

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE  
DATABASE OF STATE INDOOR AIR QUALITY LAWS

**COMPLETE DATABASE**

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## About the Database

The following chart includes all of the laws contained in ELI's Database of State Indoor Air Quality Laws. While the Database reflects a broad cross-section of state policies, it does not include all laws that relate directly or indirectly to indoor air quality (IAQ). The purpose of the Database is not to indicate how many IAQ laws exist, but rather to provide examples of various types of policy strategies that states have employed. Following are the general guidelines used to develop the Database:

*Document Type:* The Database contains **state laws**. In some cases, regulations or guidance documents established pursuant to individual laws are noted. The Database does not include federal, tribal, or local laws, nor does it include legislation that has been proposed but not enacted.

*Time Frame:* The Database contains laws enacted **through December 2022**. The abstracts for policies that were established or significantly revised in 2022 appear in **bold** type.

*Scope/Exclusions:* The Database includes laws that address a wide range of pollutants, practices, and building types. Some types of IAQ-related laws (e.g., lead paint, asbestos, second-hand smoke) are excluded from the Database because they are extensive and are documented at least to some extent elsewhere.

You can download a PDF of the Database and search the Database at:

<https://www.eli.org/buildings/database-state-indoor-air-quality-laws>.

ELI provides a variety of reports, briefs, and other materials on state and local IAQ laws. Some of those documents include analysis of state laws, and some are policy compilations that are updated more frequently than the Database. To browse ELI's IAQ policy materials, visit the Indoor Environments program main web page: [www.eli.org/buildings](http://www.eli.org/buildings).

AK	<b>Alaska Statutes §§ 34.70.010--.200</b>
	Requires transferors of an interest in residential real property to provide to transferees a written disclosure statement prior to a written offer of transfer, and directs the Alaska Real Estate Commission to establish the form. Form developed by the Commission requires disclosure of knowledge of materials deemed to be environmental hazards, including radon gas, formaldehyde, asbestos, and lead-based paint, as well as knowledge of mold or mildew issues. (See <a href="https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/rec4229.pdf">https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/rec4229.pdf</a> .)

AK	<b>Alaska Statutes §§ 36.30.080, .085</b>
	Requires the Department of Administration to consider the indoor environment, among other factors, when evaluating proposals to lease space or to acquire or improve real property under a lease-purchase agreement.

AZ	<b>Arizona Revised Statutes § 15-2002</b>
	Requires the state school facilities board to provide information on improving and maintaining indoor environmental quality to school districts every two years.

AZ	<b>Arizona Revised Statutes § 8-453(A)(5)</b>
	Authorizes the Arizona Department of Child Safety to adopt rules to implement the purposes of the Department. Department rules (Ariz. Admin. Code R21-8-104) applicable to licensed foster homes and residential group care facilities require providers to ensure “premises are clean to the degree that the condition does not constitute a hazard,” including an “accumulation of mold.”

AZ	<b>Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 41–5831--5832</b>
	<b>Requires an environmental site assessment for all school construction projects. Provides that the state may not approve school construction projects that do not incorporate adequate roof pitch; cannot meet residential environmental site assessment criteria; or do not incorporate IAQ guidelines consistent with SMACNA guidelines. Requires that all new and renovated HVAC systems be operated continuously during school activity hours. School Facilities Board regulations (Ariz. Admin. Code R7-6-215) require classrooms to have an HVAC system capable of maintaining a CO2 level of not more than 700 ppm above outside levels.</b>

AZ	<b>Arizona Revised Statutes §36-136(I)(8)</b>
	Requires the state health agency to create rules related to health and sanitation for lodging establishments. Agency regulations (Az. Admin. Code R9-8-1301, 1308) governing lodging establishments requires each lodging unit to be sanitary, defined in the regulations to include being free of mold.

<b>AR</b>	<b>Arkansas Code § 22-10-503</b>
	Directs state agencies to promulgate rules for public construction projects. Rules of the state Building Authority (Ark. Admin. Code 234.02.2-2-800) provide: "Energy Conservation for only the sake of avoiding energy consumption can often lead to indoor environmental problems that can have a potential cost far greater than the value of the energy saved. All energy plans should consider not only the energy reduction but also the impact upon the building materials, systems and upon the occupant's health and productivity." The rules direct "each building operator, manager, and designer ... to plan construction and operations as wisely as possible to minimize the energy consumption while meeting the operational needs of the facility and while promoting a healthy indoor environment."

<b>AR</b>	<b>Arkansas Code § 22-2-108</b>
	Authorizes the Arkansas Department of Finance & Administration to establish minimum design and construction standards for state capital improvement projects. State Building Authority regulations (Ark. Admin. Code 234.02.2-2-800) call on building operators, managers, and designers to plan construction and operation of state buildings as wisely as possible to minimize energy consumption while meeting the operational needs of the facility and promoting a healthy indoor environment. The standards also establish that all energy plans should consider the impact of energy reduction on occupants' health and productivity.

<b>AR</b>	<b>Arkansas Constitution, Amendment No. 98</b>
	Amended the state Constitution to add the Medical Marijuana Amendment of 2016, to among other things, authorize the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to adopt rules governing marijuana facilities. Regulations adopted by the Board (Ark. Admin. Code 006.02.7-6 – 006.02.7-8) establish facility conditions for medical marijuana cultivation, manufacturing, processing and dispensing facilities, including "adequate ventilation to prevent mold."

<b>AR</b>	<b>Arkansas Senate Bill 531 (2011)</b>
	Created the Mold Investigation Advisory Board. Required the Board to study the effects on public health and safety of existing state mold laws and regulations, as well as options for revising state laws. Required the Board to report its findings and proposals for new legislation by December 31, 2012, on which date the Board would be abolished. (Board's recommended guidelines for mold abatement contractors available at: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/4umskdmu">https://tinyurl.com/4umskdmu</a> ).

CA	<b>California Assembly Bill No. 2453 (2018)</b>
	Amends existing education law (Cal. Educ. Code § 17074.25) to authorize the use of school modernization funds “to limit pupil exposure to harmful air pollutants by updating air filtration systems” and encourage school districts to add air filtration systems to applications for modernization apportionments “when air pollution occasionally or regularly exceeds levels known to be harmful to public health.” Also amends existing public health law (Cal. Health & Safety Code 44391.3) to authorize schools in communities with “high cumulative exposure burdens” to work with school districts to identify school sites in need of air quality improvements; provides that such schools are eligible for certain state grants to implement air quality mitigation efforts, including air filter upgrades and installations and buffer planting, provided that funds are appropriated for the grants.

CA	<b>California Business &amp; Professions Code § 10084.1</b>
	Requires the state to prepare a booklet to educate consumers about common environmental hazards affecting real property, including radon. Separate law (Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25417.1) required the state to update the booklet.

CA	<b>California Civil Code §§ 1102--1102.18</b>
	Requires sellers of real property containing up to four residential units to complete a disclosure form indicating the presence of all environmental hazards, including radon gas, formaldehyde, and mold, that are known to the seller. Also requires disclosure of whether property contains a carbon monoxide device. Requires resale of manufactured homes and mobile homes to include disclosure of environmental hazards in the home interior or exterior, including radon, formaldehyde, and lead-based paint, as well as the existence of a carbon monoxide device.

CA	<b>California Education Code § 17661(d)</b>
	Requires existing school facilities with HVAC systems to ensure that their “facilities, including, but not limited to, classrooms for students, have HVAC systems that meet the minimum ventilation rate requirements set forth in [the current state building code]...unless the existing HVAC system is not capable of safely and efficiently providing the minimum ventilation rate.” Provides that if a school’s existing HVAC system is not capable of meeting this standard, the school must ensure that the system meets the minimum ventilation rates in effect at system installation and must document the HVAC system’s inability to meet the current ventilation standards in the annual HVAC inspection. Also requires schools to install MERV 13 filtration or higher if feasible; if not feasible, then schools must use the highest MERV level that the school determines is feasible. (University of California is “requested” to meet these ventilation and filtration standards.) Also requires state agencies to develop and propose for adoption “mandatory standards for carbon dioxide monitors in classrooms.”

CA	<b>California Education Code §§ 17070.75, 17002(d)(1)</b>
	Requires school districts to establish a facilities inspection system to ensure schools are maintained in good repair, as a condition of receiving state school facility funds. Defines "good repair" to include interior surfaces free from water damage and showing no evidence of mold or mildew and to include functional and unobstructed HVAC systems. Requires state to develop an evaluation instrument consistent with the criteria set in the law. The Facility Inspection Tool developed by the state for use in school inspections includes several IAQ-related items that address ventilation and mold/water damage.

CA	<b>California Government Code § 12087.9</b>
	Requires the state, by January 2021, to develop a recommended action plan to: (1) ensure greater cross-referral between public health agencies and the state weatherization program for “comprehensive energy and healthy home improvements for low-income multifamily residents in disadvantaged communities”; (2) promote energy improvement projects that provide net financial benefits and health benefits to low income tenants, including projects that improve indoor air quality and address asthma or respiratory issues triggered by mold and moisture; and (3) create mechanisms maintaining the affordability of units receiving energy upgrades. (Plan available at: <a href="https://www.csd.ca.gov/Shared%20Documents/AB1232-Report.pdf">https://www.csd.ca.gov/Shared%20Documents/AB1232-Report.pdf</a> .)

CA	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 105405</b>
	Required the state health agency, through its Indoor Air Quality Program, to develop non-binding guidelines for the reduction of exposure to volatile organic compounds from construction materials in newly constructed or remodeled office buildings. (Guidelines available at: <a href="https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/VOC.aspx#publications">https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/VOC.aspx#publications</a> .)

CA	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 105425</b>
	Requires the state health agency to conduct and promote the coordination of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and control of indoor pollution.

CA	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 105430</b>
	Provides that the state health agency may develop radon assessment and mitigation requirements for new construction in at-risk areas.

CA	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 116050</b>
	Directs the Department of Public Health to establish and enforce regulations pertaining to public swimming pools. Regulations implementing the law (22 Cal. Code Regs. 65531) establish microbiological water quality standards and further provide that "the chemical quality of public pool water and indoor air quality at the public pool site and ancillary facilities shall not cause adverse physiological effects, such as irritation of the eyes, lungs, or skin of the pool users."

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 25257.2</b>
	Requires the state to publish guidelines for Healthy Nail Salon Recognition programs that may be voluntarily adopted and implemented by cities and counties in the state. Lists items that may be included in the guidelines (chemical ingredients that should not be used by participating salons, best practices for minimizing exposure, training topics, compliance verification), and requires participating salons to be in compliance with state licensing laws and regulations. Also requires the state to assist local entities in implementing recognition programs and to develop a consumer education program. Separate legislation (Cal. Assembly Bill 2025) incorporates general health and safety awareness into the nail salon licensing process.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 39619.6</b>
	Required the Air Resources Board and the Department of Public Health to conduct a comprehensive study and review of the environmental health conditions in portable classrooms. Directed the study to include a review of design and construction specifications; a review of school maintenance practices; an assessment of IAQ; and an assessment of potential toxic contamination, including mold contamination. Required the study to address the need for modified design and construction standards; emission limits for building materials and classroom furnishings; and other mitigation actions to ensure the protection of children's health. (Report available at: <a href="https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/california-portable-classrooms-study">https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/california-portable-classrooms-study</a> .)

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 39660.5</b>
	Requires the Air Resources Board, when evaluating the level of potential human exposure to toxic air contaminants, to assess exposure in indoor environments as well as in ambient air conditions. Requires the Board to coordinate with other state agencies.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 39930</b>
	Required the Air Resources Board, in consultation with other agencies, to provide a report to the state legislature by January 2004 summarizing: the most recent empirical data on indoor air pollution; the potential adverse effects of indoor air pollution on public health; and a listing of IAQ work performed by other state or federal entities. Required that the report include a priority ranking of indoor air pollutants; an analysis of the potential health effects of indoor air pollutants; and options for mitigating health effects in schools, nonindustrial workplaces, homes, and other locations. (Report available at: <a href="https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/apr/reports/13041.pdf">https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/apr/reports/13041.pdf</a> .)

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code § 39960</b>
	Establishes the Wildfire Smoke Clean Air Centers for Vulnerable Populations Incentive Pilot Program to provide grants, pending appropriations, to schools, community centers, libraries and other public buildings “to retrofit ventilation systems to create a network of clean air centers in order to mitigate the adverse public health impacts due to wildfires and other smoke events.” Prioritizes projects located in areas with documented high cumulative smoke exposure burdens, and requires that program guidelines and eligibility criteria consider vulnerable populations (including communities with diverse racial and ethnic populations and communities with low-income communities) and the location of clean air facilities relative to those populations.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 106750 et seq.</b>
	Establishes that no person may provide radon services for the general public unless that person has completed the National Radon Measurement Proficiency Program of the National Environmental Health Association or the National Radon Safety Board Certified Radon Professional Program. Requires certification of completion of either course to the state health agency, and requires the agency to make available to the public a list of individuals so certified.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 108950 -- 108960</b>
	Requires manufacturers of designated cleaning products sold in the state to disclose certain chemicals used in the products. Designated products include: air care, automotive, general cleaning, and floor maintenance products used primarily for janitorial, domestic, or institutional cleaning purposes. Lists the type of information that must be disclosed, on both the product label (by 2021) and the product website (by 2020). Separate statutory section (Cal. Labor Code § 6398.5) requires employers to provide the chemical disclosure information to their employees.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 17920, 17920.3</b>
	Establishes minimum standards for rental apartments and other residential dwellings, including a list of conditions that render a building "substandard" to the extent that the condition "endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare of the public or the occupants." Includes in the list "dampness of habitable room," as well as "visible mold growth, as determined by a health officer or a code enforcement officer... excluding the presence of mold that is minor and found on surfaces that can accumulate moisture as part of their properly functioning and intended use." Authorizes local agency inspections to ensure compliance and provides remedies. (See also Cal. Civil Code § 1941.7.)

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 26100--26157</b>
	Requires the state health agency to consider the feasibility of adopting permissible exposure limits to mold in indoor environments and, if feasible, to adopt such limits. Establishes criteria to consider in adopting standards, and provides that the department may also adopt alternative standards for facilities that serve people at greater risk. Provides that the law shall be implemented only to the extent that the department determines that funds are available for its implementation. Authorizes local enforcement of any standards adopted by the department.



<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 26200--26204</b>
	Required the California Research Bureau, in consultation with the Department of Public Health and with the assistance of a review panel, to perform a study and to publish findings on fungal contamination affecting indoor environments. Required the study to include information on health effects, assessment, remediation, and hazard communication, among other issues. Required the California Research Bureau to submit its findings to the legislature and the Director of Public Health.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 39658, 39666</b>
	Requires the Air Resources Board to establish airborne toxic control measures for toxic air contaminants. ARB regulations establish an Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products (17 Cal. Code Regs. 93120 et seq.). The regulations set formaldehyde emission standards, measured by the ASTM test E 1333-96, for: hardwood plywood with a veneer core (HWPW-VC) and with a composite core (HWPW-CC); particleboard; medium-density fiberboard (MDF); and thin MDF. The regulation applies to manufacturers, distributors, importers, and retailers that sell, offer for sale, or supply these materials in California, as well as to fabricators who use these materials to make other goods that are offered for sale or supplied in the state.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 41985--41986</b>
	Requires the state to adopt regulations to protect public health from ozone emitted by indoor air cleaning devices used in occupied spaces. Requires the regulations to include ozone emissions standards, testing and certification procedures for the devices, and labeling requirements for the devices. Authorizes the state to ban the sale of non-compliant devices. Regulations adopted under the law (17 Cal. Code Regs. 94800 et seq.) establish certification requirements and testing procedures, as well as labeling, notice, and recordkeeping requirements.

<b>CA</b>	<b>California Labor Code § 142.3</b>
	Authorizes the state to adopt occupational safety and health standards that are at least as effective as federal standards. Regulations promulgated under the law (8 Cal. Code Regs. 5142, 5143) apply to both private and public workplaces, such as schools. The regulations require HVAC systems to be operated continuously and inspected annually, and HVAC inspection and maintenance records to be made in writing and provided to the state and to employees upon request. Regulations also require (8 Cal. Code Regs. 5141.1) that employers take specified actions (including feasible engineering controls such as air filtration) in certain situations when employees may be exposed to wildfire smoke. Additional regulations governing general sanitation (8 Cal. Code Regs. 3362) provide that when exterior water intrusion, leakage from interior water sources, or other uncontrolled accumulation of water occurs, those conditions must be corrected because of their potential to cause the growth of mold.

CA	<b>California Labor Code § 142.3</b>
	<p><b>Authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to adopt occupational safety and health standards and orders that are at least as effective as federal standards The Board adopted a COVID-19 rule for schools and other workplaces on an emergency basis in 2020 and 2021, and then approved non-emergency COVID-19 regulations in December 2022 (8 Cal. Code Regs. 3205, 3205.1). The non-emergency regulations require employers to develop, implement, and maintain effective methods to prevent transmission of COVID-19, which must include one or more of the following: maximizing outside air, using MERV 13 filters in HVAC systems, and/or using HEPA filtration units where ventilation is inadequate to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. In the case of a COVID-19 outbreak at a workplace, employers must: review potentially relevant COVID-19 policies, procedures, and controls (including outdoor air supply and filtration) and implement changes as needed; filter recirculated air in existing HVAC systems with MERV 13 or higher efficiency filters (or the highest efficiency compatible with the system); and use HEPA filtration units in indoor areas occupied by employees for extended periods, where ventilation is inadequate to reduce COVID-19 transmission risk. Rules are in effect until February 2025.</b></p>

CA	<b>California Public Resources Code § 25402</b>
	<p>Directs the state to establish and update energy efficiency standards for design and construction of new residential and non-residential buildings. The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (24 Cal. Code Regs. 120.1(b), 150.0(m)) adopted by the California Energy Commission strengthened the standard for air filtration by requiring that ventilation systems in all new buildings have air filters with a minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) of 13 when tested under the ASHRAE 52.2 standard, or alternatively meet stated efficiency requirements when tested in accordance with AHRI Standard 680.</p>

CA	<b>California Public Resources Code § 25402.8</b>
	<p>Requires that, when assessing energy conservation standards for residential and nonresidential buildings, the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must include in its deliberations the impact that those standards would have on indoor air pollution problems.</p>

CA	<b>California Public Resources Code §§ 25665.1, 25665.3</b>
	<p><b>Establishes the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program for installing energy efficient appliances and other measures, including efficient air conditioning systems, ceiling fans, and other measures to protect against extreme heat. Provides that the program must reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and must encourage, where feasible, resiliency to extreme heat and IAQ improvements. Provides for participation at minimum or no cost for low-to-moderate income residents, with preference given to buildings located in an under-resourced community or owned/managed by a California Native American tribe or a California tribal organization.</b></p>

CA	<b>California Public Utilities Code §§ 1620-1627</b>
	Requires the California Energy Commission, in collaboration with large utilities, to develop and administer the School Reopening Ventilation and Energy Efficiency Verification and Repair Program for the purpose of awarding grants to local educational agencies "to reopen schools with functional ventilation systems that are tested, adjusted, and, if necessary or cost effective, repaired, upgraded, or replaced to increase efficiency and performance." Schools receiving a grant must comply with the law's detailed requirements for HVAC assessment, repairs, and upgrades, including ensuring ventilation rates in accordance with the state building code and MERV 13 filtration or higher where feasible. The grant programs, to be funded through specific allocations in the energy efficiency budgets of the utilities, must prioritize underserved communities, as well as schools located within 500 feet of a busy traffic corridor or within 1,000 feet of certain polluting facilities. The agency has developed guidelines for the program ( <a href="https://www.energy.ca.gov/publications/2021/california-schools-healthy-air-plumbing-and-efficiency-ventilation-program">https://www.energy.ca.gov/publications/2021/california-schools-healthy-air-plumbing-and-efficiency-ventilation-program</a> ).

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes § 12-10-404</b>
	Requires real estate brokers to disclose to prospective purchasers or tenants all adverse material facts actually known by the broker, including any environmental hazards affecting the property that are required by law to be disclosed. Seller's Property Disclosure Form created by State Real Estate Commission requires disclosure of moisture problems and environmental conditions of which seller has current actual knowledge, including the existence of radon, asbestos, methane, solvents, and whether there is tobacco smoke in the interior of property. Form also requires disclosure of presence of a carbon monoxide alarm. (Form available at: <a href="https://www.colorado.gov/dora/node/95951">https://www.colorado.gov/dora/node/95951</a> .)

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes § 25-1.5-101</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Public Health and Environment to establish and enforce sanitary standards for the operation and maintenance of schools. Department regulations (6 Colo. Code Regs. 1010-6:6.1 et seq.) require schools to test for radon in accordance with procedures described in the 2015 AARST Protocols and to maintain results on file at school. Newly constructed schools must test for radon within 19 months of occupancy and remodeled schools must be evaluated by the state to determine the need for radon testing. Regulations establish additional IAQ-related requirements, including installation of CO alarms, regular cleaning/replacement of ventilation system filters, and annual chemical inventories, and provide that "exposure to noise, dusts, toxic chemicals, or other hazards shall be controlled at all times including when the building or portion thereof is occupied during construction or remodeling."

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes § 25-11-114</b>
	Requires the Department of Public Health and Environment to establish a program to educate the public on best practices for radon mitigation. Directs the Department to establish a program to provide financial assistance for radon mitigation to low-income households. Regulations implementing the Colorado Low Income Radon Mitigation Assistance (LIRMA) Program (6 Colo. Code Regs. 1007-1:21.1 et seq.) set forth eligibility criteria and application procedures for owners of owner-occupied homes to receive funding (up to \$1,500 for radon mitigation system installation and post-installation radon testing); establish a process for becoming a “LIRMA eligible certified mitigation contractor”; and address mitigation contractor responsibilities under the program, including a provision that contractors may not be reimbursed for work unless post-mitigation testing shows radon levels below 4pCi/L.

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes § 40-8.7-109</b>
	Establishes a statewide low-income energy assistance program and directs that projects must prioritize maximizing customer savings, reducing emissions, and improving indoor air quality.

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes § 6-1-105</b>
	Provides that it is a deceptive trade practice to knowingly or recklessly make a false representation as to the results of a radon test or the need for radon mitigation.

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes §§ 12-165-101--113</b>
	Requires individuals performing radon mitigation or radon measurement in the state to obtain a state license and to conduct measurement and mitigation in accordance with applicable ANSI/AARST protocols or other state-approved national consensus standards. The law exempts from licensing those who perform radon testing or mitigation on a single-family home they own and occupy. Regulations adopted under the law (3 Colo. Code Regs. 754-1:1.1--1:1.14) establish certification requirements.

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes §§ 25-1.5-101, 26.5-5-314</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Public Health and Environment to establish sanitary standards for licensed child care centers and certain other child care facilities. Regulations adopted by the agency (6 Colo. Code Regs. 1010-7:7.14.2) require existing child care facilities [excluding family child care homes] to conduct radon testing by May 1, 2017 and new facilities to conduct radon tests within six months of occupancy, pursuant to Department guidance and the AARST 2014 Protocol for Conducting Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurements In Schools and Large Buildings. Remodeled facilities must notify the Department so that the agency may assess the need for any additional radon testing. The regulations also prohibit the use of certain products, including chemical air fresheners, scent-enhanced products, toxic organic solvents, and materials with heavy metals such as lead, mercury, or cadmium.

CO	<b>Colorado Revised Statutes §§ 38-12-503--507</b>
	Establishes a list of certain conditions that render residential rental premises uninhabitable, including “mold that is associated with dampness, or...any other condition causing the residential premises to be damp, which condition, if not remedied, would materially interfere with the health or safety of the tenant.” Requires landlord to take steps to contain mold/dampness problem within 96 hours after receiving notice (stopping active sources of water, installing a high-efficiency particulate air filtration device to reduce tenants’ exposure to mold) and to take remedial action within a reasonable period of time thereafter, as outlined in the law. Establishes tenant remedies and requires the landlord to provide the tenant a comparable dwelling unit or a hotel room when the substandard condition is one that materially interferes with the tenant’s life, health, or safety.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 10-220</b>
	<b>Requires local or regional boards of education to adopt and implement an IAQ program that provides for ongoing maintenance and facility reviews, as well as a green cleaning program that provides for the procurement and use of environmentally preferable cleaning products. Requires boards of education to report every five years to the Commissioner of Construction Services on facility conditions and on actions taken to implement their IAQ program, green cleaning program, and long-term school building program. Requires that every three years, boards of education inspect and evaluate indoor air quality in schools built or renovated after January 1, 2003 and lists 14 separate items to be included in the inspection and evaluation program, including radon levels in the air and potential for exposure to mold. Results of these evaluations must be provided at a board meeting and on the website of the board or individual school. Requires that every five years schools must have their existing HVAC system inspected and evaluated by a professional meeting the law’s qualifications and lists several items to cover during the inspection, including testing for maximum filter efficiency and physical measurements of outside air delivery rate. The written inspection report must include any necessary corrective actions and must be made available at a regular school board meeting and on the school’s website.</b>

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 10-231e</b>
	Requires local and regional school boards to ensure that their HVAC systems are maintained and operated in accordance with the "prevailing maintenance standards, such as ASHRAE Standard 62," at the time of installation or renovation of the system, and to operate those systems continuously during the hours of school occupancy. Also requires school boards to maintain records of HVAC maintenance for at least five years.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 10-231f</b>
	Authorizes local and regional boards of education to establish an IAQ committee for each school district or facility and provides that such committees must include a maintenance staff member, teacher, school health staff member, and parent of a student. Purpose of the committee is to increase staff and student awareness of facets of the environment that affect the health of the occupants of school facilities including, but not limited to, air quality, water quality and radon. Also prohibits boards of education and school administrators from barring school safety committees from addressing IAQ issues that affect the health of school occupants.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 10-231g</b>
	Requires each local and regional board of education to implement a green cleaning program. Requires that cleaning products used in schools meet guidelines or standards set by a national or international environmental certification program approved by the state. Requires each board of education to provide a notice to staff (and parents, upon request), describing the district's green cleaning program. Notice must include, among other things, the statement: "No parent, guardian, teacher or staff member may bring into the school facility any consumer product which is intended to clean, deodorize, sanitize or disinfect." The state has issued an environmentally-preferable purchasing policy approving products certified through the Green Seal or EcoLogo programs. (Policy available at: <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DAS/Procurement-Services/Contracting/EPP_Cleaning_Policy_072011.pdf">https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DAS/Procurement-Services/Contracting/EPP_Cleaning_Policy_072011.pdf</a> .)

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 10-291</b>
	Requires public school building projects to incorporate the guidelines set forth in the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association's publication, "Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction," or similar publications. Prohibits the Department of Construction Services from approving school building project plans that do not include provisions for training of building maintenance staff in the operation of HVAC systems and indoor air quality. Also requires the preparation of a Phase I environmental site assessment in school building projects, and establishes requirements relating to roof construction or replacement. Prohibits the department from approving school building project plans or sites if the site is in an area of moderate or high radon potential, except where the school building project plan incorporates construction techniques to mitigate radon levels.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 16a-46m</b>
	Directs the state environmental agency to establish an energy efficiency retrofit grant program using available federal or other funds, to provide energy efficiency upgrades for affordable housing and other rental dwellings, with priority given to applicants serving those with low incomes. Authorizes grant funding to be used to install heat pumps and balanced ventilation and to mitigate health and safety hazards such as radon, mold, asbestos, and lead in certain cases.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-111L</b>
	Directs the Department of Public Health to publish guidelines establishing mold abatement protocols, including acceptable methods for performing mold remediation or abatement work. (Voluntary guidelines available at: <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/-environmental_health/eoha/pdf/CTguidelinesformoldabatementcontractorspdf.pdf">https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/-environmental_health/eoha/pdf/CTguidelinesformoldabatementcontractorspdf.pdf</a> .)

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-14b</b>
	Requires the Department of Public Health to maintain a list of companies and individuals that are included in current lists of national radon proficiency programs that have been approved by the Commissioner of Public Health. Also requires the department to adopt regulations concerning radon in drinking water consistent with federal regulations.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-37b</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Public Health to adopt regulations to establish radon measurement requirements and procedures for evaluating radon in indoor air and reducing radon levels in public schools. The Department has developed a guidance document on school radon testing. (Guidance available at: <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Environmental-Health/Radon/Radon-In-Schools">https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Environmental-Health/Radon/Radon-In-Schools</a> .)

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-79</b>
	Requires the Commissioner of Public Health to adopt regulations to assure that child day care centers and group day care homes meet the health, educational and social needs of children utilizing them. Regulations promulgated under the law (Conn. Admin. Code 19a-79-3a,7a) require child day care centers and group day care homes that use a basement or first-floor level of a building to conduct at least one radon test during the months of November through April. Regulations require radon mitigation by a service provider who meets state qualifications if radon levels are 4.0 pCi/L or greater.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 20-327b</b>
	Requires sellers of residential property containing four units or fewer to provide a written residential condition report to the prospective purchaser, using a template developed by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection. Requires the property condition report to indicate seller’s knowledge of any radon testing results for the property, and of the presence of a radon control system, asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, lead plumbing, and basement dampness. Also requires the report to provide information about carbon monoxide and smoke detectors. (Disclosure form adopted at Conn. Admin. Code 20-327b-1.)

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 29-252</b>
	Directs the State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee to jointly adopt and administer a State Building Code based on a nationally-recognized model building code. The 2018 Connecticut State Building Code adopts the 2015 International Residential Code, including a modified version of Appendix F that requires passive radon-resistant construction features in new one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses. (See <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/DAS/Office-of-State-Building-Inspector/Connecticut-State-Building-Code/Regulations">https://portal.ct.gov/DAS/Office-of-State-Building-Inspector/Connecticut-State-Building-Code/Regulations</a> .)

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 29-277</b>
	Prohibits the sale or installation of foamed-in-place insulating material, except urethane foam insulation or styrene foam insulation, unless the manufacturer or supplier has submitted a certification to the State Building Inspector. Certification must include: a description of the type of insulating material; a statement that the insulating material is not a urea-formaldehyde foamed-in-place material; and verification that the material has undergone small-scale formaldehyde emissions testing and evaluation in accordance with a third-party testing method specified in the law or approved by the state. Certification must also include a description of the quality assurance program used by the manufacturer or supplier, including a training program for installers of the insulating material. Establishes fines for violations.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 4b-15b</b>
	Requires state agencies to conduct IAQ inspections prior to buying or leasing a building and to develop an IAQ assessment and remediation protocol for the building that includes best practices for commercial space and all applicable provisions of EPA’s IAQ Tools for Schools Program. Mandates that state agency leases require lessors to carry out the state IAQ protocol and to make all necessary efforts to maintain indoor air quality.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes § 8-446</b>
	Establishes a Healthy Homes Fund, which will be used by the state Department of Housing to fund a program “to reduce health and safety hazards in residential dwellings in Connecticut, including, but not limited to, lead, radon and other contaminants or conditions, through removal, remediation, abatement and other appropriate methods.” The Fund is supported by remittances from a new surcharge on homeowners' insurance policies. (See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 38a-331.)

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes §§ 10-282--283</b>
	Authorizes the Commissioner of Construction Services, in consultation with the Commissioner of Education, to approve applications for grants to support school building projects to remedy certified school IAQ emergencies. Defines a certified school IAQ emergency as the existence of a building condition determined by the Department of Public Health to present a substantial and imminent adverse health risk that requires remediation in an amount greater than one hundred thousand dollars.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes §§ 20-419--420</b>
	Requires that home improvement contractors obtain a certificate of registration from the state, and includes in definition of "home improvement" residential water/storm restoration or mold remediation, where the total price for all work exceeds \$200. Provides that contractors who perform radon mitigation may not obtain the certificate of registration unless they have achieved certification as radon mitigators by the National Radon Safety Board or the National Environmental Health Association.

CT	<b>Connecticut General Statutes P.A. 22-118, § 367</b>
	<b>Establishes a new grant program to reimburse local and regional boards of education for HVAC installations and upgrades and other improvements to IAQ in school buildings. Requires the education agency to develop eligibility criteria that include, among other things, current air quality issues at the school, the age and condition of the school building, the availability of maintenance records, and plans for the routine maintenance and cleaning of the HVAC system.</b>

DE	<b>Delaware Code, tit. 14, § 2307</b>
	<b>Requires the state education agency to develop, before January 2024, a school Facilities Evaluation Instrument and inspection cycle for the purpose of determining if a school facility is in good repair. Provides that the standard of good repair must address, among other things, visible mold or mildew, pest or vermin infestation, mechanical systems, and hazardous materials.</b>



DE	<p><b>Delaware Code, tit. 14, § 3003a</b></p> <p>Authorizes the Office of Child Care Licensing to promulgate regulations establishing standards for licensed child care facilities. Regulations (14 Del. Admin. Code 933-7.0, 933-10.0, 933-45.0, 933-46, 933-49.0, 934-7.0, 934-9.0, 934-27.0, 934-61) require that child care centers and homes present evidence that the facility is free of radon hazards prior to licensing and prior to relocation of the facility. Requires facilities to conduct a radon test and ensure acceptable radon mitigation occurs if testing indicates a radon level over 4.0 pCi/L. Requires testing once every five years and within six months after any remodeling, renovation, or construction. Requires that a child care center or large family home located in a building that previously or currently contains a dry cleaner, nail salon, or any “other use that may result in an unacceptable indoor air quality ...[obtain]...indoor air sampling as required per 7 DE Admin. Code 1375 that shows there is no impact to the center.” Allows testing to be performed by the property owner or a certified inspector as defined in the regulations, and requires that copies of testing results be sent to the licensing agency within five days of receiving results.</p>
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DE	<p><b>Delaware Code, tit. 14, §§ 4301--4308</b></p> <p><b>Requires the Division of Public Health to establish, before January 2024, a “routine indoor air quality monitoring program and standards that includes allowable ranges for temperature and humidity in public schools,” taking into consideration “indoor air quality recommendations provided by OSHA and industry best practices, such as [ASHRAE] Standard 62.1.” Requires the Division to establish reporting requirements for local and regional boards of education and requires schools to establish procedures for responding to IAQ complaints, as described in the law. Also requires the Division to establish a contractor certification program for “public school indoor air quality services” and provides that schools entering into contracts for IAQ remediation may do so only with certified contractors. Authorizes the Division to make unannounced visits to any public school for the purpose of complying with the law. Directs the Division to identify information and technical resources to guide schools in improving the indoor environment and to provide technical expertise and information to support school districts via an information portal on the agency’s website.</b></p>
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DE	<p><b>Delaware Code, tit. 6, §§ 2570--2578</b></p> <p>Requires sellers of property containing up to four residential dwelling units to disclose to the buyer, agent and/or subagent all known material defects of the property, including information about radon tests or inspections. Sellers must also provide purchasers with written information about radon developed by the state. The radon disclosure form, developed by the Delaware Real Estate Commission, requires disclosure of any radon tests performed on the property. Real estate licensees are required by regulation (24 Del. Admin. Code 2900-10.0) to obtain the radon disclosure from sellers and to make the disclosure and a state-created radon fact sheet available to purchasers and make the radon disclosure a part of any agreement of sale. The state's Property Condition Report requires disclosure of additional environmental hazards, such as asbestos, lead paint, toxic or hazardous substances, and mold, including any past mold testing results. (See <a href="https://dpr.delaware.gov/boards/realestate/forms/">https://dpr.delaware.gov/boards/realestate/forms/</a>.)</p>
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DC	<b>District of Columbia Code § 10-712</b>
	Requires the D.C. Dept. of General Services to assess D.C.-owned buildings (including schools) for potential IAQ risks, including: ventilation and temperature control; mold or mildew; pests; the use of any pesticides that are not minimum risk pesticides or organic pesticides; toxic chemicals and hazardous waste; asbestos; lead-based paint; lead in drinking water; radon; carbon monoxide; groundwater quality; dust; gas and diesel emissions; polychlorinated biphenyls; and volatile organic compounds. Directs the agency to establish inspection and remediation protocols and post online the results of assessments and remediation activities. Requires certain action if the agency determines that any of the assessed environmental risks are potential hazards at a site that will undergo demolition, construction, or excavation.

DC	<b>District of Columbia Code § 38-825.01</b>
	Requires D.C. Public Schools to use environmentally friendly cleaning supplies in its schools buildings and provides that the District may exhaust its existing supply of cleaners. Directs the Mayor to submit to the D.C. Council a report describing implementation of this requirement. Establishes an environmental programs office in the D.C. Department of General Services that is charged with, among other things, promoting EPA’s IAQ Tools for Schools program, establishing an integrated pest management program, and developing a proposal for recognizing schools that significantly improve their environmental portfolio.

DC	<b>District of Columbia Code § 6-1409</b>
	Authorizes the Mayor to issue proposed rules to amend the District of Columbia’s construction codes, to be submitted for review by the D.C. Council. Rules adopted by the city (12 D.C. Mun. Regs.12-B-F App. F.) revise the residential building code to establish radon-resistant new construction requirements by incorporating an amended version of Appendix F of the International Residential Code.

DC	<b>District of Columbia Code § 8-101.05</b>
	Authorizes the Mayor, in carrying out a comprehensive program for the control and prevention of outdoor air pollution, to establish and maintain an indoor air hazard education program to educate District residents on the potential threats posed by and mitigation methods for indoor air hazards.

DC	<b>District of Columbia Code §§ 28-4201--4203</b>
	Prohibits persons or companies from conducting radon screening, testing or mitigation unless they have been listed as proficient by the U.S. EPA or have received certification of proficiency from an organization approved by the Mayor. Requires the Mayor to maintain a public list of those who have been listed as proficient by EPA. Authorizes the Mayor to issue rules establishing radon screening, testing, or mitigation programs in the District that are in compliance with any recommendations or guidelines published by EPA. Regulations adopted by the Department of Energy and Environment (20 D.C. Mun. Regs. 3250) require persons conducting or offering to conduct radon screening, testing, or mitigation for a fee to be certified as proficient by the National Radon Proficiency Program or the National Radon Safety Board.

<b>DC</b>	<b>District of Columbia Code §§ 42-1301--1311</b>
	Requires sellers of property containing up to four dwelling units to provide to purchasers a real property disclosure statement on a form approved by the Mayor. Regulation adopting Seller's Disclosure Statement (17 D.C. Mun. Regs. 2708) requires information about sellers' knowledge of environmental problems on the property, including radon, asbestos, lead-based paint, and formaldehyde, and the presence of carbon monoxide detectors.

<b>DC</b>	<b>District of Columbia Code §§ 6-1451.01--.11</b>
	Establishes a green building code and authorizes the mayor to adopt regulations. Regulations (20 D.C. Mun. Regs. 3518, 3521) set building energy performance compliance pathways and establish that a building owner may not, in the process of complying with the energy performance requirements, “implement a measure that poses a threat to the health and safety of a building occupant or user, including by reducing indoor environmental quality.”

<b>DC</b>	<b>District of Columbia Code §§ 7-2034, 2036</b>
	Establishes that a license is required to operate a child development facility and authorizes the Mayor to promulgate minimum standards for operation of licensed facilities. Municipal regulations (5-A D.C. Mun. Regs. 122--129) establishing health and safety standards for licensed child development facilities require licensees to “ensure that the Facility is free of moisture, mold, and mildew, including but not limited to, moisture resulting from water leakage or seepage” and maintain floors free from dampness. The facility health and safety standards also address, among other things, lead-based paint, ventilation, space heaters, pest control, use of non-toxic materials and equipment, and carbon monoxide alarms.

<b>DC</b>	<b>District of Columbia Code §§ 8-241.01--.09</b>
	Requires landlords to remediate mold contamination in rental dwellings and to disclose previous mold contamination to prospective tenants. Regulations (14 D.C. Mun. Regs. 4111) require landlords to maintain for three years information known or that should have been known about the presence of indoor mold contamination, unless the mold has been remediated by a professional. Directs the District Department of the Environment to establish minimum work practices and guidelines for mold assessment and remediation and to set a threshold level of indoor mold contamination that requires professional remediation. Also requires the Department to establish a licensing program for mold professionals, along with minimum mold work practice standards and guidelines, and prohibits anyone from engaging in the business of mold assessment or remediation without being certified or licensed. Regulations (20 D.C. Mun. Regs. 3200 et seq.) establish a licensing program, and provide guidelines for mold assessment and remediation below the threshold requiring licensing. Public housing tenants must be given notice of their rights to receive an inspection and remediation of mold under this law through the Public Housing Resident Bill of Rights, mandated under separate legislation (D.C. Code § 6-232).

<b>FL</b>	<b>Florida Session Law Serv. ch. 94-156 (C.S.H.B. 251) (1994)</b>
	Requires the Department of Management to recommend policies for strengthening workplace regulation of indoor air quality and evaluating indoor air quality in state buildings. Also requires the department to review indoor air quality in public schools and universities and to develop and provide education and informational materials to state agencies. Requires the department to report to the legislature on measures to implement these recommendations.

<b>FL</b>	<b>Florida Statutes § 381.006</b>
	Requires the Department of Health to conduct environmental health surveillance, including an IAQ testing and monitoring program to assess health risks from exposure to chemical, physical, and biological agents in the indoor environment.

<b>FL</b>	<b>Florida Statutes § 404.056</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to establish environmental radiation standards for buildings and to conduct programs designed to reduce human exposure to harmful environmental radiation. Requires persons who perform radon measurement and mitigation to be certified by the department and to report radon test results to the department. Requires the department to administer a public information program. Requires radon testing of all public and private schools, 24-hour care facilities owned or regulated by the state, and state-licensed day care centers located in designated counties. Requires that a specified radon warning statement be provided prior to the sale or lease of residential real estate. Regulations adopted under the law establish certification requirements (Fla. Admin. Code r. 64E-5.1201--1208). Regulations also establish that radiation exposure to the public from naturally occurring radioactive materials shall be maintained as low as reasonably achievable and that the annual average radon decay product concentration in a building shall not exceed 0.02 WL (4.0 pCi/L) (Fla. Admin. Code. R. 64E-5.1001).

<b>FL</b>	<b>Florida Statutes § 553.98</b>
	Provides funds to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for activities incidental to the development and implementation of building codes for radon-resistant buildings. Regulations implementing the law (Fla. Admin. Code r. 61-38.002--003) adopt a voluntary, model Standard for Passive Radon-Resistant New Residential Building Construction and Standard for Radon-Resistant New Commercial Building Construction. Requires that local jurisdictions that choose to adopt requirements for radon-resistant new construction use the model standard adopted by the state.

<b>FL</b>	<b>Florida Statutes § 719.128</b>
	Authorizes the board of a housing cooperative to take certain actions in response to damage caused by an event for which a state of emergency is declared. Authorized actions to mitigate further damage include contracting to remove debris and to prevent or mitigate the spread of fungus (including mold or mildew) by removing and disposing of wet drywall, insulation, carpet, cabinetry, or other fixtures on or within the cooperative property. (Separate law, Fla. Stat. § 720.316, authorizes neighborhood associations to take similar actions on or within the association property.)

<b>FL</b>	<b>Florida Statutes §§ 468.84--.8424</b>
	Establishes a state mold-related services licensing program for mold assessors and remediators. Sets forth examination requirements, as well as requirements for education, training, and insurance. Authorizes the state to collect application and licensing fees. Establishes penalties for violations and addresses conflict of interest involving assessment and remediation activities. Department of Business and Professional Regulation has adopted rules to administer the program (Fla. Admin. Code r. 61-31.101 et seq.).

<b>GA</b>	<b>Georgia Code § 12-3-5</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to make grants, as funds are available, to public entities in order to further any of the services, purposes, duties, responsibilities, or functions vested in the Department. Regulations promulgated under the law (Georgia Comp. R. & Regs. 391-7-2-.01--.04) established the Radon Awareness Grant Program to provide funds to local governments and community-based organizations to address radon issues in their communities.

<b>HI</b>	<b>Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 302A-1509</b>
	Provides that the Department of Education must require all public schools to give first preference, where feasible, to the purchase and use of environmentally-sensitive cleaning and maintenance products approved under the Green Seal program, for a variety of cleaning applications as specified in the law.

<b>HI</b>	<b>Hawai'i Revised Statutes §§ 321-411--413</b>
	Establishes an IAQ program within the Department of Health. Authorizes the agency to assist in the correction of indoor air pollution problems in all buildings. Requires the agency to establish and coordinate an IAQ assessment network of state agencies and facility managers of publicly-owned buildings to identify, assess, and correct indoor air pollution problems. Authorizes the agency to establish a program for the approval of plans to construct, inspect, and monitor ventilation systems. Also addresses the provision of IAQ information to the managers, owners, and occupants of publicly- and privately-owned buildings.

<b>ID</b>	<b>Idaho Statutes § 39-1210</b>
	Requires the Board of Health and Welfare to promulgate appropriate rules to implement and enforce standards for licensing children's residential care facilities, including standards that assure the safety and physical care of children. Regulations promulgated under the law (Idaho Admin. Code 16.06.02 (726)) require buildings used as children's residential care facilities to be free from hazardous materials or toxins and require documentation of testing for radon gas, asbestos and lead paint. The regulations further state, "Documentation must be maintained at the facility confirming any hazardous material or toxins have been removed or do not pose a threat to the children served. Hazardous materials or toxins are not limited to lead paint, asbestos, and radon."

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, § 5/10-20.48</b>
	Recommends that occupied school buildings be tested every five years for radon. Recommends that if radon levels are 4.0 pCi/L or above, the affected areas be mitigated by a licensed radon mitigation professional. Recommends that new schools be built using radon-resistant new construction techniques consistent with EPA guidance. Requires reporting of radon test results to the state Board of Education, which must submit a report every two years to the Governor and Legislature containing the results from all schools that have performed radon tests. (See also Ill. Comp. Stat. Ch. 105 § 5/34-18.39.)

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, § 5/34-205</b>
	Requires the local board of education in cities with over 500,000 inhabitants to propose, by January 2012, school facility performance standards that address indoor air quality and other issues. Chicago Public Schools has developed Facility Performance Standards pursuant to the law, which include requirements for use of low-VOC materials, green cleaning products, mechanical ventilation systems, minimum outdoor air supply, and minimum air filtration. (Standards available at: <a href="http://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/Policies_and_guidelines/Pages/facilitystandards.aspx">http://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/Policies_and_guidelines/Pages/facilitystandards.aspx</a> .)

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, §§ 140/1 et seq.</b>
	Requires the state to establish and amend annually guidelines for environmentally-sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for schools. Requires all elementary and secondary schools to establish a green cleaning policy and to purchase and use environmentally-sensitive cleaning products pursuant to the guidelines and specifications established under the law. The Illinois Green Governments Coordinating Council has adopted a rule to implement the law (23 Ill. Admin. Code 2800.10 et seq.). Statute amended in 2009 to require that guidelines developed by the state be used for state-owned buildings as well.

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 20, § 405/405-216</b>
	Requires that every state-owned building adopt a green cleaning policy whereby the building purchases and uses only environmentally-sensitive cleaning products, in compliance with the guidelines and specifications established under separate state law (Ill. Comp. Stat. Ch. 105 §§ 140/1 et seq.). Exempts buildings if adherence to the policy would result in an increase in the cleaning costs of the building. (Guidelines adopted at 23 Ill. Admin. Code 2800.10 et seq.)

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 225, § 10/5.8</b>
	Requires licensed day care centers, day care homes, and group day care homes to test for radon at least once every three years, in accordance with state rules. Directs Department of Children and Family Services to require proof of radon testing in connection with initial or renewal license applications. Requires providers to post in the facility a copy of the most recent radon measurement report and to provide report to parents and guardians upon request. Also requires report to include a general warning statement about radon in homes. Regulations adopted by the Department (89 Ill. Admin. Code 406.4, 407.370, 408.10) incorporate the radon testing requirements.

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 410, §§ 87/1--15</b>
	Requires the Board of Health to ensure the development of criteria for acceptable indoor air quality, a program for the certification of IAQ inspectors, and educational activity on indoor air quality for public and private agencies. Also requires the board to develop statewide IAQ guidelines, including ventilation standards, source control, and occupancy control guidelines. Guidelines adopted pursuant to the law establish non-binding Criteria for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality, including parameters for humidity, temperature, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, ozone, particulates, nitrogen dioxide and formaldehyde. (See "IDPH Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality" at <a href="https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/toxicology/indoor-air-quality-healthy-homes">https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/toxicology/indoor-air-quality-healthy-homes.</a> )

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 410, §§ 105/1 et seq.</b>
	Authorizes the state health agency to adopt rules establishing a program for state registration of mold professionals.

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, §§ 44/1--90</b>
	Authorizes the state to undertake a variety of radon-related activities, including radon measurement, surveys, monitoring, education, and technical assistance. Requires the licensing of persons selling radon detection devices, performing radon detection, or performing radon reduction services. Also requires state approval of radon sampling and measurement devices that are sold to a radon contractor for use in licensed activities. Authorizes the state to establish minimum qualifications for licensure. Requires persons testing for radon to report results of testing within 45 days. Regulations adopted under the law (Ill. Admin. Code, tit. 32, Pt. 422) establish procedures and requirements for obtaining a license as a radon mitigator or tester, and set forth protocols for radon measurement and mitigation. Regulations include licensing provisions for measurement and mitigation of multi-family buildings of three stories or less.

<b>IL</b>	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, §§ 46/1--25</b>
	Establishes requirements for providing information about radon during residential real property sales. Requires sellers to provide buyers with: disclosure of known elevated radon levels in the home; a state-developed pamphlet on radon testing; and a general warning statement recommending radon testing prior to all home purchases. (State approved forms available at: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/3457yxzw">https://tinyurl.com/3457yxzw</a> ). Also requires landlords of residential rental units below the third story to notify current and prospective tenants of any radon hazard revealed by landlord's testing of the property, unless landlord mitigates the property and eliminates the hazard. Requires landlord to disclose to prospective tenants any radon hazard revealed by current tenants' testing, unless landlord's testing demonstrates that a hazard does not exist.

IL	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, §§ 52/1 et seq.</b>
	Requires that all new residential construction include passive radon-resistant construction techniques. Provides that installation of active radon mitigation systems, including installation of a radon vent fan or upgrade of a passive system, must be carried out by radon contractors. Rules adopted by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (Ill. Admin. Code 422.160) establish construction methods "intended to resist radon entry and prepare the building for post-construction radon mitigation, if necessary."

IL	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 765, §§ 77/1--65</b>
	Requires a seller of real property containing up to four units to complete a disclosure report form, on which the seller must report if he/she is aware of various environmental conditions, including unsafe concentrations of radon and unsafe conditions relating to asbestos or lead paint on the premises.

IL	<b>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 815, §§ 505/2U--2W</b>
	Provides that it is a misdemeanor to misrepresent the capabilities of a device for detecting and measuring radon or radon progeny.

IN	<b>Indiana Code § 16-19-3-7</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to conduct indoor air quality inspections of all public buildings and institutions occupied by a state or local government agency.

IN	<b>Indiana Code §§ 16-41-37.5-1--4</b>
	Requires the Department of Health to adopt rules establishing an IAQ inspection, evaluation, and parent/employee notification program. Provides that, upon written air quality complaint, the Department shall inspect a school or state agency and issue a report of its findings. Requires the inspection report to identify conditions that could contribute to poor IAQ, provide guidance on steps to address IAQ issues, and request a response from the school or agency within 60 days. Directs the Department to assist the school or agency in developing a reasonable plan to improve IAQ conditions found during the inspection. Requires the Department to develop and revise every 3 years a manual of school IAQ best practices. Law amended in 2019 to require manual to include recommendations for radon testing. Regulations (410 Ind. Admin. Code 33-1-1 et seq.) address inspection procedures; designation of a school IAQ coordinator; and minimum facility criteria, including requirements for addressing mold and water intrusion and for ensuring that pollutants from construction activities do not enter occupied spaces.

IN	<b>Indiana Code §§ 16-41-38-1--10</b>
	Requires the state to establish a certification program for persons engaged in radon testing and abatement, and provides for reciprocity. Requires the state to adopt rules requiring training and education as conditions for certification, as well as continuing education and biennial reexamination. Regulations adopted under the law (410 Ind. Admin. Code 5.1-1-1 et seq.) establish certification requirements. Law also requires the state to use any relevant standards or requirements concerning radon gas established by the U.S. EPA.



<b>IN</b>	<b>Indiana Code §§ 32-21-5-1--12</b>
	Requires sellers of property containing up to four dwelling units to complete a Seller's Residential Real Estate Sales Disclosure form. Rules adopted under the law (876 Ind. Admin. Code 9-1-2) establish the disclosure form, which requires sellers to disclose knowledge of hazardous conditions on the property, including radon gas, mold, other biological contaminants, lead paint, asbestos insulation, methane gas, PCBs, and toxic materials, as well as moisture or water problems. (See Form 46234 at: <a href="http://www.in.gov/iara/webfile/formsdiv/index.html">http://www.in.gov/iara/webfile/formsdiv/index.html</a> .)

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code § 237A.12</b>
	<b>Requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules setting minimum standards for the operation and maintenance of child care centers and registered child development homes. Regulations promulgated under the law (Iowa Admin. Code 441-109.11) require radon testing at centers that operate at ground level or that use or have a basement beneath the program area, and require that testing be performed in accordance with nationally recognized radon measurement protocols. Regulations require that a mitigation plan be approved by the state prior to full licensing of the facility, if testing reveals radon levels over 4.0 pCi/L. If radon mitigation is in place, retesting must occur at least every two years; if initial testing levels were below 4.0 pCi/L, retesting must occur at least every five years. Regulations also require that "sufficient ventilation is provided to maintain adequate indoor air quality" and that a UL-listed CO alarm be installed on each floor of the center.</b>

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code § 257.31</b>
	Provides for increased supplemental state aid to a school district for removal, management, or abatement of environmental hazards due to a state or federal requirement. States that environmental hazards shall include, but are not limited to, the presence of asbestos, radon, or any other hazardous material dangerous to health and safety.

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code § 280.32</b>
	<b>Requires public school districts to test for radon by July 1, 2027 and every five years thereafter, and to publish test results on the district website. Testing must be carried out by state-certified professionals (or by school employees that have completed a training program approved by the state) in accordance with national standards. If elevated radon levels are found, schools must implement a radon mitigation plan within two years. Also requires all new school construction to incorporate radon resistant construction techniques.</b>

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code § 558A.1 et seq.</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real property to deliver to buyers prior to transfer a written disclosure statement indicating the condition and characteristics of the property. Regulations adopted under the law (Iowa Admin. Code 193E-14.1(543B)) incorporate the required disclosure items in a sample form, including disclosure of the results of any radon tests and the presence of lead-based paint or asbestos. Regulation also requires the seller and buyer to acknowledge buyer's receipt of a state-issued radon fact sheet.

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code § 8A.318</b>
	Requires state agencies, school districts, community colleges, and institutions controlled by the state Board of Regents, to evaluate and assess the implementation of a green cleaning policy. Requires these entities to purchase only those cleaning and maintenance products identified by the Department of Administrative Services or that meet nationally recognized standards, but allows school districts and educational institutions to opt out of the requirement upon notice to the state. Directs the Department to provide information on environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products on its website. (See <a href="https://das.iowa.gov/general-services/facility-maintenance/custodial-services/green-clean-program">https://das.iowa.gov/general-services/facility-maintenance/custodial-services/green-clean-program</a> .)

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code §§ 101C.1 et seq.</b>
	Establishes the Iowa Propane Education and Research Council and authorizes the Council to develop energy efficiency programs, including weatherization programs. Defines weatherization services to include carbon monoxide and radon inspection and detection system installation.

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Code §§ 136B.1--.5</b>
	Requires the Department of Public Health to establish programs for certifying persons who test for radon gas and credentialing persons who perform radon abatement, and to establish standards for radon abatement systems. Requires disclosure to the state of certain information on testing and mitigation services and provides for confidentiality of test results. Authorizes the department to perform periodic inspections of the validity of measurements and the adequacy of abatement measures performed by certified and credentialed persons. Regulations adopted under the law (Iowa Admin. Code 641-43, 44) set forth certification and credentialing requirements.

<b>IA</b>	<b>Iowa Senate File 366</b>
	Requires the state Department of Education to notify each school district and accredited nonpublic school of the risks associated with radon, provide information about radon testing and mitigation, and encourage schools to adopt a radon testing and mitigation plan. School districts and nonpublic schools are required to notify the Department of any current or anticipated radon testing and mitigation plans. The legislation further required the Department to report to the legislature on information collected from schools. (Report available at: <a href="https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DF/661702.pdf">https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DF/661702.pdf</a> .)

<b>KS</b>	<b>Kansas Statutes § 36-506</b>
	Requires the state to establish minimum standards for the safe and sanitary operation of lodging establishments (hotels, rooming houses or boarding houses). Regulations adopted under the law (Kansas Admin. Code 4-27-9) provide that guest rooms with visible mold on the floors, walls, ceiling, or windows shall not be rented until mold cleanup is completed. Regulations also require that all sinks, bathtubs, and shower areas be kept free of mold and mildew.

<b>KS</b>	<b>Kansas Statutes § 58-3078a</b>
	Requires every contract for the sale of residential real estate to contain a radon notice as specified in the law. Notice includes information about the health effects of radon and a recommendation for radon testing.

<b>KS</b>	<b>Kansas Statutes §§ 48-16a01 et seq.</b>
	Requires the Department of Health and Environment to establish a certification program for persons performing radon testing or mitigation and to develop rules to administer the program. Prohibits any person from performing radon measurement, laboratory analysis, or mitigation unless they have been certified by the Department, and establishes minimum training and examination requirements. Requires those performing radon testing, analysis or mitigation to report the results and other information to the Department within 90 days of the service, subject to certain limitations, and provides that such information is confidential. Authorizes the Department to establish fees and provides penalties for violations. Regulations (Kansas Admin. Regs. 28-35-600 et seq.) adopted by the Department set forth the certification requirements for radon service providers.

<b>KY</b>	<b>Kentucky Revised Statutes § 198B.706</b>
	Directs the Kentucky Board of Inspectors to adopt regulations requiring that a home inspection report include a statement that the report does not address environmental hazards. Regulations promulgated by the Board (831 Ky. Admin. Regs 2:030) require inclusion of this statement and provide that "the presence or evidence of" certain environmental hazards, including radon and mold, shall not be addressed in the report.

<b>KY</b>	<b>Kentucky Revised Statutes § 324.360</b>
	Requires that a Seller's Disclosure of Conditions form be used in residential real estate transactions if licensed real estate agents are involved and receive compensation. Requires the real estate commission to promulgate an administrative regulation authorizing the form. The regulation (201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 11:121) incorporates by reference a disclosure form that requires disclosure of any radon testing and any installed radon mitigation system and includes the following statement: "Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that, when it has accumulated in a building in sufficient quantities, may present health risks, including lung cancer. The Kentucky Department for Public Health recommends radon testing. For more information, visit <a href="http://chfs.ky.gov">chfs.ky.gov</a> and search 'radon'." Also requires disclosure of the existence of mold or other fungi, and of other environmental hazards, such as carbon monoxide, asbestos, or urea formaldehyde. (See Form 402, at <a href="https://tinyurl.com/2p8w6uda">https://tinyurl.com/2p8w6uda</a> .)

<b>KY</b>	<b>Kentucky Revised Statutes §§ 309.430--.454</b>
	Requires persons or businesses to obtain and renew a registration certificate from the state in order to conduct radon measurement, mitigation, or laboratory analysis. To obtain a registration certificate, applicants must: submit proof of compliance with the National Radon Proficiency Program or the National Radon Safety Board to perform radon measurement, mitigation, and laboratory analysis; adopt and follow written standard operating procedures established by an ANSI-accredited development organization for measurement, mitigation, and laboratory analysis; and provide evidence of a general liability insurance policy. The state has adopted program regulations (902 Ky. Admin. Regs. 95:040).

<b>KY</b>	<b>Kentucky Revised Statutes §§ 367.83801--.83807</b>
	Directs the state Department of Law to establish minimum standards for mold remediation companies that are based on the general mold remediation principles set forth by the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC). Establishes that the state may take civil action against mold remediation companies that violate the law's provisions. Regulations (40 Ky. Admin. Regs. 2:330) implementing the law establish minimum required practices for mold remediation companies.

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 22:1319, 1332</b>
	Requires that fire insurance policies and homeowner insurance policies that are delivered or issued for delivery within the state include a prominent disclosure of whether the policy covers mold damage to the property.

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 37:1470</b>
	Directs the State Real Estate Commission to approve a mold information pamphlet, which may be distributed to buyers by real estate licensees in connection with any real estate transaction. Provides that if the licensee elects to deliver the mold information pamphlet to the buyer, the licensee is not required to provide any additional information about mold. Real Estate Commission regulations (La. Admin. Code 46:LXVII.3801) establish the U.S. EPA as official source of state mold information under the law.

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 37:1478</b>
	Requires licensed home inspectors to include in their written inspection report the presence of suspected mold growth if the licensed home inspector discovers "visually observable evidence of suspected mold growth" on the inside of the structure during the inspection. Regulations (La. Admin. Code 46: XL.303) define this term as: "visually observable discoloration of the interior components within the climate controlled living space apparently occurring from moisture that may be indicative of mold or microbial growth which is visually observable, without employing moisture, environmental or other testing methods."

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 51:912.4</b>
	Establishes that new manufactured and modular home builder warranties exclude mold and mold damage unless the parties otherwise agree in writing.

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 9:2800.15</b>
	Provides that licensed commercial or marine contractors, architects and engineers are not liable for mold damage unless caused by defects in workmanship or design. Also applies to manufactured homes and to real estate licensees representing commercial and marine contractors.

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes § 9:3198</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real property to complete a property disclosure document containing at least the minimum language prescribed by the Louisiana Real Estate Commission. Form developed by the Commission requires disclosure of whether the property contains radon, mold/mildew, asbestos, formaldehyde, contaminated drywall, and contaminated flooring, among other items. (Form available at: <a href="https://lrec.gov/forms/mandatory-forms/">https://lrec.gov/forms/mandatory-forms/</a> .)

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes §§ 37:2150.1, 37:2156--2158</b>
	Requires persons performing mold remediation where the cost exceeds \$7,500 to obtain a mold remediation license, with exemptions for residential property owners performing remediation on their own property and for owners or tenants performing remediation on property they own or lease. License applicants must present evidence to the state that they have completed training in mold remediation and mold assessment, along with evidence of workers' compensation and liability insurance. Establishes that it is a violation for a mold remediation contractor to fail to provide a written report to the person for whom they provide remediation for compensation, or to provide (or own an interest in an entity that provides) both mold assessment and remediation on the same property.

<b>LA</b>	<b>Louisiana Revised Statutes §§ 40:1289.1--1289.4</b>
	Creates the Louisiana Toxic Mold Task Force, whose functions include: advising the legislature on “policies and practices that protect all people of this state, particularly tenants, consumers, and vulnerable populations, from harm related to toxic mold;” serving as a coordinating forum between and among state agencies, local government, and nongovernmental groups; and making recommendations on state regulations, guidelines, policies, and procedures that pertain to mold. Directs the task force to prepare and submit to the governor and the legislature an annual report on the status of public health risks from mold in Louisiana. Law terminates January 1, 2024. (Reports available at: <a href="https://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/4047">https://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/4047</a> )

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Legis. Doc. 705 (2021)</b>
	Directs the Department of Education to revise its rules to require standards governing air quality and ventilation for all public schools, including schools with mechanical and non-mechanical ventilation systems. To implement the law, the Department added a reference to ASHRAE to its existing rules (05-071 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 125, § 5): "Each room used for instructional purposes shall have sufficient air changes to produce healthful conditions and to avoid odors or concentrations of toxic substances or dust particles...If the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems are mechanically driven, they shall be maintained and in compliance with HVAC regulations and rules. The school administrative unit will utilize the best-available practice national standards of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) for inspection." The same reference to ASHRAE standards was added to existing agency rules for programs governing school siting (05-071 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 60, § 6) and state-funded school construction and renovation (05-071 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 61, § 6).

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Legis. Doc. 88 (2007)</b>
	Requires the state Department of Education to develop and update annually a list of cleaning products that are certified under third-party, health-based criteria for safety and efficacy (such as Green Seal) or listed by the state Department of Administrative and Financial Services as environmentally-preferred janitorial products. Also requires the Department to recommend green cleaning procedures that decrease use of toxic chemicals, improve indoor air quality, and achieve performance standards for cleanliness. Requires the Department to compile, maintain, and publicize a list of school administrative units that have committed to implementing a green cleaning program.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Legis. Doc. 945 (2001)</b>
	Legislative resolution created a task force to examine the establishment and implementation of IAQ standards for schools. Establishes a number of mandatory considerations for the task force, and requires the task force to submit a report of findings and recommendations to the legislature. (Report available at: <a href="http://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED476044">http://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED476044</a> .)

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Resolves 2006 Chapter 174</b>
	Required the state environmental and health agencies to convene a working group and to submit a report to the state legislature concerning: the science of mold testing and removal; considerations for establishing mold clean-up standards; and considerations for developing building standards.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 10, § 9041</b>
	Directs the state Manufactured Housing Board to adopt rules and establish standards governing state-certified manufactured housing. Regulations (02-385 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 380, § 3) require such housing to comply with the radon mitigation preparation standard established by the Board (02-385 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 110, Subch. 2, § 10).

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 10, § 9722</b>
	Requires that the state building code incorporate ASTM E1465 (“Standard Practice for Radon Control Options for the Design and Construction of New Low-Rise Residential Buildings”) as a mandatory standard. The standard requires installation of a passive RRNC system, pre-occupancy testing, and activation of the system with a fan if testing reveals unacceptable radon concentrations.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 10, §1480</b>
	Prohibits a person or company from providing both mold assessment and remediation services on a project unless the building owner has signed a disclosure statement regarding the potential conflict of interest.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 14, § 6030-D</b>
	Requires residential landlords to have the air in their rental properties tested for radon. Requires re-testing every 10 years when requested by a tenant, unless a radon mitigation system has been installed. Except in situations specified in the law, requires testing to be conducted by a radon professional registered with the state and for all testing to follow protocols specified in the law. Requires the landlord to provide a written radon notice to tenants and prospective tenants, including information on the risks of radon; the date and results of the most recent radon test (including tests conducted by a tenant showing elevated radon levels); the tenant's right to conduct a test; and any completed mitigation. Directs the state health department to develop a standard disclosure statement for landlords to use, including an acknowledgment that the tenant has received the disclosure. (See <a href="https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/rad/radon/documents/Maine%20radon%20gas%20disclosure-final.pdf">https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/rad/radon/documents/Maine%20radon%20gas%20disclosure-final.pdf</a> .) Establishes a fine of \$250 per violation. Requires reporting of test results to state.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 20-A, § 4013</b>
	Requires that newly-built elementary and secondary schools and other school administrative buildings use radon-resistant construction techniques consistent with rules adopted by the state. Authorizes school administrative units to hire a state-registered professional to test an occupied school every five years for radon, using a testing method consistent with state rules. Requires school administrative units to report any test results to the state and to notify parents, faculty and staff of results. Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt rules to implement the law and submit a report of the test results from all schools every five years to the Legislature and the Governor. Provides that, when funds are available, the department must disburse money to schools for radon testing.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 20-A, § 6302</b>
	Requires school administrative units to ensure that HVAC systems are maintained and operated to provide at least the quantity of outdoor air required by the state building standards code at the time the systems were installed, and are operated continuously during school activity hours, with noted exceptions. Also requires school administrative units to be responsible for inspection of HVAC systems at least annually, to correct any problems within a reasonable time, and to maintain written records of HVAC system inspection and maintenance for at least five years.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 20-A, §§ 258-A--B</b>
	Provides for state inspections of schools. Requires the Commissioner of Education to inspect a school to test the air quality when requested by a school superintendent or school board, or when petitioned by 50% of the school's parents or 20% of the registered voters of the school unit.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 22, § 785</b>
	Establishes the Maine Gold Standard for Radon Testing and Mitigation Initiative effective July 1, 2022, to recognize, promote and assist, landlords, homeowners and home builders who meet the radon testing and mitigation criteria set forth in the law. Criteria for landlords to receive the gold standard designation include radon testing every two years and mitigation of radon levels above 4.0 pCi/L, with the Department of Health and Human Services paying the first \$600 in mitigation expenses. Criteria for homeowners include testing for radon in air and testing for radon, arsenic and uranium in private wells before conveyance of the property, with the department to pay all costs for testing and the first \$600 in mitigation expenses. Also includes criteria for home builders. Requires the department to adopt rules to implement initiative.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 22, §§ 771--784</b>
	Authorizes the state Department of Health and Human Services to act as an information clearinghouse for radon concerns and to educate the public about radon, and establishes the Radon Relief Fund to support radon-related research, testing, educational, and mitigation activities. Requires persons who test for or mitigate radon to register with the Department, but exempts builders who use radon-resistant new construction techniques as specified in the state building code. Requires that registered radon testers notify the Department of test results. Regulations (10-144 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 224) set forth the requirements of the registration program, including requiring radon service providers to conform to the minimum performance standards in EPA Radon Proficiency Programs or listed in the rules.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 22, §8302-a</b>
	Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt rules for child care facilities and family child care providers. Rules (10-148 Code Maine Regs. Ch. 33, § 14) require providers to resolve any damp conditions which result in visible mold, mildew, or musty odors before children may occupy the space.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 26, § 565-A</b>
	Requires the Occupational Safety Rules and Regulations Board to work with the Bureau of General Services to evaluate indoor air quality and ventilation in public school buildings and buildings occupied by state employees.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 30-A, § 6006-F</b>
	Establishes the School Revolving Renovation Fund to make loans to school administrative units for school repair and renovation. Provides priority status to projects involving IAQ improvements.



<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 33, § 173</b>
	Requires seller of residential real property to provide purchaser with a disclosure statement regarding any known defects, as well as the presence or prior removal of hazardous materials on the property, including radon, asbestos, and lead-based paint.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1742</b>
	Requires the Department of Administrative and Financial Services to apply minimum air ventilation standards in new and renovated state buildings.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1742-E</b>
	Requires the Division of Safety and Environmental Services to provide asbestos, lead, and IAQ assessment and mitigation oversight services for public schools and state facilities, and establishes the Division as the lead agency in the state for these matters.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1742-G</b>
	Requires the Bureau of General Services to inventory all state-owned buildings to identify the presence of asbestos, lead, mold, and other substances that may be harmful to human health. Directs the agency to require property owners of buildings leased to the state to conduct a similar inventory and provide the results of the inventory to the bureau. Requires the Bureau to establish and maintain an electronic database inventory results and remediation plans; make the database readily accessible electronically to employees, maintenance and repair staff; and review the database prior to maintaining or repairing a state-owned building. Also requires the Bureau to provide statewide monitoring of state-owned buildings “to continuously identify the presence of health hazards in state-owned buildings, including, but not limited to, asbestos, lead, black mold and other substances that may be harmful to human health” and to identify any abatement, remediation, containment and maintenance necessary to address and prevent potential health hazards in state-owned buildings. Further requires the agency to submit a report to the legislature describing the conditions of state-owned and state-leased buildings every two years.

<b>ME</b>	<b>Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1877-A</b>
	Requires the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services to develop priorities for improving indoor air quality and ventilation in preparing budget requests for the repair and capital improvement of state buildings.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Education Code § 5-112(e)</b>
	Requires that each county board of education procure green product cleaning supplies to the extent practicable and economically feasible. Requires each county board of education to adopt written policies that: require the use of green product cleaning supplies; establish purchasing guidelines that meet third-party certification standards; establish green cleaning practices; and require staff training. The county boards must develop specifications that allow multiple avenues for certification of green product cleaning supplies, including Green Seal, Green Label, Environmental Choice, TerraChoice, Ecologo, or any other nationally recognized independent third-party entity that certifies environmentally preferable products.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Education Code § 5-301</b>
	Requires the state Interagency Commission on School Construction to adopt regulations establishing IAQ criteria for relocatable (portable) school classrooms constructed after July 1, 2014 and purchased or leased using state or local funds. The regulations must include specifications that require units to be constructed: to protect against water damage; with building materials that contain low amounts of VOCs; and to provide continuous forced ventilation while occupied. Regulations (Code of Md. Regs. 14.39.06.02) require that all relocatable classrooms at public schools conform to indoor environmental quality standards that meet the International Green Construction Code Chapter 8, as amended and adopted by The Maryland Green Building Council. Relocatable classrooms must also meet either the Model Performance Code for pre-manufactured units, or local building codes for locally-constructed relocatable classrooms.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Education Code §§ 5-322, 5-326</b>
	<b>Establishes a Healthy School Facility Fund “to provide grants to public primary and secondary schools in the State to improve the health of school facilities.” Directs the Governor to appropriate at least \$30 million to the fund in each of fiscal years 2020 through 2022, at least \$40 million in fiscal year 2023; and \$90 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026. For each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026, 50% of the appropriated funds must be awarded to public schools in Baltimore City. According to the law, priority in awarding grants from the fund is to be based on severity of issues in schools, including but not limited to indoor air quality, mold remediation, air conditioning and temperature regulation. The law also establishes a Public School Facilities Priority Fund to address facility needs of the highest priority schools, as identified by the statewide facilities assessment. If the assessment is not completed, the law directs the Fund to address the severity of issues in a school including, among other things, indoor air quality and mold remediation.</b>

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Environment Code § 8-305</b>
	Requires those engaging in the business of radon testing to complete certification by U.S. EPA's National Radon Measurement Proficiency Program, use licensed facilities for analyzing test results, and provide consumers with test results.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Family Law Code §§ 5-506, 508</b>
	Authorizes the state to establish regulations for the licensing of residential child care programs. Regulations (Code of Md. Regs. 14.31.06.07) require licensees of residential child care programs to maintain evidence that the buildings have been tested for and found to be free of hazards from lead paint, asbestos, and radon.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Health Code § 13-3804</b>
	Establishes a Task Force to function as a “multisector collaborative action group to address the social determinants of health in Baltimore City.” Provides that Task Force subcommittee on housing will address, among other things, the condition of housing in low-income areas, including the presence of pests, lead, and mold in housing.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Housing &amp; Community Development Code § 3-203</b>
	Establishes the Maryland Housing Fund to insure loans, bonds, notes and provide other forms of credit. Regulations under the law (Code of Md. Regs. 05.06.01.10) seek to promote housing opportunities by insuring mortgages to finance the construction and rehabilitation of multifamily housing. Authorizes the Fund to require participating lenders to have the borrower conduct a screening of the proposed site for environmental conditions, including radon gas, lead-based paint, PCBs, asbestos, or other environmental hazards. Similar authority (Code of Md. Regs. 05.06.04.07) is provided for special housing projects insured by the Fund.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Local Government Code § 1-1101, et seq.</b>
	Establishes a program to provide loans to residential and commercial property owners for environmental remediation projects, as well as energy and water efficiency projects, renewable energy projects, and resiliency projects. Defines “environmental remediation project” as including projects that promote indoor air and water quality, asbestos remediation, lead paint removal, and mold remediation.

<b>MD</b>	<b>Maryland Public Safety Code §§ 12-503--504</b>
	Directs the state Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt Maryland Building Performance Standards, which apply throughout the state and are enforced at the local level, with local jurisdictions retaining authority to adopt local amendments to modify the Standards. Directs the Department to incorporate the International Building Code into the Standards, with modifications as determined by the Department. Local jurisdictions must implement the state Standards and any local amendments within six months of the effective date. Department regulations (Code of Md. Regs. 09.12.51.04) incorporate the 2018 International Residential Code, including the radon-resistant new construction standard of IRC Appendix F, applicable to Zone 1 (high radon potential) counties.

MD	<b>Maryland Real Property Code § 10-702</b>
	Requires that sellers of residential properties with four or fewer single-family units provide buyers with a disclaimer or disclosure form. Disclaimer includes any known latent defects that would pose a direct threat to health or safety, and that would not be apparent by a careful visual inspection. Disclosure includes actual knowledge of hazardous or regulated materials including asbestos, lead-based paint, and radon, and whether a carbon monoxide alarm is installed on the property.

MD	<b>Maryland Real Property Code §§ 10-603--604</b>
	Requires home builders to complete a disclaimer or a disclosure regarding environmental hazards present on the home site, including radon, asbestos, lead-based paint, and methane.

MA	<b>Massachusetts Acts 2021, Chapter 102</b>
	<b>Establishes a \$100 million reserve fund for grants to public school districts to address inequitable school facilities' needs and repairs for improved ventilation and IAQ in districts and schools with high concentrations of economically disadvantaged students. Eligible expenditures include inspections, maintenance, installation, repairs, or upgrades for HVAC.</b>

MA	<b>Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 111, § 127A</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to adopt a state sanitary code to address matters affecting the health and well-being of the public. Regulations adopting the Sanitary Code (105 Code Mass. Regs. 675.000 et seq.) establish IAQ requirements for ice rinks, including air sampling and record-keeping requirements; action levels for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide; and required corrective action, notification and evacuation measures. A separate chapter of the Sanitary Code (105 Code Mass. Regs. 410.020) establishes Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation that apply to all dwelling units, including rental units. The Code requires dwelling owners to maintain structural elements (including foundation, floors, walls, doors, windows, ceilings, and roofs) in good repair and free from chronic dampness and defines chronic dampness as "the regular and/or periodic appearance of moisture, water, mold or fungi."

MA	<b>Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 13, § 97</b>
	Requires the state to publish an informational brochure for home buyers on home inspections, including information regarding radon inspections, and requires that the brochure be issued to home buyers at the signing of the first written contract to purchase.

<b>MA</b>	<b>Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 43, § 93</b>
	Requires the State Board of Building Regulations and Standards to adopt and administer a state building code. Regulations adopted by the Board (780 Code Mass. Regs. Ch. 51, App. F) incorporate into the state residential building code an amended version of the International Residential Code Appendix F ("Radon Control Methods"), requiring passive radon-resistant new home construction in all Zone 1 (high radon potential) counties in the state. Regulations provide that alternatively, the passive system requirements of ANSI/AARST Standard Designation CCAH: "Reducing Radon in New Construction of One & Two Family Dwellings and Townhouses," or approved equal system, may be used. The regulations establish that no radon testing is required prior to construction, following completion of the radon control system, or after completion of the project, and such testing may not be a condition of issuing a certificate of occupancy.

<b>MA</b>	<b>Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 70B, § 3</b>
	Establishes a School Building Assistance program to provide funding to local governments for school construction and renovation, and authorizes the Board of Education to establish policies and standards regarding school construction. Amended in 2006 to create the Massachusetts School Building Authority and school building grant program. Regulations governing these state-funded projects (963 Code Mass. Regs. 2.04) require that all reasonable efforts be made to ensure suitable indoor air quality. The regulations also establish specific IAQ-related requirements for state-funded projects, including: ventilation and thermal comfort; containment procedures for pollutants created during renovation; filtration; walk-off mats; gas-fired equipment; siting of outside air intakes; and prevention of mold and water damage in building materials.

<b>MI</b>	<b>Michigan Compiled Laws § 125.1504</b>
	Directs the state to adopt a residential building code, specifically the International Residential Code, applicable statewide. The state Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs has incorporated the IRC, including Appendix F (radon control), into the Michigan Residential Code. The radon-resistant new construction requirements are applicable to Zone 1, high radon potential counties within the state. (See <a href="https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/MIRC2015P2/appendix-f-passive-radon-gas-controls">https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/MIRC2015P2/appendix-f-passive-radon-gas-controls</a> .)

<b>MI</b>	<b>Michigan Compiled Laws § 722.112</b>
	<b>Directs the state Department of Human Services to develop rules for the care and protection of children. Regulations adopted under the law (Mich. Admin. Code r. 400.1934) require child care homes to be tested for radon before an initial license is issued and every four years thereafter at the time of license renewal. The regulations prohibit radon levels from exceeding 4.0 pCi/L in the lowest level of a child care home and require that if radon levels exceed that standard, parents must be notified and a radon mitigation system must be installed within 12 months of the radon test.</b>

MI	<p><b>Michigan Compiled Laws §§ 565.951--.966</b></p> <p>Requires sellers of residential property consisting of up to four dwelling units to complete a seller's disclosure statement, which provides for disclosure of any environmental hazards on the property, including radon gas, asbestos, formaldehyde, and lead-based paint. The disclosure statement recommends that buyers obtain a professional inspection that specifically addresses indoor air and water quality, as well as any evidence of potential allergens such as mold, mildew and bacteria.</p>
MN	<p><b>Minnesota Session Law Serv. 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 4 (H.F. 1) (1997)</b></p> <p>Required the state education agency, in collaboration with other state agencies, to develop a school IAQ maintenance manual and a manual for indoor air quality in school construction. Required that the manuals contain specific information, including training needs and maintenance practices for ensuring good indoor air quality.</p>
MN	<p><b>Minnesota Statutes § 123B.571</b></p> <p>Authorizes the departments of health and education to develop a plan to encourage school districts to conduct radon testing, and authorizes districts to include radon testing as part of their 10-year facility plan. Also establishes that if school districts use long-term facilities maintenance revenues to conduct radon testing, they must comply with the state's radon testing plan. School districts that have tested for the presence of radon must report results to Department of Health and local school board.</p>
MN	<p><b>Minnesota Statutes § 123B.595</b></p> <p>Governs school district use of long-term facilities maintenance revenue. Provides that in order to qualify for such revenue, school districts must update annually and submit biennially a 10-year facility plan that includes provisions for implementing a health and safety program that complies with best practices for IAQ management. Establishes that revenue may be used for health and safety capital projects, which may include expenditures necessary for indoor air quality inspections, investigations, and testing; mold abatement; upgrades or replacement of mechanical ventilation systems to meet ASHRAE standards and the State Mechanical Code; cleanup after major weather-related disasters or flooding; and mitigation of specified indoor environmental pollutants, including mold and radon. (See also Minn. Stat. 123B.57.)</p>
MN	<p><b>Minnesota Statutes § 12A.08</b></p> <p>Authorizes the Commissioner of Health to provide assessment and evaluation of indoor environments of public and non-profit buildings and facilities in disaster-affected communities.</p>

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 144.496</b>
	Establishes requirements for providing information about radon during residential real property sales. Requires sellers to provide buyers with a copy of the Department of Health publication entitled "Radon in Real Estate Transactions," along with a written disclosure that includes: whether a radon test has occurred; the most recent records of radon concentrations in the dwelling; a description of any radon mitigation or remediation, including any installed mitigation system; and a radon warning specified in the law. Authorizes a buyer who is injured by a violation of the law to bring a civil action for damages and other equitable relief.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 144.4961</b>
	Requires those who perform radon testing, mitigation, and laboratory services for compensation to be licensed annually by the state effective January 1, 2019. Also requires radon mitigation professionals to attach a radon mitigation system tag provided by the Commissioner of Health to systems installed on or after January 1, 2019. Directs the Commissioner to adopt licensing rules and work standards. Department of Health regulations (Minn. Rules 4620.7000 -- 7950) establish licensing requirements and required work practices and provide for inspections and enforcement.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 144.9513</b>
	Requires the Commissioner of Health to make grants, within the limits of available appropriations, to support implementation of healthy housing programs to community health boards, community action agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Provides that grants may be used for, among other things, implementing and maintaining primary prevention programs to reduce housing-based health threats; providing training and technical assistance for identifying and addressing housing-based health threats; developing work practices and promoting adoption of evidence-based best practices; promoting compliance with Department of Health guidelines and other best practices; and developing model programs for addressing housing-based health threats.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 240A.09</b>
	Authorizes the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission to make grants for rehabilitation and renovation of public ice facilities, and provides that priority must be given to grant applications for IAQ improvements such as zero-emission ice-resurfacing equipment and renovation/replacement of HVAC systems in arenas with ice edging equipment not powered by electricity, in order to reduce concentrations of CO and NO2.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 245D.22</b>
	State law governing licensing of programs that provide home and community-based services to persons with disabilities and persons age 65 and older requires that license holders must maintain the interior and exterior of buildings clean and free from the accumulation of mold.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 256B.0625</b>
	Establishes that the state Medicaid program may cover asthma care products that are identified as needed and recommended by a registered environmental health specialist, healthy homes specialist, lead risk assessor, certified asthma educator, public health nurse, or other health care professional providing asthma care for the child, and proven to reduce asthma triggers. Lists covered products as including, among others: dehumidifiers and filters; HEPA single-room air cleaners and filters; furnace filters; and integrated pest management supplies. Provides that the program covers two home assessments or additional assessments under certain circumstances.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 326B.106</b>
	Requires the state to adopt a building code, and to incorporate into the state code standards for radon-resistant new construction based on the International Residential Code Appendix F. Regulations promulgated by the Department of Labor and Industries (Minn. Rules 1303.2400--2403) incorporate the IRC into the state building code, including an amended version of Appendix F that establishes requirements for radon-resistant construction in all new residential construction subject to the code.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes § 326B.118</b>
	Requires the Commissioner of Labor and Industry to review the appropriateness of model energy codes for one- and two-family residential buildings and to take steps to adopt a code. Prohibits the Commissioner from adopting a model energy code without research and analysis that addresses air quality and moisture, among other issues.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes §§ 144.12, 144.1222</b>
	Provides that the Commissioner of Health is responsible for the adoption of rules and enforcement of applicable laws and rules relating to indoor air quality in the operation and maintenance of enclosed sports arenas. Agency rules (Minn. Rules 4620.3900--4900), revised in 2013, require operating certificates for indoor ice arenas and indoor motorsports arenas. The rules establish indoor air quality standards for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide; require air quality measurements; specify corrective action, training, and recordkeeping requirements; and authorize enforcement for violations.

MN	<b>Minnesota Statutes §§ 182.65 et seq.</b>
	Authorizes the state Commissioner of Labor and Industry to promulgate and enforce mandatory occupational safety and health standards applicable to places of employment, including schools. State regulations implementing the law (Minn. Rules 5205.0110) establish ventilation provisions, including the requirement that: "Outdoor air shall be provided to all indoor places of employment at the rate of 15 cubic feet per minute per person."



<b>MN</b>	<b>Minnesota Statutes §§ 325F.177--178</b>
	Prohibits manufacturers and wholesalers and retailers from selling children’s products that intentionally contain formaldehyde or chemicals that may degrade under normal conditions to release formaldehyde. Prohibits use of replacement chemicals that have been identified by a federal, state or international agency as known or suspected to cause health effects specified by the law.

<b>MN</b>	<b>Minnesota Statutes §§ 325F.18, 325F.181, 325F.23</b>
	Requires manufacturers and users of building materials that contain urea-formaldehyde to disclose information on the health risks associated with formaldehyde through a written disclosure form or through product labeling. Requires compliance with federal formaldehyde product standards, certification, and labeling requirements for particleboard and plywood, as well as for medium-density fiberboard, used in newly-constructed housing. Requires labeling of insulation products. A state regulation (Minn. Rules 4620.1800) sets maximum permissible formaldehyde levels in new homes and following installation of urea-formaldehyde foam insulation.

<b>MS</b>	<b>Mississippi Code § 37-11-71</b>
	Directs the state Department of Education to require all public school districts to take certain actions to manage asthma in the school setting. These actions include implementing an IPM plan, minimizing school bus idling, and requiring local school health councils to develop long range IAQ maintenance plans. School districts are also required to direct local school health councils to adopt and implement a local school wellness policy that addresses: (1) minimizing children’s exposure to pollutants that trigger asthma; (2) assessing IAQ and ventilation in school buildings annually; (3) prohibiting the use of hazardous substances such as cleaning products and pesticides while children are present; and (4) ensuring that school construction projects implement containment procedures for pollutants that trigger asthma. Regulations under the law (Miss. Admin. Code t. 7, pt. 8) establish a K-8 Health Curriculum Resource that includes a teacher's classroom checklist with numerous IAQ-related items.

<b>MS</b>	<b>Mississippi Code § 83-58-5</b>
	Excludes mold and mold damage from a home builder warranty, unless the builder's negligence was a proximate or contributing cause, or unless the parties agree otherwise in writing.

<b>MS</b>	<b>Mississippi Code §§ 83-5-1, 83-5-29--51</b>
	Authorizes the state to regulate the practice of insurance companies, including the prohibition of unfair trade practices. Regulations adopted under the law (19 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 1, R.34.05) establish the Mississippi Homeowner Insurance Policy Bill of Rights which, among other things, requires that the insured be provided with a statement indicating whether their residential property coverage includes insurance against mold.

<b>MS</b>	<b>Mississippi Code §§ 89-1-501--523</b>
	Requires written disclosure of the condition of real property consisting of up to four dwelling units, when property is transferred with the aid of real estate brokers or salespersons. Property Condition Disclosure Statement adopted under the law requires the disclosure of problems which may exist on the property, including hazardous or toxic waste, asbestos, lead-based paint, formaldehyde insulation, radon gas, and mold. (Disclosure Statement available at <a href="https://www.mrec.ms.gov/forms/">https://www.mrec.ms.gov/forms/</a> .)

<b>MO</b>	<b>Missouri Revised Statutes § 161.365</b>
	Requires the state education agency to establish, update annually, and disseminate to all school districts guidelines and specifications for green cleaning programs, which include the use of environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products, paper products, and equipment purchases. Requires guidelines to provide multiple avenues for determining if cleaning products are environmentally sensitive. School districts are required to disseminate the guidelines to every school within the district. (Guidelines available at: <a href="https://dese.mo.gov/media/pdf/green-cleaning-guidelines-and-specifications.">https://dese.mo.gov/media/pdf/green-cleaning-guidelines-and-specifications.</a> )

<b>MO</b>	<b>Missouri Revised Statutes § 8.851</b>
	Establishes that the state may not sacrifice indoor air quality when developing minimum energy standards, establishing an energy efficiency rating system, and implementing efficient energy practices.

<b>MT</b>	<b>Montana Code § 50-1-206</b>
	Requires the Department of Health to establish school health regulations for any "matters pertinent to the health and physical well-being of the pupils, teachers, and others who frequent schools." The Department's school regulations (Mt. Admin. Rules 37.111.826-827) include a number of IAQ and ventilation requirements: systems must undergo annual checks; air filters must have a MERV rating between 8 and 13 (MERV 13 recommended during periods of poor air quality); school staff must complete annual IAQ inspections using EPA's IAQ Tools for Schools walk-through inspection checklist; and schools must maintain IAQ inspection records for 3 years. Schools must also have a protocol in place on limiting infiltration of outside air during poor air quality conditions. The regulations also address preconstruction review for new schools or additions/alterations (Mt. Admin. Rules 37.111.804), "recommending" the radon prevention strategies in new construction and requiring submittal of specifications for any radon-resistant techniques used. The regulations (Mt. Admin. Rules 37.111.841) prohibit the use of deodorizers and odor-masking agents and state that "as current non-green cleaning supplies are depleted it is recommended that they are replaced with cleaning products that are 'Green Products.'"

<b>MT</b>	<b>Montana Code § 70-16-703</b>
	Requires sellers, landlords or their agents to inform buyers or tenants in rental dwellings of the known presence of mold in a building and to provide buyers or renters with the results of any mold tests that have been conducted. Authorizes sellers, landlords, agents, and property managers to provide buyers or tenants with a mold disclosure statement specified in the statute. Provides for relief from liability in certain cases for sellers and landlords who comply with these provisions.

<b>MT</b>	<b>Montana Code §§ 75-3-601--607</b>
	Requires radon professionals to pass a U.S. EPA proficiency examination in order to be publicly listed as proficient. Requires the Department of Environmental Quality to administer a program designed to educate and inform the public about radon, including: making presentations and providing materials; maintaining a toll-free telephone number; providing technical and training information on radon measurement and mitigation; establishing listings of qualified radon measurers and mitigators; and encouraging homeowners to test for radon. Requires provision of a general radon warning statement and disclosure of known radon test results to buyers of real property.

<b>NE</b>	<b>Nebraska Revised Statutes § 71-3501</b>
	Establishes a state policy to protect the public from radon by establishing requirements for persons providing radon measurement and mitigation services and radon mitigation system installation. Regulations adopted under the law (180 Neb. Admin. Code, Ch. 11, §§ 11-001 et seq.) provide for the licensing of radon measurement and mitigation specialists, technicians, and businesses. A separate law (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 38-121) requires radon professionals to obtain a credential under the state's Uniform Credentialing Act.

<b>NE</b>	<b>Nebraska Revised Statutes § 76-2,120</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real property to submit a written disclosure statement to buyers during real estate transactions. Regulations establishing the disclosure form (302 Neb. Admin. Code, Ch. 1, § 001) require the disclosure of sellers' knowledge of radon gas on the property and any radon mitigation that has been conducted, as well as the provision of copies of any radon tests that have been conducted on the property. Disclosure form also requires sellers to report the presence of asbestos, lead-based paint, and toxic materials.

<b>NE</b>	<b>Nebraska Revised Statutes §§ 76-3501 -- 3507</b>
	Requires that new construction "intended to be regularly occupied by people" incorporate passive radon-resistant elements outlined in the law. Provides an exception for: any construction project that "utilizes the design of an architect or professional engineer"; projects located in counties with average radon levels below 2.7 pCi/L; and non-residential projects where a "local building official makes a determination ... that radon resistant new construction is not necessary." Requires the state health agency to compile annually and submit to the legislature radon measurements reported to the agency over the preceding five years, to determine the average radon concentration by county, and to identify counties with average radon concentrations over 2.7 pCi/L. Also provides that building contractors are not required to be certified as radon mitigation specialists in order to activate passive radon mitigation systems, but must do such work in accordance with state regulations; post-installation testing must be carried out by a radon mitigation specialist. Law follows 2018 issuance of a legislatively-mandated Task Force report. (See <a href="http://www.trphd.org/file_download/inline/6386a405-c710-466d-a268-b8e5bf1b6f70">http://www.trphd.org/file_download/inline/6386a405-c710-466d-a268-b8e5bf1b6f70</a> .) A separate law incorporates the radon-resistant new construction standards into the state building code and provides that local building codes must adopt these minimum standards in order to be deemed to conform to the state building code. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 71-6403--6406).

NV	<b>Nevada Laws Ch. 307 (A.B. 257) (2021)</b>
	Requires that when a school undertakes certain HVAC improvement projects, it must ensure that the facilities are “equipped with functional ventilation systems that are tested, adjusted and, if necessary or cost-effective, repaired, upgraded or replaced to increase efficiency and performance.” Establishes standards that apply when schools undertake such projects, including requirements related to: the use of qualified personnel; filtration; ventilation rates; and carbon dioxide set points for demand-controlled HVAC systems.

NV	<b>Nevada Revised Statutes § 116.310312</b>
	Establishes the power of the executive boards of “common interest” communities to enter units to conduct certain maintenance or to remove or abate a public nuisance. Authorizes the association, after providing notice to a unit owner, to remove furniture, fixtures, appliances and other components of a vacant unit that suffered water or mold damage and to remediate or remove the water or mold damage in the unit, under specified circumstances.

NV	<b>Nevada Revised Statutes § 645D.300</b>
	Establishes provisions for licensing of home energy auditors by the Department of Business and Industry. Provides that when conducting a full "energy audit" an energy auditor must include, among other things: (1) an assessment of building air flow, IAQ and ventilation; (2) any anticipated remediation issues, including moisture or combustion appliance problems; and (3) an assessment of moisture control in the home. Department requires licensure in order to perform an energy audit, a limited energy audit, or an energy assessment, and has established licensure application forms.

NV	<b>Nevada Revised Statutes §§ 386.419, 386.4195</b>
	Requires public schools to use only environmentally-sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for cleaning of all floor surfaces. Provides that if a school district determines that the associated costs are "unreasonable and would place an undue burden" on efficient school operation, the district may purchase and use a product that is not environmentally sensitive, after first posting notice of the product to be used.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Laws Ch. 242 (House Bill 1171) (2008)</b>
	Establishes a commission to study air quality issues in public school buildings. Directs the commission to study the feasibility of implementing air quality standards and performing regular air quality inspections in public school buildings, and to study successful, cost-effective school air quality initiatives within and outside of the state. Requires the commission to report its findings and recommendations for proposed legislation to the state legislature. (Report available at: <a href="http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/statstudcomm/reports/1931.pdf">http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/statstudcomm/reports/1931.pdf</a> .)

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 125:9</b>
	Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to investigate complaints of poor indoor air quality and to conduct inspections of buildings and dwellings, upon request, for the presence of radon or other health hazards in indoor air. Also requires the department to provide education, technical consultation, and recommendations for abatement of such health hazards in conjunction with the University of New Hampshire cooperative extension service.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 170-E:34</b>
	Directs state health agency to adopt rules establishing minimum standards for licensing child care facilities, including standards relating to the environmental health and safety of the premises. Regulations promulgated by the agency (N.H. Admin. Code He-C 4002.14) require licensed programs to maintain the child care environment free from conditions hazardous to children, including fumes from harmful chemicals or materials, and damp conditions that result in visible mold or mildew or a musty odor. Regulations also provide that when there is information indicating that the building or water supply may contain radon hazards, the program must either submit evidence that the building has undergone a radon inspection and is free of radon hazards or submit a plan of action for reducing radon levels.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 200:11-a</b>
	Requires school principals to conduct an annual IAQ investigation of all school buildings, using a checklist provided by the state Department of Education. Provides that the review is to include a physical assessment of the facilities, rather than air quality measurements. Requires checklist to "allow an evaluation of... general cleanliness, ventilation, moisture control, and chemical use and storage." Requires completed checklists to be filed with the Department, the school board, and the local health officer and to remain on file for five years. Requires the state to review and consider the checklists when approving schools during the five-year school approval process. Also requires the Department to encourage public schools to implement EPA's IAQ Tools for Schools program and to ensure that every school has a copy of the program materials.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 200:48</b>
	Requires the school board of each school district to develop and implement a policy governing air quality issues in schools. Provides that the policy must include methods to minimize or eliminate vehicle emissions.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 310-A:189-a</b>
	Requires that those who design or install radon mitigation systems be certified with the National Radon Proficiency Program or the National Radon Safety Board. Requires the state Board of Home Inspectors to provide notice of this certification requirement on its website.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 310-A:189-b</b>
	Requires those who perform residential mold assessment for compensation to hold a valid third-party certification from a national nonprofit organization whose programs are accredited by ANSI (American National Standards Institute), CESB (Council of Engineering and Scientific Specialty Boards), NCCA (National Commission for Certifying Agencies), or another accrediting body operating in accordance with ISO (International Organization for Standardization) standards. Exempts professionals hired by homeowners if the primary contracted work is not mold assessment. Requires the state board of home inspectors to post information about the certification requirements on its web page.

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 477:4-a</b>
	Requires that prior to executing a contract for the sale of real property, the seller must provide to buyer the following radon notification statement: "Radon gas, the product of decay of radioactive materials in rock may be found in some areas of New Hampshire. This gas may pass into a structure through the ground or through water from a deep well. Testing can establish its presence and equipment is available to remove it from the air or water."

NH	<b>New Hampshire Revised Statutes §§ 10-B:1--B:4</b>
	Requires the Department of Administrative Services to adopt clean air standards that must be met in buildings purchased, renovated or leased by the state. Provides that the department is responsible for certifying that buildings meet the clean air standards.

NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes § 13:1K-14</b>
	Requires the Department of Environmental Protection to provide the owner of certain residential property inspected for radon, where appropriate, with written certification that any radon gas contamination present was within acceptable limits as established by the U.S. EPA and the department. Also requires the department to provide written certification at the completion of projects undertaken to remove radium or to remedy excessive levels of radon gas from a residential property.

NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes § 30:5B-5.2</b>
	Requires that child care centers be tested for radon at least once every five years. Also requires posting of the test results and of any measures taken or proposed to mitigate the presence of radon. State licensing regulations for child care centers (N.J. Admin. Code 3A:52-5.3) incorporate the testing requirement.

NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes § 56:8-19.1</b>
	Limits liability of licensed real estate brokers or salespersons for communicating false, misleading or deceptive information, where the licensee had no actual knowledge of the information, and made a diligent effort to ascertain whether the information was false or misleading. Provides that where a property disclosure report indicates water leakage, dampness or mold, brokers' liability is limited if they refer buyer to the state health agency's mold pamphlet. State real estate commission property disclosure form adopted pursuant to the law (N.J. Admin. Code 13:45A-29.1) includes disclosure of number and location of carbon monoxide detectors, as well as disclosure of the presence of mold, lead-based paint, urea-formaldehyde foam insulation, asbestos, PCBs, other toxic substances, and any condition that may adversely affect the quality of air on the property. Disclosure form also includes a section providing information about radon testing results, though sellers can opt to provide this information at the time of the contract for sale.

NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 18A:7G-3, 9(b)(3), 13(d)</b>
	Requires the Department of Education to promulgate rules requiring school districts to have comprehensive maintenance plans for school facilities. Regulations adopted under the law (N.J. Admin. Code 6A:26-20.3) require that maintenance activities include tests to monitor indoor air quality.

NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 26:2D-59--62</b>
	Requires the state to conduct a study of potential sources of radon contamination and to propose strategies for radon testing within the state. Requires the state's environmental and health agencies to establish a program of confirmatory radon monitoring in residences utilizing local health officers and Department of Environmental Protection personnel. Establishes a public information and education program.

NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 26:2D-70--80</b>
	Prohibits persons from testing for or mitigating radon for remuneration unless certified by the state, except for those who perform testing or mitigation on a building they own. Directs the state to develop a certification program and requires certified professionals to provide the state with information about services provided and tests performed, and provides for confidentiality of that information. Requires sellers to provide buyers with copies of any radon test results upon entering into contract for sale. Regulations adopted under the law (N.J. Admin. Code 7:28-27A.1 et seq.) establish the requirements and procedures for certification of radon testers and mitigators. Additional regulations adopted under the law (N.J. Admin. Code 7:28-27A.1 et seq.) establish rules governing certification of laboratories performing radon analysis.

<b>NJ</b>	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 34:5A-10.1--10.5</b>
	Prohibits the use of any hazardous substance in or on any building or grounds used as a school or child care center at any time when children are expected to be present in the building. Requires schools and child care centers to post notice of any construction or other activity that will involve the use of a hazardous substance. Also requires schools and child care centers to notify parents of these requirements and of the availability of facts sheets for any hazardous substances being used. Provides for local enforcement and directs the Department of Health to adopt regulations implementing the law that are consistent with federal and state IAQ standards and standards governing the exposure of children to hazardous substances.

<b>NJ</b>	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 34:6A-1 et seq.</b>
	Requires that every employer furnish a place of employment that is reasonably safe and healthful for employees and authorizes the state to adopt rules. Rules adopted under the law (N.J. Admin. Code 12:100-13.1 et seq.) establish safety and health standards for schools and other public workplaces, including certain requirements for addressing indoor air quality. The rules require that employers develop a plan for complying with the regulatory provisions and designate a person who is responsible for ensuring compliance. The rules also require employers to: establish and implement a preventive HVAC maintenance plan that includes a number of specified practices; undertake certain prevention and clean-up practices for microbial contamination; protect indoor air quality during renovation; respond to IAQ complaints; and keep and make available records of maintenance activities.

<b>NJ</b>	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 48:3-106.1--106.5</b>
	Establishes a grant program to provide funds for schools and small businesses for the installation of HVAC systems and energy efficient and water-conserving appliances, in order to improve air quality and energy efficiency. Provides that the program is to be run by Board of Public Utilities and funded with monies provided to the state under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Designates 75% of the funding for schools and small businesses located in underserved communities.

<b>NJ</b>	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 52:27D-123A--123E</b>
	Requires the state to adopt a radon hazard subcode to ensure that schools and residential buildings in areas of high radon potential are constructed in a manner that minimizes radon entry and facilitates any subsequent remediation activities. Authorizes state to include radon testing requirements. Regulations promulgated under the law (N.J. Admin. Code 5:23-10.1--10.4) establish the Radon Hazard Subcode, containing radon-resistant new construction standards to be used in certain residential and school buildings in designated areas of the state.



NJ	<b>New Jersey Statutes §§ 52:27D-130.4--5</b>
	Requires the Department of Health to adopt maximum contaminant levels for the interiors of child care facilities and schools, as well as procedures for assessing the indoor environment in such buildings. Mandates that these regulations protect the health of children and take into account the rate at which children absorb, metabolize, and excrete compounds. Directs the department to establish a program for certifying that child care centers and schools meet the agency’s standards. Prohibits the issuance of a construction permit to convert any building into a child care center or school if the building was formerly used for industrial, storage, or other high hazard purposes, or is on a site where there is suspected contamination, unless the permit applicant obtains certification from the department demonstrating that the building was assessed and meets the agency’s indoor environmental standards. Health regulations implementing the law (N.J. Admin. Code 8:50-1.1 et seq.) provide for licensure of indoor environmental consultants, standards for conducting an indoor environmental health assessment (IEHA), and enforcement. State child care licensing regulations (N.J. Admin. Code 3A:52-5.3(i)) require certification that the facility has complied with the IEHA requirements.

NM	<b>New Mexico Statutes § 22-24-5</b>
	Governs state grant assistance for public school capital outlay projects. Regulations issued by the Public School Capital Outlay Council (N.M. Admin. Code §§ 6.27.30.1 et seq.) set forth statewide adequacy standards, which establish the acceptable levels for the physical condition of school buildings and are intended for use in the evaluation of existing public school facilities. The standards address classroom air quality, among other school health and safety issues, and include a requirement that all occupiable spaces have an HVAC system that continually moves air and is capable of maintaining a carbon dioxide level of not more than 1,000 parts per million.

NM	<b>New Mexico Statutes § 62-17A-2</b>
	<b>Establishes the Community Energy Efficiency Development Block Grant program to fund energy efficiency improvements in residential buildings in underserved communities and defines energy efficiency to include “health and safety measures that use efficient equipment or devices to improve indoor air or drinking water quality.” Provides that the state may require applications to meet “additional criteria consistent with the goal of improving the energy efficiency, livability or public health and safety of affordable housing in underserved communities.”</b>

NY	<b>New York Education Law § 409-i, New York Finance Law §§ 163, 163-b</b>
	Requires the state to maintain and distribute guidelines and specifications for environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for use in K-12 schools, as well as a sample list of products that meet the guidelines. Requires schools to follow these guidelines to identify and procure such products. Requires the state to maintain a list of contractors that produce, manufacture or offer for sale cleaning and maintenance products that meet the guidelines. (Office of General Services guidelines available at: <a href="https://greencleaning.ny.gov/Entry.asp">https://greencleaning.ny.gov/Entry.asp</a> .)

NY	<b>New York Education Law §§ 409-d, 409-e</b>
	Requires the Commissioner of Education to establish, develop, and monitor a comprehensive public school building safety program which must include a uniform inspection, safety rating, and monitoring system. Requires five-year building condition surveys. Required additional building inspections in 2020 and 2022 and authorizes the Commissioner to require inspections as deemed necessary. Regulations (8 N.Y. Code Rules & Regs. 155.3--155.5) establish the elements of the required building assessments and inspections and require a comprehensive maintenance plan for all major building systems, including IAQ procedures and guidelines. Regulations further require a process for monitoring the conditions of occupied schools to ensure they are maintained in good repair. The law and regulations also establish requirements for: addressing IAQ during construction and renovation; investigating and responding to health and safety complaints; and establishing health and safety committees at the school district level consisting of representation from district officials, staff bargaining units, and parents.

NY	<b>New York Energy Law, App. §§ 7930.1 et seq.</b>
	Establishes requirements for Radon Assessment Specialists to participate in the state's Radon Diagnosis Assistance Program. Requires the state's Energy Office to maintain a list of specialists who meet the requirements. Regulations adopted under the law (9 N.Y. Code Rules & Regs. 7930) establish requirements for qualifying and provide a list of specialists.

NY	<b>New York Environmental Conservation Law § 27-2119</b>
	Prohibits, beginning in 2021, the installation of a mercury-containing floor in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. Also prohibits schools from installing a floor over a mercury-containing floor prior to removal of the mercury-containing floor. Provides that the time-weighted average mercury vapor exposure for an employee or student of a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school shall not exceed 750 ng/m <sup>3</sup> .

NY	<b>New York Environmental Conservation Law § 35-0107</b>
	Authorizes state to develop regulations to require manufacturers of cleaning products sold in the state to submit ingredient information about their products as required by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Department regulations (6 N.Y. Code Rules & Regs. 659.6) require manufacturers to submit ingredient information on forms developed by the agency. As part of its efforts to implement the law and regulation, the agency has developed recommended best management practices for making such disclosures (see <a href="https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/materials_minerals_pdf/cpidbmps.pdf">https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/materials_minerals_pdf/cpidbmps.pdf</a> ).

NY	<b>New York Gen. Bus. Law § 404</b>
	Requires the N.Y. Secretary of State to establish regulations for nail salons, including the sanitary conditions of such facilities. The state's nail salon licensing regulations (19 N.Y. Code Rules and Regs. 160.16) require owners of both new and existing nail salons to provide a mechanical ventilation system that complies with the 2015 International Mechanical Code (IMC). The regulations expand on the IMC provisions and require certification of compliance, which is to be maintained on the premises. The regulation required nail salons licensed before October 2016 to comply with the ventilation requirements by October 2021, subsequently extended to October 4, 2022.

NY	<b>New York Labor Law § 218-b</b>
	Requires private sector employers to establish an "airborne infectious disease exposure prevention plan" to be implemented for airborne infectious diseases that are "designated by the commissioner of health as a highly contagious communicable disease that presents a serious risk of harm to the public health." Directs the labor agency to develop a "model airborne infectious disease exposure prevention standard" with minimum requirements including procedures and methods for "compliance with applicable engineering controls such as proper air flow, exhaust ventilation, or other special design requirements.... The agency's model plans include a number of ventilation/filtration best practices as "advanced controls" that schools should consider during an outbreak "where the Minimum Controls alone will not provide sufficient protection for employees." (See <a href="https://dol.ny.gov/ny-hero-act">https://dol.ny.gov/ny-hero-act</a> .)

NY	<b>New York Labor Law §§ 930--948</b>
	Requires those who engage in mold assessment and remediation to obtain a license from the state Department of Labor. Directs the agency to establish minimum qualifications for licensing, including completion of agency-approved course work and demonstrated financial responsibility. Provides certain exemptions from licensing, including for residential property owners who perform mold assessment or remediation on their own property. Establishes certain minimum work standards for licensed mold assessment and remediation work, including the requirement that licensees take into account, when deciding whether to use a disinfectant, biocide or antimicrobial coating on a mold remediation project, "the potential for occupant sensitivities and possible adverse reactions to chemicals that have the potential to be off-gassed from surfaces." The department has developed a list of approved mold training course providers. (See <a href="https://dol.ny.gov/approved-mold-training-course-providers">https://dol.ny.gov/approved-mold-training-course-providers</a> .)

NY	<b>New York Public Health Law § 1384</b>
	Established a state mold task force for the purpose of conducting a study and preparing a report covering the current state of knowledge about mold, the status of the problem in the state, and feasible legislative and executive actions to address the problem. (Law expired and deemed repealed in 2012. Report available at: <a href="http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/indoors/air/mold/task_force/">http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/indoors/air/mold/task_force/</a> .)

NY	<b>New York Public Health Law § 225</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to issue regulations relating to ionizing radiation. Regulations issued under the law (10 N.Y. Codes Rules & Regs. 16.130) require radon testing and mitigation firms to report testing and mitigation results to the department.

NY	<b>New York Real Property Law § 462</b>
	<b>Requires all sellers of residential real property to complete and provide to the buyer a property condition disclosure statement, which requires disclosure of the presence of hazardous substances, asbestos, and methane gas, and of any radon testing performed on the property. Requires sellers to provide a copy of any radon testing reports and to report any known material defects in carbon monoxide detectors. Also requires seller to indicate whether the property has been tested for mold.</b>

NY	<b>New York Session Laws Ch. 414 (A.B. 10774-A) (2018)</b>
	Creates a radon task force to conduct a comprehensive study on preventing radon exposure, including an examination of the need for interagency coordination of public education and prevention programs and the need for training, education and possible licensing of radon services providers. Directs the task force to submit its recommendations and any proposed legislation necessary to implement its findings to the governor and the legislature. Subsequent legislation extended the deadline for submitting the report to November 1, 2022.

NY	<b>New York Social Services Law § 390</b>
	Directs the state Office of Children and Family Services to promulgate regulations for licensure and registration of child day care facilities. Regulations (18 N.Y. Code Rules & Regs. 416.2(a)(13), 417.2(a)(13), 418-1.2(a)(6), 418-2.2(a)(6)) require that applicants for a child day care license submit a written certification, on forms provided by the state, that the “building, its property and premises, and the surrounding neighborhood and environment are free from environmental hazards.” The Office has developed a certification form and guidance document that require license applicants in Zone 1 areas who have not already tested for radon to “complete testing and resolve any identified problems before registration/licensing is completed.” (See LDSS-7040, Environmental Hazards Guidance Sheet, available at: <a href="https://ocfs.ny.gov/search/docs.php?type=1&amp;topic=3">https://ocfs.ny.gov/search/docs.php?type=1&amp;topic=3</a> .)

NC	<b>North Carolina General Statutes § 115C-521.1</b>
	Provides that public school classrooms used as licensed child care facilities for pre-school students must have floors, walls, and ceilings that are free from mold, mildew, and lead hazards.

NC	<b>North Carolina General Statutes § 42-42</b>
	Requires that landlords repair or remedy any imminently dangerous conditions on the rental premises, within a reasonable period of time after acquiring actual knowledge or receiving notice of the conditions. Defines “imminently dangerous condition” to include excessive standing water, sewage, or flooding problems caused by plumbing leaks or inadequate drainage that contribute to mold.

NC	<b>North Carolina General Statutes §§ 115C-12, 115C-47</b>
	Directs the state to study methods for mold and mildew prevention and mitigation, and to incorporate recommendations into public school facilities guidelines as needed. Encourages local boards of education to remove and dispose of bulk mercury and mercury compounds in classrooms and prohibits the future use of mercury in classrooms, except in barometers. Also addresses other school environmental health issues such as arsenic-treated wood, pesticide use, and diesel emissions.

NC	<b>North Carolina General Statutes §§ 47E-1 et seq.</b>
	Requires owners of residential real property consisting of up to four units to provide buyers with a disclosure statement regarding known environmental conditions of the property, including the presence of radon gas, lead-based paint, asbestos, methane gas, and other hazardous or toxic materials. Regulations (21 N.C. Admin. Code 58A.0114) adopting the disclosure form require disclosure of these and other toxic substances, as well as disclosure of water leakage and dampness.

OH	<b>Ohio Revised Code § 3748.20</b>
	Requires the Governor to establish a radon advisory council for the purpose of advising and consulting on radon regulations and programs.

OH	<b>Ohio Revised Code § 5302.30</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real property containing up to four units to deliver a disclosure form to buyers disclosing material defects and the presence of hazardous materials or substances, including radon gas. Regulations adopted under the law (Ohio Admin. Code 1301:5-6-10) establish the form, requiring disclosure of the presence of radon, lead-based paint, asbestos, and urea-formaldehyde foam insulation. Form also requires disclosure of mold inspection or remediation of the property and contains a warning statement about mold to purchasers.

OH	<b>Ohio Revised Code §§ 3723.01--.18</b>
	Prohibits persons from providing professional radon testing and mitigation services unless licensed by the state. Requires the state to administer a licensing program for radon testers, mitigators, and laboratories. Regulations adopted under the law (Ohio Admin. Code 3701-69 et seq.) set forth the licensing program. Law also requires the state to collect and disseminate information on radon, and authorizes the state to conduct inspections and administer training programs.

OK	<b>Oklahoma Statutes, tit. 15, § 765.4</b>
	Provides that any person or entity that inspects houses for mold shall not also render services for removing the mold unless the total cost of the inspection and removal is \$200 or less.

OK	<b>Oklahoma Statutes, tit. 60, §§ 831--839</b>
	Requires sellers of residential property consisting of 1-2 dwelling units to provide to purchasers either a written property disclaimer statement or written Property Condition Disclosure Statement. Requires the Oklahoma Real Estate Commission to establish by rule a form for the disclosure statement. The regulations (Ok. Admin. Code 605:10-15-4, App. A) adopt a disclosure form that requires seller to disclose known presence of radon or any radon testing. Also requires seller to disclose any mold inspections or treatment, the known presence of asbestos, lead-based paint, other hazardous or regulated materials, and "any condition on the property that would impair the health or safety of the occupants." (See <a href="https://oklahoma.gov/orec/contract-forms-and-related-addenda.html">https://oklahoma.gov/orec/contract-forms-and-related-addenda.html</a> .)

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Laws Ch. 86 (S.B. 1536) (2022)</b>
	Requires the state Health Authority to procure air filters and air conditioners for distribution on an emergency basis to residents eligible for medical assistance benefits and to provide technical assistance to individuals who receive an air conditioner or air filter. Appropriates \$5,000,000, for the program. Also establishes that a dwelling unit in a building that received a building permit on or after April 1, 2024 is considered uninhabitable if it substantially lacks adequate cooling facilities as defined in the law.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes § 105.848</b>
	Requires the state Real Estate Agency to provide information on radon issues, such as radon hazard potential and methods of testing for and mitigating radon, to potential purchasers of one and two family dwellings. Information must be available on the agency's website and printed copies must be available to the public at a reasonable fee.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes § 276.915</b>
	Requires state agencies to consider IAQ issues when identifying energy conservation measures to be incorporated in state construction or renovation projects.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes § 431A.400, .402</b>
	Establishes a Healthy Homes Program to provide housing repair and rehabilitation grants to entities that serve low-income households and to landlords of low-income housing units. Defines repair and rehabilitation as including activities that improve the health and safety of the occupants, such as: radon, lead and mold abatement; installation of a smoke filtration system or air purification system; removal of asthma triggers; and improvements that reduce the reflection of heat on or around the home. Provides that entities receiving grants must serve or represent communities with high concentrations of low-income households or communities "impacted by environmental justice factors." Appropriates \$10 million for the program from the new Healthy Homes Repair Fund, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021. Authorizes the program to develop methods for evaluating, preventing and reducing health hazards in housing, as well as recommendations for incorporating healthy housing into housing codes. Also creates an Interagency Task Force on Healthy Homes to undertake specified activities and report to the legislature.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes § 455.365</b>
	Requires the state building code agencies to adopt design and construction standards for mitigating radon in new residential buildings and new public buildings, including schools. Requires the agencies to consider standards recommended by the U.S. EPA. New standard is to be applicable in seven counties listed in the law, as well as others the agency may consider appropriate in light of local radon levels. The state Building Code and Structures Board has incorporated the International Residential Code Appendix F (radon control) standard into the Oregon Residential Specialty Code and incorporated requirements for passive soil depressurization into the Structural Specialty Code for public buildings. (See also Or. Admin. Code 918-020-0390.)

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes § 455.445</b>
	Requires the Department of Consumer and Business Services to adopt ventilation standards for public areas and office workplaces that are at least equivalent to the most recent, nationally recognized and accepted standards. Requires the Department to adopt building codes and building product standards to protect the indoor air quality of private residences, but only as necessary to address serious or unique IAQ problems not addressed by federal standards or national codes.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 105.462--.490</b>
	Amends existing disclosure law to require sellers of real property consisting of up to four dwelling units to provide buyers with a seller's property disclosure statement, which includes disclosure of any testing of or treatment for formaldehyde, radon gas, mold, lead-based paint, or asbestos on the property.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 332.331, .334, .337</b>
	Amends the Education Code to require school districts, education service districts and public charter schools to adopt and review annually a Healthy and Safe Schools Plan that addresses, at a minimum, lead, radon, asbestos, IPM and carbon monoxide. Also requires that the results of any testing conducted under the plan, as well as an annual report on the plan, be made available to the public. Directs the state to develop a model plan, along with information on substances that may pose health risks. Authorizes the state to recommend to districts and schools evidence-based practices for addressing other environmental conditions. Regulations implementing the law (Or. Admin. Code 581-022-2223) set forth elements of the model plan, deadlines for adoption of plans, requirements for annual reporting, and provisions for reimbursement of costs for testing drinking water. Law also establishes a Healthy Schools Facilities Fund to provide assistance to schools in implementing the law and authorizes the state to use the fund to provide grants to schools for testing lead in potable water. Other regulations establish technical assistance grants for radon assessments. (Or. Admin. Code 581-027-0005, -0030.)

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 332.341, .345</b>
	Requires school districts to develop a plan that provides for radon testing in any frequently occupied room in contact with the ground or located above a basement or crawlspace, and for retesting at least once every 10 years. Requires test results to be provided to the local school board and the state Health Authority and made readily available to parents/guardians, staff and others. Also requires the state Health Authority to disseminate information on radon to school districts and to develop model plans for school districts to follow.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 431A.410-417</b>
	Requires the Oregon Health Authority to establish a program to increase the availability of portable air cleaners and HVAC filters among persons vulnerable to the health effects of wildfire smoke and who reside in areas susceptible to wildfire smoke. Authorizes the agency to: award grants for the purchase of smoke filtration devices, with priority given to residential buildings occupied by persons who qualify for the Oregon Health Plan or Medicaid and are vulnerable to the health effects of wildfire smoke; adopt rules establishing standards for smoke filtration devices obtained with such grants, including minimum acceptable filter efficiency; and provide information and refer service providers to grantees that need housing interventions to facilitate effective use of smoke filtration devices, including interventions such as weather proofing. Also requires the agency to establish and implement a grant program that allows local governments to establish emergency clean air shelters free to the public, and equip public buildings with smoke filtration systems so the public buildings may serve as cleaner air spaces during wildfire smoke events and other poor air quality events.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 433.502--.526</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Human Services to conduct IAQ field investigations, establish IAQ standards, and implement a public information program. Requires that if established, the standards include particulate matter, aldehydes, radon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, and water vapor. Authorizes the Department to establish a public recognition program for office workplaces, buildings, and public areas that consistently meet the IAQ requirements set forth in state law.

<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 468A.775--785</b>
	Requires the Environmental Quality Commission to establish a voluntary accreditation program for those who provide IAQ sampling or HVAC evaluation, and a voluntary contractor certification program for contractors providing remediation services for residential indoor air pollution problems. Authorizes the Commission to establish a pilot program for household or office products with the potential to contaminate indoor air, including a voluntary product-labeling program to identify products with a low potential for causing indoor air pollution.

<b>PA</b>	<b>Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 35, §§ 7501--7504</b>
	Directs the Department of Environmental Resources to implement a radon demonstration project in which the agency develops and implements methods for radon remediation and installs such systems in occupied residential buildings with the permission of the owners. Requires the Department to advise homeowners, in areas affected by high radon concentrations, of ways to avoid unscrupulous or unqualified contractors. Authorizes the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency to establish a low-interest loan program to finance home improvements designed to prevent radon infiltration and accumulation in residences.



PA	<b>Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 63, §§ 2001 et seq.</b>
	Requires the Department of Environmental Resources to establish and carry out a certification program for persons who test for, mitigate, or safeguard a building from the presence of radon gas. Prohibits individuals from providing these radon services unless certified under the program. Requires certified radon testers to provide test results to the Department and provides for confidentiality of the information. Regulations adopted under the law (25 Pa. Admin. Code 240) establish the certification program.

PA	<b>Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 68, §§ 7301 et seq.</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real property to complete and deliver to buyers a Seller's Property Disclosure Statement. Requires the State Real Estate Commission to create the disclosure statement. The disclosure statement adopted by state regulation (49 Pa. Admin. Code 35.335a) requires sellers to disclose knowledge of the presence of and/or testing for hazardous substances on the property, including radon, urea-formaldehyde foam insulation, PCBs, lead paint, and asbestos.

PA	<b>Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 72, § 135-C</b>
	<b>Directs the Department of Community and Economic Development to establish the Whole-Home Repairs Program to provide grants to homeowners whose household income does not exceed 80% of the area median income and to make loans (which may be eligible for forgiveness) to small landlords renting affordable units, up to \$50,000 per grant or loan. Funds may be used to address “habitability concerns,” defined to include “defective conditions of health and safety hazards, including asbestos, mold, pests and lead.”</b>

RI	<b>Rhode Island General Laws § 16-60-4</b>
	Authorizes the state Board of Regents to approve standards for the design and construction of school buildings. Regulations adopted under the law (200 R.I. Admin. Code 20-05-4.5, 4.6) require such projects to comply with all requirements set forth in version 3.0 of the Northeast Collaborative for High Performance Schools Protocol (Northeast-CHPS), which in turn requires utilizing the U.S. EPA’s Tools for Schools Program or an equivalent indoor health and safety program at the school district level. The regulations prohibit siting new schools in areas of high and moderate radon potential unless the school building project plan incorporates a radon mitigation strategy, and require that sites be "free from noxious pollution or contamination."

RI	<b>Rhode Island General Laws § 23-1-5.1</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to provide, upon request, laboratory services for voluntary testing of indoor air pollutants, including radon. Authorizes the Department to establish fees to fund such activities.

<b>RI</b>	<b>Rhode Island General Laws § 23-23.6-3</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to establish air quality standards for carbon monoxide and other harmful gases in indoor ice arenas. Authorizes the Department to require owners/operators of ice arenas to conduct monitoring or perform air quality tests with respect to these pollutants. Also authorizes the Department to establish criteria for certification of acceptable air quality in ice arenas and to develop a public information program. Regulations (216 R.I. Admin. Code 50-15-4.1 et seq.) establish maximum concentrations of carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide and require owners/operators to: conduct maintenance and provide adequate ventilation to meet the standards; conduct regular air quality measurements; and implement corrective actions when air quality standards are exceeded.

<b>RI</b>	<b>Rhode Island General Laws § 42-64.19-3</b>
	Directs the Executive Office of Commerce to develop an integrated housing report by December 31, 2021 and annually thereafter, assesses the state's existing housing stock and enumerates risks to the public health from the housing stock, including: the presence of lead, mold, safe drinking water, disease vectors (insects and vermin), and other conditions which that are an identifiable health detriment. Also requires the report to provide the percentage of the prevalence of health risks by age of the stock for each community by unit type and number of bedrooms. Requires the report to include findings and recommendations to the governor and state legislature.

<b>RI</b>	<b>Rhode Island General Laws §§ 23-61-1 et seq.</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Health to undertake a variety of radon-related activities, including: conducting a voluntary radon testing program; undertaking radon testing; recommending radon-resistant construction standards; developing a public information program; and issuing radon standards for air and water. Requires state certification or licensure of radon professionals. Directs the state to establish regulations requiring the evaluation of all public buildings, schools, and day care centers for elevated radon levels. Regulations promulgated under the law establish licensing and certification requirements for radon mitigation and measurement professionals and radon analytical services (216 R.I. Admin. Code 50-15-2.1 -- 2.14). The regulations also establish radon standards; measurement and mitigation protocols; and requirements for testing, mitigation and notification of high radon levels in public buildings, schools, and child care facilities. (See also 218 R.I. Admin. Code Ch. 70 and 216 R.I. Admin. Code 20-10-4.32.) Licensing rules for residential child care facilities (214 R.I. Admin. Code 40-00-4.3) also require providers to show evidence that the facility has been tested for radon and has been found to be radon safe, and to conduct testing every three years.

<b>RI</b>	<b>Rhode Island General Laws §§ 5-20.8-1--8</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real estate to provide buyers with a disclosure form explaining all known deficient conditions, including radon, mold, moisture damage, urea-formaldehyde foam insulation, asbestos, and hazardous contaminants. Provides that disclosure form must include the statement: "Radon has been determined to exist in the State of Rhode Island. Testing for the presence of radon in residential real estate prior to purchase is advisable." Information about mold must include "type, repairs, alterations, modifications." Also requires disclosure of ventilation system modifications.

RI	<b>Rhode Island General Laws §§ 6-38-1--4</b>
	Requires that before installing insulation in any residential, industrial or commercial building, an insulation contractor must provide the owner or lessee of the building with a written contract that includes warning statements concerning urea-formaldehyde insulation and urethane-based products.
SC	<b>South Carolina Code § 38-75-755</b>
	Requires all insurers, at the issuance of a new policy and at each renewal, to notify the applicant or policyholder of a personal lines residential property insurance policy whether or not the insured has coverage for flood or mold.
SC	<b>South Carolina Code §§ 27-50-10--110</b>
	Requires sellers of property containing up to four dwelling units to provide purchasers with a written disclosure statement disclosing environmental contamination on the property, including the presence of radon gas, lead-based paint, asbestos, methane gas, hazardous or toxic materials, and other environmental contamination. Disclosure statement adopted pursuant to the law also requires sellers to report the presence of formaldehyde or mold. (See <a href="https://tinyurl.com/msyctnp8">https://tinyurl.com/msyctnp8</a> .)
SC	<b>South Carolina House Joint Resolution No. 3127</b>
	Created a Mold Abatement and Remediation Study Committee to study the health effects of mold in public areas, to ascertain the best method of mold abatement, and to propose policy initiatives if necessary. Directed the committee to issue a report to the General Assembly by December 31, 2019, at which time the study committee is dissolved. Committee report recommended voluntary education and training initiatives and noted the need to consider “some regulatory oversight of the mold abatement and remediation industry” in the future.
SD	<b>South Dakota Codified Laws §§ 43-4-37--44</b>
	Requires sellers of residential property to provide a property disclosure form that addresses known hazardous conditions including radon, mold, methane gas, lead paint, asbestos insulation, urea formaldehyde foam insulation, and toxic materials, as well as any known testing for such conditions.
TN	<b>Tennessee Code § 49-2-121</b>
	Encourages local education agencies to implement an IAQ inspection and evaluation program, such as EPA's IAQ Tools for Schools program, which may address ventilation, radon, relative humidity, separation of students and staff from construction, and reduced use of cleaning and maintenance products. Directs the state Department of Education to compile a statewide survey of IAQ in public schools by 2006.

<b>TN</b>	<b>Tennessee Code § 62-6-112</b>
	Establishes Environmental and Special Construction as one of nine major construction licensing classifications, and requires the state contractor licensing board to adopt rules establishing specialty classifications that are automatically included in licenses issued for major classifications. Licenses may also be issued for specialty classifications alone. Regulations implementing the law (Tenn. Admin. Code 0680-01-.16) establish a Specialty/Environmental classification that includes, among other things, mold remediation, asbestos material handling/removing, and lead paint abatement; a license holder must "keep abreast of all applicable state and federal requirements to ensure ‘state of the art’ handling and removing" of these materials and must notify the board within 10 days of any citation lodged against it.

<b>TN</b>	<b>Tennessee Code §§ 66-5-201 et seq.</b>
	Requires sellers of residential real property containing 1-4 dwelling units to provide purchasers with a residential property disclaimer statement or a disclosure form that discloses knowledge of any environmental hazards on the property, including radon gas, asbestos, and lead-based paint.

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Education Code § 48.004</b>
	Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to adopt regulations to administer the state program that provides school facility funding. Regulations adopted under the law (19 Texas Admin. Code 61.1040) establish a variety of requirements for state-funded school construction and renovation projects, including the requirement that projects use "designs, methods, and materials that will reduce the potential for indoor air quality problems. A school district may use the voluntary indoor air quality guidelines adopted by [the state health agency or EPA’s] ‘Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools’ program...or some other updated state approved guidelines or standards for indoor air quality in response to communicable disease related public health issues."

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Government Code § 2165.305</b>
	Requires the Office of Risk Management to conduct an annual, one-day IAQ seminar, requires attendance at the seminar by a variety of individuals responsible for state buildings, and requires the Office to post on the internet information provided at the most recent seminar.

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Government Code § 2306.053</b>
	Authorizes the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs to administer federal housing, community affairs, or community development programs, including the low income housing tax credit program. Regulations adopted under the law (10 Tx. Admin. Code 11.305) require that environmental site assessments (ESAs) for affordable multifamily housing projects funded by the Department must be conducted and reported in conformity with ASTM standards and meet additional criteria specified in the regulations. Among other things, the ESA report must “assess the potential for the presence of radon on the property, and recommend specific testing if necessary.”

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Government Code § 2306.053</b>
	Authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Affairs to adopt regulations. Regulations implementing the state weatherization assistance program (10 Texas Admin. Code 6.416) require subrecipients of weatherization funding to conduct a whole house assessment on all eligible units, including the following health and safety items: smoke detectors, wiring, minimum air exchange, moisture problems, lead paint present, asbestos siding present, condition of chimney, plumbing problems, mold, unvented space heaters, carbon monoxide levels on combustion appliances, and carbon monoxide detectors. The regulations (10 Texas Admin. Code 6.412) establish procedures that subrecipients must follow if they discover the presence of mold-like substances.

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Government Code §§ 2306.201 et seq.</b>
	Establishes the state Housing Trust Fund to provide financial assistance to enable households to finance, acquire, rehabilitate and develop decent, safe and sanitary housing. The Department of Housing and Community Affairs administers the fund and established the Amy Young Barrier Removal Program to provide one-time grants from the fund to persons with disabilities in low income households, for the purpose of home modifications. Regulations implementing the program (10 Texas Admin. Code 26.27) allow a portion of the funds to be used to repair life-threatening hazards and unsafe conditions, which the regulations define to include environmental hazards such as mold, lead-based paint, asbestos or radon.

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 385.001--.003</b>
	Required the Board of Health to establish voluntary guidelines for indoor air quality in government buildings, including guidelines for ventilation and indoor pollution control systems. Provided that in establishing the guidelines, the Board must consider the potential effects of air contaminants and insufficient ventilation on human health; the potential health care costs resulting from exposure to indoor air contaminants; and the potential costs of compliance with the proposed guidelines. Regulations (25 Texas Admin. Code 297.1 et seq.) incorporate the voluntary guidelines, which include a broad range of microbial management and other recommended practices for operations, maintenance, design and construction of schools and other public buildings. 2015 legislation (2015 Tx. S.B. 202) repealed the statutory provisions, removing this function from the state health department.

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Insurance Code §§ 542.251--.253</b>
	Authorizes the state to adopt rules regulating the handling of water damage and mold claims filed under residential property insurance policies, including required notice, processing procedures and time frames, claim investigation, and settlement of claims.

<b>TX</b>	<b>Texas Insurance Code §§ 544.301--.305</b>
	Prohibits an insurer from making an underwriting decision regarding a residential property insurance policy based on previous mold damage or mold damage claim if: mold remediation has been performed on the property and a certificate of mold remediation was issued to the property owner; or an independent assessor or adjustor inspected the property and determined that the property does not contain evidence of mold damage. (See implementing rules, 28 Texas Admin. Code 21.1007.)

TX	<b>Texas Occupations Code §§ 1958.001 et seq.</b>
	Prohibits a person from engaging in mold assessment or remediation, as defined in the law and regulations, unless that person holds a license from the state. Prohibits license holders (except those employed by school districts) from performing both mold assessment and mold remediation on the same project. Establishes certain minimum work practices and record-keeping requirements for licensed mold assessors and remediators. Requires the state to adopt rules governing the licensing program, including minimum performance standards and training requirements. Directs the state to administer the program and to investigate complaints regarding mold-related activities. 2015 legislation (2015 Tx. S.B. 202), effective Sept. 1, 2017, transferred the program from the Department of Health to the Department of Licensing and Regulation, which re-issued regulations (16 Texas Admin. Code 78.1 et seq.).

TX	<b>Texas Property Code § 5.008</b>
	Requires that certain sellers of single-unit residential property give buyers a written disclosure notice that addresses a variety of conditions, including water damage and the presence of radon, asbestos, urea-formaldehyde insulation, lead-based paint, or hazardous or toxic waste.

UT	<b>Utah Code § 15A-3-206</b>
	Adopts the state construction code. Requires that when passive radon controls or portions thereof are voluntarily installed in a home, the voluntary installation must comply with IRC Appendix F, though no additional inspection of the installation is required.

UT	<b>Utah Code § 15A-3-402</b>
	Adopts the 2015 International Mechanical Code (IMC), with amendments to the IMC provisions governing ventilation in nail salons. Establishes a modified source capture system requirement for all new, remodeled and existing nail salon manicure stations where a nail technician files or shapes an acrylic nail. Applies to nail salons that are constructed or remodeled after July 1, 2017, and to all existing salons beginning on July 1, 2020. Utah’s health rules governing sanitation in cosmetology facilities (Utah Admin. Code R392-702) further require nail technicians to limit the accumulation of vapors and require facility operators to obtain from the local health department an “informational notice” and post it in a location that is readily visible to persons entering the facility.

UT	<b>Utah Code § 26-7-7</b>
	Requires the Department of Health, in consultation with the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control, to develop a statewide electronic awareness campaign to educate the public regarding: the existence and prevalence of radon gas in buildings and structures; the health risks associated with radon gas; and options for radon testing and remediation.

UT	<b>Utah Code § 58-55-305</b>
	Requires those installing or repairing radon mitigation systems to be licensed as a contractor under the state’s construction trades licensing law. (See also Utah Admin. Code R156-55a-301).

UT	Utah Code § 79-2-405
	Directs the Department of Natural Resources to study and make recommendations to the legislature on ways to increase public education and outreach regarding the risks of radon gas and ways to mitigate Utah residents' exposure to radon. Requires the Department to provide a final report and recommendations, including any recommended legislation, in 2022. (See <a href="https://le.utah.gov/interim/2022/pdf/00002418.pdf">https://le.utah.gov/interim/2022/pdf/00002418.pdf</a> .)

UT	Utah House Bill 332 (2022)
	Creates the Clean Air for Schools Pilot Program to provide grants to local education agencies (LEAs) for the purchase of portable air filtration systems to be installed in classrooms of Title I schools located within nonattainment areas of the state. Requires LEAs that receive a grant to report to the state “regarding the academic performance of students in a classroom with a portable air filtration system purchased with the grant” and directs the implementing agency to prepare a report on the outcomes of the program by December 1, 2025. Appropriates \$231,500 for the pilot program.

VT	Vermont H. 426, Act 72 (2021)
	Requires that on or before June 30, 2025, each public school and approved independent school perform a radon measurement in accordance with ANSI/AARST protocols, for any school facility that has not had a test completed in five or more years. Requires schools to make available the radon measurement results to each employee and student at the school.

VT	Vermont H. 439, Act 74 (2021)
	Requires public schools and approved and recognized independent schools constructed or renovated before 1980 to test for polychlorinated biphenyls on or before July 1, 2024. Directs the Department of Environmental Conservation, in consultation with the Department of Health and the Agency of Education, to use up to \$4.5 million from the state Environmental Contingency Fund to complete the indoor air testing for PCBs. (See <a href="https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/contaminated-sites/PCBsInSchools">https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/contaminated-sites/PCBsInSchools</a> .)

VT	Vermont Public Act 125 (H.B. 192)
	Requires the Department of Health and the Department of Buildings and General Services to create and maintain a website to serve as a clearinghouse for information on environmental health in schools, including information on: common materials and practices that may compromise indoor air quality; preventative maintenance options; nontoxic or least-toxic supplies, equipment, and materials; and environmental health criteria for purchasing materials. Also requires the departments to: help schools identify and address potential IAQ sources; organize annual training workshops for school personnel; assist schools in establishing comprehensive environmental health programs; and report annually to the state legislature on IAQ problems in schools. Further requires the departments to develop and distribute a model school environmental health policy to all schools.

VT	<b>Vermont Statutes tit. 18, §§ 1781 -- 1784</b>
	Requires those who provide cleaning products or services to schools to provide and use only environmentally preferable cleaning products, defined as those used by the state department of buildings and general services (under state contracts) or those certified by a nationally recognized organization that has developed a certification program that meets several criteria listed in the law or that is otherwise approved by the state department of health. Requires a distributor or manufacturer of cleaning products to provide a green cleaning training to each school district it provides with environmentally preferable cleaning products, at no cost to the district.

VT	<b>Vermont Statutes tit. 18, §102</b>
	Authorizes the state to promulgate regulations to preserve the public health. Department of Health regulations adopting a Rental Housing Code (Vt. Admin. Code 12-5-25:10.0) set forth minimum health and habitability standards for rental housing, including the requirement that dwellings be maintained "to be free from the regular or periodic appearance of standing water or excessive moisture which may result in visible mold growth."

VT	<b>Vermont Statutes, tit. 16, §§ 3447 -- 3448</b>
	Establishes the framework for the state to provide financial assistance for school construction, and authorizes the state to adopt rules for the program. Rules adopted by the Department of Education (Vt. Admin. Code 7-1-14:6131, 6143) establish a variety of requirements for school construction and renovation projects receiving state aid, including: school board plans to address indoor air quality during all phases of construction; ventilation designs that comply with ASHRAE 62-1989; project specifications that include a commissioning plan to incorporate a variety of specified elements; use of low-emitting finishes; and sufficient time for off-gassing of pollutants.

VT	<b>Vermont Statutes, tit. 18, § 4303</b>
	Directs the Commissioner of Health to adopt rules establishing minimum standards for the safe and sanitary operation of lodging establishments and children’s camps that require an establishment to be “constructed, maintained, and operated with strict regard for the health of the employees and the public.” State regulations (Vt. Admin. Code 12-5-29:11.0) prohibit lodging establishments from renting a guest room with visible mold on the floors, walls, ceiling or windows until mold cleanup is completed. Regulations governing children’s camps (Vt. Admin. Code 12-5-58-11.0) establish the same prohibition for camper rooms.

VT	<b>Vermont Statutes, tit. 33, § 3502</b>
	Requires state licensing of child care facilities and registration of family child care homes. Regulations adopted by the Department of Children and Families (Vt. Admin. Code 12-3-102:5.10, 12-3-103:5.10) establish health and safety requirements for such facilities, including a prohibition on the use of devices that diffuse harmful airborne chemicals, such as anti-pest strips, ozone generators, plug-in air fresheners, and aerosol sprays.



<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code § 22.1-138</b>
	Requires that every school building in Virginia be tested for radon pursuant to EPA procedures and regulations as prescribed by the Board of Education and that each school maintain files of its radon test results and make the files available for review. Requires each local school board to develop and implement a plan to test and, if necessary, remediate mold in public school buildings in accordance with guidance issued by the U.S. EPA. Directs the Department to "determine the minimum level of mold in a school building that raises a concern for the health of building occupants" for purposes of notification to school staff and parents. Also requires each school board to maintain a water management program for the prevention of Legionnaire's disease at each public school building and to "validate each water management program on at least an annual basis to maintain the health and decency of such buildings." Directs public schools to maintain files related to the water management program, including the results of all validation and remediation activities, and to make such files available for review.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code § 32.1-229</b>
	Requires the Board of Health to establish a program of effective regulation of sources of radiation, including a program of education and technical assistance relating to radon that is targeted to areas known to have high radon levels. Amended in 2019 to require that as a part of the program, a list of persons who are nationally certified to offer screening, testing, or mitigation for radon be made available to the public.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code § 32.1-229.01</b>
	Prohibits individuals from providing radon screening, testing, or mitigation services unless they meet proficiency measures acceptable to the state Board of Health or the U.S. EPA, or receive certification as a professional by either the National Radon Proficiency Program or The National Radon Safety Board. Requires radon professionals to comply with EPA testing standards, ASTM E-2121 mitigation standard, or other testing/mitigation standards deemed acceptable to the Board of Health or EPA. State contractor licensing regulations (18 Va. Admin. Code 50-22-30—60) establish radon mitigation as a specialty service and require those applying for the specialty to meet the state certification requirement. Legislation enacted in 2018 (Va. H.B. No. 1534) directed the Department of Health to review consumer complaints regarding radon testing and mitigation received since 2013, as well as the current state certification requirements for radon testers and mitigators, and to determine the benefits of any additional oversight of radon professionals. The legislation required the agency to report its findings and recommendations to the state legislature by December 1, 2018.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code § 36-98</b>
	Authorizes the state to promulgate a Uniform Statewide Building Code. Building code adopted pursuant to the law (13 Va. Admin. Code 5-63-210--220) establishes Appendix F of the International Residential Code as the standard for local jurisdictions that elect to adopt a radon control standard for new construction in high radon potential areas.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code § 55.1-1215</b>
	Requires landlords to disclose whether there is any visible evidence of mold in a rental dwelling unit, as part of the move-in inspection report. Gives tenant the option of terminating lease if mold disclosure is provided in report. Requires that if tenant elects to take possession notwithstanding presence of mold, landlord must promptly remediate condition, reinspect, and issue new report.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code § 55.1-703</b>
	Requires owners to disclose certain information to prospective purchasers of residential real property, in accordance with a state-developed form. Required disclosures include a statement that the owner makes no representations or warranties as to the condition of the real property and that purchasers are advised to exercise due diligence they deem necessary, including obtaining "a mold assessment conducted by a business that follows the guidelines provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency." Disclosure must also include a statement that the owner "makes no representations with respect to whether the property is located in a locality classified as Zone 1 or Zone 2" on EPA's Map of Radon Zones and must advise purchasers to "exercise whatever due diligence they deem necessary to determine whether the property is located in such a zone" including, among other things, reviewing EPA's Map of Radon Zones and ordering a radon inspection.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code §§ 54.1-201, -1102</b>
	Requires the Board for Contractors to promulgate regulations necessary for licensure of contractors, inspectors, and tradesmen. Rules adopted under the law (18 Va. Admin. Code 50-22-30--60) require that firms applying for a contractor's license and seeking licensing in the radon mitigation services specialty must name a qualified individual who has obtained an EPA or Virginia DEQ accepted radon certification. Separate regulations (18 Va. Admin. Code 15-40-120) require that if home inspections do not cover specified items (including mold, radon, and other environmental hazards), the inspection contract must note the exclusions.

<b>VA</b>	<b>Virginia Code §§ 55.1-1200, 1220, 1227, 1231</b>
	Requires landlords and tenants to maintain the residential rental premises to prevent the accumulation of moisture and the growth of mold. Requires landlords to respond promptly to notifications by tenants of mold or moisture accumulation and establishes that, "where there is visible evidence of mold, the landlord shall promptly remediate the mold conditions... and reinspect the dwelling unit...." Requires that remediation be conducted in accordance with guidance documents specified in the law. Provides that where mold condition materially affects the health or safety of a tenant, the landlord may require the tenant to temporarily vacate premises for up to 30 days, while the landlord undertakes mold remediation. Requires landlord to pay relocation cost.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code § 19.27.074</b>
	Establishes duties for the state building code council. Regulations adopted under the law (Wash. Admin. Code 51-51-003, 51-51-60101) adopt the Radon Resistant New Construction provisions of the International Residential Code for covered buildings in High Radon Potential (Zone 1) counties and for buildings constructed using unvented crawl space methods.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code § 43.20.050</b>
	Requires the state Board of Health to adopt rules controlling public health related to environmental conditions in public facilities, including schools. Rules adopted under the law (Wash. Admin. Code 246-366-001 et seq.) establish "minimum environmental standards" for schools relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, and cleanliness and require that local health officers inspect schools periodically. In August 2009 the Board of Health adopted revised rules (Wash. Admin. Code 246-366A-001 et seq.) that would require annual inspections by local health boards and establish a more detailed set of standards for numerous IAQ issues. The state enacted budget legislation in 2009 that prohibits implementation of the revised rule until the legislature appropriates funding for implementation (see Wash. Eng. Sub. House Bill 1244 (Sec. 222)), and the Board has therefore delayed the effective date of the revised rules.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code § 59.18.060</b>
	Requires landlords to provide tenants with written or posted information approved by the Department of Health about the health hazards of indoor mold and how to control mold growth to minimize health risks in their rental dwellings. The legislature appropriated \$43,000 in fiscal year 2006 for the implementation of these mold provisions.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code §§ 43.216.250, 43.216.065</b>
	Authorizes the state Department of Children, Youth and Families to adopt rules governing licensing of child care facilities. Rules for center and family-home child care, as well as school-age child care (Wash. Admin. Code 110-300-0240, 110-301-0240) prohibit the use of aerosols or air fresheners during child care hours, and require that bleach or other sanitizing or disinfecting products be fragrance free.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code §§ 64.06.005--.070</b>
	Requires sellers of improved and unimproved residential real property, as well as commercial real estate, to provide buyers with a disclosure statement providing information about carbon monoxide alarms and indicating knowledge of substances of environmental concern on the property, including radon gas, formaldehyde, asbestos, and lead-based paint.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code §§ 70.162.005--.050</b>
	Requires the Department of Labor and Industries to develop policies for evaluating IAQ in state owned/leased buildings; for strengthening IAQ regulations in the workplace; and for improving IAQ in public buildings. Requires the Department to review IAQ programs in public schools and provide state agencies with educational and informational pamphlets on IAQ standards. Requires the Department to recommend to the legislature measures for improving IAQ in public buildings. Directs the State Building Code Council to bring ventilation and filtration standards into conformity with industry standards. Encourages state agencies to maintain and operate mechanical ventilation and filtration systems in a manner consistent with ASHRAE standards. Authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a model IAQ program.

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Revised Code §§ 70A.35.010--.070</b>
	Establishes a low-income weatherization and structural rehabilitation assistance account in the state treasury. Defines weatherization to include indoor air quality improvements and other health and safety improvements, and includes as one goal of the program to "identify and correct, to the extent practicable, health and safety problems for residents of low-income households, including asbestos, lead, and mold hazards." Notes the emerging science linking substandard housing and health outcomes, and authorizes grantees to propose "healthy housing improvements."

<b>WA</b>	<b>Washington Senate Bill 6244 (1994)</b>
	Provides a maximum of \$70,000 for the development of best management practices by local school districts to improve IAQ in newly constructed school buildings. The IAQ manual is referenced as a voluntary guideline in the Department of Health's checklist of school health and sanitary standards, which governs school inspections. (See manual at: <a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/333-044.pdf">http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/333-044.pdf</a> .)

<b>WV</b>	<b>West Virginia Code § 18-5-10</b>
	Authorizes the state Board of Education to require all school construction plans and specifications to comply with the provisions of the law. Regulations, in the form of a Handbook on Planning School Facilities (W. Va. Admin. Code 126-172 (Policy 6200)), establish school design and construction requirements, including: incorporating ASHRAE 62; ensuring that ventilation systems be designed to maintain humidity levels at or below 60% and to use appropriate filters with a minimum of MERV 8 (and a recommended MERV 13); locating outside air vents at least 15 feet from pollutant sources; and installing carbon monoxide alarms in all areas that produce combustion gases.

<b>WV</b>	<b>West Virginia Code § 18-9E-3</b>
	Requires all new school buildings to be designed and constructed in compliance with current ASHRAE standards and requires the School Building Authority to promulgate rules for independent testing, adjusting, and balancing of HVAC systems in new and renovated school buildings. Requires that the Department of Education provide county maintenance personnel with additional HVAC training. Requires the department to forward to the School Building Authority copies of any IAQ complaints that require system repair or replacement. Requires the Division of Health to perform radon testing in new schools within one year of occupancy and at least once every five years thereafter. Requires the state to establish standards for safe levels of radon in public school buildings and requires mitigation if testing reveals high radon levels. (See also W.V. Admin. Code 164-4-7.)

<b>WV</b>	<b>West Virginia Code § 18-9E-4</b>
	Establishes an HVAC technical assistance program within the Department of Education, directing the agency to develop rules that address the servicing of public school buildings by HVAC technicians employed by the department or by local education agencies, using funds allocated by the state. The law also requires the department to provide continuing education for the HVAC technicians and to provide training for school maintenance staff. Department rules (W.Va. Admin. Code 126-175-1--3) require the agency's HVAC technicians to "provide technical assistance and training for county personnel as requested and [to] utilize appropriate equipment and tools to determine necessary actions to operate and maintain HVAC systems in accordance with design specifications."

<b>WV</b>	<b>West Virginia Code § 18-9E-5</b>
	Requires the state Board of Education to promulgate rules that require each county board to investigate all reports of school IAQ problems. Requires the rules to designate an official responsible for addressing IAQ complaints and to set forth a procedure for filing complaints. Requires county boards to develop a plan of correction when complaints are found to be valid, and to include those plans in the ten-year, county-wide major improvement plan. Requires legislative oversight commission to make a recommendation for funding plans of correction in certain cases. Rules adopted under the law (W.V. Admin. Code 126-174-1--3) establish procedures for school investigation and resolution of IAQ complaints.

<b>WV</b>	<b>West Virginia Code §§ 16-34-1 et seq.</b>
	Requires licensing of radon testers, mitigators, and laboratories. Authorizes the state to adopt rules (W. V. Admin. Code 64-78-1 et seq.) establishing the criteria, procedures, and fees for licenses as well as reporting requirements of radon testers, mitigators, and labs. Requires the Division of Health to maintain a list of all licensed radon testers, mitigation specialists, mitigation contractors, and radon laboratories in the state, and to investigate public complaints about licensees. Also requires agency to conduct research and disseminate information about radon.

<b>WI</b>	<b>Wisconsin Statutes § 254.02</b>
	Requires several state agencies to enter into memoranda of understanding with the Department of Health and Family Services in order to establish protocols for the department to review proposed rules of those agencies as they relate to indoor air quality, among other things.

<b>WI</b>	<b>Wisconsin Statutes § 254.22</b>
	Requires the Department of Health and Family Services to investigate illness or disease outbreaks suspected of being caused by poor indoor air quality. Requires the Department to assist local health departments in the adoption of regulations that establish standards for indoor air quality in public buildings and to provide training and technical support to local health departments for conducting IAQ testing and investigations.

WI	<b>Wisconsin Statutes § 254.34</b>
	Establishes the Department of Health and Family Services as the state radiation control agency and requires the department to: develop and disseminate radon information; coordinate a radon measurement program; work with local health departments to perform radon measurement and mitigation in homes; develop training materials and conduct training in radon diagnosis and mitigation methods; and determine performance standards and funding allocations for regional radon centers.

WI	<b>Wisconsin Statutes § 51.042</b>
	Requires the state to certify youth crisis stabilization facilities that provide residential treatment for minors. Regulations (Wis. Admin. Code § DHS 50.16) require that the facilities be free from mold.

WI	<b>Wisconsin Statutes § 66.0104</b>
	Establishes authorities of political subdivisions to enact ordinances governing landlords. Provides that political subdivisions may create a local rental property inspection program, and defines “habitability violation” to include rental properties or units that contain “excessive mold.”

WI	<b>Wisconsin Statutes §§ 118.075, 119.23(7)(g)</b>
	Requires the state Department of Public Instruction to establish a model management plan and practices for maintaining indoor environmental quality in public and private schools, taking into account the recommendations of the Indoor Air Quality in Schools Task Force created under the law. Requires public school districts and certain private schools to develop a plan for maintaining indoor environmental quality in their schools within three months of issuance of the state model and to implement the plan within the following nine months. The Department's Model Management Plan, issued in February 2012, incorporates a variety of elements, including an IEQ coordinator, a communications plan, a complaint resolution process, maintenance/operations procedures, and IEQ policies (See <a href="https://dpi.wi.gov/sms/facilities/indoor-environmental-quality-plan">https://dpi.wi.gov/sms/facilities/indoor-environmental-quality-plan</a> ).

WI	<b>Wisconsin Statutes §§ 709.001 et seq.</b>
	Requires sellers of property containing up to four dwelling units to provide buyers with a residential real estate condition disclosure report, including the existence of potentially hazardous substances, including radon, lead-based paint, or asbestos.