Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of North Dakota’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of North Dakota, including:

- In North Dakota, **17% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.
- In 2014, only **3,700 children in North Dakota were tested for lead**; of these 2.4% had blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL.
- **On average, 3 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in North Dakota** (2011-2015).
- **The entire state of North Dakota has predicted indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**; 63% of homes have test results above the action level.
- **Falls are the third leading cause of injury death in North Dakota. Approximately 3 people are taken to a trauma facility, and 2 die from falls each week** (2010).

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...