Education Committee / Lead Initiative
Lead (Pb) is a neurotoxin that contributes to irreversible cognitive and developmental impairment in exposed children. Pb exposure before age 7 has been associated with decreased IQ, poor performance in school, and increased risks of behavioral problems such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and juvenile delinquency.

Notice young child picking paint from wall putting into mouth.
Called Marion County Health Dept. to test children K-1 for elevated levels of lead.
Children gathering to be lead tested.
Children were happy to be tested
Marion County Health Department testing children through a finger prick for elevated levels of lead.
Marion County Environmental testing wall for lead where child was picking paint.
Testing soil around the school.
LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Should not exceed 15 parts per billion

EPA Action Level

No more than 1 part per billion
Hackney: High lead levels were found in our school water — but not where you would think

![Graph showing lead parts per billion](image)

- Lawrence Twp.: 2,743.10
- Pike Twp.: 418.43
- Warren Twp.: 5,117.97
- Washington Twp.: 186.53
- Wayne Twp.: 492.04
- Decatur Twp.: 134.11
- Franklin Twp.: 91.38
- Perry Twp.: 127.26
- Speedway: 116.35
- Beech Grove: 74.98
- IPS: 287.30
- Archdiocese of Indianapolis: 287.90
- Lutheran Schools: 73.66
- Charter Schools: 324.52
- Private Schools: 8630.15
- Head Start facilities and School for the Blind: 1,893
- All Marion County Schools: 8,630.15
IPS, City County Council and Mayor sign resolution to test all children K-1 in their schools

RESOLUTION NO. 7763 – November 16th, 2017

SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND STUDENT SAFETY THROUGH BLOOD LEAD TESTING

WHEREAS, the Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD) states that young children, especially those under the age of seven (7), are the most susceptible to the irreversible effects of lead poisoning; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), no safe blood-lead level in children has been identified; and

WHEREAS, since children’s bodies are not fully developed, lead poisoning in children can cause brain, liver, and kidney damage; impaired physical and cognitive development; learning or behavior problems; hearing loss; and restlessness; and

WHEREAS, MCPHD’s Healthy Homes, Environmental Consumer Management and Senior Care Department works to prevent childhood lead poisoning in the community, including blood-lead testing in schools and case management services for children with elevated blood-lead levels to identify and remove the sources of lead; and

WHEREAS, the sources of lead in their environment may affect both students and their younger siblings; and

WHEREAS, the only way to detect lead poisoning is through a simple blood test; and

WHEREAS, the Board of School Commissioners is committed to identifying children in Indianapolis Public Schools entering kindergarten and first grade with symptoms of lead poisoning and supporting effective interventions to eliminate the source and mitigate the effects of lead exposure; and

WHEREAS, the Greater Indianapolis NAACP Branch #3053 has encouraged Indianapolis Public Schools to adopt practices consistent with the challenges and commitments outlined in this resolution;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis, as follows:

The Marion County Public Health Department, Marian University School of Nursing, and other appropriate public health and community partners to provide blood-lead testing at no cost to students and families.

Res. No. 7763

The Council City of Indianapolis Marion County

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 49, 2018

A SPECIAL RESOLUTION recognizing the Dangers of Lead Poisoning

WHEREAS, the Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD) states that young children, especially those under the age of seven (7), are the most susceptible to the irreversible effects of lead poisoning; and

WHEREAS, all this young age children’s bodies are not fully developed, and lead poisoning in children can cause brain, liver, and kidney damage; slowed development; learning or behavior problems; lowered intellect (or IQ); hearing loss; and restlessness; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, no safe blood-lead level in children has been identified; and

WHEREAS, MCPHD’s Healthy Homes, Environmental Consumer Management and Senior Care Department works to prevent childhood lead poisoning in the community, including blood-lead testing in schools and case management services for children with elevated blood-lead levels to identify and remove the sources of lead; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is concerned that children in the Mayor-Sponsored Charter Schools are entering kindergarten and first grade with symptoms of lead poisoning; and

WHEREAS, Mayor-Sponsored Charter administrators are encouraged to work with the Marion County Public Health Department and Marian University School of Nursing, which can both provide blood-lead testing at no cost to the charter schools;

WHEREAS, the sources of lead in their environment may affect both those students and their younger siblings and blood testing is the only way to detect lead poisoning; now therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY-COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS AND OF MARION COUNTY, INDIANA:

SECTIONS 1. The City-County Council supports offering of blood-lead testing of children in all Mayor-Sponsored Charter Schools, with the permission of the child’s parent or guardian.

SECTIONS 2. The City-County Council believes testing should be conducted annually and be offered, at minimum, to all kindergarten and first grade families.

SECTIONS 3. The Mayor is invited to join in this resolution by affixing his signature hereto.

SECTIONS 4. This resolution shall be in full force and effect upon adoption and compliance with IC 30-3-4-14. This Special Resolution was sponsored by Councillor Adamson, and was passed by the City-Council on its 19th day of November, 2018.

ATTEST:

Vip Oak, President, City-Council

Darcia Hughes, Clerk, City-Council

Johann M. Hogsett, Mayor
NAACP Press Conference informing community of lead testing children in IPS and Mayor’s Charter Schools
NAACP LEAD TESTING INITIATIVE
James Russell Lowell IPS School 51
IU McKinney, NAACP to Host Lead Forum

01/24/2020

The Greater Indianapolis NAACP Branch #3053, in partnership with IU McKinney School of Law, will host a public forum on January 29 to highlight the dangers posed to children by lead in the water, soil and their homes, and what steps the Hoosier state could take to reduce exposure.

A panel of physicians and health experts will discuss other communities’ efforts to protect children and improve screening and treatment options for lead poisoning at the event from 6 to 8 p.m.

Exposure of children to dangerous levels of lead was raised in a recent Indianapolis Star editorial encouraging attendance at the IU McKinney event. “There are currently no federal or state laws mandating regular lead testing of school drinking water in Indiana. And if districts do test for contaminants, they are not required to release findings to the public. That has to change,” wrote Suzette Hackney, IndyStar’s Director of Opinion and Community Engagement.

The Indianapolis NAACP held a similar forum on lead poisoning in November at IU McKinney. The focus of that event was to learn about childhood lead poisoning prevention programs in
EXAMINING LEAD LEGISLATION IN INDIANA

How can Indiana create legislation that support tighter lead-screening levels based on Center for Disease Control recommendations?

How can Indiana legislation protect children from elevated lead levels in school drinking water and homes?

November 21st | 6:00pm-8:00pm | Moderator: EUNICE TROTTER

Join us at the IU McKinney Law School as we discuss with State Senators and Representatives along with New Jersey Senators and Education professionals on successful lead legislation.

530 West New York Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 | For more info 317-523-4363
HIGHS FRIDAY

Indiana Highs:
- Lafayette: 41°F
- Kokomo: 41°F
- Muncie: 41°F
- Rockville: 42°F
- Danville: 41°F
- Greenwood: 41°F
- Rushville: 43°F
- Bloomington: 45°F
- Columbus: 44°F

Weather information source: STORM TEAM 6abc
This forum addressed lead in children with medical and educational experts.
PARENTS!
Know the facts
and your rights

ADDRESSING RISKS OF
LEAD POISONING IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Dr. Vicki Sudhalter, PH.D.
Neuropsychologist, Staten Island, NY
Specialist in performing neuropsychological exams. She had been the head of the Clinical Psycholinguistics Laboratory. In that capacity she performed evaluations on children with diagnoses of Fragile X Syndrome, Autistic Disorder, unspecified language disorders and other mental challenges and performed research into the language and cognitive abilities of children with various disabling conditions. She also develop IEPs Individual Education Plans.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28
@ 6:30pm
The Bradley Building
First Baptist Church North
877 Udell Street • Indianapolis

In-Service at school and the community

Paramount School of Excellence

Community Stakeholders at First Baptist Church
Thirty percent of K-1 children at Paramount had high elevated blood levels after testing. A battery of test known as Neuropsychological Examines will be given to students who have elevated lead levels to determine what part of the brain has been damaged from lead. Once determine appropriate therapy will be given to continue growth of the brain in those areas affected.
Lead Poison in the Brain
Gabriela M. Rodríguez, PhD, HSPP / Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry
Indiana University School of Medicine | Department of Psychiatry

Eric Kyere  Assistant Professor
John Keesler  Assistant Professor

Gary Schwebach, J.D., D.B.A / Professor of Practice
Director, The Bio Health Informatics Research Center

Rebecca J. Bartlett Ellis, PhD, RN, ACNS-BC | Associate Professor
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
DNP Coordinator

Gabriel Filippelli
Chancellor’s Professor of Earth Sciences
Director, Center for Urban Health
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI)

Erik Nelson  Assistant Professor
Epidemiology and Spatial Analyst

Karen Fredericson Comer
Director of collaborative research and health geoinformatics

IU NeuroScience Center
IU School of Social Work
IU School of Informatics and Computing
IU School of Nursing
IU School of Earth Sciences
IU School of Public Health
The Polis Center IUPUI

NAACP
IUPUI Collaborations with Pilot Lead Project

Victoria Garcia Wilburn, DHSc, OTR, CLT, Assistant Professor, Occupational Therapy
IU School of Health & Human Sciences

Lauren A. Magee, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
O’Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs

Legal
Benjamin Hiller | Attorney at Law
Medford Massachusetts

Marisa Vaglica | Attorney at Law
Member of ISBA Children’s Rights Committee | Guardian Ad Litem | Court Appointed Special Advocate
Citations Affected:  . IC 16-41-21.1-3  
Synopsis:  , each person or entity having authority over a school building shall test the drinking water in the school building before January 1, 2023, to determine whether the drinking water equals or exceeds the action level for lead of fifteen (15) parts per billion, or fifteen one thousandths (0.015 milligram of lead per liter of water.

Effective: July 1, 2020.

Authored by  Rep. Carolyn Jackson  
Private well water increases risk of lead exposure in kids, study finds

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE | July 6, 2020

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. -- Children in homes relying on private well water are 25 percent more likely to have elevated blood lead levels than children in homes served by community water, according to a new study by Indiana University researchers.

The study, published July 6 in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, is the first that specifically looks at lead exposure in children who rely on private wells.

"Recent crises like the one in Flint, Michigan, have put a spotlight on lead in city drinking water," said Jackie MacDonald Gibson, author of the study and chair of the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health at the IU School of Public Health-Bloomington. "But children getting their water from private wells have been overlooked as a population at risk of lead exposure from their drinking water."

In the United States, 42.5 million households rely on private wells, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Currently, there are about 414,000 well records in DNR database. This information provides an estimate (1.68 million) of self-supplied groundwater users in the State.

Source: Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Indiana Rural Community Assistance Program

Private Well Assistance

GLCAP can assist you if you own a home in a rural area and use well water supplies. We can help assess and relocate you on the quality of your water well. We also provide low-interest loans for well repair or replacement.

Tel: 1-800-775-9767

GLCAP offers two primary services to assist rural well owners with their water wells. Our Water Well Education & Assessment program provides no-cost water well assessments for rural well owners. Our Household Water Well Assistance program provides low-interest financing for home owners for well repair or construction.

Water Well Loans

The Household Water Well Program provides low-interest loans of up to $15,000 for rural homeowners who need to repair or construct new wells. Loans carry a 1.3% interest rate. Maturity may not exceed 20 years and depends on the borrower’s repayment ability. Borrowers will be responsible.
NOTRE DAME, IUPUI PROVIDES FREE HOME LEAD SCREENING KITS TO MARION AND VIGO COUNTIES

The current program allows St. Joseph County residents to request free lead screening kits for the home, which are then analyzed on campus by researchers who share the results with residents.

Contents includes baggies for collection of dust, soil, and paint chips, a vial for water and instructions.

The expanded program, in partnership with the Marion County Health Department, Indiana University School of Medicine-Terre Haute and Indiana State University, will provide free lead screening kits at the request of residents living in St. Joseph, Marion and Vigo counties.
The legislature passed HEA 1007 this spring, which gives the IDOH $50 million to work on a list of health issues, including lead. IDOH has decided to use $10.5 million of that for childhood lead poisoning with the majority going for case management and smaller portions for outreach, education, and increasing testing.

Better yet, IDOH will start the rulemaking soon to move the threshold for action on childhood lead poisoning from 10 μg/dL to 5.

CDC updated the blood lead reference value (BLRV) to 3.5 μg/dL.