







## STATE LEAD TESTING POLICIES FOR CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN MEDICAID **50 State Compilation**

		Testing R	equirement		Waivers				
State	Citation	Universal	Targeted	Age for Testing	Religious	General Parental Objection	Low-Risk Waiver	Medical	Require for Daycare/School Enrollment
AK	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
AL	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
AR	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
AZ	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CA	CAL CODE REGS. TIT. 17, §§ 37020, 37100	No	Yes	Children receiving services from a publicly funded program for low- income children tested at 12 and 24 months. If these tests are missed, then the child should be tested anytime between 12-24 months and 24-72 months.	No	Yes	No	Yes <sup>i</sup>	No
СО	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
СТ	CONN. GEN. STAT. § 19a-111g	Yes	No	Annually for children 9-35 months of age.	Yes	No	No	No	No

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DC	D.C. Mun. Regs. TIT. 22-B, § 7301 D.C. CODE § 38- 602	Yes	No	At 6-14 months and again at 22-26 months. If not tested by 26 months must conduct 2 tests before the age of 6 years and the tests must be at least 12 months apart.	No	Yes	No	No	Required for students under 6 years of age upon entry to licensed day care center, Head Start or similar early childhood program, pre-kindergarten, kindergarten or first grade in a public or private school.
DE	16 DEL. ADMIN. CODE §§ 2602, 2603	Yes	Yes	Universal testing at 12 months and targeted testing of high risk children at 24 months.	Yes	No	No	No	Required for any child 12 months or older in order to attend childcare facilities and public and private nursery schools, preschools and kindergartens. Parents can present a religious waiver.
FL	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
GA	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
HI	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
IA	IOWA CODE §   135.105D     IOWA ADMIN CODE   r. 641-67.2     IOWA ADMIN CODE   r. 641-67.4     IOWA ADMIN CODE   r. 641-67.4     IOWA ADMIN CODE   r. 641-67.4     IOWA ADMIN CODE   IOWA ADMI	Yes <sup>ii</sup>	No	In order to attend public or private school, children must be tested by the age of six.	Yes	No	Yes <sup>iii</sup>	No	Public or private schools require lead testing by age of six.

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	T	T	T			1		T	
	IOWA ADMIN CODE								
	<u>r. 641-67.6</u>								
ID	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
IL	410 ILL. COMP. STAT. 45/6.2  ILL. ADM. CODE TIT. 77 § 845.55  Illinois Department of Public Health: Preventing and Screening for Childhood Lead Poisoning (Physicians	No	Yes	Targeted testing between 6 months and 6 years for children in high-risk areas. Tests required at 12 months and 24 months. If a child misses these then a test is required between the age of 3 and 6 years. Risk assessment for exposure required in all other communities.	Yes	No	No	No	For children between the age of 1 and 7, it is required for day care, preschool, nursery school, kindergarten, or other child care facility, licensed or approved by the State
IN	Guide) N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
KS	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
KY	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
LA	LA. ADMIN. CODE TIT. 48 §7005 <sup>iv</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 1285.1	Yes	No <sup>v</sup>	Test all children at 12 months and at 24 months or at any time from 36 months to 72 months, if they have not been previously screened.	Yes	No	No	No	No
MA	105 MASS. CODE REGS. 460.050 MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 111 § 193	Yes	Yes	Universal testing once between 9 and 12 months and again between 2 and 3 years. Additional targeted testing at 4 years for children in high-risk areas.	No <sup>vi</sup>	No	No	No	Required for day care, pre-kindergarten, and kindergarten.

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ME	ME. REV. STAT. TIT. 22, § 1317-D	Yes	No	Universal testing at 1 and 2 years of age.	Yes	No	Yes <sup>vii</sup>	No	No
MD	MD. CODE ANN. HEALTH-GEN. § 18- 106  MD. CODE REGS. 10.11.04.04  MD. CODE REGS. 10.11.04.05  Maryland Targeting Plan for Areas at Risk for Childhood Lead Poisoning	Yes <sup>viii</sup>	Yes	Universal testing at 12 and 24 months. Targeted testing between 24 months and 6 years for children in high-risk areas with no evidence of previous testing.	Yes	No	No	No	Required for first entry to public prekindergarten, kindergarten, and first grade.
MI	MICH. COMP. LAWS § 400.1111 MI WIC Policy Manual	No	Yes	The state WIC program requires children to be tested for blood poisoning. The state recommends that these tests be performed when the child gets their hemoglobin assessments. Hemoglobin assessments are conducted at around 12 months and again at 18 months. The state also recommends testing children between 3-5 years who have never had lead testing.	No	Yes <sup>ix</sup>	No	No	No
MN	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

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State	Citation	Universal	Targeted	Age for Testing	Religious	General Parental Objection	Low-Risk Waiver	Medical	Require for Daycare/School Enrollment
МО	Mo. Code Regs. Ann. Tit. 19, § 20- 8.030	No	Yes	Annual testing for children between 6-72 months who live in or spend more than 10 hours/week in a high-risk area.	No	Yes	No	No	Required at enrollment for all childcare facilities in high-risk areas but parents can refuse.
MS	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
MT	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NE	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NC	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ND	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NH	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NJ	N.J. ADMIN. CODE § 8:51A-2.2 N.J. ADMIN. CODE § 8:51A-2.3 N.J. ADMIN. CODE § 8:51A-2.1	Yes	Yes	Universal testing around 1 and 2 years. Additional testing between 6-72 months for children at high-risk for exposure.	No	Yes	No	No	No
NM	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NV	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NY	N.Y. PUB. HEALTH §1370-d NY COMP. CODES R. & REGS. TIT. 10, § 67-1.2	Yes	Yes	Universal testing at or around 1 and 2 years. Additional testing for children between 6-72 months found to be at high-risk for exposure.	No	No	No	No	Required for children under 6 years for initial enrollment in childcare, nursery school, and pre-school programs licensed or certified by state/local government.
ОН	OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3742.30	No	Yes	Test at-risk children between the 9-72 months.	Yes	No	No	No	No

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	OHIO ADMIN. CODE 3701-30-02 OHIO ADMIN. CODE 3701-30-04								
	OHIO ADMIN. CODE 3701-30-01								
ОК	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
OR	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
PA	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
RI	R.I. GEN. LAWS § 23-24.6-8  216 50 R.I. CODE R. § 3.4.1  216 50 R.I. CODE R. § 3.2.1	Yes	No	Test all children for lead poisoning at least twice, at least 12 months apart, and before the age of 36 months.	Yes	No	No	No	Required for children 9 months to 6 years in order to attend licensed childcare. Required for enrollment to nursery schools and Kindergarten.
SC	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
SD	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
TN	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
TX	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
UT	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
VA	VA. CODE ANN. § 32.1-46.2  12 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 5-90-215	No	Yes	Test at-risk children at 12 and 24 months. Test at-risk children between 25 and 72 months if not previously tested or change in circumstances puts them at risk.	Yes	No	No	No	No
VT	12-5 VT. CODE R. 46:II	Yes	No	Test all children at 12 and 24 months. Test all children ages	No	Yes	No	No	No

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WV	Vermont Commissioner's Blood Lead Screening Guidelines W. VA. CODE § 16-	No	Yes	36 to 72 months who have not previously been tested.  Screen all children for risk of	Yes	No	No	No	No
	35-4A  W. VA. CODE R. § 64-42-4			lead poisoning at 1 year and 2 years of age. Screen children 36 months to 72 months if not previously screened. Blood testing is only required for children whose screening results indicated they are at risk for lead poisoning.					
WY	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> California has a medical risk waiver that health care providers can invoke if "the risk of screening is a greater risk to the child's health than the risk of lead poisoning."

ii lowa links lead testing to school enrollment in lowa.

The Iowa Department of Public Health can grant a student an exemption from the lead testing requirement if their parent/guardian provides evidence that the student is at "very low risk" for lead poisoning.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>iv</sup> Louisiana has not provided a publically available electronic copy of this regulation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>v</sup> Louisiana has deemed all parishes in the state as high-risk for lead poisoning, which creates the universal testing requirement. However, the State evaluates this high-risk status annually.

vi Massachusetts does not provide a religious waiver to the general testing requirement. However, when the Department of Health learns of a child lead poisoning case, they are required to test the other children in the household. In this case, the state allows parents to object to additional testing on religious grounds (MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 111 § 193).

The primary health care provider can grant a child a testing waiver if in their professional judgement, in conjunction with the use of the lead poisoning risk assessment tool, the child's level of risk does not warrant a lead level test.

viii Maryland requires testing for children in areas designated as at risk for lead poisoning. Currently, the entire state is designated as at risk for lead poisoning under Maryland's Targeting Plan for Areas at Risk for Childhood Lead Poisoning.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>ix</sup> The WIC Policy Manual states, "[h]aving a blood lead test performed is not a requirement for participation in the WIC Program or for receiving food benefits." This appears to create a general waiver provision to Michigan's lead poisoning test.