

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE
DATABASE OF STATE INDOOR AIR
QUALITY LAWS

DATABASE EXCERPT: MOLD LAWS

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Washington, D.C.

Spring 2025

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 address the subject of mold. The chart does not include every state law that addresses mold. Moreover, the chart highlights laws that deal directly with "mold," and does not necessarily include all laws that address closely related issues such as moisture and dampness.

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 mold excerpt covers laws enacted through December 2024. The abstracts for policies that were established or significantly revised in 2024 appear in bold type.

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

AK	Alaska Statutes §§ 34.70.010--.200
	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 https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/rec4229.pdf .)

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

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

AR	Arkansas Senate Bill 531 (2011)
	Created the Mold Investigation Advisory Board. Required the Board to study the effects on public health and safety of existing state mold laws and regulations, as well as options for revising state laws. Required the Board to report its findings and proposals for new legislation by December 31, 2012, on which date the Board would be abolished. (See Board's recommended guidelines for mold abatement contractors: http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/images/uploads/pdf/Guidance_document_Mold.pdf .)

CA	Cal. Health & Safety Code § 50651 et seq.
	Creates the Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, intended to address the "serious structural and inequitable obstacles" faced by tribes in accessing and competing in existing state affordable housing programs. Authorizes funds to be allocated for specific purposes for eligible recipients, who include federally recognized tribes and rancherias in California, tribally-designated housing entity, or development partnerships made up of an eligible applicant and a nonnative nonprofit housing sponsor. Authorizes use of the funds for purposes including, but not limited to, improvements to remediate lead-based paint, mold, and other hazards in housing.

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.

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

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

CA	California Health & Safety Code §§ 26100--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. Provides that the law shall be implemented only to the extent that the department determines that funds are available for its implementation. Authorizes local enforcement of any standards adopted by the department.

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

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.

CO	Colorado Revised Statutes §§ 38-12-503--507
	<p>Establishes a list of certain conditions that render residential rental premises uninhabitable, including "mold that is associated with dampness, or...any other condition causing the residential premises to be damp, which condition, if not remedied, would materially interfere with the health or safety of the tenant." Requires landlord to take steps to contain mold/dampness problem within 96 hours after receiving notice (stopping active sources of water, installing a high-efficiency particulate air filtration device to reduce tenants' exposure to mold) and to take remedial action within a reasonable period of time thereafter, as outlined in the law. Also requires landlords to comply with applicable ANSI standards for remediation following an "environmental public health event," such as a wildfire, flood, or toxic contaminant release, "that could create negative health and safety impacts for tenants that live in nearby residential premises." Establishes tenant remedies and requires the landlord to provide the tenant adequate alternative housing in certain situations.</p>

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 10-220
	<p>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. Amended in 2023 to require boards of education to inspect and evaluate indoor air quality in schools annually using the Environmental Protection Agency's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools program. 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 the evaluations must be submitted to the state and provided at a board meeting and on the website of the board or individual school. Requires that every five years, beginning January 1, 2025, schools must have their existing HVAC system inspected and evaluated by a professional meeting the law's qualifications. Lists several items to cover during the HVAC inspection, including testing for maximum filter efficiency and physical measurements of outside air delivery rate. The written inspection report must use a standard report form, include any necessary corrective actions, and be made available at a regular school board meeting and on the school's website.</p>

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

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. Legislation in 2023 (Ct. SB 959) requires the Department to develop uniform standards for identifying, assessing, and remediating mold in residential housing, as well as guidelines for limiting exposure to mold in residential housing. Also requires the agency to develop a public awareness campaign concerning mold in housing. (See updated CT Guidelines for Mold Abatement Contractors, https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DPH/EHDW/CT-guidelines-for-mold-abatement-contractors_rev12_31_2023clean.pdf .)

CT	Connecticut General Statutes § 8-240a
	Establishes a pilot program to finance retrofits of multifamily rental residences located in environmental justice communities or designated school districts. Provides financing in the form of grants and/or low-interest loans for projects that improve energy efficiency or remediate health and safety concerns that are barriers to the retrofit, such as mold, vermiculite, asbestos, lead, and radon. Requires the program to prioritize projects that benefit low-income residents. Establishes the Housing Environmental Improvement Revolving Loan Fund to fund the program. Requires the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection to file a report with the General Assembly by October 2028, analyzing the success of the pilot program(s) and recommending whether a permanent program should be established.

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

CT	Connecticut Sub. Senate Bill No. 1, Public Act No. 23-167
	Establishes a working group to study and make recommendations related to IAQ in schools and to submit a report by July 1, 2024, to the Governor and the legislature. Directs the working group to address a variety of topics, including optimal humidity and temperature ranges; protocols to address complaints or evidence of mold, pest infestation, odors, chemicals, and poor indoor air quality; optimal HVAC performance benchmarks for minimizing the spread of infectious disease; criteria for rating the priority of HVAC repair needs, including the public health condition and needs of students; best practices for HVAC maintenance; and other criteria affecting school IAQ.

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. 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 about radon developed by the state. The radon disclosure form, developed by the Delaware Real Estate Commission, requires disclosure of any radon tests performed on the property. Real estate licensees are required by regulation (24 Del. Admin. Code 2900-10.0) to obtain the radon disclosure from sellers and to make the disclosure and a state-created radon fact sheet available to purchasers and make the radon disclosure a part of any agreement of sale. The state's Property Condition Report requires disclosure of additional environmental hazards, such as asbestos, lead paint, toxic or hazardous substances, and mold, including any past mold testing results. (See https://dpr.delaware.gov/boards/realestate/forms/ .)

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

DC	District of Columbia Code §§ 8-241.01--.09
	Requires landlords to remediate mold contamination in rental dwellings and to disclose previous mold contamination to prospective tenants. Regulations (14 D.C. Mun. Regs. 4111) require landlords to maintain for three years information known or that should have been known about the presence of indoor mold contamination, unless the mold has been remediated by a professional. Creates an Indoor Mold Assessment and Remediation Fund, into which licensing fees are deposited and for which additional appropriations are authorized through 2028. Authorizes use of funds to provide financial assistance grants to low-income DC residents for the purpose of having a professional mold assessment conducted in their premises, in the event that the owner of the property fails to comply with the remediation requirement. Directs the District Department of the Environment to establish minimum work practices and guidelines for mold assessment and remediation and to set a threshold level of indoor mold contamination that requires professional remediation. Also requires the Department to establish a licensing program for mold professionals, along with minimum mold work practice standards and guidelines, and prohibits anyone from engaging in the business of mold assessment or remediation without being certified or licensed. Regulations (20 D.C. Mun. Regs. 3200 et seq.) establish a licensing program, and provide guidelines for mold assessment and remediation below the threshold requiring licensing. Public housing tenants must be given notice of their rights to receive an inspection and remediation of mold under this law through the Public Housing Resident Bill of Rights, mandated under separate legislation (D.C. Code § 6-232).

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

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

IL	Illinois Compiled Statutes Ch. 410, §§ 105/1 et seq.
	Authorizes the state health agency to adopt rules establishing a program for state registration of mold professionals. Beginning in 2025, directs the Department of Public Health to establish a public awareness campaign to assist the public in understanding the threat of mold in indoor environments and the importance of removing mold; this must include disseminating information online and using brochures, as well as providing contact information for agencies and organizations that can provide the public with information on the health effects, mold testing methods, and industry standards for remediation. Requires the agency to perform a review every five years of technology/treatment techniques for mold identification and remediation and of any new scientific evidence on the severity of health risks.

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

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

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 (Kansas Admin. Code 4-27-9) provide that guest rooms with visible mold on the floors, walls, ceiling, or windows shall not be rented until mold cleanup is completed. Regulations also require that all sinks, bathtubs, and shower areas be kept free of mold and mildew.

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. 11:121) incorporates by reference a disclosure form that requires disclosure of any radon testing and any installed radon mitigation system and includes the following statement: "Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that, when it has accumulated in a building in sufficient quantities, may present health risks, including lung cancer. The Kentucky Department for Public Health recommends radon testing. For more information, visit chfs.ky.gov and search 'radon'." Also requires disclosure of the existence of mold or other fungi, and of other environmental hazards, such as carbon monoxide, asbestos, or urea formaldehyde. (See Form 402, at https://krec.ky.gov/Documents/402-SellersDisclosureofPropertyCondition.pdf .)

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.

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

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 the U.S. EPA as official source of state mold information under the law.

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes § 37:1478
	Requires licensed home inspectors to include in their written inspection report the presence of suspected mold growth if the licensed home inspector discovers "visually observable evidence of suspected mold growth" on the inside of the structure during the inspection. Regulations (La. Admin. Code 46: XL.303) define this term as: "visually observable discoloration of the interior components within the climate controlled living space apparently occurring from moisture that may be indicative of mold or microbial growth which is visually observable, without employing moisture, environmental or other testing methods." Prohibits an inspector, for a period of one year, from doing work for compensation on any system or component of the home that the home inspector noted in the home inspection report as deficient, in need of repair, or unsafe.

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

LA	Louisiana Revised Statutes §§ 37:2150.1, 37:2156--2158
	Requires persons performing mold remediation where the cost exceeds \$7,500 to obtain a mold remediation license, with exemptions for residential property owners performing remediation on their own property and for owners or tenants performing remediation on property they own or lease. License applicants must present evidence to the state that they have completed training in mold remediation and mold assessment, along with evidence of workers' compensation and liability insurance. Establishes that it is a violation for a mold remediation contractor to fail to provide a written report to the person for whom they provide remediation for compensation, or to provide (or own an interest in an entity that provides) both mold assessment and remediation on the same property. See also La. Admin Code. tit. 46, Pt XXIX, §§ 301, 709.

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

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

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

ME	Maine Revised Statutes, tit. 5, § 1742-G
	<p>Requires the state's Bureau of General Services to inventory all state-owned buildings to identify the presence of asbestos, lead, black mold, radon and other substances that may be harmful to human health; also requires owners of buildings leased to the state to conduct a similar inventory. Directs the bureau to establish and maintain an electronic database for each state-owned and state-leased building, which must include: the results of the inventories; "detailed plans for the mitigation, remediation, abatement, or containment" of the harmful substance; and data on completion of those activities. Requires the database to be accessible to certain state agencies and people who work in the buildings (e.g., state employees and their union representatives, firefighters serving the area, and individuals who perform maintenance, repair, and custodial work there.) Requires the bureau to review a building's records in the database (or direct an inventory to be performed, if it has not) before any maintenance or repair work can be performed in a covered building, and to notify the person performing the maintenance or repair work of the presence of the covered hazardous materials and provide appropriate protective gear.</p> <p>Requires the bureau's division of safety and environmental services to provide ongoing statewide monitoring of state-owned buildings to continuously identify the presence of the covered health hazards. Directs the division to conduct "routine" building inventories and testing "as appropriate" to discover and assess the presence of health hazards in state-owned buildings and to identify any mitigation, abatement, remediation, containment and maintenance necessary. Authorizes the Department of Administrative and Financial Services to adopt technical rules to implement the law.</p>

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, beginning in fiscal year 2028. If the assessment is not completed by fiscal year 2027, the law directs the Fund to address the severity of issues in a school including, among other things, indoor air quality and mold remediation.

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

MD	Maryland House Bill 976, 2023 Maryland Laws ch. 347
	Establishes an interagency Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation, chaired by the Department of the Environment. Directs the workgroup to study specified information related to mold standards and remediation practices and to study the extent to which climate change may increase indoor mold development. Requires the workgroup to recommend, by October 1, 2024, best practices for identifying mold, preventing indoor mold development, and remediating indoor mold conditions.

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

MA	Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 23B, § 33
	<p>Requires the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities to establish a Massachusetts Healthy Homes program. Under the program, the office may make grants or loans (up to \$50,000 each) to eligible applicants to ensure owner-occupied and rental units are free of "habitability concerns," defined as home repairs required to ensure residences are: (i) fit for human habitation; (ii) free from defective conditions and health and safety hazards, e.g., asbestos, mold, pests and lead; and (iii) free of conditions preventing installation of measures to improve energy or water efficiency, utilize renewable energy or lower utility costs. The provision of assistance as a grant or loan (and the loan’s interest rate and repayment/forgiveness terms) depends on the income of the owner-occupant or number of units managed by the landlord.</p> <p>Requires the office to "make reasonable efforts to coordinate with other governmental, quasi-governmental and nonprofit organizations administering programs that create a healthier environment for residents" (e.g., rehabilitating existing housing or making homes lead-safe), including by using program grants and loans to augment funds from other home repair programs and supporting outreach that minimizes cultural, linguistic, or other barriers and maximizes access to program resources. Requires the program to be administered consistent with guidelines and forms established by the office, and for the office to provide a detailed annual report on implementation to the legislature and on a public website.</p>

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. Ch. 410.000) establish Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation that apply to all dwelling units, including rental units. The Code defines excess moisture as "the unwanted presence of moisture or water on permeable surfaces in a residence that occurs on a periodic, chronic or acute basis and presents a risk of mold growth," states that "no room or area in a residence may be used for habitation if it is subject to excess moisture," and requires dwelling owners to maintain structural elements in good repair and free from excess moisture or the appearance of mold. In the event of leaks and flooding an owner must ensure all surfaces have been dried within 48 hours. Additionally, the code establishes that when an inspector discovers "the existence of excess moisture or appearance of mold" during an inspection, they must investigate the potential sources; environmental testing is not required and may not be relied on exclusively. See 105 Code Mass. Regs. 410..010, .420, .500, .620.

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. 675.000 et seq.) establish IAQ requirements for ice rinks, including air sampling and record-keeping requirements; action levels for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide; and required corrective action, notification and evacuation measures.

MA	Massachusetts General Laws, ch. 70B, § 3
	Establishes a School Building Assistance program to provide funding to local governments for school construction and renovation, authorizes the Board of Education to establish policies and standards regarding school construction, and creates the Massachusetts School Building Authority and school building grant program. Regulations governing these state-funded projects (963 Code Mass. Regs. 2.00 et seq.) 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. In 2024, the MSBA updated the funding rules to allow three incentive percentage points for the Green School Program and an additional incentive point for Indoor Air Quality. 963 Code Mass. Regs. 2.10.

MI	Michigan Compiled Laws §§ 565.951--.966
	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 and mildew.

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 § 245D.22
	Regulates licensing of programs that provide home and community-based services to persons with disabilities and persons age 65 and older. Requires that license holders must maintain the interior and exterior of buildings clean and free from the accumulation of mold.

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

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

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

MT	Montana Code § 70-20-502
	Requires sellers of residential real property to provide purchasers a disclosure statement regarding any adverse material facts that concern the property and of which the seller has actual knowledge. The disclosure statement must include whether the property has been tested or treated for asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, or mold; whether there are any hazardous materials or pest infestations on the property or the immediate area; and any other environmental issues of which the seller has actual knowledge.

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

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

NH	New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 200:11-a
	<p>Requires school principals to conduct an annual IAQ investigation of all school buildings, using a survey form provided by the state Department of Education. Provides that the investigation is to include a physical assessment of the facilities, rather than air quality measurements. Requires survey to "allow an evaluation of... general cleanliness, ventilation, moisture control, and chemical use and storage." Requires survey responses 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 survey responses 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 notify every school about how to access a copy of the program materials.</p>

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

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 to ascertain whether the information was false or misleading. Provides that where a property disclosure report indicates water leakage, dampness or mold, brokers' liability is limited if they refer buyer to the state health agency's mold pamphlet. State real estate commission property disclosure form adopted pursuant to the law (N.J. Admin. Code 13:45A-29.1) includes disclosure of number and location of carbon monoxide detectors, as well as disclosure of the presence of mold, lead-based paint, urea-formaldehyde foam insulation, asbestos, PCBs, other toxic substances, and any condition that may adversely affect the quality of air on the property. In accordance with state law (N.J. Stat. 26:2D-73) allowing a seller who has had his property tested or treated for radon gas to keep that information confidential until the property is under contract (at which point it must be shared with the buyer), the disclosure form includes a voluntary section allowing sellers to provide information about radon testing results and mitigation.

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.

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

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

NY	New York Real Property Law § 462
	Requires all sellers of residential real property to complete and provide to the buyer a property condition disclosure statement, which requires disclosure of the presence of hazardous substances, asbestos, and methane gas, and of any radon testing performed on the property. Requires sellers to provide a copy of any radon testing reports and to report any known material defects in carbon monoxide detectors. Also requires seller to indicate whether the property has been tested for mold and to provide known mold test reports and to indicate whether the structure has experienced damage or seepage from heavy rainfall or other natural flooding events.

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

NC	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.

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.

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 regulations (Ok. Admin. Code 605:10-15-4, App. A) adopt a disclosure form that requires seller to disclose known presence of radon or any radon testing. Also requires seller to disclose any mold inspections or treatment, the known presence of asbestos, lead-based paint, other hazardous or regulated materials, and "any condition on the property that would impair the health or safety of the occupants." (See https://oklahoma.gov/orec/contract-forms-and-related-addenda.html .)

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes § 286A.801
	<p>Establishes a grant program providing matching fund grants to school districts for capital costs (i.e. construction, improvement, remodel, equipment, maintenance or repair of a school district building), which is to be financed by Article XI-P bonds and administered by the Department of Education. Provides that school districts must provide matching funds that meet or exceed the amount of the grant. Sets aside 66% of available funds for awards based on a "priority list" (factors include enrollment and percentage of families in poverty), with the remaining 34% of funds awarded in the order in which complete applications are received.</p> <p>Requires a school district seeking a grant under the program to prepare and submit a facilities assessment and a long-term facilities plan to the department; rules adopted to implement the program provide that the mandatory facility assessment must include an indoor air quality assessment and an assessment of the presence of harmful substances such as lead or asbestos in the facility (Or. Admin. R. 581-027-0035). The rules also set forth five "Educational Adequacy Review Standards" to be used for "facilitating discussions around capital planning and improvement"; these standards focus on five "primary facets of school facilities that directly correlate to student outcomes": acoustics, lighting, temperature, school capacity, and air quality. ("Air quality" is defined in the rules to mean the degree to which the classrooms are ventilated to avoid high levels of carbon dioxide and the indoor air is free from pollutants such as radon, asbestos, mold, and particulate matter.) Per the rules, the Air Quality Education Adequacy Standard reviews whether the school district implements an Indoor Air Quality Management Program at each of its campuses. Or. Admin. R. 581-027-0043.</p>

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes § 329A.260
	Directs the state Early Learning Council to establish rules setting minimum standards for child care facilities. Rules (Or. Admin. Code 414-305-0840) require certified child care centers to "take steps to prevent children's exposure to" mold, asbestos, lead-based paint, lead in plumbing and fixtures, and other identified toxins or hazards. Prohibits centers from using automatic insecticide dispensers, vaporizers, or fumigants.

OR	Oregon Revised Statutes § 456.594 et seq.
	Requires every "petroleum supplier" (defined as any petroleum refiner in the state or any person engaged in wholesale distribution of distillate fuel oil) to pay an annual assessment to the Housing and Community Services Department for deposit into the Oil-Heated Dwellings Energy Account. Provides that moneys in that account are "continuously appropriated" to the agency and may be used to fund cash payments to dwelling owners (or contractors) for energy conservation measures and for providing information, assistance, and technical advice to residential customers of fuel oil dealers, including about energy conservation measures and home energy audits. Rules adopted to implement the program (Or. Admin. R. 813-207-0070 et seq.), which is known as the State Home Oil Weatherization ("SHOW") Program, specify the energy conservation items and measures eligible for which the program's cash payments may be used, which include (among other things) "occupant health and safety measures and building code requirements" like addressing moisture intrusion issues, addressing indoor air quality issues, and addressing shared vent or flue issues.

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 §§ 431A.400, .402
	Establishes and funds the Healthy Homes Grant Program within the Oregon Health Authority to provide financial assistance to persons in low-income households to repair and rehabilitate their residences and to landlords to repair and rehabilitate dwelling units inhabited by low-income households. The law authorizes the agency to make grants to eligible entities that serve low-income communities or communities "impacted by environmental justice factors," in order to assist households in maximizing energy efficiency, extending the useful life of homes, or improving occupant health and safety. Provides that health and safety improvements include abatement of radon, lead, and mold; installation of a smoke filtration system; removal of asthma or allergen triggers; and structural and safety improvements. (See implementing rules, Or. Admin. Code §§333-090-0100--0140.)

PA	Pennsylvania Statutes, tit. 24, §§ 26–2601–L, et seq.
	Establishes the School Environmental Repairs Program in the Department of Education to provide grants to school entities for the abatement or remediation of environmental hazards including, but not limited to, lead in water, asbestos, and mold. Requires the department to prioritize remediation of covered environmental hazards that present the greatest risk of exposure using factors set forth in the law. Establishes that the department may not award a program grant exceeding \$10 million and that schools must provide a non-state match of at least 50% of the total cost. Directs the department to issue guidelines for the program.

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

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

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

SC	South Carolina Code § 38-75-755
	Requires all insurers, at the issuance of a new policy and at each renewal, to notify the applicant or policyholder of a personal lines residential property insurance policy whether or not the insured has coverage for flood or mold.

SC	South Carolina Code §§ 27-50-10--110
	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, mold, lead-based paint, asbestos, methane gas, hazardous or toxic materials, and other environmental contamination. Disclosure form adopted via regulation also explicitly requires sellers to report the presence of mold and formaldehyde (S.C. Admin. Code 105-14).

SC	South Carolina House Joint Resolution No. 3127
	Created a Mold Abatement and Remediation Study Committee to study the health effects of mold in public areas, to ascertain the best method of mold abatement, and to propose policy initiatives if necessary. Directed the committee to issue a report to the General Assembly by December 31, 2019, at which time the study committee is dissolved. Committee report recommended voluntary education and training initiatives and noted the need to consider “some regulatory [oversight] of the mold abatement and remediation industry” in the future. (Report available at : http://tinyurl.com/27y7jp8d .)

SD	South Dakota Codified Laws §§ 43-4-37--44
	Requires sellers of residential property to provide a property disclosure form that addresses known hazardous conditions including radon, mold, methane gas, lead paint, asbestos insulation, urea formaldehyde foam insulation, and toxic materials, as well as any known testing for such conditions.

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

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

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

TX	Texas Health & Safety Code §§ 385.001--.003
	Repealed in 2024. 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.

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

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. (See implementing rules, 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 state to adopt rules governing the licensing program, including minimum performance standards and training requirements. Directs the state to administer the program and to investigate complaints regarding mold-related activities. 2015 legislation (2015 Tx. S.B. 202), effective Sept. 1, 2017, transferred the program from the Department of Health to the Department of Licensing and Regulation, which re-issued regulations (16 Texas Admin. Code 78.1 et seq.). The law was amended in 2023 to establish a Mold Assessment and Remediation Advisory Board to advise the department on standards and work practices for mold assessment or remediation, qualifications for licensees, and other issues affecting mold assessment and remediation.

VT	Vermont Statutes tit. 20, §172
	Authorizes the Commissioner of Public Safety to adopt rules to prescribe standards for the health, safety, sanitation, and fitness for habitation of rental housing. Regulations adopting a Residential Rental Housing Health and Safety Code (Vt. Admin. Code 17-3-11:8, 11:10) set forth minimum health and habitability standards for rental housing, including the requirement that dwellings be maintained "to be free from the regular or periodic appearance of standing water or excessive moisture, which may result in visible mold growth" and the requirement that any bathroom ventilation fan and any clothes dryer be vented to the exterior.

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

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.

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

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

VA	Virginia Code §§ 54.1-201, -1102
	Requires the Board for Contractors to promulgate regulations necessary for licensure of contractors, inspectors, and tradesmen. Rules adopted under the law (18 Va. Admin. Code 50-22-30--60) require that firms applying for a contractor's license and seeking licensing in the radon mitigation services specialty must name a qualified individual who has obtained an EPA or Virginia DEQ accepted radon certification. Separate regulations (18 Va. Admin. Code 15-40-120) require that if home inspections do not cover specified items (including mold, radon, and other environmental hazards), the inspection contract must note the exclusions. The Virginia Consumer Protection Act, Va. Stat. § 59.1-200, prohibits selling or offering any services as a professional mold remediator in a residential dwelling without holding a mold remediation certification from a nationally or internationally recognized certifying body, and prohibits failing to comply with U.S. EPA's publication on Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, the ANSI IICRC S520 Standard for Professional Mold Remediation; or an equivalent ANSI-accredited mold remediation standard when conducting mold remediation.

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

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

WA	Washington Revised Code § 70.114A.065
	Directs the state Department of Labor and Industries and the Department of Health to adopt joint rules governing safety and health standards for temporary worker housing (TWH). Agency rules (Wash. Admin. Code 296-307-16101 et seq., 246-358) require operators of TWH to prevent mold in dwelling units and common facilities and to operate mechanical systems to provide "fresh and filtered air." The rules require TWH maintenance staff or contractors to verify that mechanical ventilation system filters have a MERV rating of at least 13 or equivalent; if the mechanical ventilation system does not support MERV 13 filters, the operators must use "the highest MERV rating filter supported by the mechanical ventilation system."

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

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

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