

State Health Department Policies for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels

State	Screening Recommendations and Requirements	Entities to Which Blood Lead Levels Are Reported	Entities Responsible for Case Management and/or Environmental Investigation			Blood Lead Level Required For:		Recipient of CDC Funding?
			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Link to Guidelines or Recommendations	Case Initiation	Environmental Investigation	
Alabama	All children should be tested at 12 and 24 months.	Alabama Department of Public Health		Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Alabama Recommendations for Follow-Up and Case Management for Children Based on Blood Lead Level	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Environmental investigation required starting at 15 µg/dL, but a physician can order an environmental investigation for a BLL below 15 µg/dL.					
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	Alaska brief on CDC blood lead reference value changes	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes: \$300,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: None.					
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 Program	Arizona Childhood Lead Screening and Clinical Management Recommendations	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes: \$310,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Revised recommendations November 2021 to reflect new CDC BLRV. 2018 Arizona Targeted Lead Screening Plan . Home investigation is "offer[ed]" at or above 20 µg/dL. Surveillance data .					
Arkansas	No information available.	Arkansas Department of Health				≥3.5 µg/dL		No
			NOTES: 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. 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.					
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	California statement on updated CDC blood lead reference value	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL, persistent	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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 evaluation for the biennial reporting, but there is no existing regulatory enforcement for these lower levels. Blood Lead Test and Anticipatory Guidance . Surveillance data .					
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.	Colorado Case Management of Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL, persistent	Yes: \$450,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Local health department to complete the lead exposure history and coordinate the home investigation, but this is based on the local capacity. CDPHE is responsible for contacting the family, the provider, and distributing educational materials. Lead Investigation Guide for Local Public Health Agencies (LPHAs) .					

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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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)	Local health department		Connecticut Requirements and Guidance for Childhood Lead Screening by Health Care Professionals; Connecticut Local Health Department Regulatory Response and Reporting Requirements	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, persistent	Yes: \$450,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: The director of the local health department is the person legally obligated to conduct the environmental inspections. Surveillance data.					
Delaware	All children are to be screened via a capillary blood lead test at ages 1 and 2 years of age. All childcare 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	Delaware EBLL Child Procedures	≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes: \$375,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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. 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. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act. Surveillance data.					
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		DC Lead Exposure and Healthy Homes - Diagnosing and Managing Lead Exposures	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes: \$300,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Code of the District of Columbia § 38–602.					
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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)	Local health practitioners, EBLLs are to be reported to the local health department	Responsible for environmental investigation	Florida Childhood Lead Poisoning Screening and Case Management Guide	≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Environmental investigation is available starting at 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, but case management guidelines states that it is when "BLL is persistent or rising, contact the FDOH's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program... for an environmental investigation." Surveillance data.					
Georgia	Medicaid-eligible 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	Georgia Case Management Guidelines	≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Surveillance data (under the "Lead Data and Reports" dropdown)					
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.	No information available	Local public health agency/nurses	State health department does some follow-up, including the environmental investigation	Hawaii Screening and Testing Guidelines	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes: \$427,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Follow-up is split between state health department and local public health nurses. Eligibility for environmental investigation expands to 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ if persistent, and dependent on available funding.					
Idaho	Testing is recommended to occur at 12 months and again at 2 years of age. 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		Idaho's Medicaid Lead Program	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Yes: \$476,000 in 2022
			NOTES: 16.02.10 – Idaho Reportable Diseases . Updated 2022 policy requires reporting of BLLs that are ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ in adults 18 and older, and ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ in children under 18. Investigation may follow.					

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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 childcare facilities require proof of a blood lead level assessment or test being given prior to admission.	Illinois Department of Public Health	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 .	≥4.9 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$800,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Surveillance data .					
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	Local health department	Begins case management before passing to the local health department	Idaho Lead Screening Requirements and Medical Management Recommendations; Lead Exposure Resource Guide	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$693,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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." Surveillance 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 years 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		Iowa Lead Poisoning Risk Questionnaire and Blood Lead Testing Guidelines	>0 µg/dL	>20 µg/dL	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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 performs routine blood lead testing at all blood lead levels. Surveillance data . Childhood Blood Lead Testing. Providers, Labs and Schools - What to Do at Each Level . Mandatory Reporting .					
Kansas	All children under the age of 6 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 "yes" or "don't know" is answered to any of the questions on the Lead Risk Questionnaire, the child is to be tested immediately.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	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		Kansas Elevated Blood Lead Investigation Guidelines	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes: \$400,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: "Cases between ≥3.5 µg/dL 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. Surveillance data .					
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. Targeted ZIP codes are defined as high-	Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, all blood lead levels ≥2.3 µg/dL	County or local health department responsible for the environmental lead home assessment		Kentucky Guidelines for Blood Lead Screening and Management of EBLLs	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL (≥5 µg/dL if persistent)	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022

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			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Link to Guidelines or Recommendations	Case Initiation	Environmental Investigation	
	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.	are required to be reported.	NOTES: Case management includes follow-up blood lead tests, preventive education, and home visits to identify potential lead hazards. For BLLs between 5-14.9 µg/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 µg/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 and 14.9 µg/dL. Cases can be closed when the BLL has not been above 14.9 µg/dL and repeat follow-up has occurred. For BLLs 15 µg/dL or greater, cases can only be closed once the BLL has dropped to 5 µg/dL for at least 6 months and environmental hazards have been addressed. Surveillance data.					
Louisiana	All children are to be tested at ages 1 and 2 years. "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 years]."	Louisiana Department of Health			Louisiana Screening, Reporting, and Medical Management Guidelines	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Management for Follow-up Blood Lead Testing. 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 µg/dL (micrograms per deciliter)." Surveillance data.					
Maine	Blood lead tests are mandatory at 1 and 2 years of age. For children between 3 and 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 Pediatric Blood Lead Testing Guidelines	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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. Environmental investigation is triggered when venous test (including venous confirmatory test) results are ≥5 µg/dL. Case management is also part of the response and follow-up for venous test results. Universal Blood Lead Testing. Surveillance data.					
Maryland	As of 2016, all children born on or after January 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		2020 Maryland Guidelines for Assessment and Management of Childhood Lead Exposure	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes (Baltimore City Health Department): \$336,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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." 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 µg/dL. This will be the new blood lead level for case management and environmental investigations starting January 1, 2024. Surveillance data.					
Massachusetts	All children are to be screened for lead poisoning once between 9 and 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 is required for entry into daycare and kindergarten.	Massachusetts Department of Public Health		Massachusetts Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Massachusetts lead screening and reporting requirements	≥10 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$400,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: A "referral to community health worker and care coordination" can occur "upon doctor request" starting at an EBL of 3.5 µg/dL. Learn About Lead Testing in Massachusetts and What a Result Means for Your Child. Massachusetts regulations. Surveillance data. Annual 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		Michigan update of blood lead reference value (BLRV) and recommendations on the medical management of childhood lead exposure	≥ 3.5 µg/dL	≥ 3.5 µg/dL	Yes: \$494,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Families are to be referred to the local health department for any follow-up. No publicly available guidelines regarding eligibility for environmental lead investigations. Blood Lead Level (BLL) Quick Reference for Primary Care Providers. Surveillance data. Annual reports.					

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			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Link to Guidelines or Recommendations	Case Initiation	Environmental Investigation	
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		Childhood Blood Lead Treatment Guidelines for Minnesota (Summary)	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$625,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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. Childhood Blood Lead Clinical Treatment Guidelines for Minnesota: Reference Manual . Lead Screening Fact Sheet . 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. Surveillance data .					
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 and 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		State health department	Mississippi Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and Healthy Homes Program Care Coordination Plan	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes: \$300,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: As of March 2022, the BLL for case management decreased to 3.5 µg/dL, and the <i>Quick Guide</i> was revised in July 2022 to reflect the new standard. Quick Guide for Lead Poisoning Prevention, Clinical Evaluation, and Management . Surveillance data .					
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		Missouri Lead Poisoning Prevention Manual	≥20 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes: \$400,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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. Eligibility for an environmental investigation expands for persistent elevated blood lead levels starting at 15 µg/dL. Missouri Lead Testing Area Maps and Annual Reports . Surveillance data .					
Montana	No information available.	Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, ≥ 3.5 µg/dL	Local healthcare provider			≥ 3.5 µg/dL		Yes: \$300,000 in FY 2022
Nebraska	Testing is required for all children covered by Medicaid; testing is recommended 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	Local public health department		Nebraska Statewide Blood Lead Risk Assessment/Blood Lead Testing Plan; Nebraska Medical Management Recommendations	≥ 3.5 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: ZIP codes for targeted communities are to be updated annually, but a 2015 update is the last publicly available. 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. Surveillance data .					
Nevada	Children are to be tested at ages 1 and 2 if they are covered by Medicaid and the Nevada Check Up program or if 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		Nevada Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 2021 Blood Lead Testing and Response Plan	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes: \$300,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: An environmental investigation with XRF and a visual inspection is part of the recommended follow-up starting at 3.5 µg/dL. Nevada Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: Provider Portal . Surveillance data .					
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	New Hampshire Child Medical Management Quick Guide for Lead Testing and Treatment	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$385,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Surveillance data .					

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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		New Jersey Administrative Code Subchapter 2. Screening and Case Management	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Department of Health Childhood Lead Page . An environmental investigation can be initiated if the child has two confirmed BLLs of 5-9 µg/dL. Surveillance data .					
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		State health department	New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) Childhood Lead Screening and Case Management Guidelines	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes: \$381,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: New Mexico Department of Health works "in partnership with the healthcare provider" to "assure that appropriate actions are taken on all elevated levels." Home visit conditional upon "[i]f BLL remains elevated for 3 months" at 15-19.9 µg/dL. Home visit is required at ≥20 µg/dL. Data on confirmed EBLLs . Data on testing .					
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. Each childcare 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		New York Guidelines for Health Care Providers for the Prevention, Identification, and Management of Lead Exposure in Children	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$1,248,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Local health department responsible for case and environmental management unless lacking the requisite personnel or resources. 2019 Regulatory Change Memo . Surveillance data .					
North Carolina	Testing is recommended for all 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 resides in a high-risk ZIP code, they should be tested.	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services; all results.	Local health department		North Carolina Childhood Lead Testing and Follow-Up Manual	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$450,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Revised Follow-Up Schedule for Blood Lead Testing . Environmental investigation is only required at or above 10 µg/dL but is offered starting at 5 µg/dL. 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." Surveillance data .					
North Dakota	If "yes" was answered to any of the risk assessment questions, parents/guardians should request that their child's healthcare provider test their child for EBLLs.	North Dakota Department of Health		State Health Department, State Department of Environmental Quality	North Dakota Standards for Lead-Based Paint Activities			No
			NOTES: North Dakota has adopted federal regulations with regards to lead-based paint, including the definition of an elevated blood lead level. Lead Poisoning: Are Your Kids at Risk?					
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	Ohio rules: 3701-30 Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Investigation and Reporting	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: A "public health lead investigation" begins at 5 µg/dL, which consists of a comprehensive questionnaire. Once a child has an EBLL of ≥10 µg/dL, an environmental investigation is prompted. As of August 2022, the state is adjusting the case management threshold to 3.5 µg/dL, anticipated to take effect in April 2023. Prevent Childhood Lead Poisoning . Ohio Data and Statistics . Surveillance data .					

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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	Oklahoma State Department of Health Guidelines for Management of Blood Lead Levels in Children – March 2018	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL, persistent	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Oklahoma CLPPP starts follow-up services at 3.5 µg/dL. Guidelines for Management of Blood Lead Levels in Children Flowchart . Oklahoma Management Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning for Health Care Providers . Eligibility for environmental investigation at or above 20 µg/dL or at 15 µg/dL is if the BLL is persistent in that range. Per the <i>Oklahoma Register</i> Volume. 40, Issue 5 (Docket # 22-748), the state has announced intended permanent rulemaking to "updates the level at which an environmental investigation is offered...from 20 micrograms per deciliter down to 10 micrograms per deciliter."					
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		Oregon Lead Screening Protocols for Children	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Clinicians and laboratories can report results directly to local health departments, but those departments are still required to submit all EBLLs to the Oregon Health Authority. There are case management responsibilities both for clinicians and the local public health authority. Lead poisoning disease guidelines . Surveillance data .					
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.	Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health		Pennsylvania Department of Public Health	Health advisory: Pennsylvania DOH adopts the lower CDC's blood lead reference value of 3.5 µg/dl	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$850,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: 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." 2020 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report . Related PA Regulatory Language . Surveillance data .					
Rhode Island	At least two blood lead tests are required on all children before 3 years of age, and annual screening is recommended for children through 6 years old. Every school and childcare facility is also required to receive evidence that the child has been screened for lead poisoning prior to enrollment.	Rhode Island Department of Health	Local healthcare provider or community action program		Rhode Island Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Referral Intervention Process	≥5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: RI Lead Poisoning Prevention Act . Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Information for Healthcare Providers . Surveillance data .					
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		South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control	SC Pediatric Blood Lead Testing and Follow-Up Information	≥5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: DHEC will be involved once lead levels of ≥10 µg/dL are confirmed, including conducting the environmental assessment. Wording in Title 44, Chapter 53, Article 13 44-53-1390 implies that an environmental investigation could occur at ≥5 µg/dL, but it is dependent on current DPHEC definition of "lead poisoning." Surveillance data is not available, but limited dataset information is here .					
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				≥3.5 µg/dL	N/A	Yes: \$334,000 in FY 2021
			NOTES: No formal guidance documents are identified for case management and follow-up. At 3.5 µg/dL, it's recommended to set up follow-up appointments for lead testing. SD Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program . Disease Reporting . Lead Microbiology .					
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 questionnaire should also be screened. Screening involves a capillary finger stick.	Tennessee Department of Health		Tennessee Department of Health, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation	Tennessee Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Lead Screening Guidelines	≥5 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes: \$350,000 in FY 2022

State Health Department Policies for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels

State	Screening Recommendations and Requirements	Entities to Which Blood Lead Levels Are Reported	Entities Responsible for Case Management and/or Environmental Investigation			Blood Lead Level Required For:		Recipient of CDC Funding?
			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Link to Guidelines or Recommendations	Case Initiation	Environmental Investigation	
			NOTES: TDH and TN CLPPP reach out to the primary care providers for case management, and TDEC handles environmental investigations. Eligibility for an environmental investigation expands for "persistently elevated levels." Tennessee Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Environmental Investigations .					
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		Texas Reference for Blood Lead Retesting and Medical Case Management	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥10 µg/dL	Yes: \$1,150,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: If any of the answers to the lead risk questionnaire are "yes" or "don't know," the child should be tested. Environmental investigations will be triggered by one of two results: one venous test of ≥20 µg/dL or two venous tests between 10-19 µg/dL taken at least 12 weeks apart (persistent). As of January 1, 2023, the department has adopted 3.5 µg/dL as its case management BLL. Texas Childhood Blood Lead Screening Guidelines . Texas Medicaid Provider Procedures Manual . Surveillance data .					
Utah	All children living in ZIP codes with 27+% pre-1950 housing should have at least one blood lead test at 1 and 2 years old. All children living in pre-1978 housing should have at least one 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	Utah Blood Lead Disease Plan	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes: \$547,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Utah Childhood Blood Lead Screening Recommendations (2003). Environmental investigation will be coordinated upon a child's BLL persisting at ≥15 µg/dL. Surveillance data .					
Vermont	All children must 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		Vermont Department of Health	Vermont Pediatric Blood Lead Testing Guidelines	≤3.5 µg/dL	≥3.5 µg/dL	Yes: \$380,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: A case will be triggered (effective July 1, 2022) whenever there is a non-zero blood lead level. Vermont Environmental Health Rules: Blood Lead Screening, Reporting and Response Rule . Surveillance data . Annual reports to the legislature .					
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	Virginia Guidelines: Testing Virginia for Lead Exposure	≥10 µg/dL	≥20 µg/dL	Yes: \$496,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Guidelines state "Case manager coordinates with child's healthcare provider," but the case manager's agency is not identified. Virginia Administrative Code, Disease Reporting . Virginia Lead-Based Paint Activities Regulations .					
Washington	All children covered by Medicaid are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months. All other children are to be screened at 12 and 24 months and tested if the parent or caregiver answers "yes" or "unknown" to any of the listed risk factors.	Washington State Department of Health; all results.	Local health department		Recommendations for Blood Lead Testing of Children in Washington State	≥5 µg/dL	≥15 µg/dL	Yes: \$1,147,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: PEHSU Recommendations on Management of Childhood Lead Exposure . In the 2015 Expert Panel Recommendations, it was recommended that an in-home investigation be part of the response starting at 10 µg/dL. However, in the PEHSU Guidelines "Recommendations on Management of Childhood Lead Exposure," a home investigation is only part of the response when the EBL is ≥15 µg/dL. Surveillance data .					
West Virginia	All children are required to be screened for elevated blood lead levels at ages 1 and 2.	West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources		West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources	West Virginia Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (WVCLPPP) Management Guideline for Providers	≥5 µg/dL	≥8 µg/dL, persistent	Yes: \$452,000 in FY 2022
			NOTES: Environmental investigation is only mentioned as part of regulations and not included in case management guidelines. West Virginia Regulations: Childhood Lead Screening . Surveillance data .					

State Health Department Policies for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels

State	Screening Recommendations and Requirements	Entities to Which Blood Lead Levels Are Reported	Entities Responsible for Case Management and/or Environmental Investigation			Blood Lead Level Required For:		Recipient of CDC Funding?
			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Link to Guidelines or Recommendations	Case Initiation	Environmental Investigation	
Wisconsin	All children residing in Milwaukee or Racine should be tested three times at 12, 18, and 24 months. Children 3 to 5 years of age in Milwaukee or Racine should be tested annually if they have one or more identified risk factors or no prior test. Children outside of Milwaukee or Racine should be tested at 12 and 24 months if they have one or more identified risk factors. Children 3-5 outside of Milwaukee or Racine should be tested once if they have one or more risk factors and no record of a prior test.	Wisconsin Department of Health Services	County or local health department—shall receive the geographically relevant elevated blood lead test results from the state		Wisconsin Blood Lead Screening Recommendations	≥3.5 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	Yes: \$500,000 in FY 2022
Wyoming	Wyoming recommends testing all children at ages 12 and 24 months.	Wyoming Department of Health	Local healthcare provider			≥3.5 µg/dL		Yes: \$300,000 in FY 2022

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