



National Safe and Healthy  
Housing Coalition

**FY 2025 Labor HHS Appropriations**  
**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – National Center for Environmental Health**  
**Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**  
**Asthma Control Program**  
**Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network**

	Appropriation – Final								FY25 President’s Budget	NSHH Coalition
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24		FY25 Request
<b>Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	\$17*	\$35*	\$35*	\$37*	\$39*	\$41*	\$51*	\$51*	<b>\$61</b>	<b>\$100</b>
<b>Asthma Control Program</b>	\$29	\$29	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$30.5	\$33.5	\$33.5	<b>\$33.5</b>	<b>\$40</b>
<b>Tracking Network</b>	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	<b>\$34</b>	<b>\$65</b>

*Dollars in millions. \*Does not include additional funding as allocated by the WIIN Act of 2016 or for the Flint Lead Registry.*

**Justifications:**

*Lead Poisoning Prevention Program* – Increased funding to this program would allow for continued surveillance grants for states and support investments in primary prevention programs and activities that address sources of lead exposure before children are harmed, including [grants to community-based organizations](#). This is especially important after the reduction of the Blood Lead Reference Value from 5 to 3.5 µg/dL, doubling the number of children needing following services, and after screening rates dropped during the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Asthma Control Program* – Increased funding to this program would allow for additional states to receive surveillance grants. In addition to this immediate funding ask, the NSHHC supports passage of and appropriations in support of the [Family Asthma Act](#), which would authorize funding for this program at \$70 million, allowing it to fund all 50 states and at least two territories. The current funding level for this program represents an average of just \$1.17 invested in asthma prevention for each of the 26.5 million Americans living with asthma. In contrast, between 2012 and 2018, an average of \$3.5 billion per year was paid by Medicaid, just for asthma inhalers. Statewide asthma coalitions, funded by NACP, are one of the most direct and measurable ways that human, financial and organizational resources are leveraged.

*Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network* – This increase would allow the Tracking Network to fund all 50 states. Currently, CDC is only able to fund 31 states, one city and one county through this program. A Public Health Foundation study estimated that every dollar invested in the Tracking Program results in a \$1.44 return in the form of health care savings.



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**FY 2025 Transportation HUD Appropriations**  
**Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**  
**Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH)**

HUD OLHCHH Programs	Appropriation – Final								FY25 President’s Budget	NSHH Coalition
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24		FY25 Request
Lead Hazard Control and Demonstration Programs	\$110	\$180	\$229	\$235	\$285	\$315*	\$315	\$200	\$200	\$380
Healthy Homes Programs	\$30	\$45	\$45	\$50	\$60	\$90**	\$85**	\$140**	\$130**	\$400
Lead Technical Studies	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$3	\$5	\$10
Radon	-	-	-	-	-	\$5	\$5	\$2	\$5	\$10
Lead Service Line Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10	\$10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$230</b>	<b>\$279</b>	<b>\$290</b>	<b>\$360</b>	<b>\$415</b>	<b>\$410</b>	<b>\$345</b>	<b>\$350</b>	<b>\$810</b>

*Dollars in millions.*

*\*Combines two headings: \$290 million for established lead grants, \$25 million for lead risk assessments in section 8 housing*

*\*\* Includes funding for coordination with weatherization programs, repairs and renovations for low-income elderly homeowners, and healthy homes technical studies*

**Justification:** *Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes* – Increases in recent years have allowed this office to provide new grants to state and local programs. This increase would build on that success. Providing increased and robust funding for the Healthy Homes Program is especially important; these funds help to reduce deferrals from weatherization and other programs, reach further into rural populations, and serve healthy homes issues separate from lead. In recent years, new healthy homes production and aging in place grants have seen high demand, demonstrating the need for increased funding. The NSHHC would also like to see efforts to make all grant programs more flexible and easier for communities to use effectively; please see the NSHHC talking points for more detail on our proposed changes.

The NSHHC also suggests that HUD revisit the criteria they use for rating Technical Studies grant applications, to give greater weight to applicants who demonstrate early and robust engagement with a vulnerable population (where it aligns with the research topic), and include requirements for communicating findings to the community beyond peer-reviewed publication.



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**FY 2025 Interior Appropriations  
Environmental Protection Agency – State and Tribal Assistance Grants  
Categorical Grants**

	Appropriation – Final									FY25 President’s Budget	NSHH Coalition
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24		FY25 Request
<b>Lead</b>	\$14.049	\$14.049	\$14.049	\$14.049	\$14.049	\$14.275	\$14.775	\$16.326	\$15	<b>\$24.639</b>	<b>\$50</b>
<b>Radon</b>	\$8.051	\$8.051	\$8.051	\$8.051	\$7.789	\$7.795	\$8.295	\$10.995	\$9.1	<b>\$12.487</b>	<b>\$17</b>

*Dollars in millions.*

**Justifications:**

*Lead Categorical Grant* – States need additional resources to implement, directly or indirectly, EPA’s revised lead-based paint hazard and clearance standards and its Lead-Safe Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule to better protect children, especially for environmental justice communities. If the state has already accepted delegation for one or both rules, the additional resources will help support inspections and enforcement. If the state has not accepted delegation, the resources will enable it to evaluate accepting delegation or help facilitate EPA’s inspect and enforcement efforts. In addition, as CDC continues to lower its reference level for lead, states will require more resources to conduct the investigations necessary to protect children who have elevated blood levels.

*Radon Categorical Grant* – Awareness of radon as a public health issue has increased, so the demand for radon mitigation services is also expected to increase.



**FY 2025 Interior Appropriations**  
**Environmental Protection Agency – Environmental Programs and Management**  
**Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention**  
**Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation**  
**Program Area: Cross-Agency Coordination, Outreach, and Education**  
**Program Area: Environmental Justice**

	Appropriation – Final								FY25 President's Budget	NSHH Coalition FY25 Request
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24		
<b>Lead Risk Reduction Program</b>	\$13.275	\$13.275*	\$13.275*	\$13.275*	\$13.275*	\$13.275*	\$14.359	\$13.785*	<b>\$14.597</b>	<b>\$16</b>
<b>Indoor Air: Radon Program</b>	\$2.91	\$2.91*	\$2.91*	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$3.364	\$3.213*	<b>\$5.147</b>	<b>\$5.147</b>
<b>Reduce Risk from Indoor Air</b>	\$13.733	\$13.733*	\$13.733*	\$13.733*	\$13.733*	\$13.733*	\$13.593	\$12.981*	<b>\$47.570</b>	<b>\$47.570</b>
<b>Children and Other Sensitive Populations</b>	\$6.548	\$6.548	\$6.548	\$6.17	\$6.17	\$6.25	\$6.362	\$6.3	<b>\$7.7</b>	<b>\$8</b>
<b>Environmental Justice</b>	\$6.737	\$6.737	\$6.737	\$9.554	\$11.838	\$94.159	\$102.195	\$94.1	<b>\$317.7</b>	<b>\$317.7</b>

*Dollars in millions. \*Estimated amount; FY24 numbers reflect overall 4-4.5% cuts to these program areas.*

**Justifications:**

*Lead Risk Reduction Program* – Developments including increased funding for lead work at the local level and the lowering of CDC’s Blood Lead Reference Value are increasing demand for lead safe work practices and lead abatement. This program plays a critical role in enforcement of EPA standards and can support workforce development to meet this need.

*Indoor Air: Radon Program* – Awareness of radon as a public health issue has increased, so the demand for radon mitigation services is also expected to increase.

*Reduce Risk from Indoor Air* – Poor indoor air quality remains an issue in the U.S. With outdoor air quality worsening in many parts of the country, it is imperative that we devote more resources to address and improve indoor air quality.

*Children and Other Sensitive Populations* – The incidence of asthma and several other chronic diseases is increasing nationwide; therefore, more resources are needed to address the needs of these sensitive populations.

*Environmental Justice* - The NSHHC supports President Biden’s proposed budget for this program in FY25 as a continued investment in EPA’s important Environmental Justice work, building on the investments in the Inflation Reduction Act.