

Primary Prevention	General Action	Specific Actions	MI	US	
Identify Sources of Lead	Homes	Test homes for lead, including paint, dust, soil, and water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require proactive lead inspection of rental housing. 	✓	✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require lead inspection at point of sale or transfer of pre-1978 homes. 	✓	✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require post-1978 homes to have tests done for dust, soil, and water. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires RRP clearance as part of the building permitting process. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require dust-wipe instead of "white glove test" for RRP clearance. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an analysis to determine data that can indicate homes for primary prevention. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require lead inspection and abatement for FHA, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac. 		✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require abatement of lead hazards in pre-1978 structures, including replacement of lead service lines, for Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and other federal mortgage underwriters. 		✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule to require lead risk assessments in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program for homes where children reside. 		✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase citizen access to and guidance with dust sampling. 		✓
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and launch a federally supported citizen science program to test homes for hazards. 		✓	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMS and Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program provide reimbursement of home inspections/risk assessments during visits. 		✓	
	Soil	Ensure soli hazards are remediated at non-residential sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require lead testing and mitigation plans for urban farms, agricultural fields, parks, schools, and childcare. Require soil testing for current/former shooting ranges. 	✓	
	Water	Promote effective residential water testing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued development of policy/procedures for water testing in homes. Increase citizen access to and guidance with drinking water testing. 	✓	✓
	Schools	Assess for lead hazards in all pre-1978 buildings and follow up on risk assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update childcare licensing requirements to include lead inspections, water testing, and abatement of hazards. Require lead inspections for schools. 	✓	✓
	Planning	Plan at the local and federal level for lead hazard identification and remediation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establish the President's Task Force on Environmental Health and Safety Risks to Children, update the 2000 plan for lead, and commence implementation. HUD should require localities to include lead-based paint and lead service line elimination in their consolidated plans. 		✓
					✓
Get the Lead Out	Soil	Abate soil hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate soil used as fill in residential projects. Implement statewide regulations for metal content in fertilizer and soil amendment products (which include topsoil). 	✓	✓
	Homes	Abate hazards in homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a consistent, statewide code enforcement model that is proactive and explicitly addresses exposure from lead-based paint. Require that hazards be remediated before homes are rented. If a poisoned child lives in a multifamily housing unit with lead hazards, then all similar child-occupied units in the building/development should be tested. 	✓	✓

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Get the Lead Out	Homes	Abate hazards in homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require that projects receiving Low-Income Housing Tax Credits use lead-safe work practices and abate as required by Subpart J of the Lead-Safe Housing Rule Require that all Qualified Allocation Plans determine and eliminate lead-based paint hazards and lead service lines. Weatherization programs address lead hazards, especially window replacement. Increase enforcement EPA and HUD staffing levels and activities to enforce the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X). 	✓	✓
	Water	Abate water hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt and implement the recommendations of the Flint Water Interagency Coordinating Committee. Revise the Lead and Copper Rule for drinking water to be consistent with the recommendations from the National Drinking Water Advisory Council. FHA, USDA, and VA should require the identification and replacement of lead service lines for government insured mortgages. Community Development Block Grant should allow lead service line replacement. 	✓	✓
	Schools	Abate lead hazards in schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remediate all lead hazards in schools, including water hazards. Require all schools with lead-based paint to maintain a fund for future assessment and remediation. 	✓	✓
	Public Buildings	Abate lead hazards in public buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA should complete its regulation of lead-based paint in public and commercial buildings, which Congress mandated in 1992. 		✓
	Manufacturing	Reduce lead exposures in occupational areas. Improve emission standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIOSHA should lower allowable blood lead levels in occupational settings in industries where workers are exposed to high levels of lead. Provide incentives to companies to integrate the best emission-reduction technologies into their facilities. Rigorous enforcement of state regulations restricting lead air emissions. Assess whether a state standard more stringent than the EPA standard is needed for lead emissions. 	✓	✓
	Demolition and Remodeling	Provide training for lead professionals and others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require contractors seeking a building permit on a pre-1978 home to provide proof Lead-Safe Certification as required by federal rules. Streamline the conversion of current RRP certified individuals and firms to full lead abatement firms. Add a lead module to residential builders and plumbers licensing exams. Increase the number of individuals available to perform abatement work by expanding training and mentoring and creating job opportunities for individuals starting out in the field. Interdepartmental collaboration to increase the lead abatement workforce in Michigan. Funding should be provided to apprenticeship programs, vocational schools, and community colleges to train non-abatement personnel in lead-safe work practices. Address lead poisoning prevention (abating homes, water service lines) and related worker training needs as part of federal infrastructure programs. 	✓	✓
				✓	✓
				✓	✓

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Get the Lead Out	Demolition and Remodeling	Provide training for lead professionals and others.		✓
				✓
				✓
				✓
	Demolition and Remodeling	Sensible regulations.	✓	✓
			✓	✓
	Manufacturing	Reduce lead exposures in occupational areas. Reduce emission.	✓	✓
			✓	✓
	DIY Projects	Educate consumers on safe DIY work practices.	✓	✓
			✓	✓
Make sure there are no new sources of lead	Lead in Consumer Products	Curtail the manufacture of products containing lead.	✓	✓
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			✓	✓
Sources of Funding	Non-profits	Engaging non-profits and philanthropy.	✓	✓
			✓	✓

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Sources of Funding	State Funding	State investments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase local match funding for federal investments. 		✓
	Health Care	Engage health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explicitly include lead elimination in the community health needs assessments required of nonprofit hospitals. Coordinate with other federal, state, and local efforts. 		✓
	Paint Fee	Require that paint companies contribute.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the paint industry to contribute to a lead elimination fund through a special fee or corporate tax. 		✓
	Federal Funds	Increase federal investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a federal "Healthy Homes Mortgage" to finance lead abatement and other healthy housing improvements, and leverage HUD 203(k) rehabilitation loans to address lead service lines and lead-based paint abatement. 		✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding for existing HUD activities. 		✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding for existing EPA activities. 		✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding for existing CDC activities. 		✓
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a tax credit for income-qualified owners of pre-1978 homes who conduct lead hazard remediation in their property. Allow lead abatement to be an allowable medical expense for tax purposes, including utilization of Health Savings Accounts. Create a very low or no-interest loan program available as a direct loan product, as well as a program in partnership with local lenders or nonprofit agencies that can provide a turnkey solution for owners to identify, finance, and abate lead. HHS should expand pilot programs for funding lead risk assessments, lead abatement, and lead service line replacement for Medicaid recipients otherwise unable to do so. 		✓	
Track Hazards	Homes	Create a centralized data system to track remediation and abatement, follow up on short-term remediation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a Lead Safe Home Registry that tracks all lead exposures, remediation and abatement, and inspection history. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a centralized data system to target remediation and abatement resources, coordinate efforts, catalogue tests and home data, and improve coordination. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require follow-up every 5 years with renters or homeowners who have had remediation work done in their homes to advise them that the "expected life" of the remediation is coming to an end. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 2 years, remind homeowners/renters who use interim controls about the lifespan of those controls. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link the Lead Safe Housing Registry with other publically accessible databases on available homes. 	✓	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all states to report to CDC results for lead concentrations in dust, soil, paint, water, and consumer products whenever measured. CDC should use GIS and other data technologies to improve childhood lead poisoning prevention and surveillance activities. 		✓
	Soil	Monitor soil hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor soil hazards where interim remediation measures have been implemented or where exposure control or engineered barriers have been put in place of lieu of soil removal. 	✓	
	Air	Monitor air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to and frequency of air quality monitoring, emissions, and testing. 	✓	

Secondary Prevention	General Action	Specific Actions	MI	US	
Identify Sources of Lead	Universal Testing	Require 100% of children be tested for lead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require that 100% of children be tested for lead poisoning at 9 to 12 months and at 24 to 36 months of age. Confirmation of a capillary EBL should occur within 1 month by a venous blood sample. 100% of children testing >5 ug/dL receive comprehensive treatment and case management services. Design a model assigning roles to responsible parties to ensure that 100% blood testing is fully implemented. 	✓	✓
	Expand Opportunities to Conduct Blood Lead Testing	Increase screening rates through training providers, programming, and community partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the distribution of educational toolkits distributed annually by the MDHHS Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) to local and community partners. Ensure licensed Michigan providers caring for children receive professional education regarding lead testing and EBL management. Recommend the utility of routine prenatal blood lead screening for pregnant women. Utilize plan-specific and provider-specific measures to enhance screening rates. Utilize Detroit Physician Detailing Program as a model to enhance provider screening rates across the state. 	✓	✓
	Remove Payment as an Obstacle	Require insurance companies to reimburse for lead tests and follow-up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal blood lead testing for all children. Require health insurance plans to cover recommended clinical preventive services without cost sharing. Require that blood lead testing follow enhanced guidelines to qualify for increased reimbursement under EPSDT. Reimburse for blood lead testing at WIC sites. 	✓	✓
	Share Data and Information	Create a system to track data of children tested, poisoned, and use maps to track environmental sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the utilization of GIS to monitor, target, and deploy interventions. Increase the dissemination of information on lead testing and lead poisoning levels at the state, county, and local levels. Improve information technology and infrastructure support to local health depts. More highly coordinate service delivery by developing a centralized data reporting system to track all activities provided to children with elevated blood lead levels. Development of a unified data system that captures data regarding child testing and results, case management, lead hazards identified and remediated in housing, and code and law enforcement status. Develop a dashboard with key indicators of the fight to eliminate lead poisoning in Michigan. Appoint a panel to oversee progress. Require states to report blood lead data to the CDC. Federal requirement for healthcare providers and clinical laboratories to report blood lead levels to states. Provide federal resources through the CDC to local, state, and federal partners to support data and case management. Perform investigations for children with blood lead levels over 70 ug/dL. 	✓	✓

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Get the Lead Out	Health-Based Standards	Utilize health-based standards to guide work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish health-based standards for actionable levels of environmental lead exposure that meet or exceed the most stringent national standards and are based on sound science. Ensure the CDC reference value for children's blood lead is supported by laboratory proficiency, deployment of adequate and effective interventions, and the equitable distribution of resources. 	✓	✓
	Support Kids	Provide public health resources to support services to children poisoned by lead, including case management, outreach, and abatement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide appropriate technology and resources to local public health systems for effective delivery of high-quality services, outreach, and education. Provide local public health with the infrastructure and funds to create a broad coalition for case management. Case management support offered to all children with EBL >5 ug/dL with 1-2 visits from a trained educator, and nursing support is offered monthly for those with EBL > 10 ug/dL. Support services include comprehensive prevention education, housing abatement, micronutrient fortified foods, medical home access, and transportation support. Health care and early childhood organizations work with local public health departments to remediate of all exposures to lead. 	✓	✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDHHS and local public health have the tools necessary to engage all stakeholders. The state should provide funding, IT, and infrastructure support to all local departments and organizations working to reduce lead exposure. Case management through local public health should be comprehensive, and include a broad coalition approach to case management. Hearings and/or training of local residents in zip codes with a high prevalence of lead poisoning. The State should provide additional supports to lead poisoning survivors and their families. 	✓	✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMS should incentivize all state Medicaid agencies to provide adequate reimbursement for comprehensive follow-up services Fund basic and applied research to identify best practices for educational interventions for children affected by lead. Children with an EBL history receive remedial and enrichment educational services as soon as delays are identified. Fully fund Head Start so that all eligible three and four year old children can be enrolled. 	✓	✓
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Legal Assistance	Provide legal support for families with a lead-poisoned child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the Michigan "Landlord Penalty" law to allow for use in cases where the child's blood lead levels is > 5 ug/dL and to allow for a presumption of non-compliance when an affirmative defense is lacking. Protect against predatory landlords by placing a freeze on eviction proceedings against a family within six months of a finding of an EBL child or finding any lead hazards in the home. Federal agencies (EPA, FDA, HUD, OSHA, and CPSC) should update, keep current, and enforce their regulations on lead to reflect CDC's blood lead reference value. 	✓	✓	

Definitions

CDC: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CPSC: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

EBL: Elevated blood lead level. In this document, a level ≥ 5.0 ug/dL is elevated.

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPSDT: Federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment program for children.

FDA: U.S. Food and Drug Administration

FHA: U.S. Federal Housing Administration

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

MDHHS: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

MIOSHA: Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Dept. of Labor)

RRP: Federal Renovation, Repair and Painting rule requiring contractors and landlords to use lead-safe work practices when renovating, remodeling, repairing or painting.

USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture

VA: U.S. Veterans Administration

WIC: U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Woman, Infants and Children" nutritional program

Source Documents

State of Michigan Child Lead Poisoning Elimination Board, *A Roadmap to Eliminating Childhood Lead Exposure*, November 2016.

http://gettheleadoutgr.org/uploads/files/CLPEB_Final_Report.pdf

National Center for Healthy Housing and the National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition, *Find It, Fix It, Fund It: A Lead Elimination Action Drive – Policy Recommendations to Congress and the New Administration*, November 2016.

http://gettheleadoutgr.org/uploads/files/FFF-Action-Drive-Transition-Documents_Admin-Version_2016-12-04.pdf