

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

(dollars in millions)	FY 2015			
	FY 2013 Final ¹	FY 2014 Enacted	President's Budget	2015 +/-2014
Budget Authority	\$2.341	\$2.528	\$2.528	\$0.000
ACA/PPHF	\$0.000	\$13.000	\$13.000	\$0.000
Total	\$2.341	\$15.528	\$15.528	\$0.000

¹ FY 2013 levels have been made comparable to FY 2014 Enacted to reflect the permanent realignment of the BSS budget line.

Overview

The [Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention](#)²²⁶ program provides national expertise, guidance, and analyses of childhood lead poisoning in the United States. From 1991–2012, CDC funded 35 programs in 42 states and 7 cities that were essential to reducing the number of children exposed to lead. Today, an estimated 535,000 children in the United States, or 2.6% of those aged 1–5 years, still have blood lead levels greater than or equal to the reference value of 5 micrograms per deciliter. Communities where children are most at risk need lead poisoning prevention resources.

Budget Request

CDC's FY 2015 request of **\$15,528,000** for Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, including \$13,000,000 from the Affordable Care Act Prevention and Public Health Fund, is level with the FY 2014 Enacted Level. Funding for the program builds on CDC's past success in reducing children's blood lead levels in the United States. In FY 2015, CDC will fund state lead poisoning prevention programs, advise state and local agencies and stakeholders in lead poisoning prevention, provide epidemiological and laboratory expertise, and [monitor trends in childhood blood lead levels](#)²²⁷ for states that provide data.

Surveillance is critical to preventing, and ultimately eliminating, childhood lead poisoning. Beginning in FY 2014, CDC plans to fund approximately 41 state and local health departments through 3-year, competitive cooperative agreements. States and cities will use CDC funding to enhance local surveillance capacity. Data on the nature and extent of high blood lead levels will help guide appropriate management of children identified with high blood lead levels. States and cities will also identify remaining at-risk geographic areas and implement population-based, primary prevention interventions (e.g., housing rehabilitation, enforcement of housing and health codes, and early childhood and other educational activities). CDC plans to award the second year of funding to state and local health departments in FY 2015.

Childhood Lead Poisoning Grants

(dollars in millions)	FY 2013 Final	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	2015 +/-2014
Number of Awards	0	41	41	0
- New Awards	0	41	0	-41
- Continuing Awards	0	0	41	+41
Average Award	\$0.00	\$0.268	\$0.268	\$0.000
Range of Awards	\$0.000-\$0.000	\$0.091-\$0.445	\$0.091-\$0.445	N/A
Total Awards	\$0.000	\$11.000	\$11.000	\$0.000

²²⁶ http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/information/healthy_homes_lead.htm

²²⁷ <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/index.htm>