

Subject Goals to reduce blood lead levels in children

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Overview

This bill establishes goals that no child shall have a blood lead level of 5 micrograms per deciliter or higher by January 1, 2023, and that no child shall have a blood lead level of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter or higher by January 1, 2025. It also directs the commissioner of health to establish a plan and administer lead reduction and prevention programs and activities to accomplish these goals.

The commissioner of health administers a statewide lead surveillance system to monitor blood lead levels in children and adults, ensure screening services and follow-up services are provided to appropriate populations, and provide accurate data to plan and implement primary prevention programs. The commissioner also maintains a primary prevention program to reduce lead exposure in young children and pregnant women, and the commissioner and community health boards conduct inspections to find lead hazards and provide or fund services and education to mitigate lead hazards.

Summary

Section	Description
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| 1 | Surveillance.
Amends § 144.9502, subd. 1. Requires the statewide lead surveillance system to be used to monitor the progress made toward meeting the goals to reduce blood lead levels in children, in addition to the other listed purposes of the system. |
| 2 | Goals to reduce blood lead levels in children; plan.
Adds subd. 1a to § 144.9502. Paragraph (a) establishes goals to reduce blood lead levels in children: by January 1, 2023, no child shall have a blood lead level of 5 micrograms per deciliter or higher, and by January 1, 2025, no child shall have a blood lead level of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter or higher. |

Section	Description
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Paragraph (b) requires the commissioner to establish a plan of statewide activities to achieve these goals and to administer the lead surveillance system and other programs to ensure the goals are met.

3 Annual public report on lead testing and lead exposure in children.

Adds subd. 2a to § 144.9502. Requires the commissioner of health to annually issue a public report on the extent to which children are tested for lead exposure and on children with blood lead levels of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter or higher. Specifies information the report must include.



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