

# State Program Changes

## *as a Result of the Federal Brownfields Law*

Since the federal Brownfields Law took effect, states have used many different approaches to meet the multiple challenges and common objectives of brownfields cleanup and reuse. Several states have adopted changes to reflect the federal Brownfields Law, including:

- **Rhode Island** — Passed BF Legislation H-7489 Subtitle A, which added additional language to reflect the new federal Brownfields Law.
- **Puerto Rico** — Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board amended the Public Policy Environmental Act, Law 9 to include provisions to create the PR VCP.
- **Pennsylvania** — Addition of abandoned mine lands (grayfields) as qualified sites under the PA Land Recycling Program.
- **Virginia** — Developed a new Brownfields guidance manual.
- **Alabama** — Program regulations are currently on public notice for amendment to update the definition of a brownfield for consistency with the new federal brownfield definition and also to add the EPA-capitalized RLF.
- **Florida** — Changed brownfield definition to conform to federal law allowing inclusion of all real property not just commercial or industrial property.
- **Illinois** — Changed an IL law so federal funding can go into the state BF redevelopment fund.
- **Indiana** — Created a new definition of “brownfields” and a new liability tool is under discussion/development.
- **Oklahoma** — Legislation was changed in 2004 to broaden the types of contaminated properties that could be addressed under brownfields.
- **California** — Initiated a voluntary program (CLRRA) that provides immunity from liability for response costs or damage claims to qualified innocent landowners, bona fide purchasers, and contiguous property owners of property in urban areas.
- **Nevada** — Created liability relief provisions for bona-fide prospective purchasers and innocent land-owner based on the federal Brownfields Law.

