

State/Territory	Screening Recommendations and Requirements:	Entities to Which Blood Lead Levels are Reported	Entities Responsible for Case Management			Blood Lead Levels Required For:		Recipient of CDC Funding?	Links	Notes	Surveillance Data Link	Identified Leadership	Leadership Contact Information	Proposed Changes/Legislation	Link
			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Notes and Link to Case Management	Case	Environmental Investigation								
Alabama	Recommends that all children should be tested at 12 and 24 months.	Alabama Department of Public Health		Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Environmental investigation required starting at 15 µg/dL, but a physician can order an environmental investigation for a BLL below 15 µg/dL. https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/acppp/assets/recommended_actions_acppp.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes - \$350,000 in FY 2021	https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/acppp/assets/recommended_actions_acppp.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/al.htm						
Alaska	All children enrolled in Medicaid are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months. All other children should be screened using the Childhood Lead Risk Questionnaire, and tested if the guardian answers "yes" or "don't know" to any of the questions.	State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services		State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Section of Epidemiology	https://health.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/eph/Documents/lead/AK-Brief-CDCBLRVChanges.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes - \$299,963 in FY 2021	https://health.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/eph/Documents/lead/AK-Brief-CDCBLRVChanges.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ak.htm						
Arizona	All children living in high-risk areas where 27% or more of the housing was built prior to 1950 should be tested at 12 and 24 months. Children that do not reside in high-risk areas should receive a parent risk questionnaire.	Arizona Department of Health Services		Arizona Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	Revised November 2021 to reflect new CDC BLRV https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/lead-poisoning/lead-screening-and-management-recommendations.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes - \$310,390 in FY 2021	https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/lead-poisoning/lead-screening-and-management-recommendations.pdf https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/lead-poisoning/2018-targeted-lead-screening-plan.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/az.htm	https://www.azdhs.gov/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/lead-poisoning/index.php#lead-screening-scorecard					
Arkansas		Arkansas Department of Health			According to disease reporting requirements, only blood lead levels greater than or equal to 10 µg/dl need to be reported for patients 14 years old or younger.	≥3.5 µg/dL				As per direct communication with the health department, a case is opened when a child is found to have an EBLL at or above 3.5 µg/dL. Case management entails mailing of information and establishing follow-up testing. No other services are offered at this time.	Laura Shue	Laura.Shue@arkansas.gov 501-661-2297			
California	All children enrolled in Medicaid or receiving services from a publicly funded program for low-income children are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2. If the child is unenrolled in a publicly funded assistance program, they are required to be tested if their parent answers "yes" or "don't know" to the question "Does your child live in, or spend a lot of time in, a place built before 1978 that has peeling or chipped paint or that has been recently renovated?"	California Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch	Local health department conducts case management with the local healthcare provider	Responsible for case management and environmental investigation if there is no local Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPP/DEOD/CLPPB/Pages/BLRV.aspx	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL, persistent	Yes - \$500,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ca.htm https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPP/DEOD/CLPPB/Pages/BLRV.aspx https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/chdp/Documents/HAG/Chapter6.pdf	CDPH is in the process of updating the California Management Guidelines to reflect the CDC's new BLRV as of May 5, 2022 - "CDPH encourages healthcare providers to provide retesting and follow-up for blood lead levels ≥3.5 mcg/dL". Former guidance prompted case initiation at or above 4.5 µg/dL. The case will be eligible for an environmental investigation if "BLL is persistent in or above this range (30 days or more)". Case management eligibility extended for children from birth to 21 years of age. The state has also incorporated lower "actionable" levels into their environmental investigation protocols, such as 80 ppm for bare soil, though it is unclear how these are utilized over the course of an environmental investigation.	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPP/DEOD/CLPPB/Pages/data.aspx				

Colorado	All children enrolled in Medicaid are to be tested at ages 12 and 24 months. Any children not insured through Medicaid are recommended to be tested if answered "yes" or "don't know" on the risk-based questionnaire.	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	Local health department	Provides case management and investigation services for local health departments lacking capacity	Local health department to complete the lead exposure history and coordinating the home investigation, but this is based on the local capacity. CDPHE is responsible for contacting the family, the provider, and distributing educational materials. https://bit.ly/3up5SRN https://bit.ly/3OMstXm	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$500,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/co.htm https://bit.ly/3up5SRN https://bit.ly/3OMstXm	Persistent cases (two venous tests between 3.5 and 9 µg/dL drawn more than 12 weeks apart) also qualify for a home investigation	https://coept.colorado.gov/childhood-lead-poisoning-data	Megan Snow	megan.snow@state.co.us
Connecticut	All children are required to be tested between 9 and 36 months of age. Risk assessment questions should be given in conjunction with testing.	Connecticut Department of Public Health, Local Health Department (EBLLs ≥10 µg/dL)	Local health department		https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/environmental_health/lead/Case-Management/MANDATORY-0-TO-5-EBLL-LHD-RESPONSE-030416.pdf https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/environmental_health/lead/Case-Management/SCREENING_REQUIREMENTS-2013_7-23-15.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL, persistent	Yes - \$450,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ct.htm https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/environmental_health/lead/Case-Management/SCREENING_REQUIREMENTS-2013_7-23-15.pdf https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/environmental_health/lead/Case-Management/MANDATORY-0-TO-5-EBLL-LHD-RESPONSE-030416.pdf	The Director of the local health department is the person legally obligated to conduct the environmental inspections	https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Environmental-Health/Lead-Poisoning-Prevention-and-Control/Surveillance-and-Screening		https://www.cga.ct.gov/2022/BA/PDF/2022HB-05045-R000114-BA.PDF
Delaware	All children are to be screened via a capillary blood lead test at ages 1 and 2. All child care and school facilities require proof of screening for lead poisoning prior to admission or for continued enrollment.	Delaware Division of Public Health		State health department	Three visits are possible for the environmental investigation: the initial visit by the Health Coordinator, an investigation by the Investigator, and a lead risk assessment by an environmental testing firm under contract with the Office of Healthy Environments. https://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/files/ProceduresEBLLChild.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$375,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/de.htm https://delcode.delaware.gov/title16/c026/index.html#2606 https://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/files/ProceduresEBLLChild.pdf	The risk assessment will cover only lead hazards present in the home - it does not require investigation into other locations where a child spends a significant amount of time.	https://myhealthycommunity.dhss.delaware.gov/locations/state/maternal-and-child-health/lead		https://legis.delaware.gov/BillDetail?LegislationId=129746
District of Columbia	All children are to be tested twice before 3 years of age. All children under 6 years of age are required to have proof of lead testing prior to entering day care or public/private school.	District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment	District Department of Energy and Environment, in conjunction with local healthcare providers		https://doee.dc.gov/node/613312	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$300,000 in FY 2021	https://code.dccouncil.us/us/dc/council/code/sections/38-602 https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/dc.htm https://doee.dc.gov/node/613312 https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doe/publication/attachments/screening_guidelines2.pdf				
Florida	Medicaid eligible children are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months of age. Children that have identified risk factors or reside in a high-risk ZIP code should be tested at the same frequency.	Florida Department of Health, County Health Department (when EBLL ≥10 µg/dL)	Local health practitioners, EBLLs are to be reported to the local health department	Responsible for environmental investigation		≥3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes - \$499,959 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/fl.htm https://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/lead-poisoning/_documents/childhood-leadpoisoning-screening-casemanagement-guide.pdf	Environmental investigation is available starting at 3.5 µg/dL, but case management guidelines states that it is when "BLI is persistent or rising, contact the FDOH's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program... for an environmental investigation"	https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0199		
Georgia	Medicaid children are to be tested at 12 and 24 months. All other children are to be tested if answering "yes" or "unknown" to the risk factors assessment questionnaire.	Georgia Department of Public Health		State health department		≥3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes - \$500,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ga.htm https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/case-management-guidelines/download		under the "Lead Data and Reports" drop-down https://dph.georgia.gov/environmental-health/healthy-homes-and-lead-poisoning-prevention		

Hawaii	All children enrolled in Medicaid are required to be tested. All children living in high-risk zip codes, or who may be at risk based on the lead screening questionnaire should be tested.		Local public health agency/nurses	State health department does some follow-up, including the environmental investigation	Follow-up is split between state health department and local public health nurses. https://health.hawaii.gov/cshcn/files/2019/01/Updated-Health-Care-Provider-Packet-HI-CLPPP.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes - \$427,273 in FY 2021	https://health.hawaii.gov/cshcn/files/2019/01/Updated-Health-Care-Provider-Packet-HI-CLPPP.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/hi.htm	Eligibility for environmental investigation expands to 15 µg/dL if persistent, and dependent on available funding				
Idaho	Recommends testing to occur at 12 months and again at age 2. Medicaid EPSDT testing is required at 12 and 24 months.	Can be reported to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, or the relevant Public Health District	Local health department/district		https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/providers/idaho-medicaid-providers/idahos-medicaid-lead-program	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$300,000 in 2021	https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/16/160210.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/id.htm	Updated 2022 policy requires reporting of BLLs that are ≥10 µg/dL in adults 18 and older, and ≥5 µg/dL in children under 18. Investigation may follow	No information available.	Administrative Rules Unit, Department of Health and Welfare.	DHWRules@dhw.idaho.gov (208) 334-5500	None
Illinois	Children determined to be at high risk for lead exposure are required to have annual blood lead testing from 6 months of age through 6 years of age. All children determined to reside in low risk areas are required to be assessed by the Lead Risk Questionnaire annually, up through 6 years of age. All child care facilities require proof of a blood lead level assessment or test being given prior to admission.	Illinois Department of Public Health, all results	Local health department/public health district		Certain counties in each public health region in Illinois have "delegate agencies with case management and environmental investigation services". The map is found linked here: https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/publications/idph/topics-and-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-poisoning-prevention/Delegate%20agencies%20w%20Environmental%20FY2022%2010122021%20FF.pdf	≥4.9 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$450,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/il.htm https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/files/publications/lead-testing-and-case-followup-guidelines-for-local-health-departments-042116.pdf https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/files/forms/childleadevaluationtestingrecommendations.pdf		https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-poisoning-prevention/childhood-surveillance.html			
Indiana	Testing is required at 1 and 2 years of age for all children enrolled in Hoosier Healthwise. Testing is required for children not enrolled in Hoosier Healthwise if there is a "yes" or "unknown" answer to the Risk Factors Assessment Questionnaire.	Indiana State Health Department, all results	Local health department	Begins case management before passing to the local health department	https://www.in.gov/health/files/MedicalManagePhysicianChart%2011%2010%2016.pdf https://www.in.gov/health/lead-and-healthy-homes-division/files/Lead-Exposure-Resource-Guide-Final-Clean-10.11.18.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$468,232 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/in.htm https://www.in.gov/health/files/MedicalManagePhysicianChart%2011%2010%2016.pdf https://www.in.gov/health/lead-and-healthy-homes-division/files/Lead-Exposure-Resource-Guide-Final-Clean-10.11.18.pdf https://www.in.gov/health/lead-and-healthy-homes-division/files/new-in-rainbow-chart-oct-2020-final_slh_online_.pdf	The Case management guidelines changed from 2016 to 2020, dropping the requirement for environmental investigations beginning at ≥5 µg/dL. An environmental investigation could be part of case management for BLLs of 5-9.9 µg/dL "done as per local health department policy"	https://www.in.gov/health/lead-and-healthy-homes-division/program-reports-statistics-and-data/			
Iowa	All children are required to be tested for lead at 12 and 24 months. Every child entering kindergarten is required to have received at least one blood lead test. Any child under the age of 6 should be tested if any response to the Lead Poisoning Risk Questionnaire is "Yes" or "Don't know."	Iowa Department of Public Health	Local health department, health practitioners			>0 µg/dL	>20 µg/dL	Yes - \$500,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ia.htm https://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/106/Guidelines_for_Treatment_FollowUp_on_BLLResults_Nov2021_1.pdf https://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/106/Screening_Tool_and_Guidelines_v09-2021.pdf https://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/106/Case%20Management%20Protocol_August2016.pdf	Environmental investigation eligibility starts at 15-19 µg/dL if persistent. Case manager informs family of results and information regarding lead poisoning at all blood lead levels. Provider does routine blood lead testing at all blood lead levels.	https://tracking.idph.iowa.gov/Health/Lead-Poisoning/Lead-Poisoning-and-the-Environment			
Kansas	years old should be screened using the Lead Risk Questionnaire. Priority populations for lead testing are: Medicaid/uninsured/underinsured children under 6 years old, all children with one or more identified risk factor on the questionnaire, pregnant or lactating women, and any close family member of a child with an EBLL. If	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	Local Health Department	Local Health Department conducts case management and EBL investigations, or Children's Mercy Hospital Kansas City (CMH) Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit (PEHSU) does it on their behalf	and 4.9 µg/dL will remain in closed status", meaning that the local health department will "identify and recommend additional services" as well as conducting a follow-up test, but no lead education packet will be mailed and there would be no telephone interview conducted. https://keap.kdhe.state.ks.us/Ephtm/EphtContent/documents/Elevated%20Blood%20Lead	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes - \$399,885	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ks.htm https://keap.kdhe.state.ks.us/Ephtm/EphtContent/documents/Elevated%20Blood%20Lead%20Investigation%20Guideline_2022.2.pdf		https://keap.kdhe.state.ks.us/Ephtm/PortalPages/Reports			

Kentucky	Blood lead testing is required for all at-risk patients, identified as either children enrolled in Medicaid, residing in a high-risk ZIP code, or answered "yes" or "don't know" on the Lead Poisoning Verbal Risk Assessment. Lead testing is not required for patients that answer "No" to all questions on the Verbal Risk Assessment.	Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, all blood lead levels ≥ 2.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are required to be reported	County or Local Health Department responsible for the environmental lead home assessment		At-risk children defined as Medicaid enrolled or eligible children under 72 months of age, those living in or visiting a targeted zip code 6+ hours a week, and those answering "yes" or "I don't know" on the verbal risk assessment. Targeted zip codes are defined as high-risk areas due to the prevalence of housing built prior to 1950 and the share of the population living at or below the poverty line. Case management would include follow-up blood lead tests, preventive education, and home visits to identify potential lead hazards.	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	350,000 FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ky.htm https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dmch/cfhib/CLPPP/DPHG/uidelinesforBloodLeadScreeningandManagementofElevatedBloodLeadLevelsJune2016.pdf	For BLLs between 5-14.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, a home visit and visual investigation will be conducted. The state doesn't consider a child lead poisoned until their BLL is at or above 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. A full investigation of the child's environment is not prompted until a child is considered lead poisoned. According to KRS 211.905, that is when it is required for "potential lead hazards [to be] investigated and for homeowners to correct any identified lead hazards within sixty (60) days". A comprehensive lead risk inspection will occur if there is a persistent BLL between 5-14.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Cases can be closed when the BLL has not been above 14.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and repeat follow-up has occurred. For BLLs 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater, cases can only be closed once the BLL has dropped to 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ for at least 6 months and environmental hazards have been addressed.	**hasn't been updated since 2015 https://kyibis.mc.uky.edu/eh/portal/query/builder/bll/BLLMain/Count.html	Bethlyn Shepherd MPH, Epidemiologist	502-564-2154
Louisiana	All children are to be tested at ages 1 and 2. "Medical providers offering routine care to children ages 6 months to 72 months who reside or spend more than 10 hours per week in any Louisiana parish MUST have children screened [at ages 1 and 2]"	Louisiana Department of Health, all results			https://ldh.la.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-PH/genetic/LEAD/NewsandUpdates/LouisianaLeadCampaignFlyerMedicalVersionUpdate.pdf	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes, \$350,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/la.htm https://ldh.la.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-PH/cshs/LHHCLPPP/LouisianaLeadCampaignFlyerMedicalVersionUpdate.pdf https://ldh.la.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-PH/genetic/LEAD/NewsandUpdates/BLLMgmtFollowupSheet.pdf	The administrative code Title 48 Part V Chapter 70 §7003 still defines a case of lead poisoning as "a venous blood-lead level greater than or equal to 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ (micrograms per deciliter)"	https://healthdata.ldh.la.gov/		
Maine	Blood lead tests are mandatory at 1 and 2 years of age. For children between 3-5 years old, a blood lead test is mandatory if not previously tested; if previously tested, an annual blood lead test is recommended unless the risk assessment questionnaire is negative. Blood lead tests are recommended regardless of age if there are certain clinical conditions, and additional blood lead tests between 9 and 72 months for certain at-risk groups. For refugee children, the state recommends a blood lead test for children between 6 months and 16 years of age.	Maine CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Maine CDC		Maine CDC's services (i.e., investigation and case management) will only be initiated following venous blood lead test results. There are additional follow-up and recommendation procedures for at-risk populations, recently arrived refugee children, and children with certain clinical conditions. https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/eohp/lead/documents/testing_followup_guidelines_2019.pdf	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	350,000 FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/me.htm https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/eohp/lead/documents/MaineCDC_UniversalBloodLeadTesting.pdf https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/eohp/lead/documents/testing_followup_guidelines_2019.pdf	Environmental investigation triggered when venous test (including venous confirmatory test) results are ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Case management is also part of the response and follow-up for venous test results.	https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/eohp/lead/resources.shtml#reports **annual reports here, no new report published since 2019; https://data.maine.gov/health/tracking/data-topics/lead-content ** use link to open data portal	Andrew Smith, SM ScD. State Toxicologist; Karyn Butts, Senior Health Program Manager for CLPP Unit	andy.e.smith@maine.gov; karyn.butts@maine.gov
Maryland	As of 2016, all children born on or after 1/1/2015 are required to be tested for lead at 1 and 2 years of age.	Maryland Department of the Environment	Local health department, health practitioners		The local health department is responsible for some elements of case management, including the environmental investigation, but the health practitioners are to "coordinate care with local health department"	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes (Baltimore City Health Department) - \$335,937 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/md.htm https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Land/Documents/LeadFactSheets/NewGuidelinesChildhoodLeadExposure_2020_Final.pdf http://www.dsd.state.md.us/COMAR/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=26.16.08.* http://www.dsd.state.md.us/COMAR/SubtitleSearch.aspx?	Mandatory universal testing is a result of declaring the entire state of Maryland as "at risk" for Elevated Blood Lead Levels. As of October 2022, the state has adopted the CDC's BLRV of 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. This will be the new blood lead level for case management and environmental investigations starting January 1, 2024.	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/LAND/LeadPoisoningPrevention/Pages/healthcare.aspx		
Massachusetts	All children are to be screened for lead poisoning once between 9-12 months, and again at ages 2 and 3. Children who live in identified high risk areas are to be screened at age 4 as well. A venous blood test is recommended for screening. Children deemed at high risk for lead poisoning are to be screened more than once a year. Proof of prior screening	Massachusetts Department of Public Health			A "Referral to Community Health Worker and Care Coordination" can occur "upon doctor request" starting at an EBL of 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. https://www.mass.gov/service-details/learn-about-lead-testing-in-massachusetts-and-what-a-result-means-for-your-child	≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$		https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ma.htm https://www.mass.gov/service-details/learn-about-lead-screening-and-reporting-requirements https://www.mass.gov/service-details/learn-about-lead-testing-in-massachusetts-and-what-a-result-means-for-your-child https://www.mass.gov/doc/105-cmr-460-lead-poisoning-		https://matracking.ehs.state.ma.us/Health-Data/Childhood_Blood_Lead_Levels.html https://www.mass.gov/lists/annual-screening-and-blood-lead-level-reports-and-high-risk-community-lists		

Michigan	Children enrolled in Medicaid are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months. All children under 6 that are not enrolled in Medicaid are recommended to be tested if they have answered "Yes" or "Don't Know" on the risk assessment questionnaire	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services	Local health department		Families are to be referred to the local health department for any follow-up. https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/Folder3/Folder1/HASA-2211.pdf?rev=f6392012970740afacc2a2c821005d96&hash=FF58459D0E73E34DD837799055FD0DC6	≥ 3.5 µg/dL	≥ 3.5 µg/dL	Yes - \$494,106 FY 2021	https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/-/media/Project/Websites/mileadsafe/Healthcare-providers/ProviderQuickReference.pdf?rev=6929ce72d12b485499591d02e8246cf3&hash=F1B30CE73D0A81488313389D84136432 https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/mi.htm	No publicly available guidelines regarding eligibility for environmental lead investigations	**link to data portal, still requires user entry to retrieve data https://mitracking.state.mi.us/?bookmark=11 **annual reports here https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/learn/data-reports	Michelle Twichell, Manager of the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	twichellm@michigan.gov		
Minnesota	All children are required to be tested with either venous or capillary blood at 12 and 24 months of age. A risk questionnaire can be given in conjunction with the blood lead test.	Minnesota Department of Health	Local health department		The Minnesota Department of Health will share results ≥5 µg/dL with the relevant local public health department. The local health department will be responsible for environmental investigation, case management, and follow-up. https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/docs/reports/cbltreatsummary.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$350,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/mn.htm https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/docs/reports/cbltreatsummary.pdf https://www.health.state.mn.us/docs/people/childrenyouth/ctc/lead.pdf https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/docs/reports/cbltreatsummary.pdf	Children can receive an environmental risk assessment starting at 5 µg/dL, but it is dependent on resource availability. Environmental risk assessments are required at or above 15 µg/dL	https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/web/mndata/lead				
Mississippi	Children eligible or enrolled in Medicaid should be screened at 12 and 24 months. If risk assessment indicates possible exposure for children not receiving care through Medicaid, they should be tested at any time between 6-72 months or annually. BLL screening should also be part of care when "medically indicated in work-up of some unexplained illness".	Mississippi State Department of Health, all results	State health department		http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/_static/resources/3083.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes - \$300,000 in FY 2021	https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/8119.pdf http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/_static/resources/3083.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ms.htm		https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/41.0.176.63.html				
Missouri	All children residing in high-risk areas are to have a blood lead test annually. For children in non high-risk areas, a child spending more than 10 hours per week in a high risk area should be tested, and all other children should be screened using the lead risk questionnaire.	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services	Local public health agency		The document governing lead testing and follow-up was last updated in 2008. Case management is not part of follow-up until 20 µg/dL.	≥20 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes - \$400,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/mo.htm https://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/pdf/updatedtestplan.pdf https://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/manual/index.php	Eligibility for an environmental investigation expands for persistent elevated blood lead levels starting at 15 µg/dL	https://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/links.php#reports				
Montana	No information available	Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services	Local healthcare provider			≥ 5 µg/dL		Yes - \$300,000 FY 2021	https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=37.114.203 https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/mt.htm		No information available.	Michael Vogel - training and certification and consumer inquiries (Montana State University Extension)	mvogel@montana.edu (not someone who works for DPHHS but he probably would know who to talk to)		
Nebraska	Require testing for all children covered by Medicaid; recommend testing for children in zip codes with high prevalence of childhood lead poisoning or triggered by answering "yes" to any answer on the lead poisoning questionnaire	Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, all results			ZIP codes for targeted communities are supposed to be updated annually, but it appears that the listed ZIP codes have not been updated since 2015 https://dhhs.ne.gov/Lead%20Documents/DHHSBloodLeadTestingPlan.pdf https://dhhs.ne.gov/Lead%20Documents/Medical%20Management%20Recommendation%20for%20Children%202022.pdf	≥ 3.5 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL	Yes - \$350,000 FY 2021	https://dhhs.ne.gov/Lead%20Documents/Medical%20Management%20Recommendation%20for%20Children%202022.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ne.htm	For confirmed blood lead levels above 3.5 µg/dL, the practitioner is supposed to "Take environmental history to identify potential sources of exposure," but an environmental investigation will not occur until a "confirmed BLL is ≥10 µg/dL". Environmental investigation will inspect only the child's primary residence.	**2020 is its first report on lead data, not yet published. https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Lead-Data.aspx				
Nevada	Children are to be tested at ages 1 and 2 if they are covered by Medicaid and NV Checkup, or the parent/guardian answered "yes" or "don't know" to any of the questions on the annual risk assessment questionnaire	District Health Officer/Chief Medical Officer	Local health officials		https://nvclppp.org/provider-portal/	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes - \$300,000 FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/nv.htm https://nvclppp.org/provider-portal/ https://nvclppp.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/BLTP_2021_FINAL_AC-v2.pdf	An environmental investigation with XRF and a visual inspection is part of the recommended follow-up starting at 3.5 µg/dL	https://nvclppp.org/reports/				

New Hampshire	All children are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months.	New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services		State health department	https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt476/files/documents/2021-11/hhlppp-medmgmt-child.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$385,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/nh.htm https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt476/files/documents/2021-11/hhlppp-medmgmt-child.pdf		https://wisdom.dhhs.nh.gov/wisdom/topics.html?topic=childhood-lead-poisoning				
New Jersey	All children are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months. Children are to be tested again if answers to the risk assessment questionnaire indicate new/increased risk.	State of New Jersey Department of Health	Local health department		https://advance.lexis.com/documentpage/?pdmfid=1000516&crd=efef65d3-3c4e-4b2b-8cc5-d83f1dbff27d&pdistocdocslid=eraccess=true&config=001AA1YTg5OGJlY04MTI4LTRlNjQ0YTYc4Yl03NTQxN2E5NmE0ZjQKAFBVZENhdGFsb2taXPxZTR7bRPtX1Jok9kz&pdofullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fadministrative-codes%2Furn%3Acontentitem%3A5XKV-PW21-JSOR-22RH-00008-00&pdcomponentid=234124&pdtocontentid=AALADR AADAAE&comp=p3vckkk&prid=fe095c44-fc4a-4af2-b34b-3e85b1b91f6b	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$499,227 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/nj.htm https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml	An environmental investigation can be initiated if the child has two confirmed BLLs of 5-9 µg/dL	https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/data.shtml				
New Mexico	All children enrolled in Medicaid are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months. All refugee children between 6 months and 16 years should be tested upon entry to the U.S.. At-risk children should be tested if answering "yes" on the Risk Questionnaire.	New Mexico Department of Health				≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes - \$381,121 in FY 2021	https://www.nmhealth.org/publication/view/general/350/ https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/nm.htm	Home visit conditional upon "If BLL remains elevated for 3 months" at 15-19.9 µg/dL. Home visit is required at ≥20 µg/dL.	There are two links. First for confirmed EBLLs: https://nmtracking.doh.nm.gov/dataportal/indicator/summary/LeadExpElevated5_10.html second for number of children tested: https://nmtracking.doh.nm.gov/dataportal/indicator/summary/LeadExpTested.html				
New York	All children are to be tested at ages 1 and 2 with a blood lead test. All children under age 6 are to be assessed with a lead risk questionnaire at every visit, and a blood test is required if there are any positive answers to the questionnaire. Every child care facility and school is required to receive a written statement from a healthcare provider including documentation of lead screening.	District Health Officer	District Health Officer/local health department		Local health department responsible for case and environmental management unless lacking the requisite personnel or resources.	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$500,000 in FY 2021	https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/docs/commissioner_letter_guidance_aug2019.pdf https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/6671.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ny.htm https://regs.health.ny.gov/volume-1a-title-10/content/part-67-lead-poisoning-prevention-and-control https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2501.pdf		https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/environmental/lead/index.htm				
North Carolina	Screening for lead in children at 12 and 24 months. Children enrolled in Medicaid are required to be tested. Refugee children between the ages of 6 months and 16 years are to be tested once upon entry, and 3-6 months after placement. If universal screening is not practiced, then risk-based screening should be conducted using the Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaire. If the child	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, all results	Local health department		https://ehs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/hhccehb/cehu/lead/docs/2019ClinicalManualTextandAppendicesFINAL-092019v3-cleanFinal.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$450,000 in FY 2021	https://ehs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/hhccehb/cehu/lead/docs/2019ClinicalManualTextandAppendicesFINAL-092019v3-cleanFinal.pdf https://ehs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/hhccehb/cehu/lead/docs/MemoDated3.21.22_ClinicalFollowUpSchedule.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/nc.htm	The environmental investigation that occurs at ≥5 µg/dL will consist of only the home where the child resides. Environmental investigations for "confirmed" lead poisoning ≥10 µg/dL will consist of the home and "supplemental addresses". Environmental investigation is only required at or above 10 µg/dL	**no new surveillance data since 2019, https://ehs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/hhccehb/cehu/lead/data.htm	Changes for lead dust and lead in water standards	https://www.ncleg.gov/sessions/2021/bills/house/pdf/h911v7.pdf , https://www.ncleg.gov/sessions/2021/bills/house/pdf/h272v4.pdf		
North Dakota	If answered "yes" to any of the Risk Assessment questions, parents/guardians should request their child's healthcare provider to test their child for EBLLs.	North Dakota Department of Health		State Health Department, State Department of Environmental Quality	Case potentially starts at 3.5 - ND has adopted federal regulations with regards to lead-based paint, including the definition of an elevated blood lead level. Have reached out for confirmation on if the BLL for case management is also 3.5	≥3.5 µg/dL		No	https://deq.nd.gov/publications/LeadInSchools/Parents/FrequentlyAskedQuestionsForLeadInSchools.pdf https://deq.nd.gov/publications/LeadInSchools/Parents/LeadPoisoning-AreYourKidsAtRisk.pdf https://www.ndlegis.gov/information/acdata/pdf/33.1-15-24.pdf?20150202142431			Justin Otto	701-328-5166 jotto@nd.gov		

Ohio	Children whose family answers "Yes" or "Do not know" on the risk questionnaire are required to be tested at 1 and 2 years of age.	Ohio Department of Health		Ohio Department of Health		≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL		https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/14f674bf-b392-4a70-8dc1-9181fdb0590/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning-Brochure-optimized.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0J000Q9DDDDM3000-14f674bf-b392-4a70-8dc1-9181fdb0590-nZ11T8L	A "public health lead investigation" begins at 5 µg/dL, but only consists of a comprehensive questionnaire. Once a child has an EBLL of ≥10 µg/dL, an environmental investigation is prompted.	https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/childhood-lead-poisoning/data-and-statistics https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/LeadData				
Oklahoma	All children are to be tested at 12 and 24 months. The lead risk assessment questionnaire should be utilized at 6 months, 9 months, and 36-72 months to identify a need for additional testing.	Oklahoma Department of Health		Oklahoma Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Called Oklahoma CLPPP to confirm when case management starts - was told it is at 3.5 µg/dL. Other sources also use 15 µg/dL or greater as the threshold for environmental investigation.	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL		https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/health/health2/documents/lead-poisoning-management-guidelines-for-providers-2017.pdf https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/health/health2/documents/blood-lead-screening-algorithm-10-2017.pdf https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/health/health2/documents/lead-management-guidelines.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/ok.htm	Eligibility for environmental investigation at or above 15 µg/dL is if the BLL is persistent in that range. Case management by Oklahoma CLPPP doesn't begin until persistent 15 µg/dL or above. At 5-14 µg/dL, the health care provider can "Consider parent referral to... OCLPPP"					
Oregon	Testing is recommended for children whose parent/guardian answers "yes" or "don't know" to any of the questions on the Lead Screening Questionnaire. Children enrolled in Medicaid or Oregon Health Plan are required to be tested as 12 and 24 months of age.	Oregon Health Authority	Local health department		Clinicians and laboratories can report results directly to local health departments, but those departments are still required to submit all EBLs to the Oregon Health Authority. There are case management responsibilities both for clinicians and the local public health authority.	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$350,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/or.htm https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/LEADPOISONING/COUNTYHEALTHDEPARTMENTS/Documents/Lead-Screening-Protocol-2020.pdf https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HealthyEnvironments/HealthyNeighborhoods/LeadPoisoning/CountyHealthDepartments/Documents/Diseaseguidelines.pdf	https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/TRACKINGASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTALPUBLICHEALTHTRACKING/Pages/EPH-Indicator-Childhood-Lead-Poisoning.aspx					
Pennsylvania	Requires lead testing twice by age 24 months for children enrolled in the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment program (Medical Assistance program). No universal testing requirement, but recommends testing children twice before 24 months.	The Bureau of Family Health in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Health		Pennsylvania Department of Public Health	According to this health advisory, the state has adopted the new CDC BLRV in January 2022: https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/HAN/2022-623-01-27-ADV-Lead%20Blood%20Level.pdf https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Environmenta%20Health/2020%20Childhood%20Lead%20Surveillance%20Annual%20Report.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$500,000 for FY 2021	https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Environmenta%20Health/2020%20Childhood%20Lead%20Surveillance%20Annual%20Report.pdf https://www.pacodeandbulletin.gov/secure/pacode/data/028/chapter/27/028_0027.pdf	Starting in 2020, reports with a BLL ≥5 µg/dL had assigned "public health investigators for follow-up based on the location of the patients' residence".	https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/disease/Lead%20Poisoning/Pages/Lead-Surveillance.aspx	Bureau of Family Health, Sharon Watkins (Bureau of Epidemiology for lead surveillance), Tara Trego (lead prevention)	(717)-772-2762; Sharon Watkins (717-787-3350); Tara Trego (717-574-3325)	In the 2021 session, Senate Bill No. 522 (the Childhood Blood Lead Test Act) was introduced. The bill proposes required testing for children between 9-12 months and again at 24 months, and that tests with an EBLL will be followed up with a confirmatory blood lead test via venipuncture. The bill was re-referred to appropriations as of Feb. 7, 2022	https://www.legis.state.pa.us/CFDOCS/Legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=PDF&sessYr=2021&sessInd=0&billBody=S&billTyp=B&billNbr=0522&pn=1275
Rhode Island	Required to conduct at least two blood lead tests on all children before 3 years of age. Recommended annual screening for children through six years old. Every school and child care facility is also required to receive evidence that the child has been screened for lead poisoning prior to enrollment.	Rhode Island Department of Health				≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes - \$500,000 for FY 2021	http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE23/23-24.6/INDEX.HTM https://health.ri.gov/publications/brochures/provider/LeadScreeningAndReferralInterventionProcess.pdf https://health.ri.gov/healthrisks/poisoning/lead/for/providers/	**additional reports under the "Publications For..." dropdown on the right-hand side of the page https://health.ri.gov/publications/bytopic.php?parm=Lead%20Poisoning# https://health.ri.gov/data/childhoodleadpoisoning/					
South Carolina	Medicaid requires blood lead testing at 12 and 24 months of age. Testing is recommended for refugees and international adoptees. Blood lead testing is also recommended for any child whose medical history identifies at least one risk factor	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control		SC DHEC	DHEC will be involved once lead levels of ≥10 µg/dL are confirmed, including conducting the environmental assessment https://scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/docs/HomeAndEnvironment/Docs/SC_ChildhoodLeadTestingInfo.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes - \$350,000 for FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/sc.htm https://scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/docs/HomeAndEnvironment/Docs/SC_ChildhoodLeadTestingInfo.pdf	Wording in Title 44 Chapter 53, Article 13 44-53-1390 would imply that an environmental investigation could occur at ≥5 µg/dL, but it is dependent on what DPHEC currently has defined as "lead poisoning"	No information available, but information is alluded to here: https://scdhec.gov/health/sc-public-health-statistics-maps/epi-notes/dataset-details				

South Dakota	Children should be tested at ages 1 and 2. Children should also be tested if answered "yes" to any questions on the lead risk questionnaire.	South Dakota Department of Health			At 5 µg/dL, it's recommended to set up follow-up appointments for lead testing, which is the closest anything comes to being a case.	≥5 µg/dL	N/A	Yes - \$333,955 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/sd.htm https://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/diseasefacts/BloodLead.aspx https://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/Reporting.aspx https://doh.sd.gov/lab/Medical-Microbiology/lead.aspx	No guidance documents exist for case management and follow-up.					
Tennessee	All children enrolled in Medicaid/TennCare are required to be screened at 12 and 24 months. Any children whose parent or guardian responds with "yes" or "don't know" to any question on the Risk Assessment Question should also be screened. Screening involves a capillary finger stick.	Tennessee Department of Health		Tennessee Department of Health, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation	TDH and TN CLPPP reach out to the primary care providers for case management, and TDEC handles environmental investigations https://pbformd.tennessee.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Environmental-Investigations-FINAL.pdf	≥5 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes - \$350,000 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/tn.htm https://pbformd.tennessee.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Environmental-Investigations-FINAL.pdf https://pbformd.tennessee.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Lead-Screening-Guidelines-FINAL.pdf	Eligibility for an environmental investigation expands for "persistently elevated levels"					
Texas	Children enrolled in Medicaid/Texas Health Steps are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months. Unenrolled children living in targeted zip codes should be tested at 12 and 24 months. If children are unenrolled and do not live in a target zip code, the Lead Risk Questionnaire should be completed at all annual checkups.	Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (Texas Child Lead Registry) for all results	Local health practitioners		If any of the answers to the Lead Risk Questionnaire are "yes" or "don't know", the child should be tested.	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL		http://www.tmhp.com/sites/default/files/library/resources/provider-manuals/tmppm/pdf-chapters/2022/2022-06-june/2_Childrens_Services.pdf https://www.dshs.texas.gov/lead/pdf_files/pb_109_physician_reference.pdf https://www.dshs.texas.gov/lead/pdf_files/child_screening_2019_revised-june-20.pdf	Environmental investigations will be triggered by one of two results: 1 venous test of ≥20 µg/dL, or 2 venous tests between 10-19 µg/dL taken at least 12 weeks apart (persistent)	**annual tables here, only one annual report published in 2017 https://dshs.texas.gov/lead/Data-Statistics-and-Surveillance.shtm				
Utah	All children living in zip codes with 27+% pre-1950 housing should have at least 1 blood lead test at 1 and 2 years old. All children living in pre-1978 housing should have at least 1 blood lead test between the ages of 12-24 months and 25-72 months. Blood lead tests are required for Medicaid enrollees "appropriate to age and risk" and administered through the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment Program	Utah Department of Health, or local health department responsible for the area. Local health department to report to the Bureau of Epidemiology	Local health department	Has authority to conduct an epidemiological investigation		≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes - \$296,633 in FY 2021	https://health.utah.gov/enviroepi/healthyhomes/lead/UCLP.pdf , https://health.utah.gov/enviroepi/healthyhomes/lead/Blood_Lead_Disease_Plan.pdf	The screening policy is from 2003 - don't know if they have an updated one. Environmental investigation will be coordinated upon a child's BLL persisting at ≥15 µg/dL.	https://ibis.health.utah.gov/ibisph-view/indicator/complete_profile/BloLeaChild.html	Mark Jones	markejones@utah.gov (801) 538-6191	HB 259 was introduced in the 2021 General Session to establish a program to increase lead testing of children during "the first year or second year well child clinical visit"	https://le.utah.gov/~2021/bills/hbillenr/HB0259.pdf
Vermont	Requires all children to receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months. The definition of "elevated" blood lead has been decreased to any non-zero level of lead.	Vermont Department of Health			A case will be triggered (effective July 1, 2022) whenever there is a non-zero blood lead level. https://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Env_CEH_BLTTestingGuidelines.pdf	≤3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes - \$300,000 in FY 2021	https://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Blood%20Lead%20Screening%20Rule%20Clean.Final%20Adopted%202020.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/vt.htm https://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Env_CEH_BLTTestingGuidelines.pdf	The new case management guidelines will not take effect until July 1, 2022	Annual reports to the legislature exist here https://www.healthvermont.gov/environment/reports#lead data explorer information stops at 2016 https://apps.health.vermont.gov/ias/querytool?Topic=EPHT&Theme1=Lead	Matthew Saia	matthew . Saia @ uvmhealth . Org		
Virginia	Children that have certain risk criteria should be tested for blood lead at 12 and 24 months. Risk criteria includes eligibility/receipt of WIC/Medicaid, living in or regularly visiting housing built prior to 1960, parental request, etc.	Virginia Department of Health		State health department	Guidelines state "Case manager coordinates with child's healthcare provider", but the case manager's agency is not identified	≥10 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes - \$496,328 in FY 2021	https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/va.htm https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/20/2017/01/Guidelines-rev-2016.pdf https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title12/agency5/chapter90/section80/ https://dpor.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/boards/ALH/A506-33REGS_LEAD.pdf						

City/County/Municipality	State	Screening Recommendations and Requirements:	Entities to Which Blood Lead Levels are Reported	Entities Responsible for Case Management			Blood Lead Levels Required For:		Recipient of CDC Funding?	Links	Notes	Identified Leadership	Leadership Contact Information
				County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Notes and Link to Case Management	Case	Environmental Investigation					
11 cities and counties with funding directly from CDC New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene													
Montgomery County	Pennsylvania						≥5 µg/dL			https://www.montcopa.org/1124/Lead-Program			
Philadelphia City	Pennsylvania	Recommend all children be screened for lead once between 8-12 months, and again at 24 months.	Philadelphia Department of Public Health					≥10 µg/dL - triggers services which can include an inspection or remediation		https://www.phila.gov/media/20191021123053/2018_Lead-Surveillance_10_8_FINAL.pdf	In 2019, Philadelphia City Council passed a law mandating physicians to conduct lead testing of children		
Allegheny County	Pennsylvania	Mandatory testing requirements for children at 9-12 months and 24 months	Allegheny County Department of Health							https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Environmental%20Health/2020%20Childhood%20Lead%20Surveillance%20Annual%20Report.pdf			
Milwaukee & Racine	Wisconsin	All children residing in Milwaukee and Racine should be tested three times prior to the age of 3.	Wisconsin Department of Health Services	County or Local Health Department - Milwaukee Health Department		https://city.milwaukee.gov/ImageLibrary/Groups/healthAuthors/HEH/PDFs/InterventionScheduleforweb.pdf	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL			The document regarding intervention schedule was from 2018. Home visits are only done following confirmed EBLs ≥ 15µg/dL.		
Harris County	Texas	All children ages 6 and younger should be tested at least once	Harris County Public Health Department						Yes				
Douglas County Health Department	Nebraska		Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services			https://www.nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/106/PDF/Agencies/Health_and_Human_Services_Department_of/296_20201230-103605.pdf		≥5 µg/dL					