ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE
DATABASE OF STATE INDOOR AIR QUALITY LAWS

DATABASE EXCERPT: IAQ IN SCHOOLS

March 2023

About the Database

The Environmental Law Institute's Database of State Indoor Air Quality Laws contains a broad cross-section of state laws on the subject of indoor air quality (IAQ). The following chart collects those laws included in the Database that deal with the subject of indoor air quality in schools. The chart highlights laws that address IAQ in schools directly; it may not include general laws that potentially affect schools indirectly. For example, a law that authorizes a state agency to undertake research on indoor air quality generally may indirectly affect the school environment, but would not be included here. Moreover, the chart does not include every state law that addresses indoor air quality in schools. For example, the chart does not include laws addressing lead paint in schools, because the Database does not cover lead paint laws.

You can view a PDF of the complete Database, as well as search the Database, at http://www.eli.org/buildings/database-state-indoor-air-quality-laws. Like the complete Database, this excerpt covers laws enacted through December 2022. The abstracts for policies that were established or significantly revised in 2022 appear in bold type.

To read other ELI summaries and analysis of state policies addressing IAQ in schools, see our Topics in School Environmental Health resource at www.eli.org/buildings/topics-school-environmental-health or browse related ELI materials at http://www.eli.org/buildings/publications-topic#School.

To browse ELI policy materials on other IAQ topics, visit the Indoor Environments program main web page: www.eli.org/buildings.

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

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

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

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

CA	**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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 every five years to the Commissioner of Construction Services on facility conditions and on actions taken to implement their IAQ program, green cleaning program, and long-term school building program. Requires that every three years, boards of education inspect and evaluate indoor air quality in schools built or renovated after January 1, 2003 and lists 14 separate items to be included in the inspection and evaluation program, including radon levels in the air and potential for exposure to mold. Results of these evaluations must be provided at a board meeting and on the website of the board or individual school. Requires that every five years schools must have their existing HVAC system inspected and evaluated by a professional meeting the law's qualifications and lists several items to cover during the inspection, including testing for maximum filter efficiency and physical measurements of outside air delivery rate. The written inspection report must include any necessary corrective actions and must be made available at a regular school board meeting and on the school's website.

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, such as ASHRAE Standard 62," at the time of installation or renovation of the system, and to operate those systems continuously during the hours of school occupancy. Also requires school boards to maintain records of HVAC maintenance for at least five years.

CT	**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. Purpose of the committee is to increase staff and student awareness of facets of the environment that affect the health of the occupants of school facilities including, but not limited to, air quality, water quality and radon. Also prohibits boards of education and school administrators from barring school safety committees from addressing IAQ issues that affect the health of school occupants.

CT	**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. Requires each board of education to provide a notice to staff (and parents, upon request), describing the district's green cleaning program. Notice must include, among other things, the statement: "No parent, guardian, teacher or staff member may bring into the school facility any consumer product which is intended to clean, deodorize, sanitize or disinfect." The state has issued an environmentally-preferable purchasing policy approving products certified through the Green Seal or EcoLogo programs. (Policy available at: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DAS/Procurement-Services/Contracting/EPP_Cleaning_Policy_072011.pdf.)

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

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

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

DE	**Delaware Code, tit. 14, §§ 4301--4308**
	Requires the Division of Public Health to establish, before January 2024, a "routine indoor air quality monitoring program and standards that includes allowable ranges for temperature and humidity in public schools," taking into consideration "indoor air quality recommendations provided by OSHA and industry best practices, such as [ASHRAE] Standard 62.1." Requires the Division to establish reporting requirements for local and regional boards of education and requires schools to establish procedures for responding to IAQ complaints, as described in the law. Also requires the Division to establish a contractor certification program for "public school indoor air quality services" and provides that schools entering into contracts for IAQ remediation may do so only with certified contractors. Authorizes the Division to make unannounced visits to any public school for the purpose of complying with the law. Directs the Division to identify information and technical resources to guide schools in improving the indoor environment and to provide technical expertise and information to support school districts via an information portal on the agency's website.

DC	**District of Columbia Code § 10-712**
	Requires the D.C. Dept. of General Services to assess D.C.-owned buildings (including schools) for potential IAQ risks, including: ventilation and temperature control; mold or mildew; pests; the use of any pesticides that are not minimum risk pesticides or organic pesticides; toxic chemicals and hazardous waste; asbestos; lead-based paint; lead in drinking water; radon; carbon monoxide; groundwater quality; dust; gas and diesel emissions; polychlorinated biphenyls; and volatile organic compounds. Directs the agency to establish inspection and remediation protocols and post online the results of assessments and remediation activities. Requires certain action if the agency determines that any of the assessed environmental risks are potential hazards at a site that will undergo demolition, construction, or excavation.

DC	**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.

FL	**Florida Session Law Serv. ch. 94-156 (C.S.H.B. 251) (1994)**
	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 § 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 measurement and mitigation to be certified by the department and to report radon test results to the department. Requires the department to administer a public information program. Requires radon testing of all public and private schools, 24-hour care facilities owned or regulated by the state, and state-licensed day care centers located in designated counties. Requires that a specified radon warning statement be provided prior to the sale or lease of residential real estate. Regulations adopted under the law establish certification requirements (Fla. Admin. Code r. 64E-5.1201--1208). Regulations also establish that radiation exposure to the public from naturally occurring radioactive materials shall be maintained as low as reasonably achievable and that the annual average radon decay product concentration in a building shall not exceed 0.02 WL (4.0 pCi/L) (Fla. Admin. Code. R. 64E-5.1001).

HI	**Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 302A-1509**
	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.

IL	**Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 105, § 5/10-20.48**
	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.)

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

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

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 school IAQ best practices. Law amended in 2019 to require manual to include recommendations for radon testing. Regulations (410 Ind. Admin. Code 33-1-1 et seq.) address inspection procedures; designation of a school IAQ coordinator; and minimum facility criteria, including requirements for addressing mold and water intrusion and for ensuring that pollutants from construction activities do not enter occupied spaces.

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

IA	**Iowa Code § 8A.318**
	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 https://das.iowa.gov/general-services/facility-maintenance/custodial-services/green-clean-program.)

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

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

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.

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

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. 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.

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. 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.

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

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

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

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.

MN	**Minnesota Session Law Serv. 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 4 (H.F. 1) (1997)**
	Required the state education agency, in collaboration with other state agencies, to develop a school IAQ maintenance manual and a manual for indoor air quality in school construction. Required that the manuals contain specific information, including training needs and maintenance practices for ensuring good indoor air quality.

MN	**Minnesota Statutes § 123B.571**
	Authorizes the departments of health and education to develop a plan to encourage school districts to conduct radon testing, and authorizes districts to include radon testing as part of their 10-year facility plan. Also establishes that if school districts use long-term facilities maintenance revenues to conduct radon testing, they must comply with the state's radon testing plan. School districts that have tested for the presence of radon must report results to Department of Health and local school board.

MN	**Minnesota Statutes § 123B.595**
	Governs school district use of long-term facilities maintenance revenue. Provides that in order to qualify for such revenue, school districts must update annually and submit biennially a 10-year facility plan that includes provisions for implementing a health and safety program that complies with best practices for IAQ management. Establishes that revenue may be used for health and safety capital projects, which may include expenditures necessary for indoor air quality inspections, investigations, and testing; mold abatement; upgrades or replacement of mechanical ventilation systems to meet ASHRAE standards and the State Mechanical Code; cleanup after major weather-related disasters or flooding; and mitigation of specified indoor environmental pollutants, including mold and radon. (See also Minn. Stat. 123B.57.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NH	**New Hampshire Laws Ch. 242 (House Bill 1171) (2008)**
	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/reports/1931.pdf.)

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. Provides that the review is to include a physical assessment of the facilities, rather than air quality measurements. Requires checklist to "allow an evaluation of… general cleanliness, ventilation, moisture control, and chemical use and storage." Requires completed checklists to be filed with the Department, the school board, and the local health officer and to remain on file for five years. Requires the state to review and consider the checklists when approving schools during the five-year school approval process. Also requires the Department to encourage public schools to implement EPA's IAQ Tools for Schools program and to ensure that every school has a copy of the program materials.

NH	**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.

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 (N.J. Admin. Code 6A:26-20.3) require that maintenance activities include tests to monitor indoor air quality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NY	**New York Environmental Conservation Law § 27-2119**
	Prohibits, beginning in 2021, the installation of a mercury-containing floor in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. Also prohibits schools from installing a floor over a mercury-containing floor prior to removal of the mercury-containing floor. Provides that the time-weighted average mercury vapor exposure for an employee or student of a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school shall not exceed 750 ng/m3.

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

NC	**North Carolina General Statutes §§ 115C-12, 115C-47**
	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.

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. Requires the agencies to consider standards recommended by the U.S. EPA. New standard is to be applicable in seven counties listed in the law, as well as others the agency may consider appropriate in light of local radon levels. The state Building Code and Structures Board has incorporated the International Residential Code Appendix F (radon control) standard into the Oregon Residential Specialty Code and incorporated requirements for passive soil depressurization into the Structural Specialty Code for public buildings. (See also Or. Admin. Code 918-020-0390.)

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

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

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 (200 R.I. Admin. Code 20-05-4.5, 4.6) require such projects to comply with all requirements set forth in version 3.0 of the Northeast Collaborative for High Performance Schools Protocol (Northeast-CHPS), which in turn requires utilizing the U.S. EPA's Tools for Schools Program or an equivalent indoor health and safety program at the school district level. The regulations prohibit siting new schools in areas of high and moderate radon potential unless the school building project plan incorporates a radon mitigation strategy, and require that sites be "free from noxious pollution or contamination."

RI	**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; recommending radon-resistant construction standards; developing a public information program; and issuing radon standards for air and water. Requires state certification or licensure of radon professionals. Directs the state to establish regulations requiring the evaluation of all public buildings, schools, and day care centers for elevated radon levels. Regulations promulgated under the law establish licensing and certification requirements for radon mitigation and measurement professionals and radon analytical services (216 R.I. Admin. Code 50-15-2.1 -- 2.14). The regulations also establish radon standards; measurement and mitigation protocols; and requirements for testing, mitigation and notification of high radon levels in public buildings, schools, and child care facilities. (See also 218 R.I. Admin. Code Ch. 70 and 216 R.I. Admin. Code 20-10-4.32.) Licensing rules for residential child care facilities (214 R.I. Admin. Code 40-00-4.3) also require providers to show evidence that the facility has been tested for radon and has been found to be radon safe, and to conduct testing every three years.

TN	**Tennessee Code § 49-2-121**
	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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 criteriafor purchasing materials. Also requires the departments to: help schools identify and address potential IAQ sources; organize annual training workshops for school personnel; assist schools in establishing comprehensive environmental health programs; and report annually to the state legislature on IAQ problems in schools. Further requires the departments to develop and distribute a model school environmental health policy to all schools.

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

VT	**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, 6143) establish a variety of requirements for school construction and renovation projects receiving state aid, including: school board plans to address indoor air quality during all phases of construction; ventilation designs that comply with ASHRAE 62-1989; project specifications that include a commissioning plan to incorporate a variety of specified elements; use of low-emitting finishes; and sufficient time for off-gassing of pollutants.

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

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

WA	**Washington Revised Code §§ 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	**Washington Senate Bill 6244 (1994)**
	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.)

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 (Policy 6200)), establish school design and construction requirements, including: incorporating ASHRAE 62; ensuring that ventilation systems be designed to maintain humidity levels at or below 60% and to use appropriate filters with a minimum of MERV 8 (and a recommended MERV 13); locating outside air vents at least 15 feet from pollutant sources; and installing carbon monoxide alarms in all areas that produce combustion gases.

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 for independent testing, adjusting, and balancing of HVAC systems in new and renovated school buildings. Requires that the Department of Education provide county maintenance personnel with additional HVAC training. Requires the department to forward to the School Building Authority copies of any IAQ complaints that require system repair or replacement. Requires the Division of Health to perform radon testing in new schools within one year of occupancy and at least once every five years thereafter. Requires the state to establish standards for safe levels of radon in public school buildings and requires mitigation if testing reveals high radon levels. (See also W.V. Admin. Code 164-4-7.)

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

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--3) establish procedures for school investigation and resolution of IAQ complaints.

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 (See https://dpi.wi.gov/sms/facilities/indoor-environmental-quality-plan).