

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 IAQ laws, it does not purport to cover all areas of policy that relate directly or indirectly to indoor air quality. The purpose of the database is not to indicate how many laws exist, but rather to provide examples of the different 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 or local laws, nor does it include legislation that has been proposed but not enacted.

Time Frame: The database contains laws enacted **through December 2012**. The abstracts for documents that were added or substantially amended in 2012 appear in **bold** type.

Scope/Exclusions: The Database includes laws that address a variety of pollutants, practices, and building types. Some types of laws are excluded from the database because they are well documented elsewhere. For example, the Database does *not* include laws dealing with certain indoor pollutants — e.g., lead, asbestos, environmental tobacco smoke, pesticides. The Database does, however, include laws that address other contaminants, such as radon and mold. Additionally, most “green building” laws are not included, although information on this topic is available in other ELI publications (http://www.eli.org/program_areas/indoor_environments.cfm).

To access other ELI publications on state and local policies, please visit our Indoor Environments and Green Buildings Policy Resource Center (http://www.eli.org/Buildings/policy_resource_center.cfm).

AL	<p>2007 Alabama House Resolution No. 625</p> <p>Urges the state education agency to adopt EPA’s IAQ Tools for Schools program for use in all public schools. Also urges local school boards to use the EPA program to implement an IAQ inspection and evaluation program.</p>
AK	<p>Alaska Statutes §§ 34.70.010--200</p> <p>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 http://www.dced.state.ak.us/occ/pub/rec4229.pdf.]</p>
AK	<p>Alaska Statutes §§ 36.30.080, .085</p> <p>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.</p>
AZ	<p>Arizona Revised Statutes § 15-2002</p> <p>Requires the state school facilities board to provide information on improving and maintaining indoor environmental quality to school districts every two years.</p>
AZ	<p>Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 15-2131--2132</p> <p>Requires an environmental site assessment for all school construction projects. Provides that the state shall 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 HVAC systems be operated continuously during school activity hours, with stated exceptions.</p>

AZ	<p>Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 32-2301 et seq.</p> <p>Requires those engaging in the business of pest management to obtain a business license from the state and includes minimum requirements for obtaining a license. Includes the management of fungi in the definition of pest management and establishes fungi inspection and antimicrobial pest management as separate license categories. Provides that fungi inspection reports may only be completed by a licensed applicator or party licensed in the fungi category and who has received instruction on the subject. Requires licensees to notify schools and child care facilities at least 72 hours in advance of a pesticide application and to provide a written pre-application notification immediately prior to the application. Requires the Department of Agriculture to implement the law and rules adopted pursuant to the law (Ariz. Admin. Code R4-29-101).</p>
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AR	<p>2011 Arkansas Senate Bill 531</p> <p>Creates the Mold Investigation Advisory Board. Requires 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. Requires the Board to report its findings and proposals for new legislation by December 31, 2012, on which date the Board is abolished. [Board report available at: http://plantboard.arkansas.gov/PlantIndustry/Documents/Mold%20Advosiry%20Board%20Final%20Report.pdf.]</p>
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AR	<p>Arkansas Code § 22-2-108</p> <p>Authorizes the Arkansas Building Agency to establish minimum design and construction for capital improvement projects undertaken by state agencies. Regulations adopted by the agency (Ark. Admin. Code 017.00.2-2-800) 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.</p>
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AR	<p>Arkansas Code §§ 6-21-801--814</p> <p>Requires school districts to develop six-year facilities master plans, and requires state to conduct random, unannounced inspections of school facilities to ensure compliance with facilities master plans. Requires the state to develop an Arkansas Facilities Custodial, Maintenance, Repair, and Renovation Manual to provide standards and guidance for school districts. Among other things, manual must include training criteria for the use and storage of supplies and equipment, with emphasis given to indoor air quality issues, and a suggested schedule for the sanitary inspection of all school buildings.</p>
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CA	California Business & Professions Code § 10084.1
	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) requires the state to update the booklet.

CA	California Civil Code §§ 1102--1102.18
	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	California Education Code §§ 17070.75, 17002(d)(1)
	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. [See http://www.dgs.ca.gov/opsc/Programs/deferredmaintenanceprogram/goodrepairstandards.aspx .]

CA	California Health & Safety Code § 105405
	Requires 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: http://www.cal-iaq.org/phocadownload/reducing_occupant_exposure_vocs_guidelines.pdf .]

CA	California Health & Safety Code § 105425
	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	California Health & Safety Code § 105430
	Authorizes the state health agency to develop radon assessment and mitigation plans for new construction in at-risk areas. Provides that if the department adopts regulations to implement a radon assessment and mitigation plan, local governments may not issue building permits until applicants have demonstrated compliance with those regulatory standards.

CA	California Health & Safety Code § 39619.6
	Requires 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. Directs 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. Provides that the study shall 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: http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/indoor/pcs/pcs.htm .]

CA	California Health & Safety Code § 39660.5
	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.

CA	California Health & Safety Code § 39668
	Requires the Air Resources Board to prepare a written report on the availability and effectiveness of toxic air contaminant monitoring options. Requires the report to include, among other things, an analysis of the feasibility and costs of establishing an indoor toxic air contaminant monitoring program. Requires that, if the Board determines additional monitoring capacity to be appropriate and feasible, the Board shall develop guidelines for establishing supplemental toxic air contaminant monitoring networks.

CA	California Health & Safety Code § 39930
	Requires the Air Resources Board, in consultation with other agencies, to provide a report to the state legislature summarizing the following: the most recent empirical data on indoor air pollution; the potential adverse effects of indoor air pollution exposure on public health; information about the effects of existing regulations and current industry practices in mitigating exposures; and a listing of work performed by other state or federal entities regarding biological and radiological substances. Requires 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 those health effects in schools, nonindustrial workplaces, homes, and other indoor locations. [Report available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/indoor/ab1173/finalreport.htm .]

CA	California Health & Safety Code §§ 106750 et seq.
	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 submission of certificate 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.

CA	California Health & Safety Code §§ 26101--26157
	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 of adverse health effects. Provides that the law shall be implemented only to the extent that the department determines that funds are available for its implementation. Establishes disclosure and property maintenance requirements for transferors, lessors and tenants of real estate following the department's issuance of standards and guidelines under the law. Authorizes local enforcement of any standards adopted by the department.

CA	California Health & Safety Code §§ 26200--26204
	Requires 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. Requires the study to include information on health effects, assessment, remediation, and hazard communication, among other issues. Requires the California Research Bureau to submit its findings to the legislature and the Director of Public Health. [Report available at: http://library.ca.gov/crb/06/01/06-001.pdf .]

CA	California Health & Safety Code §§ 39658, 39666
	Requires the Air Resources Board to establish airborne toxic control measures for toxic air contaminants. Pursuant to the law, the ARB has developed an Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products (17 Cal. Code Regs. 93120 et seq.). The measure establishes two phases of 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 measure 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.

CA	California Health & Safety Code §§ 41985--41986
	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.

CA	California Health and Safety Code §17920.3
	Establishes state housing code providing minimum standards for residential rental properties. Includes "dampness of habitable rooms" as a substandard condition to the extent that it "endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare of the public or the occupants." Provides for local enforcement.

CA	California Labor Code § 142.3
	Authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board 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. 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	California Public Resources Code § 25402.8
	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.

CO	Colorado Revised Statutes § 12-61-804
	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 in State Real Estate Commission requires disclosure of environmental conditions of which seller has current actual knowledge, including the existence of radon, asbestos, methane, solvents, and whether the interior is smoke-free. Form also requires disclosure of presence of a carbon monoxide alarm. [Available at: http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DORA-DRE%2FDORALayout&cid=1251627670428&p=1251627670428&pagename=CBONWrapper (under "Disclosure Documents").]

CO	Colorado Revised Statutes § 25-1.5-101
	Authorizes the Department of Public Health to establish and enforce sanitary standards for the operation and maintenance of schools and other institutions. Regulations adopted under the law (6 Colorado Code Regs. 1010-6:10-102) require schools to test for radon. Regulations also require that newly-constructed schools undergo radon testing within 19 months of occupancy and that remodeled schools be evaluated by the state to determine the need for radon testing. Regulations require that radon testing be carried out in a manner consistent with EPA guidance and that schools make the test results available.

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

CO	Colorado Statutes § 25-1.5-101
	Authorizes Department of Public Health and Environment to establish and enforce sanitary standards for child care facilities. Regulations adopted pursuant to the law (6 Colo. Admin. Code 1010-7:4-407) prohibit the use in bathrooms of chemical air fresheners that contain toxic substances.

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 10-220
	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 triennially 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 five years, boards of education inspect and evaluate indoor air quality in all new and renovated school buildings, 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.

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 10-231e
	Requires local and regional school boards to ensure that their HVAC systems are maintained and operated in accordance with the prevailing maintenance standards 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	Connecticut General Statutes § 10-231f
	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. 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	Connecticut General Statutes § 10-231g
	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 Department of Administrative Services as minimizing potential harmful impacts on health and the environment. The Department has issued an environmentally-preferable purchasing policy approving products certified through the Green Seal or EcoLogo programs. [Policy available at: http://das.ct.gov/images/1090/EPP_Cleaning_Policy_072011.pdf .] Requires each board of education to provide a notice, posted on its website and delivered to staff (and parents, upon request), describing the district's green cleaning program. Notice must include the name, location and schedule for environmentally preferable cleaning products being applied in schools, a district contact for the program, and 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."

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 10-291
	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	Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-111L
	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: http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/environmental_health/eoha/pdf/ct_guidelines_for_mold_abatement_contractors_rev032011.pdf .]

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-14b
	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	Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-37b
	Requires 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.

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 19a-79
	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 must include physical plant requirements for facilities that serve exclusively school-age children. 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 4pCi/L or greater.

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 20-327b
	Requires sellers of residential property containing four units or fewer to provide a written residential condition report to the prospective purchaser. Requires that the report contain information concerning environmental matters including, but not limited to, radon and lead. The disclosure form adopted through regulation requires sellers to disclose any radon testing results; the presence of asbestos, lead-based paint, and basement dampness; and information about carbon monoxide and smoke detectors (Conn. Admin. Code 20-327b-1).

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 29-292
	Requires the State Fire Marshal and the Codes and Standards Committee to adopt a Fire Safety Code that provides for carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in all public and nonpublic school buildings, as well as new residential buildings. Code must include provisions for installation, use, testing, and inspection of installed equipment in all public and nonpublic school buildings, and must require equipment to meet or exceed specified standards of Underwriters Laboratories. Prohibits issuance of a certificate of occupancy to a school building unless the local fire marshal or building official has certified that the building is equipped with the required carbon monoxide equipment. Prohibits the installation of battery-operated equipment or plug-in equipment with back-up battery in new occupancy school buildings.

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 4b-15b
	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	Connecticut General Statutes §§ 10-282--283
	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	Connecticut General Statutes §§ 20-420--427
	Requires that home improvement contractors obtain a certificate of registration from the state and provides that contractors who perform radon mitigation may not obtain the certificate of registration unless they are certified as radon mitigators by the National Radon Safety Board or the National Environmental Health Association.

DE	Delaware Code, tit. 6, §§ 2570--2578
	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 developed by the Department of Health and Social Services describing radon exposure risks, radon testing, and radon remediation. The radon disclosure form, developed by the Delaware Real Estate Commission pursuant to the law, requires disclosure of any radon tests performed on the property. Real estate licensees are required by regulation (24 Del. Admin. Code 2900-9.8) to obtain the radon disclosure from sellers and to make the disclosure available to purchasers. A separate Property Condition Report requires disclosure of environmental hazards, such as asbestos, lead paint, toxic or hazardous substances, and mold, including any past mold testing results. [See http://www.dpr.delaware.gov/boards/realestate/forms.shtml .]

DC	District of Columbia Code § 38-825.01
	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	District of Columbia Statutes §§ 28-4201--4203
	Prohibits persons or companies from conducting radon screening, testing or mitigation unless they have been listed as proficient by the U.S. EPA and requires the Mayor to maintain a public list of such professionals. Authorizes the Mayor to issue proposed rules establishing radon screening, testing, or mitigation programs in the District that are in compliance with any recommendations or guidelines published by the U.S. EPA.

DC	District of Columbia Statutes §§ 42-1301--1311
	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.

FL	1994 Florida Session Law Serv. ch. 94-156 (C.S.H.B. 251)
	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.

FL	Florida Statutes § 193.1552
	Requires property appraisers to adjust assessed value of single-family residential property in specified cases, if appraiser determines that the property is affected by drywall that contains elevated levels of elemental sulfur that results in corrosion of certain metals. Provides that upon substantial completion of remediation and repairs, the property shall be assessed as if affected drywall had not been present.

FL	Florida Statutes § 381.006
	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.

FL	Florida Statutes § 404.056
	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 measurements and mitigation to be certified by the department, and results of radon measurements to be reported to the department. Requires the department to administer a public information program. Requires radon testing of all public and private school buildings, 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 a residential property. 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).

FL	Florida Statutes § 409.175
	Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to adopt licensing rules for family foster homes that must include safety and health standards that provide for the physical well-being of the children served. Rules adopted by the agency (Fla. Admin. Code 65C-13.030) establishing standards for licensed out-of-home caregivers require family foster homes located in intermediate or elevated radon potential areas to be tested for radon. Establishes that radon must be at a level that does not affect the safety and well-being of children in the homes.

FL	Florida Statutes § 553.98
	Provides funds to the Department of Community Affairs 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.

FL	<p>Florida Statutes §§ 468.84--.8424</p> <p>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. Requires the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to adopt rules to administer the program.</p>
GA	<p>Georgia Code § 12-3-5</p> <p>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 (Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 391-7-2-.01--.04) establish the Radon Awareness Grant Program to provide funds to local governments and community-based organizations to address radon issues in their communities. Provides that grants awarded under the program may not exceed \$7,500, must be met by matching funds, and may not be used for radon mitigation.</p>
HI	<p>Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 302A-1509</p> <p>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.</p>
HI	<p>Hawai'i Revised Statutes §§ 321-411--413</p> <p>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.</p>

ID	<p>Idaho Code § 39-1210</p> <p>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, including radon, lead paint, and asbestos, and to provide documentation of radon testing.</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, § 5/10-20.48</p> <p>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.]</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, § 5/34-205</p> <p>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 proposed 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. [See http://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/Policies_and_guidelines/Pages/facilitystandards.aspx.]</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, §§ 140/1 et seq.</p> <p>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 Pt. 2800). Statute amended in 2009 to require that guidelines developed by the state be used for state-owned buildings as well.</p>

IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 20, § 405/405-216</p> <p>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 (see 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.</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 225 § 10/5.8</p> <p>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 general warning statement about radon in homes.</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 410, §§ 87/1--15</p> <p>Requires the Board of Health to develop criteria for acceptable indoor air quality, create a program for the certification of IAQ inspectors, and undertake 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 http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/indoorairqualityguide_fs.htm.]</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 410, §§ 105/1 et seq.</p> <p>Authorizes the state health agency to adopt rules establishing a program for state registration of mold professionals.</p>
IL	<p>Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, § 44/28</p> <p>Establishes a Radon-Resistant Building Codes Task Force, composed of representatives of several specified non-governmental stakeholder groups. Directs the Task Force to make recommendations by January 2013 to the Governor and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency regarding the adoption of rules for radon-resistant new construction.</p>

IL	Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, §§ 44/1--90
	Authorizes the state to undertake a variety of radon-related activities, including radon measurement, surveys, monitoring, education, and technical assistance. Requires the licensure of persons selling radon detection devices, performing radon detection, or performing radon reduction services. Also requires state approval of radon sampling and measurement devices. 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.

IL	Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, §§ 46/1--25
	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: www.state.il.us/iema/radon/holmen.asp .] Also requires landlords of residential 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	Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 420, §§ 52/1 et seq.
	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. Requires the Illinois Emergency Management Agency to promulgate rules to implement the law.

IL	Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 765, §§ 77/1--65
	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	Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 815, §§ 505/2U--2W
	Provides that it is a misdemeanor to misrepresent the capabilities of a device for detecting and measuring radon or radon progeny.

IL	Illinois House Joint Resolution 12
	Creates a Joint Task Force on Mold in Indoor Environments, and requires the task force to make recommendations to the legislature regarding mold in indoor environments. In 2005, the Task Force issued its report, which discusses regulating mold remediation and testing providers.

IN	Indiana Code § 16-19-3-7
	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	Indiana Code §§ 16-41-37.5-1--4
	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 best practices for IAQ in schools and to provide the manual to the state Department of Education and to the superintendent and facilities manager of each school district. Regulations (410 Indiana 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	Indiana Code §§ 16-41-38-1--10
	Requires the state to establish a certification program for persons engaged in radon testing and abatement, and provides for reciprocity. Regulations adopted under the law (410 Indiana Admin. Code 5.1-1-22--31) establish certification requirements. Law also requires the state to use any relevant standards or requirements concerning radon gas established by the U.S. EPA.

IN	<p>Indiana Code §§ 32-21-5-1--12</p> <p>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 Indiana Admin. Code 1-4-1,2) 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 http://www.in.gov/icpr/webfile/formsdiv (search for form 46234).]</p>
IA	<p>Iowa Code § 237A.12</p> <p>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 operating at ground level, in basements, or with basements below program areas, and require that testing be performed in accordance with state law governing radon certification. Requires testing and retesting every two years if test kits are available from the local health department or state radon coalition. Requires 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. Regulations also require installation of carbon monoxide alarms.</p>
IA	<p>Iowa Code § 558A.1 et seq.</p> <p>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.</p>
IA	<p>Iowa Code § 8A.318</p> <p>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 http://das.iowa.gov/greencleanschools.html.]</p>

IA	Iowa Code §§ 101C.1 et seq.
	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.

IA	Iowa Code §§ 136B.1--5
	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.

KS	Kansas Statutes § 36-506
	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 (Ks. Admin. Code 4-27-9) provide, among other things, 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.

KS	Kansas Statutes § 58-3078a
	Requires every contract for the sale of residential real property 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.

KS	Kansas Statutes §§ 48-16a01 et seq.
	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 (Ks. Admin. Regs. 28-35-600 et seq.) adopted by the Department set forth the certification requirements for radon service providers.

KY	Kentucky Revised Statutes § 324.360
	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. 11:350) requires disclosure of any radon testing of the property, of the existence of mold or other fungi, and of any other environmental hazards on the property.

KY	Kentucky Revised Statutes §§ 367.83801--83807
	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.

KY	Kentucky Statutes § 211.9101 et seq.
	Requires persons or businesses to obtain state certification in order to conduct radon measurement, mitigation, or laboratory analysis. Requires certified professionals to, among other things, conduct work according to standard operating procedures established by the state, maintain insurance, and file a bond with the state. Directs the state to promulgate regulations to implement the law, and provides for enforcement.

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes § 22:1319
	Requires that fire 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.

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes § 22:1332
	Requires that homeowner insurance policies delivered or issued for delivery in the state include a prominent disclosure of whether the policy covers mold damage.

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes § 22:1339
	Prohibits insurers from cancelling or failing to renew any homeowners' insurance policy based solely on the presence of installed Chinese drywall or the filing of a claim by an insured based on presence of Chinese drywall. Prohibition in effect through July 1, 2013.

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes § 37:1470
	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 U.S. EPA as official source of state mold information under the law.

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

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes § 9:2800.15
	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.

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes §§ 37:2181 et seq.
	Requires the State Licensing Board for Contractors to: adopt rules and regulations to govern mold remediation; issue, suspend, modify, and revoke licenses to practice mold remediation; maintain an up-to-date list of all licensees; report violations to the Attorney General; and adopt minimum standards of practice for licensed mold remediators. Establishes various required practices for licensees.

ME	2008 Maine Public Law Chapter 699
	Establishes a state-wide building code, and requires the state to incorporate the Maine model radon standard for new residential construction. The new Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code adopts ASTM E-1465-06 (Standard Practice for Radon Control Options for the Design and Construction of New Low-Rise Residential Buildings).

ME	Maine Legis. Doc. 88 (2007)
	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. [See http://www.maine.gov/education/const/chem/overview_green.htm .]

ME	Maine Legis. Doc. 945 (2001)
	Legislative resolution creates 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: https://catalog.lib.fit.edu/Summon/Record?id=FETCH-eric_primary_ED4760441 .]

ME	Maine Resolves 2006 Chapter 174
	Requires 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. [Report available at: http://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/publications/legislative-reports/documents/finalmoldreport.pdf .]

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 10, §1480
	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.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 14, § 6030-D
	Requires residential landlords to have the air in their buildings tested for radon by March 1, 2014 and every ten years thereafter. Requires landlords to have the radon levels mitigated within 6 months, if tests reveal a level of 4.0 pCi/L or higher. Requires the landlord to provide a written radon notice to tenants and potential tenants, including information on the risks of radon, the date and results of the most recent radon 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. Establishes a fine of \$250 per violation.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 20-A, § 6302
	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.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 20-A, §§ 258-A--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.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 22, §§ 771--784
	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.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 26, § 565-A
	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. Authorizes the board to propose more stringent air quality and ventilation standards.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 30-A, § 6006-F
	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.

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

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1742
	Requires the Department of Administrative and Financial Services to apply minimum air ventilation standards in new and renovated state buildings, and directs the Department to develop a plan for improving indoor air quality and ventilation standards in buildings occupied by state employees.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1742-E
	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.

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1877-A
	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.

MD	2001 Maryland Senate Bill 283
	Establishes a task force on indoor air quality and requires the task force to study the nature, location, and extent of health and environmental risks posed to workers as a result of molds, spores, and other toxic organisms located in the HVAC systems of office buildings. Requires recommendations regarding prevention of illnesses, remedies and controls, a plan to provide educational information, and legislative or regulatory measures necessary to address current gaps in federal, state and local protection of office workers. Requires the task force to submit a final report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature. [Report available at: http://www.dllr.state.md.us/labor/indoorairfinal/iaqfinalreportjuly12002.doc#_Toc13131937 .]

MD	Maryland Business Regulation Code § 8-701
	Establishes a licensing program for companies and firms that provide mold remediation services. Directs the Maryland Home Improvement Commission to adopt regulations and implement the licensing program. Provides that as of July 2013, companies must: be licensed in order to provide mold remediation services within the state; carry a specified minimum amount of insurance; and ensure that their employees are certified by a third-party accreditation body.

MD	Maryland Education Code § 4-117
	Requires newly constructed or substantially remodeled school buildings to install approved carbon monoxide alarms in areas of new and existing educational occupancies where fuel-fired equipment is present. Requires schools to install CO alarms in accordance with NFPA 720 and to ensure that a signal from the CO alarm will be automatically transmitted to an approved supervising station or to a constantly attended on-site location.

MD	Maryland Education Code § 5-112(e)
	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.

MD	Maryland Education Code § 5-301
	Requires the state Board of Public Works to adopt regulations establishing criteria designed to enhance IAQ in relocatable (portable) school classrooms. Requires the regulations to include specifications for preventing mold/water damage, limiting infiltration of pollutants, providing continuous ventilation, and using low-emitting building materials.

MD	Maryland Environment Code § 8-305
	Requires radon testers to complete the U.S. EPA's National Radon Measurement Proficiency Program, use licensed facilities for analyzing test results, and provide consumers with test results.

MD	Maryland Family Law Code §§ 5-506, 508
	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.

MD	Maryland Public Safety Code §§ 12-503--504
	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 (Md. Admin. Code 05.02.07.04) incorporate the 2009 International Residential Code, including the radon-resistant new construction standard of IRC Appendix F, applicable to Zone 1 (high radon potential) counties.

MD	Maryland Real Property Code § 10-702
	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	Maryland Real Property Code §§ 10-603--604
	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	Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 111, § 127A
	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. 675.001 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 CMR 410.020) establishes Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation that apply to all dwelling units, including leased 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	Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 13, § 97
	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. Rules promulgated under the law (266 Code Mass. Regs. 6.03) require home inspectors to notify their clients that answers to some questions, including whether or not a dwelling has been tested for radon gas, and whether there are any mold or air quality issues in the dwelling, should be ascertained from sellers and may not be readily observable through inspection.

MA	Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 70B, § 3
	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.

MI	<p>Michigan Compiled Laws § 125.1504</p> <p>Directs the state to adopt a residential building code, specifically the International Residential Code, applicable statewide. The Michigan Residential Code adopts the IRC with amendments, including adoption of the radon-resistant new construction techniques incorporated in IRC Appendix F. The radon requirements are applicable to Zone 1, high radon potential counties within the state.</p>
MI	<p>Michigan Compiled Laws § 380.1285a</p> <p>Requires the state to develop standards for before- or after-school programs operated by school districts, and provides that the standards must address the indoor environment, among other issues.</p>
MI	<p>Michigan Compiled Laws § 722.112</p> <p>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) establish a radon standard of 4.0 pCi/L for all basements approved for child use in family and group child care homes and require that documentation of radon test results be kept on file in the home.</p>
MI	<p>Michigan Compiled Laws §§ 565.951--.966</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>1997 Minnesota Session Law Serv. 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 4 (H.F. 1)</p> <p>Requires 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. Requires that the manuals contain specific information, including training needs and maintenance practices for ensuring good indoor air quality.</p>

MN	Minnesota Statutes § 123B.57
	Provides that in order to receive state health and safety revenue, school districts must adopt a health and safety policy. Requires that the policy include provisions for implementing a health and safety program that complies with best practices for IAQ management. Establishes that health and safety revenues may be used for HVAC upgrades and mold abatement activities.

MN	Minnesota Statutes § 12A.08
	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.

MN	Minnesota Statutes § 16B.325
	Requires the state Department of Administration and Department of Commerce to develop sustainable building design guidelines for all new construction and major renovation of state buildings, and provides that the guidelines must include IAQ standards to create and maintain a healthy environment. Guidelines published in 2004 and later revised include extensive provisions relating to the indoor environment, including radon control requirements. [Guidelines available at: http://www.msbg.umn.edu .]

MN	Minnesota Statutes § 240A.09
	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, including zero-emission ice-resurfacing equipment.

MN	Minnesota Statutes § 273.11
	Provides that the owner of a homestead property may apply to the tax assessor for a reduction in the market value of a property that has been damaged by mold, where the costs to repair the mold are at least \$20,000. Requires the owner to file a form following completion of the remediation work, which may result in an increase in market value.

MN	<p>Minnesota Statutes § 326B.106</p> <p>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 1322.2100) 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. The code (Minn. Rules 1322.1104) also amends the IRC to require the installation of mechanical ventilation systems as specified in the code.</p>
MN	<p>Minnesota Statutes § 326B.118</p> <p>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.</p>
MN	<p>Minnesota Statutes §§ 123B.71--.72</p> <p>Requires that, as part of the state's review and comment process for certain new school construction projects, a local school board must submit to the state a description of how indoor air quality issues have been considered. Also requires certification that a new school facility's design will provide the ability for monitoring of outdoor airflow and total airflow of ventilation systems, and that any HVAC system that is installed or modified must provide a filtration system that meets the current ASHRAE standard. Also requires that architects and engineers consider the ANSI Acoustical Performance Criteria, Design Requirements and Guidelines for schools for the maximum background noise level and reverberation times.</p>
MN	<p>Minnesota Statutes §§ 144.12, 144.1222</p> <p>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) require operating certificates for enclosed sports arenas in which equipment powered by internal combustion engines is used. Rules also set standards for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide, and require weekly air quality measurement.</p>

MN	<p>Minnesota Statutes §§ 325F.18, 325F.181, 325F.23</p> <p>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.</p>
MS	<p>Mississippi Code § 37-11-71</p> <p>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 maintenance plans addressing IAQ issues in each school building. 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.</p>
MS	<p>Mississippi Code § 83-58-5</p> <p>Excludes mold and mold damage from home builder warranty, unless the builder's negligence was a proximate or contributing cause, or unless the parties agree otherwise in writing.</p>
MS	<p>Mississippi Code §§ 83-5-1, 83-5-29--51</p> <p>Authorizes the state to regulate the practice of insurance companies, including the prohibition of unfair trade practices. Regulations adopted under the law (Miss. Admin. Code 19-1:34.05) 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.</p>

MS	<p>Mississippi Code §§ 89-1-501--523</p> <p>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: http://www.mrec.ms.gov/docs/mrec_forms_property_condition_disclosure_statement.pdf.]</p>
MO	<p>Missouri Revised Statutes § 161.365</p> <p>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. [Guidelines available at: http://dese.mo.gov/divadm/govern/documents/GreenClean_2009.pdf.] School districts are required to disseminate the guidelines to every school within the district.</p>
MO	<p>Missouri Revised Statutes § 8.851</p> <p>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.</p>
MT	<p>Montana Code § 70-16-703</p> <p>Requires sellers, landlords or their agents to inform buyers or renters 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.</p>

MT	<p>Montana Code §§ 75-3-601--607</p> <p>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.</p>
NE	<p>Nebraska Revised Statutes § 71-3501</p> <p>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. Rev. Admin. Code, ch. 11) provide for the licensure 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.</p>
NE	<p>Nebraska Revised Statutes § 76-2,120</p> <p>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 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.</p>
NV	<p>Nevada Revised Statutes § 645D.300</p> <p>Establishes provisions for licensure 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.</p>

NV	Nevada Revised Statutes §§ 386.419, 386.4195
	Requires public schools to acquire and use environmentally-sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for cleaning of all floor surfaces. Directs state Department of Education to adopt regulations establishing standards for required environmentally-sensitive products, develop a sample list of approved products, and update this list at least every two years. Provides for school districts to request waivers if the associated costs are “unreasonable and would place an undue burden” on efficient school operation. Requires school districts to submit a written report to the Department describing their implementation of the law, including an assessment of the effectiveness of products used and waiver requests, by January 2011. Requires Department to summarize school district reports for the state legislature.

NH	1993 New Hampshire Laws Ch. 103 (H.B. 369)
	Establishes a committee to study indoor air quality and fire safety in public schools. Requires the committee to determine the scope of IAQ problems in public school buildings, report on issues of poor indoor air quality, and make recommendations on policy strategies to prevent and correct such problems.

NH	2008 New Hampshire Laws Ch. 242 (House Bill 1171)
	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: http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/statstudcomm/details.aspx?id=1931&rbl=1&txtyear=2008&chksc=1&chksc=1.]

NH	New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 125:9
	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	New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 170-E:34
	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 (NH 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 information indicates the building 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	New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 200:11-a
	Requires school principals to conduct an annual IAQ investigation of all school buildings, using a checklist provided by the state Department of Education. 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. School IAQ Checklist adopted by the Department requires schools to indicate whether they follow a wide range of best practices for IAQ Management, including mold/moisture prevention and remediation. [See checklist at: http://www.education.nh.gov/program/school_approval/documents/a24iaq.doc .] Statute 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	New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 200:48
	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	New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 477:4-a
	Requires that prior to executing a contract for the sale of real property, the seller must provide buyer with a statement about radon and radon testing and mitigation techniques.

NH	New Hampshire Revised Statutes §§ 10-B:1--B:4
	Requires the Department of Health and Human 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. Regulations promulgated under the law (NH Code Admin. R. He-P 1804, ENV-A 2200 et seq.) establish testing requirements and set standards for ventilation, noise, radon, carbon dioxide, asbestos, formaldehyde, and carbon monoxide.
NJ	New Jersey Statutes § 13:1K-14
	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	New Jersey Statutes § 30:5B-5.2
	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.
NJ	New Jersey Statutes § 56:8-19.1
	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 (e.g., obtained a property disclosure report from seller) to ascertain whether the information was false or misleading. State real estate commission property disclosure form adopted pursuant to the law (NJ 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 adversely affects, or possibly adversely affects, 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	New Jersey Statutes §§ 18A:7G-3, 9(b)(3), 13(d)
	Requires the Department of Education to promulgate rules requiring school districts to have comprehensive maintenance plans for school facilities. Regulations adopted under the law (NJ Admin. Code 6A:26A-2.1) require that maintenance activities include tests to monitor air quality.

NJ	New Jersey Statutes §§ 26:2D-59--62
	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	New Jersey Statutes §§ 26:2D-70--80
	Prohibits persons from testing for or mitigating radon unless certified by the state, and requires the state to develop a certification program. 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 (NJ Admin. Code 7:28-27.1 et seq.) establish the requirements and procedures for certification of radon testers and mitigators. Additional regulations adopted under the law (NJ Admin. Code 7:18-1.1 et seq.) establish rules governing certification of laboratories performing radon analysis.

NJ	New Jersey Statutes §§ 34:5A-10.1--10.5
	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.

NJ	<p>New Jersey Statutes §§ 34:6A-1 et seq.</p> <p>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 (NJ Admin. Code 12:100-13.1 et seq.) establish safety and health standards for 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.</p>
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NJ	<p>New Jersey Statutes §§ 52:27D-123A--123E</p> <p>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 (NJ Admin. Code 5:23-10.1--10.4) establish the Radon Hazard Subcode, containing standards for radon-resistant materials and techniques to be used in certain residential and school buildings in designated areas of the state.</p>
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NJ	<p>New Jersey Statutes §§ 52:27D-130.4--5</p> <p>Requires the Department of Health to adopt standards for 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 infants, and take into account the rate at which children and infants absorb, metabolize, and excrete compounds. Directs the department to establish a certification 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 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. Also prohibits construction of a child care facility or school on a site used for industrial or high hazard purposes, unless the applicant demonstrates that the site has been (or is being) remediated pursuant to state law. Provides for civil administrative penalties for noncompliance. Health regulations implementing the law (NJ Admin. Code 8:50) provide for licensure of indoor environmental consultants, standards for conducting indoor environmental assessments, and enforcement. State child care licensing regulations (NJ Admin. Code 10:122-5.2) require certification that the facility has contacted the Department of Health to address risks posed by former uses.</p>
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NM	New Mexico Statutes § 22-20-1
	Appropriates \$300,000 to be expended during fiscal years 2007 and 2008 for the purpose of improving indoor air quality in schools by implementing EPA's IAQ Tools for Schools program in New Mexico. Separate legislation in 2007 appropriated \$27,000 to conduct environmental assessments of public schools pursuant to the program.

NY	New York Education Law § 409-i, New York State Finance Law §§ 163, 163-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: https://greencleaning.ny.gov/Entry.asp .]

NY	New York Education Law §§ 409-d, 409-e
	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. Regulations promulgated under the law (8 NY Code Rules & Regs. 155.3--155.6) require a comprehensive maintenance plan for all major building systems, including provisions for establishing maintenance procedures and guidelines that will contribute to acceptable IAQ. Regulations also require: annual and five-year inspections that include IAQ components; an annual safety rating; and a process for monitoring the conditions of occupied schools to ensure they are maintained in good repair. Law also establishes requirements relating to IAQ during construction and renovation, and mandates establishment of health and safety committees at the school district level consisting of representation from district officials, staff bargaining units, and parents.

NY	New York Energy Law, App. §§ 7930.1 et seq.
	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 NY Code Rules & Regs. 7930) establish requirements for qualifying and provide a list of specialists.

NY	New York Environmental Conservation Law § 19-0301
	Authorizes the Department of Environmental Conservation to formulate and adopt codes and rules for preventing, controlling or prohibiting air pollution. Regulations adopted under the law (6 NY Code Rules & Regs. 232.18) require that owners of dry-cleaning facilities post a notice to inform building tenants and/or customers of the substances used in the dry cleaning system and their potential health effects. Regulations establish the notice to be posted, which states that individuals may request information from the facility about air testing that has been performed, and that individuals may contact the department to report chemical odors or leaks from the facility or to request information about indoor air testing or health effects of dry cleaning chemicals.

NY	New York Executive Order 134 (2005)
	Directs all state agencies to procure and use cleaning products that minimize potential impacts to health and the environment, consistent with maintaining effectiveness of products, or to document reasons for not doing so. Requires certain state agencies to provide consultation and guidance in carrying out the order. [Codified as 9 NY Code Rules & Regs. 5.134.]

NY	New York General Business Law § 391-i
	Requires a person, firm, or corporation that sells or installs urea-formaldehyde insulation to provide a specific written notice of the potential health effects.

NY	New York Public Health Law § 1384
	Establishes 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. [Report available at: http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/indoors/air/mold/task_force/ .]

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

NY	<p>New York Real Property Law § 462</p> <p>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. Also requires sellers to provide a copy of any radon testing reports and to report any known material defects in carbon monoxide detectors.</p>
NC	<p>North Carolina General Statutes § 115C-521.1</p> <p>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.</p>
NC	<p>North Carolina General Statutes § 42-42</p> <p>Requires that landlords repair or remedy, within a reasonable period of time, any imminently dangerous conditions on the premises, 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.</p>
NC	<p>North Carolina General Statutes §§ 115C-12, 115C-47</p> <p>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.</p>
NC	<p>North Carolina General Statutes §§ 47E-1 et seq.</p> <p>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 NC 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.</p>

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

OH	Ohio Revised Code § 5302.30
	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	Ohio Revised Code §§ 3723.01--.18
	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	1991 Oklahoma Session Law Serv. Senate Joint Resolution 3
	Requires the Department of Labor to conduct a preliminary review of indoor air quality in buildings occupied by state employees, including air testing and a survey of the capacity of HVAC systems. Also requires a state agency to immediately implement all necessary steps to abate hazards if its building is found to be an imminent threat to the safety and health of workers.

OK	2003 Oklahoma Session Law Serv. Hs. Conc. Res. 1011
	Establishes a Joint Task Force on Mold and Mold Remediation, and requires the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature.

OK	Oklahoma Statutes, tit. 15 § 765.4
	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	Oklahoma Statutes, tit. 60, §§ 831--839
	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 regulation (605 Okla. Admin. Code Ch. 10, Subch 17, App. A) adopts 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, and other hazardous or regulated materials. [See http://www.ok.gov/OREC/documents/Residential%20Prop%20Disclweb%207-2008.pdf .]

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes § 105.848
	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.

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

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes § 455.365
	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, with standards to take effect between 2011-2013. Does not specify the radon control standard to be used, but 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. Regulations adopted under the law (Oregon Admin. Code 918-480-0010, 918-460-0015) incorporate the International Residential Code Appendix F standard into the state residential building code and incorporate requirements for passive soil depressurization into the Structural Specialty Code for public buildings.

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes § 455.445
	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.

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 105.462--.490
	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.

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 433.502--.526
	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.

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes §§ 468A.775--785
	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.

PA	2002 Pennsylvania Senate Resolution No. 171
	Urges the Department of Health to establish a task force to investigate mold in homes, schools, and other buildings.

PA	Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 35, §§ 7501 et seq.
	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	Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 63, §§ 2001 et seq.
	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	Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 68, §§ 7301 et seq.
	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. 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.

RI	Rhode Island General Laws § 16-60-4
	Authorizes the state Board of Regents to approve standards for the design and construction of school buildings. Regulations adopted under the law (R.I. Admin. Code 21-2-41:1.04--1.05) require all new school construction and school renovation projects that cost more than \$500,000 to incorporate a radon mitigation strategy if the site is located in an area with moderate or high radon potential. Regulations also require compliance with certain high performance construction standards, including protecting IAQ during renovation of occupied buildings.

RI	Rhode Island General Laws § 23-1-5.1
	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.

RI	Rhode Island General Laws § 23-23.6-3
	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 (R.I. Admin. Code 31-1-4:1--4:9) establish maximum concentrations of carbon monoxide, require regular air quality measurement, and identify necessary corrective actions.

RI	Rhode Island General Laws §§ 23-61-1 et seq.
	Authorizes the Department of Health to undertake a variety of radon-related activities, including: conducting a voluntary radon testing program; undertaking radon testing; requiring that owners of "public or high priority buildings" test for radon; recommending radon-resistant construction standards; developing a public information program; and issuing radon standards for air and water. Requires licensure of radon professionals and establishes monetary fines and other penalties for violations. Requires the state to establish regulations requiring the evaluation of all public buildings, schools, and day care centers for elevated radon levels. Establishes a fee on new residential construction. Regulations promulgated under the law establish licensing and certification requirements for radon mitigation and measurement professionals and radon analytical services (R.I. Admin. Code 31-1-25:B.1--B.8). Regulations establish radon standards; measurement and mitigation protocols; and requirements for testing and mitigation of high radon levels in public buildings, schools, and child care facilities. [See also R.I. Admin Code 31-1-37:28.0 and 21-2-57:III.]

RI	Rhode Island General Laws §§ 45-24.3-1 et seq.
	Sets minimum housing conditions that must be met by any person who occupies or leases to others a dwelling, and provides for enforcement. Provides that "every foundation, floor, roof, ceiling, and exterior and interior wall must be reasonably weathertight, watertight, and damp free."

RI	<p>Rhode Island General Laws §§ 5-20.8-1--8</p> <p>Requires sellers of residential real estate to provide buyers with a disclosure form explaining all known deficient conditions, including radon, 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."</p>
RI	<p>Rhode Island General Laws §§ 6-38-1--4</p> <p>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.</p>
RI	<p>Rhode Island Joint Resolution 04-R 369</p> <p>Establishes a special joint commission to develop a comprehensive statewide plan to coordinate information and initiatives, and to identify resources, training and education needs, regarding school environmental health and safety issues. Designates members of the commission, including a variety of state agencies and non-governmental organizations.</p>
SC	<p>South Carolina Code § 40-57-137</p> <p>Provides that no legal cause of action may be brought against real estate licensees who truthfully disclose any known material defects, including moisture or mold problems.</p>
SC	<p>South Carolina Code §§ 27-50-10--110</p> <p>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 toxic mold. [See http://www.ltr.state.sc.us/POL/REC/RECPDF/DOC360.pdf.]</p>

SD	<p>South Dakota Codified Laws §§ 43-4-37--44</p> <p>Requires sellers of residential property to provide a form disclosing 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.</p>
TN	<p>2003 Tennessee Laws Pub. Ch. 381 (H.B. 891)</p> <p>Creates a special joint committee to study mold abatement in public schools, which must report findings and recommendations to the General Assembly no later than March 1, 2004.</p>
TN	<p>Tennessee Code § 49-2-121</p> <p>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.</p>
TN	<p>Tennessee Code §§ 66-5-201 et seq.</p> <p>Requires sellers of residential real property containing up to four 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.</p>
TX	<p>Texas Education Code § 42.352</p> <p>Authorizes the state Board of Education to establish standards addressing the adequacy of Texas public school facilities. Regulations adopted under the law (19 Texas Admin. Code §61.1036) establish a variety of requirements for state-funded school construction and renovation projects, as well as the recommendation that schools consider the use of designs, methods, and materials that will reduce the potential for IAQ problems. The regulations further recommend that districts use the state's voluntary IAQ guidelines and the EPA's IAQ Tools for Schools program, and that they consult with a qualified IAQ specialist during the design process.</p>

TX	Texas Government Code §§ 2165.301--.305
	Requires the Building and Procurement Commission to refer matters related to the investigation and testing of indoor air quality in state buildings to the Department of Health. Requires the Department to conduct any necessary investigation and testing of IAQ in state buildings, when requested by the entity with responsibility for the building, and requires the Department to report all findings and test results to the State Office of Risk Management. Requires the Department to adopt rules and procedures relating to the investigation and testing of IAQ in state buildings. Requires the Department to contract with an outside entity to identify potential IAQ threats in state buildings and produce a report and recommendations for addressing IAQ issues in state buildings. Requires the Office of Risk Management to conduct an annual, one-day IAQ seminar and requires attendance at the seminar by a variety of individuals responsible for state buildings.

TX	Texas Health & Safety Code, tit. 5, §§ 385.001--.003
	Requires the Board of Health to establish voluntary guidelines for indoor air quality in government buildings, including guidelines for ventilation and indoor pollution control systems. Provides 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) 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.

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

TX	Texas Insurance Code §§ 544.301--.305
	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. State has incorporated this provision in its consumer bill of rights information to be distributed by insurers (see 28 Texas Admin. Code 5.9970) and has adopted rules to carry out the statute (see 28 Texas Admin. Code 21.1007).

TX	Texas Occupations Code §§ 1958.001 et seq.
	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 Board of Health to adopt rules governing the licensing program, including minimum performance standards and training requirements (25 Texas Admin. Code 295.301-295.338). Authorizes the board to adopt rules that facilitate reciprocity and communication with other states that have a similar licensing program. Directs the Department of Health to administer the program, and requires the department to investigate complaints regarding mold-related activities. Provides for administrative and civil penalties. Also requires the department to conduct a statewide education and outreach program on IAQ and mold.

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

UT	Utah Code § 58-55-305
	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 156-55a.]

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 that schools may use in determining which materials to purchase or use. Also requires the departments to: help schools identify and address potential sources of environmental pollution; organize annual training workshops for various school personnel; assist schools in establishing comprehensive environmental health programs; and report annually to the state legislature on the extent of indoor air and hazardous exposure problems in schools. Further requires the departments to develop and distribute a model school environmental health policy to all schools.

VT	Vermont Statutes, tit. 16, §§ 3447, 3448
	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) 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 standards; 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	Vermont Statutes, tit. 18, §§ 1781--1782
	Requires those who provide cleaning products or contracted cleaning services to schools to provide and use only environmentally-preferable cleaning products that are either used by the state under state contract or certified by an independent, nationally-recognized organization that meets criteria established in the law. Also requires that air fresheners sold or distributed to schools or used by contracted cleaning services be certified as environmentally preferable. Requires distributors and manufacturers to provide green cleaning training to school districts at no cost.

VT	Vermont Statutes, tit. 21, § 266
	Requires new residential construction to comply with the Residential Building Energy Standards adopted by the Commissioner of Labor. The Vermont Residential Building Energy Standards (Vt. Admin. Code 13-3-2) require that new homes subject to the code be mechanically ventilated as specified in the code and prohibit the use of unvented fuel-fired heaters, including room heaters and unvented fireplaces.

VT	Vermont Statutes, tit. 33, § 3502
	Requires state licensing of child care facilities and registration of family child care homes. Regulations adopted by the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services (Vt. Admin. Code 12-3-102:6, 12-3-103:6) establish health and safety requirements for such facilities and homes, including a prohibition on devices that diffuse harmful airborne chemicals, such as anti-pest strips, ozone generators, plug-in air fresheners, and aerosol sprays.

VA	Virginia Code § 22.1-138
	Provides that every school building in Virginia shall be tested for radon, and that the test results shall be available for public review.

VA	<p>Virginia Code § 36-137</p> <p>Authorizes the Board of Housing and Community Development to adopt rules and regulations necessary for carrying out its responsibilities. Regulations adopted by the Board (13 Va. Admin. Code 5-100-10, 5-100-20) establish a weatherization component within the state’s energy assistance program, and define weatherization improvements to include energy-related health and safety and indoor air quality measures, such as carbon monoxide detectors, smoke detectors, and passive or mechanical ventilation.</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code § 36-98</p> <p>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.</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code § 55-248.11:2</p> <p>Requires landlords to disclose whether there is any visible evidence of mold in a dwelling unit, as part of the move-in inspection report. Gives tenant the option of terminating lease if mold is noted in report. Requires that if tenant elects to take possession notwithstanding presence of mold, landlord must promptly remediate condition, reinspect, and issue new report. [See also Va. Code 55-225.7.]</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code § 55-248.12:2</p> <p>Requires landlords to provide tenants with written disclosure prior to entering a lease agreement if landlord has actual notice of the existence of (unremediated) defective drywall in tenant’s dwelling unit. Provides that tenants who do not receive notice may terminate lease following discovery of defective drywall in the dwelling unit. [See also Va. Code § 55-225.11.]</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code § 55-519.2</p> <p>Requires owners of residential real property to provide prospective purchasers with a written disclosure if the owner has actual knowledge of the presence of defective drywall. Requires notice be provided on form developed by Virginia Real Estate Board. Separate law (Va. Code § 54.1-2131--2135) requires real estate licensees engaged by sellers, buyers, tenants, and landlords to disclose actual knowledge of defective drywall in a property.</p>

VA	<p>Virginia Code § 58.1-3284.2</p> <p>Provides that residential property owners may request the Commissioner of Revenue to re-assess property containing defective drywall, and directs Commissioner to conduct reassessment after confirming presence of defective drywall. Also authorizes local governing body to designate residential properties containing defective drywall as a rehabilitation district for purposes of granting the owner a partial real estate tax exemption under state law.</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code §§ 32.1-229 et seq.</p> <p>Prohibits individuals from providing radon screening, testing, or mitigation services unless they have completed a proficiency program acceptable to the state Board of Health. Requires radon professionals to comply with radon mitigation and testing standards accepted by the U.S. EPA and the Board of Health.</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code §§ 36-156.1 et seq.</p> <p>Creates the Virginia Defective Drywall Correction and Restoration Assistance Fund, administered by the Virginia Resources Authority. Authorizes the Authority to make grants and loans for restoring or remediating properties contaminated as a result of defective drywall. Directs the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop guidelines governing use of the fund, including criteria for project eligibility.</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code §§ 54.1-201, -1102</p> <p>Requires the Board for Contractors to promulgate regulations necessary for the licensure of contractors, inspectors, and tradesmen. Rules adopted under the law (18 Va. Admin. Code 50-22-30--60) require radon mitigation contracting firms to hold a state building contractor license and set forth the licensing requirements. 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.</p>
VA	<p>Virginia Code §§ 55-248.4, 248.13, 248.16, 248.18</p> <p>Requires landlords and tenants to maintain the 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. 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 consistent with professional standards as defined in the law. Requires landlord to pay relocation cost. [See also Va. Code 55-225.3--.9.]</p>

WA	1994 Washington Senate Bill 6244
	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: http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/333-044.pdf .]

WA	Revised Code of Washington § 19.27.074
	Establishes duties for the state building code council. Regulations adopted under the law (Wash. Admin. Code 51-51-0327) adopt the Radon Resistant New Construction provisions of the International Residential Code for all buildings in High Radon Potential (Zone 1) counties and for all buildings constructed using unvented crawl space methods.

WA	Revised Code of Washington § 43.20.050
	Requires the state Board of Health to adopt rules controlling public health related to environmental conditions in public facilities, including schools. Rule adopted under the law (Wash. Admin. Code 246-366) establishes general minimum standards for schools relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, and cleanliness and requires that local health officers inspect schools periodically. In August 2009 the Board of Health adopted a revised rule (Wash. Admin. Code 246-366A) that requires annual inspections by local health boards and establishes a more detailed set of facility standards. The revised standards address numerous IAQ issues (moisture, ventilation, and others), along with drinking water, playground safety, site assessment, and construction requirements. 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 delayed the effective date of the revised rules until July 2013.

WA	Revised Code of Washington § 59.18.060
	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. The legislature appropriated \$43,000 in fiscal year 2006 for the implementation of these mold provisions.

WA	Revised Code of Washington §§ 64.06.005--.070
	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.

WA	Revised Code of Washington §§ 70.162.005--.050
	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.

WA	Revised Code of Washington §§ 70.164.010--.070
	Establishes a low-income weatherization program, and defines weatherization services to include indoor air quality improvements and other health and safety improvements. Specifically establishes as one purpose of the program, the identification and correction, to the extent practical, of health and safety problems for residents of low-income households, including asbestos, lead, and mold hazards.

WV	West Virginia Code § 18-5-10
	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 126-172-2--3), 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.

WV	West Virginia Code § 18-9E-3
	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 consistent with ASHRAE standards 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 training on school HVAC equipment. Requires the department to forward to the School Building Authority copies of any IAQ complaints that require system repair or replacement. Also requires the state Board of Education to develop rules allowing the use of appropriate floor covering in public schools; the rule adopted (W.Va. Admin. Code 126-173-1--2) recommends restricting carpet to certain uses, requires that carpet meet industry standards, and further requires that custodial staff receive instruction on carpet maintenance. 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.

WV	West Virginia Code § 18-9E-5
	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--2) establish procedures for school investigation and resolution of IAQ complaints.

WV	West Virginia Code §§ 16-2-2, 16-2-11
	Authorizes local boards of health to provide "enhanced" public health services, such as lead and radon abatement to improve indoor air quality.

WV	West Virginia Code §§ 16-34-1 et seq.
	Requires licensing of radon testers, mitigators, and laboratories. Authorizes the state to adopt rules (W. Va. 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.

WI	Wisconsin Statutes § 254.02
	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.

WI	Wisconsin Statutes § 254.22
	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	Wisconsin Statutes § 254.34
	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	Wisconsin Statutes §§ 118.075, 119.23(7)(g)
	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.

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

WY	Wyoming Statutes §§ 14-4-101 et seq.
	Authorizes state child care facilities certification program. Regulations adopted pursuant to the law (Wyo. Rules & Regs. FAMS CCFS ch. 9, §4) prohibit the use of toxic or potentially hazardous compounds, including urea formaldehyde and asbestos, in new construction materials, and requires that such compounds be effectively sealed in existing facilities.