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 Nevada'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**
- Full funding is needed.

**CDC's National Asthma Control Program**
- Full funding is needed.

**CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network**
- Full funding is needed.

**HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes**
- Full funding is needed.

**HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**
- Full funding is needed.

**HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program**
- Full funding is needed.

**EPA's Lead Categorical Grants**
- Full funding is needed.

**EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants**
- Full funding is needed.

**EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund**
- Full funding is needed.

**HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants**
- Full funding is needed.

**HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**
- Full funding is needed.

**DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program**
- Full funding is needed.

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**In Nevada,**
- **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.

- **24% of Nevada housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In 2011, **25% of owner-occupied and 38% of renter-occupied units** with young children present were built before 1980.

- **Over 49,000 children and 240,000 adults have current asthma in Nevada,** about 8% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).

- **Nevada has no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Received Funding Since 2017</th>
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In 2010, **209 Nevada children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); this is the most recent data available from CDC.

On average, **11 Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).

In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 239 deaths** among Nevadans over the age of 65.

9 counties in Nevada have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**