National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week
October 21-27, 2012

National Policy & Advocacy Leadership Webinar
Agenda

• 1:00 PM Welcome
• 1:05 PM Update on CDC Restoration Campaign & Lead Week Call to Action
• 1:20 PM State & Local Innovations
  – John Belt, Administrator, Bureau of Child and Family Health Services, State of Ohio
  – Tom Carroll, Section Chief, Housing Hygiene, New York State Department of Health
  – Dalila Cardona, Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
• 1:55 PM Wrap Up & Adjourn
CDC Healthy Homes & Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Restoration Campaign Update
CDC’s Healthy Homes/Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Budget Snapshot

Note: FY12 and FY13 President Budget Consolidates Lead and Asthma Programs. Senate budgets decouple programs.
Program Impacts

• Loss of approx 345 positions nationwide
• Program elements severely impacted:
  – Education and outreach
  – Surveillance
  – Program evaluation
  – Direct services
• Largest staff reductions in epidemiology & data management
Program Impacts (Cont’d)

- 20 programs adopted the new Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Prevention Surveillance System (HHLPPS)
- 13 will not adopt
- 9 others may rethink decision to adopt
  - Lack of space on existing servers, no funds for new servers, and loss of trained staff.
Advocacy Goals

• Backfill 2012 through re-allocation of HHS funds
  – To $16 million (President’s budget)
• Restore budget in 2013
  – To $29 million (FY11 level)
Strategies

• 2012 Fix: Engage the White House and HHS Leadership through key intermediaries:
  – Big City Mayors
  – Key Interest Groups
  – Media

• 2013 Restoration: Engage key Congressional Members through professional contact and grassroots advocacy.
SUPPORTING THE CDC HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, approximately 450,000 children aged one to five have blood lead levels above the reference level recommended by the Advisory Committee for Childhood Lead Poisoning and Prevention and the CDC and need services to help reduce their exposure; and

WHEREAS, by eliminating the outdated 'level of concern' for blood lead level and moving towards primary prevention models, the CDC acknowledges that 365,000 more children than had previously been reported need services to address blood lead levels; and

WHEREAS, the CDC Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program funds 35 states and localities to educate the public, train health-care providers and public health officials, screen children for lead poisoning, inspect homes, ensure lead-poisoned infants and children receive medical and environmental follow-up, track surveillance data, and support enforcement and case management activities for lead poisoned children; and

WHEREAS, the CDC Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program served 850,000 children in the last ten years, reduced by 200,000 the number of children who have been exposed to lead in the last 3 years—saving $7.5 billion in lifetime productivity, and tested more than four million children and conducted case management for nearly 30,000 children last year; and

WHEREAS, the CDC Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program plays a critical role in targeting other Federal investment in the remediation of lead hazards such as the HUD Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Initiative programs; and
2012 DECLARATION OF NATIONAL LEAD POISONING PREVENTION DELEGATES

We are hundreds of delegates to the Lead and Environmental Hazards Association and the National Association of Lead & Healthy Homes Grantees representing thousands from all walks of life to assess the state of the nation’s childhood lead poisoning prevention campaign. We are doctors, nurses, advocates, scientists, parents, business executives, local and state government officials, environmental professionals, inspectors, risk assessors, abatement contractors, artists and teachers, as well as citizens, taxpayers and concerned parents.
Petitioning President Obama

President Obama: Restore funding to help lead poisoned
“Funds for screening kids dwindle as lead threat increases”

“Drastic Cuts to Lead Poisoning and Prevention Funds”

“A Thinner Coat of Funding”

“Federal cuts to lead poisoning prevention programs concern city, state officials”

“The Plain Dealer”

“Tougher lead poisoning rules: Less money to treat more kids CDC mulls stricter standards as states face funding cuts”

“Programs to screen, treat lead poisoning in children face budget ax”

“Congress Delivers Lump of Lead to Our Nation’s Children”

“Lower lead levels harmful for kids, yet preventive funds dwindle”
CDC adopts tougher rules about lead poisoning in kids

CDC Cuts Lead-Poisoning Limit For Kids

Lead Poisoning Threshold Lowered By CDC, Five Times More Children Now Considered At Risk
## Number of PA Children < 72 Months with Blood Lead Levels

### Number of Children Tested and Confirmed EBLLs by State, Year, and BLL Group, Children < 72 Months Old

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population &lt; 72 months old</th>
<th>Number of Children Tested</th>
<th>Total Confirmed BLL ≥10 µg/dL</th>
<th>Confirmed BLLs ≥10 µg/dL as % of Children Tested</th>
<th>Number of Confirmed Children By Highest Blood Lead Level (µg/dL) at or Following Confirmation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td>895,951</td>
<td>35,567</td>
<td>8,602</td>
<td>24.19%</td>
<td>3,658 2,546 1,258 1,023 99 18</td>
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<td></td>
<td>877,252</td>
<td>45,020</td>
<td>9,011</td>
<td>20.02%</td>
<td>4,701 2,296 1,038 892 71 13</td>
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<td></td>
<td>864,659</td>
<td>64,994</td>
<td>6,309</td>
<td>9.71%</td>
<td>3,249 1,634 710 649 61 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>884,030</td>
<td>75,877</td>
<td>6,936</td>
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<td>3,693 1,721 766 700 55 1</td>
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<td>884,426</td>
<td>47,148</td>
<td>4,438</td>
<td>9.41%</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>54,985</td>
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<td>81,664</td>
<td>6,646</td>
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<td>870,381</td>
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<td>6,761</td>
<td>4.67%</td>
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<td>884,629</td>
<td>146,453</td>
<td>6,597</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
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<td>141,841</td>
<td>4,468</td>
<td>3.15%</td>
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<td>894,631</td>
<td>147,067</td>
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<td>2.66%</td>
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<td>151,578</td>
<td>3,286</td>
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<td>148,751</td>
<td>2,816</td>
<td>1.89%</td>
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http://tinyurl.com/96fq7sq
Childhood Lead Poisoning
What You Should Know about Your Child’s Blood Lead Test Results

What is childhood lead poisoning?
Childhood lead poisoning is a sickness caused by swallowing or breathing lead dust. Lead poisoning can hurt a child’s brain and nervous system and slow down growth and development. Exposure to lead can affect almost every organ and system in a child’s body. It is most harmful to a child’s brain. Children whose bodies have too much lead may have problems with learning and behaving well. They may be cranky or too active, and they may have trouble paying attention. These problems may not show up until a child is in school.

Where does lead come from?
Lead is a metal found in the earth. Lead was used in household paint (until 1978), in gasoline (until the early 1990s), and in some pipes for drinking water. Children come into contact with lead in different ways. The most common sources of lead are paint in homes built before 1978 and the lead dust and soil that comes from the lead paint. Other sources of lead include drinking water, imported products, and dust that adults bring home from hobbies or from jobs that use lead.

How do I know if my child is lead poisoned?
A blood test is the only way to find out whether your child is lead poisoned. Your health care provider may take blood from your child’s finger or arm to test for lead. Blood lead testing is covered by Medicaid and many private insurers.

What do my child’s test results mean?
No safe amount of lead has been found in a child’s blood. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), most U.S. children ages 1 through 5 years have blood lead levels below 5 µg/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood). If your child has a blood lead level of 5 or more, your family needs a plan to lower your child’s exposure to lead.

Can my child be treated for lead poisoning?
At very high levels above 45 µg/dL, health care providers may treat children with medicine to help remove lead from their bodies. The medicine can not reverse the injury to the brain caused by lead. It can reduce other serious and even life threatening dangers of lead, such as convulsions. Finding and removing the sources of lead is the most important way to prevent additional exposure and reduce levels in the blood. The next section tells you how to make a plan to reduce your child’s blood lead level.

You may need help to reduce your child’s blood lead levels. Keep reading to learn how to:

• Work with your health care provider to follow up on your child’s lead test
• Seek help from other professionals to find the sources of lead and to fix the problems

National Center for Healthy Housing

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DC Advocacy Day

The Music Family (Sean and Brenda), Mike Prideaux, and Chairman Harkin (D-IA)

The Music Family, Lindsey Harms, Mike Prideaux and Congressman Braley
“Meeting Brenda and Sean today and hearing firsthand how this Iowa family was impacted by lead poisoning is what raises awareness about the dangers of lead paint. I am impressed by their efforts … to encourage Congress to fund programs that combat lead poisoning.” – Senator Tom Harkin, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Health Subcommittee
Senator Harkin,

Thank you so much for listening to my Mom talk about the budget cut to the CDC healthy homes and lead poisoning program. I am lucky I had the help, but lots of kids won't be unless they can get more money to help them. They won't do well in school and they won't be able to find good jobs when they get older.

Thank you so very much again for wanting to help kids like me in Iowa.

Sincerely,
Sean Arthur Music
Independence, Iowa
Where We Stand

- Senate Subcommittee included $10 million to continue CDC’s surveillance program
  - Thanks to Senator Jack Reed and Chairman Harkin
- House Subcommittee number not published
- Continuing Resolution until March 2013
- HHS Pressing CDC to find $10 million to sustain surveillance
- CDC Granted No-Cost Extensions to all but 4 sites
  - New Jersey, Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky
Senate Report Language

Blood Lead Reference Value.—The Committee applauds CDC for doing away with the use of the “blood lead level of concern” methodology. The Committee encourages CDC to raise awareness of the new blood lead reference value.

Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.—The Committee recommendation includes sufficient funding for national surveillance efforts that can better target HUD lead poisoning prevention efforts, technical assistance to local public health officials, and national leadership on the science of lead poisoning.
House Targets

- Harold Dallas "Hal" Rogers (R-KY) Chairman
- Kay Granger (R-TX)
- Michael K. "Mike" Simpson (R-ID)
- Dennis R. "Denny" Rehberg (R-MT)
- Rodney M. Alexander (R-LA)
Senate Targets

- Hutchison R TX
- Alexander R TN
- Johnson R WI
- Kirk R IL
- Graham R SC
- Moran R KS
- Harkin D IA
- Kohl D WI
- Murray D WA
- Landrieu D LA
- Durbin D IL
- Reed D RI
- Pryor D AR
- Mikulski D MD
- Brown D OH
- Shelby R AL
- Cochran R MS
Key Resources

- Take Action Here: Legislative Action Center
Resources

Guide to Advocacy

Issue Brief: Childhood Lead Exposure and Educational Outcomes

Impact Statements
www.nchh.org/Policy/NationalSafeandHealthyHousingCoalition/CDCImpactStatements.aspx

Innovations for Austere Budgets

• Medicaid/Private Insurer Reimbursement for Services (State of Ohio)

• Fee-for-Service (Washington, DC)

• Case management through Community Health Centers, CHWs, or Visiting Nurses (Milwaukee, WI)

• Health department provides community primary prevention (New York State)
Contact Information

Rebecca Morley, Executive Director
National Center for Healthy Housing
10320 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 500
Columbia, MD 21044
443.539.4159
443.539.4150 (fax)
rmorley@nchh.org