

# Legislative Analysis



## SCREENING FOR CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Phone: (517) 373-8080  
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

**House Bill 4678 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. John D. Cherry**

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

**House Bill 4679 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. Helena Scott**

**Committee: Health Policy**  
**Complete to 5-25-22**

### SUMMARY:

House Bills 4678 and 4679 would each amend the Public Health Code to require childhood screening for lead poisoning. House Bill 4678 would require minors to be screened for lead poisoning at certain ages, require the screening to be recorded on a certificate of immunization, and require the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to promulgate rules to implement the screening requirement. House Bill 4679 would require a certificate of immunization to include a space to indicate whether a minor has been screened for lead poisoning.

**House Bill 4678** would add a new section to Chapter 54A (Lead Abatement) of the Public Health Code. Beginning January 1, 2022, a physician treating a patient who is a minor would be required to screen the minor for lead poisoning at the intervals and using the methods specified by DHHS by rule. In addition, the physician would have to make an entry of the screening on the minor's certificate of immunization (described in HB 4679, below). However, the screening requirement would not apply to a minor whose parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis objects to a screening on religious grounds.

#### Departmental rules

DHHS would be required to promulgate rules to implement the bill's provisions. The rules would have to include at least all of the following:

- A requirement that a minor residing in Michigan be screened once between the ages of 9 and 12 months old and screened again at the ages of two and three years old.
- The identification of geographic areas in the state that pose a high risk for childhood lead poisoning and a requirement that a minor who is four years old be screened if the minor resides in one of those geographic areas.
- Factors to identify a minor who is at high risk for lead poisoning. The factors would have to include, but would not be limited to, residing in a home where other minors have been diagnosed with lead poisoning and residing in a home built before 1978 that has not undergone a visual inspection for risk assessment.
- A requirement that a minor be screened at intervals determined by DHHS if a physician determines that the minor is at high risk for lead poisoning, either by applying the factors identified above or through the physician's own independent medical judgment.

Proposed MCL 333.5474d

**House Bill 4679** would amend the Public Health Code to require, beginning January 1, 2022, that a certificate of immunization have a space to indicate whether the minor has been screened for lead poisoning.

Under the code, a certificate of immunization is presented to a person accompanying a child by a health care provider that administers an immunizing agent to the child. The certificate is required to be in a form prescribed by DHHS and must indicate the diseases or infections for which the child has been immunized, the number of doses given, the dates when administered, and whether further immunizations are indicated.

MCL 333.9206

The bills are tie-barred to each other, which means that neither bill would take effect unless both bills were enacted.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

A fiscal analysis is in progress.

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.