

## DEC BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP (DBAC) SERVICES: ELIGIBILITY SELF-CHECK TOOL

This self-check tool was developed by the [Center for Creative Land Recycling \(CCLR\)](#) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to provide an initial screen for potential applicants interested in applying for DBAC services. This tool is not an exhaustive list of considerations for eligibility, but rather highlights issues that often impact DBAC eligibility prior to applying. If any blue boxes are checked, the project may not be eligible; however, eligibility is a site-specific determination and may still be possible depending upon the applicant, project, and site history. If you have any questions or would like to discuss project eligibility, please contact DEC and/or CCLR prior to submitting an application. For more information, please see EPA's [Information on Sites Eligible for Brownfields Funding](#). If you do not know the answers to any of the following questions, leave blank and contact DEC and/or CCLR.

	General Eligibility Questions	Yes	No	Guidance Information
1.	Is the property owned by the US government?			<i>Property can mean real property or any onsite buildings.</i>
2.	Is or has the property been owned by the State of Alaska when the potential contamination occurred?			<i>If the State of Alaska is a responsible party, the project is likely not eligible for DBAC funding; however, the property may be eligible for <a href="#">other types of brownfields funding</a>.</i>
3.	Is the applicant the owner of the property or, if not, will access to the property be secured?			<i>DEC requires site access to conduct DBAC services. If the applicant does not own the property, has the applicant secured (or will secure) site access?</i>
4.	Did the current owner cause or contribute to the contamination on the property?			<i>If the current owner caused or exacerbated the contamination, the project may not be eligible depending upon site-specific factors.</i>
5.	Do you have a reuse plan that will provide a benefit to your community?			<i>The applicant must be able to describe the anticipated reuse of the property once it is assessed/cleaned up. A "reuse plan" can be a description of the anticipated reuse, documented community support for the described reuse (letters, local government/council minutes), site-specific renderings/designs, among others.</i>
6.	Has the property received funding to conduct site work through the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund?			<i>If the property has a leaking underground storage tank that has been previously investigated or cleaned up using LUST funding, the project may not be eligible, unless certain additional criteria are met.</i>
7.	Have polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) been documented on the property (including in building materials)?			<i>PCBs can be found in building materials (for example, in paints, caulk, etc.) in buildings constructed between 1950s and 1970s. Materials containing PCB concentrations above 50 parts per million are subject to remediation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the project may not be eligible unless additional criteria are met; however, if</i>

				<i>PCBs are only suspected, DBAC funding may be used to determine their presence.</i>
	<b>Petroleum-Specific Questions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b><i>Respond to Questions 8 - 11 if you believe the property of interest may be contaminated with petroleum; otherwise leave blank.</i></b>
8.	Has there been a release of petroleum on the property while the current owner has owned the property?			<i>Has the current owner used/managed petroleum at the site in a manner that may have caused contamination (for example: operation of a tank farm, heating oil tank, or gas station on the property)? If so, the project may not be eligible depending upon other site-specific factors.</i>
9.	Did a petroleum release occur on the property while the immediate past owner owned the property (prior to the property being acquired by the current owner)?			<i>Did the immediate past owner use/manage petroleum at the site in a manner that may have caused contamination (for example: operation of a tank farm, heating oil tank, or gas station on the property)? If so, the project may not be eligible depending upon other site-specific factors.</i>
10.	Has there been a release of petroleum AND is there a potentially responsible party that is financially able to pay for assessment/cleanup activities at the property? (this often refers to the current and/or previous owner, depending upon whether contamination occurred before or after the property was acquired)			<i>If the current and previous owners are not financially able to assess/cleanup petroleum contamination at the property, the project may be eligible for DBAC funding depending on other site-specific factors. In this case, the applicant will need to work with DEC to verify a lack of ability to pay for assessment/cleanup activities.</i>
11	a. Was the property acquired through tax foreclosure, abandonment, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), or equivalent government proceeding?	If YES go to 11b; if NO, consider prior ownership for RP status (see Questions 8-9)		<i>If the property was acquired by one of these means (or through a similar transaction), project eligibility may depend upon whether the current owner is responsible for contamination and their financial ability to fund assessment/cleanup activities.</i>
	b. If you responded YES: Has there been a release of petroleum that occurred since the property was acquired?			