

HEALTHY HOMES

*A GUIDE TO ENVIRONMENTAL
HAZARDS IN THE HOME*



*Building a strong mind, body,
and spirit together.*

*Wažq higrirawi
(we care)*

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The Ho-Chunk Nation Health Department created this booklet to educate homeowners and renters how to identify health risks in and around the home.

This guide provides information on how housing and health are connected, action steps for making your home healthy, and where to access additional resources. Unhealthy housing conditions may only seem like cosmetic problems, but hazards can appear where you least expect them. Peeling paint can contain lead; too much moisture can lead to mold; and clutter can shelter insects and rodents. Some deadly hazards, like carbon monoxide and radon, are invisible.

This is general guidance and not an all-inclusive guide to environmental hazards in the home. To maintain a healthy home, homeowners and renters should keep it maintained, dry, clean, ventilated, free from pests and harmful substances, and thermally controlled. Smudging the home, like burning sage or other traditional medicines, is also a practice many consider important for maintaining a balanced and healthy home.

This booklet references the Ho-Chunk Nation Health Department, if you are a tribal member outside of the Ho-Chunk Nation Health Department service area, please contact your local Health Department for additional services and resources.

Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health Mission Statement:

To promote a high quality of life with holistic health care to those we serve with an emphasis on the traditional Ho-Chunk way of life; and to empower each individual and family to make informed decisions regarding their present and future health.





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HOME MAINTENANCE LOG

Monthly

(Example: Check/change furnace filter)

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
_____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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Bi-Annually

(Example: Replace carbon monoxide and smoke detector batteries)

	Completed
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Annually

(Example: Furnace (HAVC) Maintenance)

	Completed		Completed
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DRINKING WATER

KEEPING YOUR WATER SAFE

Private Well Drinking Water Quality

- 💧 The Environmental Health Division (EHD) can collect water samples for testing on behalf of private well owners at no cost to the homeowner. Homeowners are responsible for the maintenance of any water treatment equipment. EHD may be able to assist with funding emergency repairs to the well system.
- 💧 Testing regularly is the only way to make sure well water is safe. Many of these harmful substances do not affect the color, smell, or taste of the water.

Note: Spring water may contain contaminants and should be consumed with caution.

High levels of the following contaminants can affect everyone's health.

We recommend testing your private well water for:



Bacteria: Test for bacteria (total coliform and *E. coli*) once a year, but test right away if you notice a change in the water's taste, color, or smell.



Nitrate: Test for nitrate once a year and before someone who is or may become pregnant uses the water or the water is given to a baby.



Lead and copper: Test every 5 years and before a pregnant person uses the water or the water is given to a baby.



Arsenic and manganese: Test at least every 5 years and more frequently if levels are elevated.



You may want to test well water for other harmful substances based on nearby current and historical land use, these include **pesticides**, **PFAS**, and **VOCs**. More information can be found here: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/private.htm>

Public Drinking Water Quality

Water from a public drinking water system is required to be tested regularly and provides safe drinking water. This is a requirement from the Safe Drinking Water Act. Ask your local utility/drinking water department for a Consumer Confidence Report to review a yearly summary of water testing and results.



Wisconsin public water quality data can be found at: apps.dnr.wi.gov/dwsportal/pub/DS/Search (In search box, type in name of city or establishment)



Ho-Chunk Nation Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR)

Must scroll to the bottom of the page to view



Ho-Chunk Nation Application for Water & Sewer Service



The Division of Environmental Health provides funding for new drinking water wells and septic installations through the Indian Health Service (IHS) 121 Project. Each eligible tribal member may qualify for funding for one well installation and one septic system installation for their primary residence.

Availability of funding is determined on a project-by-project basis.

DRINKING WATER

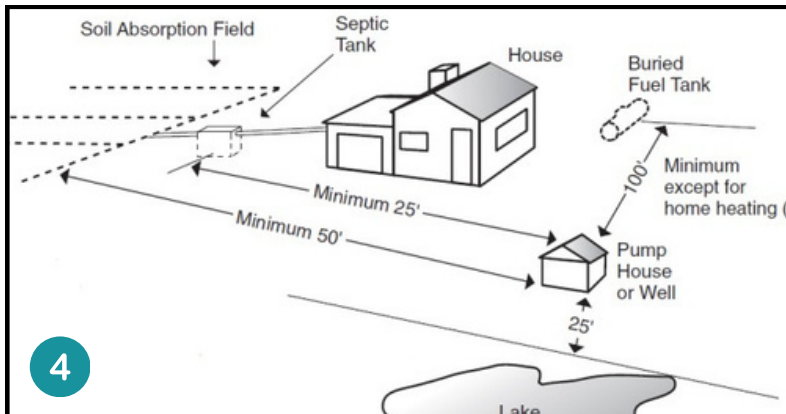
MAINTAINING YOUR WELL & WATER CONSERVATION

A private well needs regular maintenance and inspection. You want to make sure it's working correctly. Here's how you can protect your well:



- 1 Make sure your well cap is secure and in good condition. It shouldn't have cracks, holes, or other damage.
- 2 Avoid damaging the well casing.
- 3 Make sure the ground slopes away from the well. Keep the area around the well clean and safe.
- 4 Make sure your private well is far away from things that could pollute the water, like septic systems or animal yards. The picture below shows how far your well should be from these things to keep the water safe. Additional setbacks can be found in WI State Statute NR 812.42.

Each eligible tribal member may qualify for funding for one septic and one well system installation for their primary residence. Availability of funding is determined on a project-by-project basis. Please contact us to discuss your project and confirm eligibility.



Water conservation is important for homes that receive water from a private well or from a city water source.

Conserving water keeps water pure and clean while protecting the environment. Conserving water means using our water supply wisely and being responsible. As every individual depends on water for livelihood, we must learn how to keep our limited supply of water pure and away from pollution.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO CONSERVE WATER AT HOME?



Check your toilet for leaks. Put a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the coloring begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak.

Saves up to 19 gallons each day!



Take shorter showers. A typical shower uses five to ten gallons of water a minute. Limit your showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash down and rinse off.

Saves up to 18 gallons per shower!



Turn off the tap water while brushing your teeth. You can save up to 20 liters per day just by turning off the tap while brushing your teeth or while washing your hands and face.

Saves up to 5 gallons a day!



Water your lawn only when it needs water.

Watering on a regular schedule doesn't allow for cool spells or rainfall which reduce the need for watering. To check this: Step on some of your grass. If it springs back up when you move your foot, it doesn't need water.



Only water lawns during the coolest parts of the day. Did you know? Watering in early morning is better than dusk because it helps prevent the growth of fungus.



Consider collecting rainwater! Harvested rainwater is a great candidate for irrigation.

PRIVATE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

SEPTIC SYSTEMS

How to know if your home most likely has a septic system:

- You are on well water or live in a rural area.
- The water line is coming into your home and does not have a meter.
- You don't receive a utility bill.

You can find your septic system by:

- Checking your yard for inspection caps, lids, or manhole covers.
- Looking at the "as built" drawing for your home's septic system, which you can request from your local (e.g., town, county, or state) health department or zoning's records.

How does a septic system work?

- All water runs out of your house from one main drainage pipe into a septic tank.
- The septic tank is a buried, water-tight container. Its job is to hold the wastewater long enough for solids to settle to the bottom (sludge) while the fat, oil and grease float to the top (scum).
- Liquid wastewater exits the tank by gravity or with the use of a pump, and is spread evenly throughout the drain field.
- Once in the drain field, the wastewater filters slowly into the soil, which reclaims the water for future reuse by naturally removing harmful bacteria, viruses, and some nutrients.

Top tips to care for your septic system:

- Avoid pouring harsh products down the drain; oils, grease, chemicals, paint, medications.
- Discard non-degradable products in the trash instead of flushing; disposable wipes, cat litter.
- Repair plumbing leaks and use water efficient fixtures to avoid overloading the system.
- Limit and maintain plants near system to ensure roots do not block drains.
- Use biodegradable soaps and detergents.
- Never park or drive on your drain field.

Maintain your drain field:

- ✓ Have your system inspected every 3 years by a qualified professional.
- ✓ Have your septic tank pumped every 3 years.

No wipes down the pipes!

Even if a product says it's "flushable", unless it is toilet paper, it should not be flushed.

Items such as **diapers, flushable, disposable, cleaning, or baby wipes, paper towels, cloth towels, feminine hygiene products and facial tissues** should be placed in a trash can.

Putting these items down toilets may plug sewers and cause raw sewage to back up into your home.



Reach out to POWTS and Well Inspector from the Environmental Health Division if experiencing issues with your POWTS to see if assistance is available

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

CARBON MONOXIDE AND SMOKE

What is carbon monoxide?

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a poisonous gas that can kill you, if inhaled. It is a gas created when a fuel is burned. You cannot see it, smell it, or taste it.

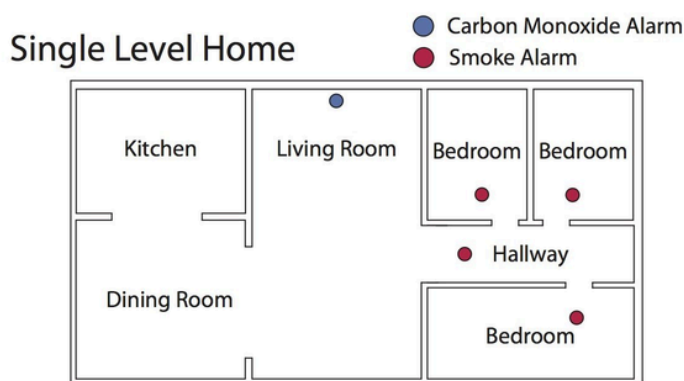
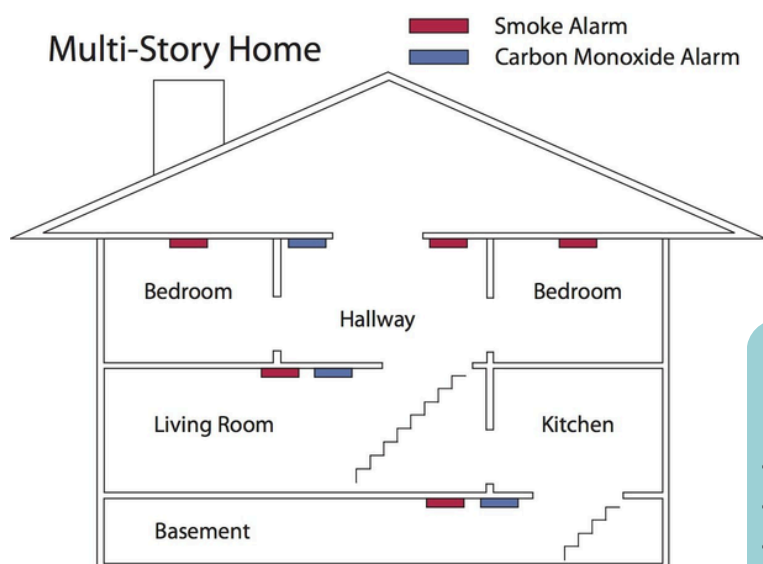
Signs & symptoms

Overexposure to carbon monoxide can cause headaches, fatigue, weakness, dizziness, shortness of breath, nausea, confusion, and loss of consciousness. At high levels, carbon monoxide can cause death within minutes.

Preventing carbon monoxide poisoning

- Make sure you have working carbon monoxide detectors on each level.
- Have your furnace or wood-burning stove inspected annually.
- Never run a gasoline or propane heater or a grill inside your home.
- Never run a car in an enclosed space.
- Always run generators outside.
- Keep fuel-burning appliances properly vented.

Where to place carbon monoxide and smoke alarms:



2 out of 3

fire deaths happen in homes with missing or non-functioning smoke alarms.



What to know about carbon monoxide & smoke alarms:

- Do not install near windows or doors
- Never paint alarms
- Keep alarms free of dust & debris
- Keep spare batteries on hand
- If alarm begins to chirp, replace its batteries
- Carbon monoxide alarms should be installed as close as possible to potential carbon monoxide sources
- If you are a renter, your landlord must have alarms installed in your home. The renter should test alarms monthly.
- There may be local resources to provide free alarms to low-income families. Check with the Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health- Environmental Health Division, a local fire department, the American Red Cross, or a local county health department.

TEST alarms monthly

CHANGE battery yearly

REPLACE alarm every 10 years

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

ASBESTOS AND ASTHMA TRIGGERS

If material containing asbestos is damaged, it can release a fine dust that contains asbestos fibers into the air.

There is no safe level of asbestos. Prevent exposure to asbestos by leaving any building materials that may contain asbestos alone (as long as they are in good condition). If they must be disturbed (e.g. due to a renovation project), or if they are in bad condition, hire a certified contractor to remove them properly.

Find a certified asbestos contractor:

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/asbestos/contractors.htm



Breathing in or swallowing asbestos can cause serious diseases:

- Lung cancer: A disease where harmful growths (tumors) form in the lungs and can spread to other parts of the body.
- Mesothelioma: A rare cancer that affects the thin lining around organs, usually the lungs and chest.
- Asbestosis: A disease where asbestos fibers get stuck in the lungs, causing damage and scar tissue. This makes it hard to breathe and can be deadly.

Common asbestos uses in homes:

Popcorn ceiling



Acoustic ceiling tiles



Vinyl tiles & linoleum flooring



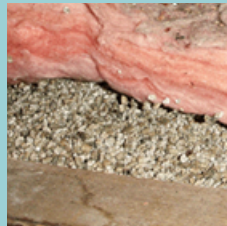
Pipe insulation



Exterior siding



Insulation



Don't smoke in your home!

Children who breathe secondhand smoke are more likely to have lung problems, including severe asthma. Exposure to secondhand smoke can lead to: asthma, respiratory problems, sudden infant death syndrome, lung cancer, and death from fire.

Don't smoke in your home, and don't let anyone else smoke in your home.



Common asthma triggers:

- Outdoor air pollution
- Exercise
- Dust mites
- Mold
- Pests
- Chemicals in scented or cleaning products
- Pets
- Pollen
- Viral infections
- Strong emotions
- Strong odors
- Weather

Tobacco smoke is the number one preventable trigger of asthma!



INDOOR AIR QUALITY

RADON

You can't see it, taste it, or smell it,
but radon gas can cause lung cancer -
and it could be in your home.

Test your home for radon.

In the past two years, have you tested your home for radon?



Radon is found in all kinds of homes—new, old, and in homes with or without basements. If you live in a rental property, you can test your home. If a rental property is tested for radon by the tenant or owner and the levels come back above the EPA action level, test results should be disclosed between the landlord and tenant.



Roughly 1 in 10 Wisconsin homes has elevated radon levels. High radon levels in a home increase the risk of lung cancer.



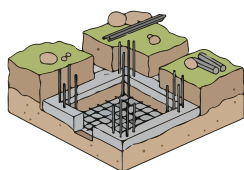
Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S.

Make sure to test every 2 years
or anytime you do major
construction or renovation.

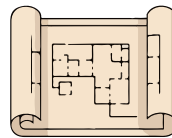
How Radon Gets Into Homes



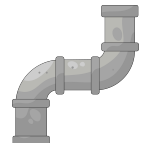
Cracks in concrete
basement floors



Cracks in foundation walls



Homes with crawl spaces



Gaps around water lines,
sewer pipes, and gas lines



Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health – Division of Environmental Health

The Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, provides radon testing and inspection services within the Health Department service area. These services help protect indoor air quality and support the health and safety of community members.

To request a radon test for your home, please reach out to the Ho-Chunk Nation Air Quality Specialist.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

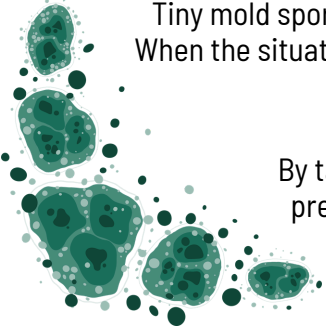
MOLD

Mold basics

Molds are simple, tiny organisms found everywhere around us, both indoors and outdoors.

Tiny mold spores travel easily through the air. When the situation is just right, mold spores can grow indoors.

By taking important steps, you can prevent and control mold growth inside your home.



How mold grows

Mold spores need three things to grow:



Food Source

Any organic material. While mold can't grow on items like glass or metal, it can grow on the dirt or dust on those surfaces



Moisture

Mold needs water to grow. Some mold can even get moisture from the air if it's very damp and humidity is over 80%



The Right Temperature

Most mold grows fastest between temperatures of 60°F - 80°F, but can grow at ranges of 40°F - 100°F

The key to controlling mold is controlling moisture

Moisture is essential for mold to grow. Use these tips to reduce moisture inside your home.

- Clean and repair gutters regularly.
- Make sure ground slopes away from building foundation.
- Properly vent appliances (dryers, stoves, etc.) that produce moisture.
- Use air conditioners and/or dehumidifiers when needed.
- Run the bathroom fan or open the bathroom window during and after showering.
- Increase ventilation and air movement by opening doors/windows when practical and use fans as needed.

Follow these steps when dealing with mold:

- Quickly identify and fix the moisture source. **Mold testing is not necessary. If you see or smell mold, mold is present. All mold should be treated the same.**
- Wash the mold with a bleach/water mixture. Never mix bleach with ammonia or other cleaners.
- Clean as much of the moldy area as possible.
- Open windows and doors to get fresh air.
- If present, use a bathroom exhaust fan that is vented outside.
- Keep the area dry through good ventilation and/or a dehumidifier.

Mold and your health

Talk to your doctor if you are worried about mold and your health.

Mold affects everyone differently. Just being near mold does not always mean you'll get sick.

Some people may get allergy-type reactions such as stuffy nose, wheezing, or itchy eyes.

Some people can have stronger reactions and should avoid moldy areas. These people include:

- People with asthma
- Children and older adults
- Those with breathing problems or weakened immune systems

Who to call

To request a mold inspection, please reach out to the Ho-Chunk Nation Air Quality Specialist.



HOUSEHOLD PESTS

WHAT TO KNOW & HOW TO CONTROL THEM

Bed Bugs

What to Look For

- Adults are apple-seed sized; flat and brown when unfed, swollen and reddish after feeding

Signs of Infestation

- Bites, often on the arms or upper back
- Rust-colored stains on bedding

If bed bugs are suspected, contact a licensed pest control professional promptly. Early detection is critical.



Cockroaches

Commonly found in kitchens and bathrooms

Prevention & Control

- Reduce moisture and repair leaks
- Seal cracks and reduce clutter

Treatment Options

- Use approved insecticides such as boric acid, baits, gels, powders, or sprays
- Treat common hiding areas like under sinks, cabinets, and cracks



Fleas

Commonly found on pets, bedding, and carpet

Prevention & Control

- Vacuum carpets and furniture often
- Wash pet and household bedding in hot water

Treatment Options

- Treat pets with vet-approved products
- Contact pest control professionals if fleas continue despite routine cleaning



Bats

Signs of Presence

- Bat droppings near entry points
- Fluttering in walls or ceiling

If bats are present, do not touch them.

Contact wildlife control or a licensed professional for safe removal.

Ants



Nest in soil and rotting wood

Attracted to sugary liquids

How to Ant-Proof Your Home

- Keep your home clean and promptly wipe up spills, especially sugary liquids and grease
- Use ant baits that target the ants present; baits are carried back to the colony



MOSQUITO AND TICK HABITAT

ELIMINATE OR REDUCE TICK AND MOSQUITO HABITAT
AROUND YOUR YARD



Examples of MOSQUITO habitats:



- 1. Birdbaths
- 2. Clogged gutters
- 3. Rain barrels and buckets
- 4. Water bowls for pets
- 5. Tires
- 6. Open trash bins
- 7. Wagons and toys
- 8. Ponds
- 9. Rot holes in trees

Examples of TICK habitats:



- 10. Leaf debris
- 11. Wood piles
- 12. Long grass
- 13. Forest and brush
- 14. No wood chip/rock barrier around yard

WARNING!

TICKS IN YOUR YARD MAY CAUSE DISEASE

TOP 10

TIPS TO AVOID TICK BITES

- 1 Walk in the middle of trails; avoid high grass areas, sitting on logs, and leaning on trees.
- 2 If possible, wear a hat and tuck in your hair.
- 3 Wear a long-sleeved shirt fitted at the wrist.
- 4 Wear shoes, no bare feet or sandals.
- 5 Wear long pants tucked into your socks.
- 6 Use insect repellent for skin and permethrin for clothes.
- 7 Wear white or light-colored clothing to make it easier to see ticks.
- 8 Do tick checks on you and your pets immediately and routinely for 2-3 days after outdoor activities.
- 9 Ask your veterinarian about protection for your furry friend.
- 10 If you find a tick, remove it carefully and save it:
 - Remove tick with tweezers.
 - Pull straight out as close to the skin as possible.
 - Save tick in a container.
 - Call a doctor if signs/symptoms of Lyme disease appear within the next few weeks after a tick bite.



Blacklegged Tick
(deer tick)
(can spread Lyme disease)



American dog tick
(wood tick)
(does not spread Lyme disease)



Early tick detection is key. Because ticks can be tiny but dangerous, inspect your body and pets carefully after outdoor activities.



Look for tick removal kits that are available seasonally at Public Health Vending Machines!

LEAD HAZARDS

LEAD POISONING IS PREVENTABLE

Scan the QR code for help on how to identify certified lead-free plumbing materials:



Lead health hazards

- Kids can easily get lead dust on their fingers and toys.
- When swallowed, lead dust can make children sick.
- Lead exposure can cause lifelong health problems, including:
 - Developmental and growth delays
 - Hearing and speech problems
 - Difficulty learning and paying attention

Protecting your child from lead

- Do not dry scrape, sand or burn lead paint or paint if your house was built before 1978.
- Keep your child out of bare soil unless you know it's safe.
- Keep children away from peeling paint.
- Wash your child's hands after play and before eating and sleeping.
- Some foods can help keep lead out of the body, especially foods high in calcium and iron.
- Run water a couple of minutes before using.
- Ask about lead testing at your child's regular doctor visits

Lead cleaning tips

- Vacuum carpets weekly or remove carpets.
- Use a wet rag or wet mop weekly to clean lead dust and paint chips from bare or vinyl flooring.
- Use paper towels with soap and warm water to clean dust and paint chips from window wells, sills and woodwork weekly.
- If someone in your home works with lead, have them shower and change into clean clothes and shoes before getting in the car or coming inside.

Call Ho-Chunk Nation Health Department for concerns about lead paint in your home, products containing lead or lead in your drinking water.

COMMON SOURCES OF LEAD



Lead-based paint and varnish: Peeling, flaking and chipping paint and dust created from friction and disturbing the paint.



Water: Drinking water can be contaminated by lead through service lines and pipes.



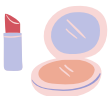
Soil: Contaminated soil can be found in play areas or brought inside on shoes or pets.



Occupational: Adults who work in places with lead can bring it home on their hair, shoes, clothes, etc.



Hobbies: Soldering, glazing, fishing lures, firearms, furniture refinishing and more can expose you to lead.



Food, Cosmetics, Supplements: Imported spices, herbal remedies, make up, and dietary supplements can contain lead.



Children's Products: Toys can contain lead and children put these items in their mouths.

Exposure to lead-based paint is the main source of lead poisoning in Wisconsin. Toddlers and young children are especially at risk.



- Many homes and apartments built **before 1978** have lead paint or varnish on the walls, woodwork, windows and floors.
- Lead paint is commonly found on exterior trim, doors, windows, siding, soffit and fascia.
- Lead paint is commonly found on interior paint on trim, walls, doors, windows and window sills.

MORE INFORMATION

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/toolkits.htm



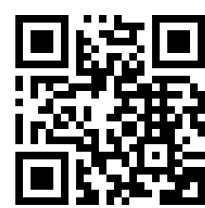
WEATHERIZING YOUR HOME



Benefits of weatherization

- Increases energy efficiency of your home
- Makes your home healthier and more comfortable
- Prevents pests and rodents
- Saves money on utility bills
- Boosts your home's value

Check out
HHDCa.com



EMERGENCY READINESS

Preparing your home ahead of time can reduce injuries, stress, and damage during unexpected events. Emergencies can happen without warning.

Our region and surrounding areas can experience a variety of severe weather and emergency situations, including:

- **Wildfires** – Dry conditions and strong winds can cause fires to spread quickly. Know evacuation routes and follow local guidance promptly.
- **Tornadoes** – These storms can develop rapidly. Have a designated safe place, such as a basement or interior room, where everyone knows to go.
- **Thunderstorms & Lightning** – Severe storms may bring damaging winds, heavy rain, hail, and lightning. Seek shelter indoors and avoid open areas during storms.
- **Power Outages** – Weather-related outages can last hours or days. Prepare for interruptions to heating, cooling, lighting, and communications.

Federal Emergency Preparedness Resources



Wisconsin Emergency Preparedness Resources



Make a Plan

A clear emergency plan reduces confusion and stress during critical moments.

Emergency Plan

- How household members will contact each other
- Where to meet if separated
- Evacuation routes and shelter locations
- Plans for pets, older adults, or those with special needs

Review and practice your plan at least once a year, and update it as circumstances change.

Build an Emergency Kit

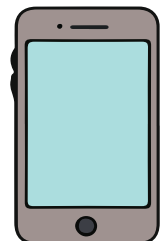
Your kit should include:

- Water and non-perishable food for several days
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- First-aid supplies and medications
- Important documents (stored safely)
- Phone chargers or backup power sources



Use the FEMA App

The FEMA App is a powerful tool for preparedness and safety. It offers real-time weather alerts, emergency safety tips, disaster assistance information, and local resources—all in one place. Download it today to stay connected and informed wherever you are.



CHEMICAL STORAGE

SAFE USE AND STORAGE

Children younger than 6 years old make up a large percentage of poison control cases.

Poisoning occurs the most in one- and two-year-olds.

Store chemicals away from children!

Be prepared to call Poison Control!

1-800-222-1222



Cleaning products can be safe when used as directed, but cleaners are dangerous for a child to eat or drink. Even a small amount can be dangerous. Children are more at risk for being harmed by chemicals since they are smaller and put a lot of items in their mouth. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safer Choice website has a list of healthier product alternatives for you, your family, and the environment.



How to prevent poisonings:

- Use locked cabinets to store chemicals and medications
- Never spray chemical products around children
- Look for EPA-registered products
- Follow product labels
- Pay attention to product warnings, such as never mixing ammonia and bleach - it creates chlorine gas, which can be deadly
- Keep and store chemicals in their original containers
- Discard expired chemicals responsibly
- Use ASTM approved art materials (*American Society for Testing & Materials label D-4236 is the standard of approval for non-toxic products*)

Keep purses and backpacks up and out of reach!

Ask Us About FREE Medication Lock Boxes

Available at your next clinic or well-child visit — while supplies last!



Ho-Chunk Nation Health Care Center in Black River Falls, WI - (715) 284-9851

The House of Wellness Clinic in Baraboo, WI - (608) 355-1240

Common causes of poisoning in children:



Tobacco/Nicotine



Cosmetics



Personal care products



Pesticides



Plants



Cleaning supplies



Medication

For more information on these common poisoning causes, visit www.wisconsinpoison.org



HO-CHUNK HOUSING RELATED RESOURCES

HOUSING PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

HHCDA offers HUD-funded, income-based programs with limited rental units in Black River Falls, Tomah, Baraboo, Dells, Nekoosa, Wittenberg, Madison, Cottage Grove, West Salem, Onalaska, and La Crosse.

Housing Programs:

- **Metro (Urban) Rent Subsidy Program (MRSP):** Available in Eau Claire, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Dane County, Brown County, and Outagamie County. This allows Tribal Members to rent from private landlords with partial rent assistance.
- **Rapid Rehousing Assistance:** Up to \$2,500 for security deposit and first month's rent
- **Post-Secondary Rental Assistance:** Referrals through Education
- **One-time Rent Assistance:** Up to \$800
- **Veteran's Urban Rent Subsidy Program**

Residential Inspections

- New construction & renovation inspections
- Pre-occupancy / pre-purchase condition reports
- Routine and annual housing inspections
- Homeowner maintenance guidance
- Housing safety education



Cloud Village Housing

near the House of Wellness
in Baraboo, WI



Contact Horizon Mangement

Elder Programs & Repairs

- TAU has programs for Elder Roof and Elder Trash
- TAU Elder Home Repair Program is also available
- Treasury offers assistance with homeowners' insurance and property taxes for elite elders

Additional Resources

For Wisconsin Tribal Members seeking assistance, WIBOSCOC.org serves as a starting point for housing, food security, health, and safety resources.



Available Assistance through the Department of Housing (DOH)

- Heavy equipment assistance (tree clearing, grading, driveway repair)
- Down payment assistance
- Existing mortgage assistance
- Payment arrangements, collections, satisfactions, and probate assistance for older HOP homes
- Housing counseling, education, and resource referrals

Internal programs are not income-based; however, collaborative programs may be.

All homeowner programs require homeowners' insurance.



The Ho-Chunk Nation Health Department is referenced throughout this booklet, if you are a tribal member outside of the Ho-Chunk Nation Health Department service area, contact your local Health Department.

Ho-Chunk Nation Division of Environmental Health – Contact Directory

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N6520 Lumberjack Guy Rd
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Public Health Vending Machines Locations

Available items may vary slightly by location.



Ho-Chunk Health Care Center

(N6520 Lumberjack Guy Rd,
Black River Falls, WI 54615)

House of Wellness

(S2845 White Eagle Rd,
Baraboo, WI 53913)

Nekoosa Health Office

(1021 County Hwy G,
Nekoosa, WI 54457)

Housing Related Contacts

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This booklet was developed using a template provided by the Eau Claire City-County Health Department.

We appreciate their willingness to share this resource.



