

State	Screening Recommendations and Requirements	Entities to Which Blood Lead Levels Are Reported	Entities Responsible for Case Management			Blood Lead Level Required For:	
			County or Local Health Department	State Health Department	Notes and Link to Case Management	Case	Environmental Investigation
Alabama	Screen at 12 and 24 months.	Alabama Department of Public Health		Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Alabama Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Alaska	Screen at 12 and 24 months of age. For occupational exposures, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration will require follow-ups when blood lead levels exceed 40 µg/dL (micrograms per deciliter).	Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Epidemiology		Alaska Division of Public Health		5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Arizona	A blood lead level greater than 5 µg/dL prompts a letter to the child's family with a lead poisoning informational brochure and a fax to the family's provider with recommendations for follow-up.	Arizona Department of Health Services		Arizona Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Arizona Lead Screening and Management	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Arkansas	No information available.	Arkansas Department of Health					
California	Testing: children in publicly supported programs at both 12 months and 24 months; children age 24 months to six years in publicly supported programs who were not tested at 24 months or later. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 4.5 µg/dL: Healthcare provider assesses nutrition, considers lead exposure risks, and provides counsel on identified risk factors. • From 4.5 to 9.4 µg/dL: Retest in 1-3 months. Test for iron insufficiency. The state or a local prevention program provides outreach and education. • From 9.5 to 14.4 µg/dL: Retest in 1-3 months. If two tests 30 days apart show these levels, the state or a local prevention program provides full case management services, which include home visits by a public health nurse and an environmental professional. 	California Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch	Local CLPPP	California Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	California Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	9.5 µg/dL	9.5 µg/dL

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Colorado	<p>Test at 12 and 24 months of age with either a capillary or venous blood specimen. Test at 24 months of age to six years old if not previously screened for lead.</p> <p>Any capillary screening greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL should be confirmed with a venous sample as soon as possible.</p> <p>Any capillary screening greater than or equal to 45 µg/dL should be confirmed with a venous sample immediately.</p>	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	Local public health agency		Colorado Elevated Blood Lead Level Guide	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Connecticut	<p>Every child between ages nine months and 35 months must be tested for lead poisoning each year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 5 and 14 µg/dL: This blood lead level is above CDC’s action level, meaning that the child has an elevated amount of lead in their blood. Additional testing with the child’s doctor is required. Between 15 and 19 µg/dL: This blood lead level is above CDC’s action level, meaning that the child has an elevated amount of lead in their blood. Additional testing with the child’s doctor is required./ If the child has had two blood lead tests taken more than 90 days apart with results of 15 to 19 µg/dL, an environmental investigation is triggered, and the local health department must visit the child’s home and complete a lead inspection to find potential lead hazards. 	Occupational Health Unit, Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance Program	Local health staff		Requirements and Guidance for Childhood Lead Screening in Connecticut Lead Poisoning Prevention	5 µg/dL	15 µg/dL
Delaware	Children who enter school at kindergarten or at age five or younger shall be required to provide documentation of lead screening.	Delaware Department of Health and Social Services		Office of Lead Poisoning Prevention		10 µg/dL	10 µg/dL

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District of Columbia	District of Columbia law requires all Medicaid-enrolled children receive a lead test at least twice: first between ages six and 14 months, and a second time between ages 22 and 26 months. In addition, if there is no documentation of previous lead screening, federal law requires that all Medicaid-eligible children between the ages of 36 and 72 months of age also receive a screening blood lead test. All other children 36-72 months require a test unless assessed as low lead risk.	District government	District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment Lead Program		DC Lead Exposure and Healthy Homes	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Florida	Medicaid-eligible children are required to be tested at 12 and 24 months of age and between 36 and 72 months if not previously tested.	Florida Department of Health	County health departments		Florida Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	10 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Georgia	At six and nine months: lead risk assessment questionnaire. At 12 and 24 months: lead blood test.	Georgia Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Georgia Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Prevention Program		Georgia Case Management Guidelines	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Hawaii	Test for lead at 9-12 months and 24 months. Blood lead levels from 5-9 µg/dL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance and education about lead exposure. Blood lead levels from 10-14 µg/dL: as above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephone evaluation of lead sources. Referral to Hi'ilei Hawaii for developmental screening. Referral to early education, state, and community resources. Lead assessments when needed. Blood lead levels greater than or equal to 15 µg/dL: as above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral to the Public Health Nursing Branch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home visits. 	Hawaii Department of Health, Disease Investigation Branch; referrals to the Public Health Nursing Branch at 15 µg/dL	Local agencies		Hawaii Case Management Guidelines	10 µg/dL	10 µg/dL

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up until the blood lead level is below 5 µg/dL. 						
Idaho	<p>Sample results of 5-10 µg/dL are outside the normal range and require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants are provided a letter of the test results. CDC guidelines recommend that all elevated capillary blood lead levels (5 µg/dL or greater) will be confirmed by a venous sample. Blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater are reported within three working days to the Public Health District CD/EPI Team for investigation, interview, evaluation, education, and follow-up. The Public Health District will file a report of abnormal results with the Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection via the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) for each person with an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or greater) in accordance with Idaho regulations. Repeat test in three months. 	<p>Idaho Department of Health and Welfare</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Office of Epidemiology</p> <p>Also: local health district.*</p>	Local health departments	State health department	Idaho Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Illinois	Delegate agencies will intervene at levels of 5 µg/dL or higher.	Illinois Department of Public Health	Local health departments		Illinois Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Indiana	<p>Screen all children ages one to six.</p> <p>Blood lead levels from reference value (5 µg/dL) to 9 µg/dL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm result with venous sample. Provide fact sheet to parents (<i>Lead and Children, Lead and Nutrition</i>). Test siblings and pregnant women for elevated blood lead levels. Follow-up blood lead level monitoring. Case management and environmental investigation. 	Indiana State Health Department	County health departments		Indiana Child Lead Poisoning Prevention Quick Guide	9 µg/dL	9 µg/dL

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Iowa	The Iowa Department of Public Health recommends that all children in Iowa get a blood lead test at one, two, and three years of age. In Iowa, legislation requires all children entering kindergarten have at least one blood lead level test.	Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health Services		Iowa Department of Public Health	Iowa - What to Do at Each Blood Lead Level	Less than 10 µg/dL	15 µg/dL
Kansas	If a child's blood lead test result is elevated (5 µg/dL or greater), a confirmation test via venous draw will be requested if the initial test was from a capillary sample. The confirmation test must be completed within 12 weeks of the first test.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics	Local health departments			10 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Kentucky	From 5-14.9 µg/dL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat test for blood lead level in 12 weeks of the initial; if blood lead level remains in this range, repeat every 12 weeks until blood lead level is 5 µg/dL or lower, or as ordered by the physician. A visual investigative home visit is required within 30 days of confirmed elevated blood lead level result to help families identify potential child accessible lead-based health hazards. Environmental lead hazards must be addressed. Establish a tracking system that assures retesting. Provide case management follow-up interventions. 	Cabinet for Health and Family Services*	Local health departments		Kentucky Management of Blood Levels	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Louisiana	Medical providers offering routine care to children ages 6-72 months who reside or spend more than 10 hours per week in any Louisiana parish MUST have children screened.	Louisiana Lead Poisoning Prevention Program		Louisiana Healthy Homes Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Louisiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL

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Maine	<p>Effective June 27, 2019, Maine law requires blood lead tests for all children at one and two years of age.</p> <p>At 5 µg/dL, there is an environmental investigation and case management by phone.</p> <p>For children with blood lead levels 10 ug/dL or higher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental investigation. • Case management by phone. • Offer home visit from public health nurse. 	<p>Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Maine CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Unit</p>		Maine CDC	Maine Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Maryland	Follows CDC recommendations for screening requirements.	Maryland Department of Environment, Childhood Lead Registry	Local health departments		Maryland Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Blood Lead Follow-Up	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Massachusetts	<p>Children whose tests indicate a lead level above 5 µg/dL must have a second test with a venous sample as soon as possible and not more than two months after the first test.</p> <p>A child under six years old with a lead level higher than 10 µg/dL is lead poisoned. An inspector will be assigned to conduct an environmental investigation.</p>	Massachusetts Department of Public Health		Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Lead Testing in Massachusetts	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Michigan	A blood lead level of 4.5 µg/dL or higher is considered elevated. At a level of 4.5 µg/dL or greater, lead education, environmental investigations, and additional medical monitoring should be established to lower the blood lead level.	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services	Local health departments		Michigan Elevated Blood Lead Level Case Management Guide	4.5 µg/dL	4.5 µg/dL

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Minnesota	Minnesota Statutes section 144.9504 requires assessing agencies to ensure that children with blood lead levels greater than or equal to 15 µg/dL are provided risk assessment services to limit exposure to lead hazards.	Minnesota Department of Health	Local public health agency		Minnesota Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	5 µg/dL	15 µg/dL
Mississippi	<p>Test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely, at ages 12 and 24 months if Medicaid-eligible. • At any time between ages 6-72 months if risk assessment indicates possible exposure. • Annually (ages 6-72 months) with risk factors. • Anytime when medically indicated in workup of some unexplained illnesses. 	Mississippi Lead Poisoning Prevention and Health Homes Program	Local health departments	State health department	Mississippi Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Missouri	<p>High-risk testing area requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children less than 72 months of age who reside or spend more than 10 hours a week in an area identified as “high risk” by the department shall be tested annually for lead poisoning. <p>General-risk testing area requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each child will be screened annually by the child’s physician using the <i>Healthy Child and Youth Lead Risk Assessment Guide</i> to determine whether the child is at risk for lead poisoning. • If a positive answer is given, the child is considered at risk for lead poisoning and is required to have a blood lead test. 	Missouri Department of Health	Local public agency			5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL

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Montana	No information available.	Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services	Local health departments			5 µg/dL	
Nebraska	At 10 µg/dL, complete an in-depth assessment of medical, environmental, nutritional, and developmental needs Healthcare providers and/or laboratories are required by law to submit reports of all blood lead tests, including capillary and venous tests regardless of the result, within seven days of detection.	Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Local health departments		Nebraska Guidelines for Case Management for Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Children	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Nevada	Follows CDC recommendations for testing requirements.	Local health authorities**	Local public health departments		Nevada Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	10 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
New Hampshire	Children under the age of six with an elevated blood lead level higher than 7.5 µg/dL receive nurse case management services. The number will drop to 5 µg/dL as of July 1, 2021. Those with 25 µg/dL will receive a more aggressive environmental intervention.	New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services		New Hampshire Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	New Hampshire - Lead Poisoning	7.5 µg/dL	7.5 µg/dL
New Jersey	If the child does not have health insurance, free testing can be found at local health department.	New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services	Local health departments			5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
New Mexico	Follows CDC guidelines for testing requirements.				New Mexico Childhood Lead Screening and Case Management Guidelines	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL

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New York	New York requires that healthcare providers test all one- and two-year-old children for lead. Children should also be assessed for lead exposure by their doctor every year until they are six years old.	New York State Department of Health	Local health departments		New York Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
North Carolina	At 5 µg/dL, the local health department will be contacted to begin an environmental investigation and determine lead sources.	North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health		North Carolina Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	North Carolina Childhood Lead Testing and Follow-Up Manual	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
North Dakota	No information available.	North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality*					
Ohio	Ohio law requires all healthcare providers to administer blood lead tests to children at age one and two, or up to age six if no previous test has been completed based on the following criteria: The child is on Medicaid, lives in a high-risk ZIP code, or has certain other risk factors.	Ohio Department of Health		Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Ohio Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Oklahoma	The OCLPPP schedules an environmental inspection to help identify the source of lead exposure for a child 6-72 months of age who has a persistent blood lead level of 15 µg/dL or greater (i.e., two venous blood tests in this range at least two months apart), or a single blood lead level of 20 µg/dL or greater.	Oklahoma State Health Department		Oklahoma Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Oklahoma Management Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
Oregon	At 5-9 µg/dL of blood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify family of test results and inform them that there is no safe level of lead in a child’s blood. • Provide family with lead poisoning prevention information. 	Oregon State Public Health Division, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Local public health authorities		Oregon Childhood Lead Screening	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide family with information about nutrients that can decrease lead absorption. • Confirmatory blood lead test recommended within three months, discuss with parents. • If recent known exposure, perform confirmation test as soon as possible. 						
Pennsylvania	No information available.	Pennsylvania Department of Health					
Rhode Island	<p>For a child between nine and 36 months of age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen once between nine and 15 months of age, and • Screen again 12 months later, between 21 and 36 months of age. 	State of Rhode Island Department of Health		Lead Centers of Rhode Island		5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
South Carolina	<p>South Carolina follows standard CDC recommendations for testing ages.</p> <p>Management by the child’s medical home, including health and nutrition education, lead risk discussions, developmental screening, and retesting, begins at 5 µg/dL.</p> <p>An environmental assessment is an investigation of the child’s home and/or areas in which the child routinely spends significant amounts of time. It can be offered to families when a child has a confirmed venous blood lead level result greater than 10 µg/dL.</p>	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)		Nurses from DHEC	South Carolina Blood Lead Testing and Follow-Up Information	10 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
South Dakota	No information available.	South Dakota Department of Health					

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Tennessee	<p>Who should be screened?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children at 12 and 24 months old. • Children 36 to 72 months old without a documented blood lead level. • Children whose parent/guardian requests a blood lead level. • Children whose parent/guardian answers “yes” or “don’t know” to any questions on the risk assessment questionnaire used at well-child checks between six and 72 months of age or when child’s risk status changes. 	Tennessee Department of Health	Local county Health departments		Tennessee Lead Screening Guidelines	5 µg/dL	20 µg/dL
Texas	<p>Texas law requires reporting of blood lead tests, elevated and non-elevated, for children younger than 15 years of age.</p> <p>At 10 µg/dL, environmental lead investigation if blood lead levels persist at least 12 weeks after diagnostic venous test.</p>	Texas Department of State Health Services, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Local healthcare providers	Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Texas Reference for Blood Lead Retesting and Medical Case Management	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Utah	<p>Utah does not require blood lead testing on all children, although there is a federal mandate that all children with Medicaid insurance be tested at one and two years of age, and children entering Head Start must be tested. The CDC and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend routine lead exposure screening and encourage testing of all children.</p> <p>Venous 5–14 µg/dL: Take a careful environmental history to identify potential sources of exposures.</p>	Utah Department of Health, Environmental Epidemiology Program	Local health departments		Utah - Lead Poisoning Guidelines	5 µg/dL	15 µg/dL
Vermont	Vermont law requires that all children be tested at ages one and two.	Vermont Department of Health		Vermont Department of Health's Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	Vermont Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL

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Virginia	Follows CDC recommendations of testing requirements.	Virginia Department of Health, Division of Surveillance and Investigation	Local health departments		Virginia Case Management and Follow-Up Guidelines	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL
Washington	<p>At 5-14 µg/dL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retest venous blood lead level within 1-3 months to ensure the lead level is not rising. Take a careful environmental history to identify potential sources of exposures and provide preliminary advice about reducing/eliminating exposures. • Provide nutritional counseling related to calcium and iron. • Ensure iron sufficiency with adequate laboratory testing (CBC, Ferritin, CRP) and treatment per American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) guidelines. • Perform structured developmental screening evaluations at child health maintenance visits, as lead's effect on development may manifest over years. 	Washington State Department of Health	Local health departments		Washington Recommendations on Medical Management of Childhood Lead Exposure and Poisoning	5 µg/dL	5 µg/dL
West Virginia	<p>A yearly blood lead test is advised for children up to six years of age who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live, play, or spend time in older housing (built before 1978) with chipping or peeling paint; • Live, play, or spend time in older housing (built before 1978) with recent or ongoing remodeling; • Have brothers, sisters, housemates, or playmates with moderate or high blood lead levels; • Live near a roadway with heavy traffic or a business where lead is used; or • Live with an adult who works in a job or has a hobby where lead is used. 	West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources			West Virginia Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	5 µg/dL	10 µg/dL

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Wisconsin	At 10 µg/dL, an environmental assessment of detailed history environmental investigation including home visit to identify potential sources of lead exposure.	Wisconsin Department of Health Services	Local health departments		Wisconsin Health Care Guidance for Lead-Poisoned Children	10 µg/dL	*10-19 µg/dL; depends on the case.
Wyoming	No Information available.						

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**Non-health department entities operating at the state level.*

***Entities not operating at the state level.*