTHMA National Asthma Control Program</p>	<p>Funds states, localities, and others to improve asthma surveillance, build coalitions that implement interventions, translate asthma guidelines into public health practice, collect and analyze data not available elsewhere, and increase asthma awareness.</p>	<p>Funded at between \$25.3 and \$30.9 million since 2010.</p> <p>The program has supported asthma control programs in 34 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.</p>	<p>NACP provides an estimated return on investment of \$71 saved for each dollar spent, a significant opportunity as asthma costs the U.S. an estimated \$63 billion a year.</p>
<p>EPHT Environmental Public Health Tracking</p>	<p>Delivers a core set of health, exposure, and hazards data, information, and tools to enable analysis, visualization, and reporting of insights drawn from data.</p>	<p>Funded at about \$34 million since 2010.</p> <p>Supports environmental public health tracking programs in 25 states and one city.</p>	<p>Provides 20 datasets, 107 indicators, and 419 health measures for public use on data such as air quality, water, asthma, and birth defects.</p>
<p>EHL Environmental Health Laboratory</p>	<p>Helps states measure and track exposure to harmful chemicals, including those that may come from the home by providing funding, expertise, training, and quality assurance to state public health laboratories.</p>	<p>Funded at between \$43.4 and \$65.7 million (FY10-FY19).</p> <p>Currently funds 6 awardees (representing 9 states) a total of \$5 million annually.</p>	<p>Measures and publishes findings related to more than 300 priority environmental chemicals.</p> <p>Conducts or collaborates on more than 75 studies annually to help identify harmful or abnormally high exposures.</p>

Healthy Homes at EPA.




Forty percent of U.S. homes have at least one significant health or safety hazard that places American families at unnecessary risk for injuries and illness, such as lead poisoning, asthma, carbon monoxide exposure, fire, and lung cancer; fortunately evidence-based, cost-effective solutions exist. EPA works to create and enforce standards for healthy homes, educate, equip and train individuals and organizations, and provide support for state programs. Highlighted below is only some of EPA's healthy housing work, and EPA's work also supports and complements other programs and departments across the federal government (e.g., CDC, HUD, HHS). For more information on why support for all federal healthy homes programming is critical, please see NCHH's other agency fact sheets.

<p>LEAD Lead Risk Reduction Program</p> <p>Lead Categorical Grants Program</p>	<p></p> <p>Updates and supports implementation of lead hazard standards.</p> <p>Requires lead-safe work practices and ensures paint hazards are abated safely.</p> <p>Ensures treatment of residential drinking water.</p> <p>Ensures disclosure of known lead during rent or sale.</p>	<p></p> <p>The Lead Risk Reduction Program has decreased from \$14.3 million to \$12.8 million (FY10-FY19).</p> <p>Grant funding totals \$14 million; includes grants to 39 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. Funding awarded based on state-specific lead burden and prevention programs.</p>	<p></p> <p>Almost 91,000 certified Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) firms (2016).</p> <p>Rigorous enforcement of the RRP rule would return \$3.10 for every dollar invested.</p>
<p>RADON Indoor Air: Radon</p> <p>Radon Categorical Grants Program</p>	<p>Promotes actions to reduce health risks from radon (National Radon Action Plan).</p> <p>Promotes radon-reducing features in new home and school construction and test/fix radon in existing homes.</p>	<p>Indoor Air: Radon funding has decreased from \$5.8 million to \$2.9 million (FY10-FY19).</p> <p>Radon Categorical Grants are annually funded around \$8 million; states are required to provide a 40% match to grant funds.</p>	<p>Reduced high radon levels in 1.1 million homes and included radon-resistant features in 1.9 million new homes.</p> <p>Increased partnerships between national, state, local, and private stakeholders.</p>
<p>IAQ Reduce Risk from Indoor Air</p>	<p>Educates and equips individuals and organizations to reduce health risks from poor indoor air quality, including radon, secondhand smoke, carbon monoxide exposure, and asthma triggers like mold, pests, and dust.</p>	<p>Funding has decreased from \$20.7 million to \$13.3 million (FY10-FY19).</p> <p>Since 2012, this office has awarded over \$9.3 million in 46 cooperative agreements.</p>	<p>Trained over 45,000 healthcare professionals to address environmental asthma management as part of comprehensive asthma care.</p> <p>Built capacity in 563 community-based programs to deliver environmental asthma interventions (2016 alone).</p>
<p>CHILDREN Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination</p>	<p>Ensures that EPA programs protect children's environmental health by developing regulations, improving policy, implementing community-level programs, and collecting/interpreting data.</p>	<p>Funded at about \$7 million since 2010.</p>	<p>Contributes to strategic plans, provides data and technical assistance to other programs, conducts outreach to healthcare providers, and leads interagency efforts.</p>

Healthy Homes at HHS.

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Healthy homes programs at HHS **work to educate people about ways to make homes healthy and combat the hazards posed by unhealthy housing.** The programs highlighted below, which cover topics including maternal and child healthcare, home visiting services, and home energy needs, **illustrate the intersection of health and housing issues.** HHS' work also supports and complements other programs and departments across the federal government (e.g., CDC, EPA, HUD). For more information on why support for all federal healthy homes programming is critical, including within HHS at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, please **see NCHH's other agency fact sheets.**

 <p>TITLE V Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program</p>	<p>Provides funds to states for pre- and postnatal care, health assessments, and preventive child health services, such as immunizations care, targeted at low-income and at-risk communities.</p>	 <p>Funded at between \$662 million and \$634 million since 2010.</p> <p>State/local recipients provide \$3 in matching funds for every \$4 in federal funds.</p>	 <p>In 2016, states reached almost 54 million pregnant women, infants, children, and others through the Title V Block Grant.</p>
<p>LIHEAP Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program</p>	<p>Provides assistance to low-income households with energy needs, such as heating in winter and home repair.</p>	<p>Funded at between \$3.3 and \$4.5 billion since 2010.</p>	<p>In 2015, 45 states provided an estimated \$336 million for weatherization and energy-related home repair.</p>
<p>HOME VISITING Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program</p>	<p>Provides home visits to low-income expectant parents and families of young children to set goals and measure outcomes in health, development, education, and other areas.</p>	<p>Funded at about \$400 million since 2013, supporting grants in all 50 states, territories, and tribal organizations.</p>	<p>In FY16, programs in 50 states, DC, and five territories served approximately 160,000 families. Over 3.3 million home visits have been provided over the past five years.</p>
<p>CHIP Children's Health Insurance Program</p>	<p>Provides health insurance coverage to low-income children.</p>	<p>Through the Health Services Initiative, states can use up to 10% of expenditures for non-traditional services, including lead prevention and abatement in paint, water, and soil.</p>	<p>19 states are using CHIP funds for nontraditional services (2017). Michigan and Maryland both have HSI programs using CHIP funds for lead abatement in homes.</p>

Healthy Homes at HUD.

Forty percent of U.S. homes have at least one significant health or safety hazard that places American families at unnecessary risk for injuries and illness, such as lead poisoning, asthma, carbon monoxide exposure, fire, and lung cancer; fortunately, evidence-based, cost-effective solutions exist. Healthy homes programs at HUD **work to provide safe, decent, and sanitary homes and combat the hazards posed by unhealthy housing.** In fact, recent research showed that children living in federally assisted housing had significantly lower blood lead levels compared to children from similar backgrounds who did not receive housing assistance.

The programs highlighted below include only some of HUD’s mechanisms for providing safe and affordable housing. **Many of HUD’s other programs, including public and tribal housing, housing choice vouchers, project-based Section 8, and multifamily assisted housing, also spend funds on lead hazard identification and control.** Further, HUD’s work also supports and complements other programs and departments across the federal government (e.g., EPA, HHS, USDA). For more information on why support for all federal healthy homes programming is critical, please **see NCHH’s other agency fact sheets.**

			
<p>OLHCHH Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</p>	<p>Supports state and local programs to reduce lead hazards from paint, dust, and soil in homes.</p> <p>Enforces the Lead Safe Housing Rule and other regulations, together with program offices.</p> <p>Ensures disclosure of known lead during rent or sale.</p>	<p>FY19 funding was \$279 million, the highest appropriation for this office to date.</p>	<p>HUD estimates that 265,000 more children would have been lead poisoned in 2010 without OLHCHH actions to control hazards in homes.</p> <p>Removing lead paint hazards from older housing provides a \$1.39 return for every \$1 invested.</p>
<p>CDBG Community Development Block Grants</p>	<p>Many states and localities use these funds to provide match funding for HUD lead and healthy homes grants and for making affordable homes lead-safe when rehabilitating them.</p>	<p>FY19 funding was \$3.3 billion, level with FY18. (the highest appropriations since 2011)</p>	<p>FY17 grants funded rehabilitation, construction, or modernization to almost 71,000 households, including over 2,000 abatements, 7,500 interim control interventions, 61,000 instances of lead-safe work practices, 1,800 energy efficiency improvements, and 2,600 individual lead screenings.</p>
<p>HOME HOME Investment Partnership Program</p>	<p>HOME grants to state and localities are used for building, buying, and rehabilitating affordable housing.</p>	<p>FY19 funding was \$1.25 billion.</p>	<p>HOME funds have rehabilitated over 530,000 units and built another 322,000.</p>