



APPLICANT INFORMATION SHEET

(1) Applicant Identification

Craig Field Airport and Industrial Authority
48 Craig Industrial Park, Selma, AL 36701

(2) Website URL

www.craigcomplex.com

(3) Funding Requested

- a. Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide
- b. Federal Funds Requested: \$500,000

(4) Location

City: Selma
County: Dallas
State: Alabama

(5) Target Area and Priority Site Information

Target Areas:

- Former Craig Air Force Base (Craig Field)

Priority Sites:

- **Officer Quarters**- Avenue A, Selma, AL 36701
- **Craig's Maintenance Shop**- Avenue C, Selma, AL 36701
- **Supply and Equipment Warehouse**- Avenue C, Selma, AL 36701



(6) Contacts

a. Project Director

Ryan Corrigan
334-412-3154
craigairport@belsouth.net
Building #48 Fifth Street
Selma, AL 36701

b. Chief Executive/ Highest Ranking Elected Official

Ryan Corrigan
334-412-3154
craigairport@belsouth.net
Building #48 Fifth Street
Selma, AL 36701

(7) Population

City of Selma, Alabama: 16,312

(8) Other Factors

Sample Format for Providing Information on the Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less.	2
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian Tribe or United States Territory.	
The priority site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	3
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	3
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	3



At least 30% of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/area-wide planning activities, as described in Section 3.A.(2), for priority site(s) within the target area(s).	
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	

(9) Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority

See Attachment

(10) Releasing Copies of Applications

Not Applicable.

EDWARD F. POOLOS
DIRECTOR

JEFFERY W. KITCHENS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR



KAY IVEY
GOVERNOR

Alabama Department of Environmental Management
adem.alabama.gov

1400 Coliseum Blvd. 36110-2400 ■ Post Office Box 301463
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463
(334) 271-7700 ■ FAX (334) 271-7950

January 13, 2026

Mr. Ryan Corrigan
Executive Director
Craig Field Airport and Industrial Authority
P.O. Box 1321
riders_craigairport@att.com

Re: Support for FY2026 EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant – Craig Field Complex

Dear Mr. Corrigan:

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) is pleased to express its support for the Craig Field Airport and Industrial Authority's (CFAIA) application for a FY2026 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant.

We understand that Craig Field is a publicly owned airport encompassing approximately 1,792 acres near Selma, Alabama. Formerly Craig Air Force Base, the facility played a critical role in training pilots during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. For nearly four decades, its operations were a major economic driver for Selma and Dallas County. Following the base's closure, the surrounding community experienced significant economic decline. Today, Craig Field operates as a general aviation airport serving the region.

We also understand that CFAIA has developed a forward-looking vision to revitalize the Craig Field complex through workforce development, aviation training, and strategic redevelopment. Several on-site tenants provide aviation-related training and partner with Wallace Community College to expand educational and employment opportunities for local residents. These initiatives align with national workforce needs, including addressing the critical shortage of air traffic controllers and supporting innovative infrastructure such as the nation's first remote air traffic control tower.

However, redevelopment efforts are constrained by aging infrastructure and potential environmental concerns. A former high-rise dormitory constructed in 1969, along with adjacent dormitory structures, may contain asbestos and lead-based paint. These buildings currently limit the availability of on-site student housing, forcing trainees to reside off-site and increasing transportation and living costs. An EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant would allow CFAIA to evaluate environmental conditions, determine appropriate remediation or demolition strategies, and support future redevelopment, including construction of modern student housing through public-private investment.

In addition to these structures, CFAIA has identified other properties within the Craig Field complex that may contain environmental contaminants and are candidates for redevelopment. EPA assessment funding is essential to advancing these projects and supporting long-term economic revitalization in Selma and Dallas County. ADEM's Redevelopment Section routinely assists communities with brownfields redevelopment. Upon request, ADEM may support outreach activities, participation in the Voluntary Cleanup Program, or access to state assessment resources, subject to availability.



Birmingham Office
110 Vulcan Road
Birmingham, AL 35209-4702
(205) 942-6168
(205) 941-1603 (FAX)

Decatur Office
2715 Sandlin Road, S.W.
Decatur, AL 35603-1333
(256) 353-1713
(256) 340-9359 (FAX)

Coastal Office
1615 South Broad Street
Mobile, AL 36605
(251) 450-3400
(251) 479-2593 (FAX)

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ADEM wishes CFAIA success in its pursuit of this grant and looks forward to continued collaboration.

For any questions regarding this letter, please contact Crystal L. Collins at 334-279-3067 or via email at ccollins@adem.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Collins", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Crystal L. Collins, Chief
Redevelopment Unit
Land Division
Alabama Department of Environmental Management



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1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION. Target Area and Brownfields.

a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area:

Craig Field Airport and Industrial Complex (Craig Field) is a public airport and industrial complex located approximately four miles east of Selma along U.S. Highway 80 in Dallas County, Alabama, and will serve as the Target Area for this grant. The property encompasses approximately 1,790 acres between U.S. Highway 80 and Alabama Highway 41 and lies within Census Tract 01047957301. The Target Area is generally bordered by U.S. Highway 80 to the northeast, County Road 145 to the south, and State Route 41 (Alabama Highway 41) to the west. Craig Field began as Selma Army Air Base in 1940 and quickly transitioned into Craig Air Force Base, serving as a major pilot training center for World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. When the base closed in 1977 as part of nationwide post-Vietnam base closures, Selma and Dallas County lost a major employment and revenue generator and inherited a sprawling former military installation with extensive vacant facilities and underutilized infrastructure.

Today, Craig Field includes two industrial wings and a former barracks/support area containing numerous legacy structures and long-vacant, deteriorated buildings—roofs are collapsing and buildings are failing structurally—creating both a visible blight burden and a practical redevelopment barrier. Craig Field has a history of leasing to industrial and commercial tenants; however, businesses are hesitant to lease, invest, or finance redevelopment when the environmental profile of priority parcels is unknown. As a result, Craig Field’s ability to recruit and retain tenants has been directly hindered, even where market interest exists.

These impacts are felt most acutely in the neighborhoods nearest the airport. Within a 5-mile radius of Craig Field, the average family income (\$63,203) is less than half the national level (\$130,215)¹—underscoring acute economic distress in the community most directly affected by legacy base-era blight and stagnant economy. Selma also experienced approximately **12% population loss between 2010 and 2020** compared to growth at the state and national levels), including significant out-migration of young adults in search of higher-paying jobs.² Brownfield challenges at Craig Field functionally limit the reuse of one of Selma’s largest infrastructure-ready employment platforms and reduce the area’s ability to generate jobs, payroll, and tax-base growth. Coupled with economic stressors are the environmental risks associated with historic aviation and industrial operations—such as polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from firefighting foam and training activities; **petroleum hydrocarbons; chlorinated solvents; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);** and **heavy metals**. Their presence can complicate redevelopment by increasing investigation requirements, cleanup costs, and regulatory scrutiny, making **environmental site assessment** a critical first step in determining site conditions and appropriate reuse pathways. The proximity of these parcels to the former military housing area—now integrated into Selma’s Pine Glen neighborhood—heightens the importance of assessment and cleanup planning as a community protection and redevelopment-enabling tool, particularly where residents face persistent poverty, substandard housing conditions, and underemployment.

Despite its challenges, Craig Field is positioning itself to become a regional economic hub. Craig Field and its partners are advancing a significant project to establish the **nation’s first Remote Tower Air Traffic Control Center (RTC)** at Craig Field, supported by a planned **\$4.7 million** private investment. The RTC is expected to support air traffic control services for **up to 40 airports nationwide** and generate substantial new employment—**28 jobs in year one** with approximately **\$3.1 million** in annual payroll, growing to **as many as 119 jobs within five years** with an estimated **\$8 million** annual payroll. In addition, the project includes an international training academy to train and certify remote tower air traffic controllers, projected to host **25–50 students per year**.³

Craig Field is currently managing two EPA Brownfields Cleanup cooperative agreements at Craig Field—one for the Flight Line Site and one for the Gym Complex Site—demonstrating implementation capacity and measurable momentum. This EPA Brownfields Assessment grant will build on that progress through a systematic, phased approach by funding Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and related planning for additional priority parcels across Craig Field. These assessments will document site conditions, clarify risks, and produce redevelopment-ready information that reduces perceived liability and prevents environmental uncertainty from delaying complementary redevelopment needed to sustain current momentum—including aviation-supporting uses, industrial tenants, and supporting infrastructure. The resulting site data will allow Craig Field to prioritize cleanup pathways and move parcels toward reuse that mitigates blight, protects sensitive populations, and supports economic revitalization.

b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s): The Craig Field TA has **25+ candidate brownfield sites**, including an aging vacant aircraft hangar; a vacant firing range, multiple **multi-story dormitory/barracks** structures in severe disrepair; former **warehouses and maintenance buildings** used for storage, equipment maintenance, and industrial services; and several demolished-building footprints with **concrete slabs/disturbed ground** that may contain residual debris. Along the eastern entrance/Avenue C corridor, four large dormitories sit near adjacent residential areas. Given Craig Field’s long history as a military training airfield (since 1940) and continued aviation/industrial use, multiple parcels have credible potential for legacy environmental concerns typical of airfields and military installations.

¹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23

² University of Wisconsin Net Migration Patterns for US Counties. 2010 to 2020

³ [Pioneering remote aviation control tower landing at Selma’s Craig Field - Made in Alabama](#)

Priority Site (PS) 1: Officer Quarters – The former Officer Quarters is a six-story, **53,037-square-foot** brick building constructed in **1969** and located in the northern portion of Craig Field on **Avenue A**, approximately **100 feet** from Pine Grove neighborhood. The building is visibly aged and deteriorated. Potential contaminants of concern include **asbestos-containing materials (ACM)** and **lead-based paint (LBP)** typical of buildings of this era. Craig Field’s reuse plan is to redevelop the building as a **student dormitory** to support aviation training at the airport. At present, students are housed offsite in Selma, which adds transportation demands and operating costs and reduces the efficiency of on-base training activity. This site is a priority because (1) its redevelopment would directly address an immediate housing need tied to an active workforce/training pipeline, (2) its size and prominent location make it a highly visible gateway redevelopment opportunity, and (3) environmental assessment is a prerequisite to determining renovation feasibility, refining cost estimates, and advancing the building toward safe, financeable reuse.

Priority Site (PS) 2: Craig’s Maintenance Shop (#327) – This site includes a **3,600-square-foot**, one-story, wood-frame building constructed in the **1940s** for base vehicle maintenance. Based on historic vehicle maintenance activities, potential contaminants of concern include **petroleum hydrocarbons** (oils/greases/fuels), **solvents/degreasers**, **heavy metals**, **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**, and **semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)**. Assessment is needed to determine whether contaminants are present in soil and/or groundwater and to evaluate potential exposure pathways, including **vapor intrusion** and contaminant migration. Craig Field’s reuse concept is to redevelop the parcel for **additional office and administrative space**. This is a practical, market-aligned reuse: Craig Field already supports a diverse mix of public- and private-sector employers—including aviation services, manufacturing, logistics, construction, healthcare, forestry, education, and state agencies—demonstrating sustained demand for office/support space at the airport and industrial complex. **This site is a priority because** (1) it is located near a primary entrance corridor and has high visibility, (2) its assessment will remove uncertainty that currently limits near-term, job-supporting reuse, and (3) redevelopment as office space will directly complement existing tenants and strengthen Craig Field’s role as a regional employment center.

PS #3: Former Supply and Equipment Warehouse (vacant slab parcel). (One block west of Avenue C and 8th street) This site is a 3,472-square-foot former warehouse location constructed in 1958; the structure has been removed and the parcel currently consists of a vacant lot with a concrete slab. Historic use reportedly included storage of petroleum products, chemicals, paints, and solvents, creating potential for residual impacts in soil and/or groundwater. This site is prioritized due to the potential for subsurface migration consistent with the area’s generally sandy, permeable soils, which can increase the likelihood that contaminants move vertically to groundwater and laterally beyond the parcel if present. Craig Field’s reuse concept is to incorporate PS 3 into the adjacent Gym Complex greenspace/community park reuse already being advanced under Craig Field’s active EPA Cleanup Grant. Assessing PS 3 will provide the documentation needed to confirm site conditions, define any necessary response actions, and support safe conversion to greenspace. This assessment is therefore essential to remove a visible vacant-lot “gap” and remaining slab adjacent to the planned park, eliminating an eyesore and obstacle to cohesive park development. Together, the assessment work at PS 3 and cleanup activities at the Gym Complex operate synergistically, ensuring the full park footprint can be implemented as a safe, continuous public amenity while improving the setting and marketability of surrounding parcels within the target area.

c. Identifying Additional Sites: Building on the initial inventory developed for this application, Craig Field will identify additional candidate brownfield sites within the Craig Field TA through: (1) structured input from airport tenants, City/County partners, and community leadership; (2) review of available EPA and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) files and databases; (3) examination of Craig Field property records, lease histories, and facility/building records; and (4) analysis of historical documentation and aerial imagery to confirm past uses and likely areas of concern. Craig Field will also convene a Brownfields Advisory Working Group consisting of redevelopment stakeholders (e.g., prospective developers, lenders/real estate professionals, major tenants, and community representatives) to surface candidate sites and align assessment sequencing with active or planned redevelopment opportunities.

Craig Field will assess the identified Priority Sites first and then apply a transparent, quantitative prioritization system to prioritize additional sites as funding allows. Criteria will include: (a) known or suspected contamination and potential exposure pathways (including proximity to residences and other sensitive receptors); (b) redevelopment feasibility and near-term market demand; (c) consistency with Craig Field’s redevelopment strategy and local revitalization priorities; (d) community-identified concerns and visible blight/safety conditions; (e) site ownership and ability to obtain access; (f) proximity to infrastructure and operational compatibility with airport/industrial uses; and (g) ability to leverage committed or prospective redevelopment funding (including private investment and complementary public grants). Craig Field will update rankings as new assessment information becomes available to keep selection decisions data-driven, defensible, and aligned with implementation readiness.

d. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans: The reuse strategy for Craig Field’s priority sites aligns with and advances local plans and priorities, including the Craig Field Airport Plan and the City of Selma Comprehensive Plan, which emphasize expansion and continued development of Craig Field, industrial recruiting and development, redevelopment of brownfield and legacy industrial sites, and the creation of more and higher-paying jobs tied to aviation and industrial growth.

Redevelopment of the Former Officer Quarter as student housing supports Craig Field’s aviation workforce-training strategy by enabling on-base housing for trainees and strengthening participation in aviation education and

credentialing programs. This directly complements the planned Remote Tower Center and training academy at Craig Field and reinforces the airport’s role as a controlled-airspace and aviation-support hub.

Reuse of Craig’s Maintenance Shop as office space supports tenant expansion and administrative needs for aviation- and industrial-support activities, advancing airport development and business recruitment objectives.

Conversion of the Supply and Equipment Warehouse to strategic greenspace removes a blighted vacant-lot/slab condition and supports the planned adjacent Gym Complex greenspace/community park concept. This reuse advances Craig Field’s goal of airport beautification, improves the redevelopment setting, and strengthens marketability and redevelopment readiness for nearby aviation-support and industrial parcels.

Collectively, the projected reuses for the priority sites advance these plans and priorities by: (1) strengthening aviation workforce capacity through on-base housing; (2) supporting tenant expansion and administrative needs through adaptive reuse of existing facilities; and (3) reducing blight and improving the airport and community setting through strategic greenspace conversion. These reuse strategies also advance brownfield revitalization priorities identified in the Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission (ATRC) 2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)—the federally designated regional economic development plan for Dallas County—which emphasizes reuse of brownfields to strengthen infrastructure, expand workforce opportunities, and diversify the regional economy.

e. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy: Former Officer Quarters – Student housing/dormitory: Enables on-base student housing (~160 beds, planning-level) to support Craig Field’s aviation workforce pipeline and sustained training activity, reducing off-site housing and transportation burdens for trainees. This workforce capacity directly supports the growth strategy anchored by the planned Remote Tower Air Traffic Control Center and training program, projected to grow from **28 jobs in year one** to as many as **119 jobs within five years**, with payroll increasing from approximately **\$3.1 million to \$8 million annually**. Redevelopment will incorporate **energy-efficiency upgrades, building-envelope and drainage improvements** to improve extreme-weather resilience, and evaluation of **rooftop solar feasibility**.

Craig’s Maintenance Shop– Office/administrative space: Could accommodate ~18–24 employees (planning-level) through redevelopment as office/admin space for airport/industrial tenants and public-sector users, supporting tenant expansion and job-generating activity at Craig Field. Assessment will confirm conditions and exposure pathways for safe occupancy and inform reuse planning, including **energy-efficient systems, roof/envelope hardening, and solar feasibility** to improve operational resilience.

Supply & Equipment Warehouse– Greenspace: Converts a blighted vacant slab parcel to greenspace, improving the airport setting and removing a barrier to the planned adjacent Gym Complex park—expediting a cohesive recreational area. As an outcome, the project expands access to safe park space within walking distance for nearby neighborhoods, including Pine Grove. Assessment will confirm subsurface conditions and define any response actions needed for safe, public-compatible reuse, and the greenspace design will evaluate nature-based stormwater features to improve heavy-rainfall resilience.

Strategy for Leveraging Resources, f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse: Craig Field has already secured two EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grants—\$1,000,000 (FY 2023) and \$556,100 (FY 2024)—that are currently active at Craig Field. Craig Field will build on these ongoing EPA investments by using this grant to generate site-specific assessment and cleanup planning information that advances additional priority sites beyond preliminary investigation. The resulting environmental data and defined cleanup pathways will position Craig Field sites for future EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant applications, which require documented site conditions and cleanup strategies to demonstrate feasibility, cost reasonableness, and readiness for remediation. By reducing environmental uncertainty and producing decision-grade cleanup approaches, this grant will unlock additional public and private resources to complete remaining assessment needs (as applicable), carry sites through remediation, and implement reuse strategies at the PSs.

U.S. Department of Transportation BUILD Grant (\$3M): Craig Field plans to apply in the next funding cycle for funding to improve roadway access and internal transportation infrastructure at Craig Field. These improvements are critical to enabling redevelopment and attracting private tenants following site cleanup.

State of Alabama Economic Development Assistance (EDA) Program (\$1M): Craig Field intends to request funding through state EDA programs administered by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) to help offset the renovation costs associated with reuse.

Private-Sector Investment: Craig Field will partner with a **private developer** to fund and implement the renovation and adaptive reuse of the **Former Officer Quarters**.

Opportunity Zone Incentives: Craig Field is in an opportunity zone, which positions the priority sites to attract **tax-advantaged private capital**, increasing the likelihood of securing private-sector investment for redevelopment by improving project feasibility and returns for investors once environmental uncertainty is removed (All PSs).

Housing Authority–leveraged funding (park implementation): Craig Field will coordinate with the Selma Housing Authority (SHA), which is eligible to pursue and administer its own housing and community development funding, to support implementation of the planned greenspace/community park that will incorporate (**Supply & Equipment Warehouse**).

g. Use of Existing Infrastructure: Reuse of the priority sites will rely on existing public infrastructure, reducing costs and supporting timely redevelopment. All sites are served by existing water, sewer, electric, broadband, and roadway

systems, allowing reuse without major utility extensions. Craig Field plans to apply for a Build Grant (\$3M) to upgrade roadways.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, a. The Community’s Need for Funding:

Economic Indicators ⁴	CF 5-mile radius	Selma	Dallas County	Alabama	US
Population	13,066	16,312	35,545	5,157,699	340,110,988
Per Capita Income	\$22,584	\$24,726	\$24,367	\$34,834	\$43,288
Poverty Rate	30.4%	28.3%	29.0%	15.6%	12.4%
Low Income	56%	59%	50%	38%	30%
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	14.4%	4.5%	2.9%	4.3%
Public Assistance Income	12.13%	15.25%	12.03%	1.67%	2.67%

Selma is a small community of 17,762 that is rapidly getting smaller. A key factor in our population decline is a lack of high-paying jobs in the local community. With a low per capita income that is just over half the national average, and a high poverty rate that is more than twice the national average, our community is facing real challenges with poverty and low income. The rate of public assistance income is more than four times the national average. Loss of considerable revenue when Craig Air Force Base closed in 1977, along with the closing of other businesses that catered to Base personnel, created a significant economic deficit in the City that continues to be a major issue today. The derelict conditions at Craig Field have caused more than 20 revenue-generating opportunities for commercial development to fall through in the past 5 years alone, creating significant budget shortfalls. These are the reasons why Craig Field and the local community lacks the capacity to fund all of the environmental assessment needs on the base property. The former base structures at the site are not only eyesores, but current environmental and safety hazards. Craig Field’s reuse strategies will alleviate environmental and safety concerns; create jobs; contribute to an improved tax base in the city by bringing in new business and industry; and provide a recreational greenspace that encourages active, healthy lifestyles.

b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations:

Sensitive populations are highly concentrated within the Craig Field target area and surrounding neighborhoods, including the Pine Glen community and areas within a 5-mile radius of the airport. These populations include **children, elderly residents, people with disabilities, low-income households, and individuals experiencing poor health outcomes.**

Sensitive Populations	CF 5-mile radius	Dallas County	Alabama	US
Disability ⁴	20%	22%	16.2%	13.0%
Low Income ⁴	56%	71%	38%	30%
Children under 18 ⁴	22%	23.8%	22.3%	22.2%
Elderly ⁴	15%	19.8%	17.5%	16.8%
Obesity ¹	46.5%	46.5%	39.6%	32.9%
Poor Health ¹	15.8%	15.8%	13.4%	12.1%

As shown in Table X, the target area exceeds county, state, and national averages for disability, poverty, obesity, and self-reported poor health. Nearly 46.7% of children in Selma live below the poverty level—more than double the state (21.5%) and national (16.3%)⁵ rates, placing children at heightened risk for poor health, developmental challenges, and long-term economic instability. These conditions are compounded by limited access to resources; **food insecurity affects more than 27% of Selma residents, over twice the national rate (12.6%)⁶.** Community safety concerns further strain well-being; **Selma’s violent crime rate is 911 per 100,000 (vs. 416 per 100,000 nationally) and its property crime rate is 5,423 per 100,000 (vs. 2,466 per 100,000 nationally)⁷,** contributing to chronic stress, reduced physical activity, and diminished neighborhood stability—impacts that fall disproportionately on children, seniors, and low-income households.

EPA-funded assessment and cleanup planning will benefit sensitive populations by addressing risks concentrated among residents with limited resources and higher health vulnerability. Unassessed, blighted properties can pose hazards from potential contamination, dumping, and unsafe conditions. Children, seniors, and residents in poor health are more vulnerable to exposure, while low-income households and people with disabilities often have fewer options to avoid these areas. This grant will help identify site conditions, define response actions, and reduce uncertainty that keeps priority sites vacant—enabling safe reuse that improves community conditions: **Former Officer Quarters – Student housing:** Assessment and cleanup planning will support adaptive reuse as on-base housing for aviation trainees, reducing transportation and housing barriers and expanding access to job training for low-income residents and households without reliable transportation. **Craig’s Maintenance Shop – Office/administrative space:** Assessment and cleanup planning will confirm conditions for safe occupancy and enable reuse that supports tenant activity and job creation—strengthening household stability in a community with high poverty. **Former Supply & Equipment Warehouse – Greenspace/open space:** Assessment will confirm public-compatible conditions and remove a barrier to the planned adjacent Gym Complex park, expanding safe greenspace within walking distance; increase opportunities for routine physical activity; and help address high obesity rate – improving quality of life for children, seniors, and residents with disabilities. Overall, this grant will help identify and reduce threats to sensitive populations by clarifying

⁴ US Census, ACS, 2024 5 Year Estimates

⁵US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. 2019-23.

⁶Feeding America. 2017.

⁷FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Additional analysis by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. 2015-17.

environmental hazards, enabling cleanup readiness, reducing blight-related safety risks, and advancing reuses that expand access to training, jobs, and safe recreational space in the target area.

c. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions:

Populations in the Craig Field target area experience elevated rates of adverse health conditions that increase vulnerability to environmental exposures.

Adverse Health Conditions	CF 5-mile radius	Dallas County	Alabama	US
Cancer Incidence Rate ⁸	428.6	426.1	431.4	444.4
Heart Disease Mortality Rate ⁹	169.2	169.2	100.3	111.1
Asthma Medicare Pop. ¹⁰	4.8	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%
COPD Prevalence ¹¹	9.1	9.1%	7.0%	5.3%
Low Birth Weight ¹²	14%	14%	10.4%	8.2%

As shown in the table, the Craig Field 5-mile radius has higher-than-normal rates of heart disease mortality (169.2 vs. 111.1 U.S.), COPD prevalence (9.1% vs. 5.3% U.S.), and low birth weight (14.1% of live births vs. 8.4% U.S.). Cancer incidence is comparable to state and national rates, and asthma prevalence among the Medicare population is near state and national benchmarks, but the community’s overall burden of chronic disease—especially cardiopulmonary conditions and adverse birth outcomes—makes reducing potential exposure to hazardous substances a critical health-protection priority. Prolonged exposure to hazardous substances associated with former military/industrial properties can increase or exacerbate these conditions. Asbestos is associated with respiratory disease and certain cancers, and deteriorated structures can increase the potential for fiber release if asbestos-containing materials are present. Chlorinated solvents and related vapor/groundwater concerns—potentially relevant to the Supply & Equipment Warehouse and Craig’s Maintenance Shop—include compounds recognized by public health authorities as carcinogenic and can present inhalation risks where vapor intrusion pathways exist. Metals such as lead can also contribute to cardiovascular risk, which is relevant given the area’s elevated heart disease mortality.

EPA-funded assessment and reuse/cleanup planning will help identify contaminants of concern and exposure pathways (soil, dust, groundwater, and vapor intrusion) across all priority sites, define response actions to reduce or eliminate those pathways, and ensure each projected reuse is safe for its intended occupants and users—thereby reducing threats to residents experiencing elevated cardiopulmonary disease and adverse birth outcomes in the target area. The projected reuses further reduce health threats by replacing blight and uncertainty with controlled, public-compatible uses: **Officer Quarters – Student housing/dormitory:** Assessment and cleanup planning will determine whether building-related hazards (e.g., ACM/LBP) and other environmental concerns are present and define the measures needed for safe occupancy, reducing potential exposure risks for residents and trainees who would spend extended time on-site. **Craig’s Maintenance Shop – Office/administrative space:** Assessment and cleanup planning will evaluate site conditions and potential vapor intrusion or other exposure pathways and identify controls or cleanup actions needed to support safe, routine occupancy. **Supply & Equipment Warehouse – Greenspace:** Assessment will confirm subsurface conditions and define any response actions needed to support safe, public-compatible greenspace, preventing uncontrolled contact with potentially impacted soils while eliminating a blighted footprint. Overall, this grant and reuse strategy will help identify and reduce threats by clarifying environmental hazards, defining cleanup actions, and advancing reuses that eliminate exposure pathways and replace vacant, deteriorated conditions with safe, managed uses.

d. Economically Impoverished / Disproportionately Impacted Populations: Economically vulnerable populations are concentrated within the Craig Field and surrounding neighborhoods in Selma and Dallas County, where residents experience compounded impacts from long-standing disinvestment, limited access to amenities, transportation constraints, and unresolved environmental conditions associated with former industrial and governmental uses. Economic stress indicators exceed state and national benchmarks. In Selma, 35.6% of households are cost-burdened, spending 30% or more of household income on housing, compared to 28.6% in Dallas County, 24.4% statewide, and 30.3% nationally¹³. Transportation limitations further constrain access to jobs and services: 16.9% of Selma households have no motor vehicle, more than three times the Alabama rate (5.6%) and double the national rate (8.35%).¹⁴ These conditions limit residents’ ability to avoid or mitigate environmental risks and restrict access to employment, education, recreation, and healthcare. **Unemployment is 5.5% in Selma (vs. 2.3% Alabama; 3.8% U.S.)¹⁵**, reinforcing the area’s economic vulnerability. Access to community amenities is also limited. **Only 22% of Selma residents live within one-half mile of a park, compared to 23% statewide and 46% nationally,¹⁶** reducing opportunities for safe, routine physical activity and contributing to poor health outcomes. These economic and infrastructure constraints mean that residents disproportionately experience the negative consequences of vacant, blighted, and environmentally uncertain properties, including reduced neighborhood quality, safety concerns, and limited redevelopment opportunities. EPA-funded assessment and cleanup planning will reduce disproportionate impacts by removing environmental uncertainty at priority sites that have remained vacant or underutilized due to potential contamination. **By identifying site conditions and defining response actions, the grant enables redevelopment that**

⁸ State Cancer Profiles. 2014-18. Rate per 100,000.
⁹ Center for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER 2016-20. Rate per 100,000.
¹⁰ University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2014-2020
¹¹ Center for Disease Control & Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2019
¹² University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2014-2020.
¹³ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21.
¹⁴ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21.
¹⁵ US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2023
¹⁶ CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2015.

improves access to services, jobs, and amenities for residents with limited resources and mobility. Former Officer Quarters – Student housing: On-base student housing will reduce transportation and housing barriers for trainees, particularly benefiting low-income residents and households without reliable vehicles by enabling participation in aviation training and workforce opportunities located on site. Craig’s Maintenance Shop – Office/administrative space: Reuse as office space will support tenant expansion and job-generating activity at Craig Field, improving access to employment opportunities within close proximity to surrounding neighborhoods. Supply & Equipment Warehouse – Greenspace: Conversion to greenspace will remove a blighted parcel and expand access to safe recreational space within walking distance for nearby neighborhoods, including Pine Grove, addressing limited park access and improving community conditions without requiring vehicle travel. Overall, this grant will help reduce disproportionate environmental and economic burdens by transforming vacant, uncertain properties into productive uses that improve neighborhood conditions, expand access to jobs and recreation, and support reinvestment in areas where residents have limited capacity to absorb ongoing environmental and economic risk.

e. Project Involvement & f. Project Roles: Craig Field will involve a range of local organizations relevant to Craig Field Airport redevelopment to ensure that assessment results, cleanup planning, and reuse decisions reflect community priorities and implementation realities. Craig Field will convene a Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) composed of representatives from nearby neighborhoods, local economic development and planning entities, and project partners. The BAC will meet semi-annually (and more frequently as needed at key decision points) to: (1) review outreach findings and community concerns, including sensitive receptors and access considerations; (2) provide documented input on prioritizing airport-related properties for assessment as access is secured; and (3) review and comment on draft cleanup planning and reuse deliverables before finalization. Craig Field will document BAC input and describe how feedback is incorporated into final deliverables and site decision-making.

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Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs	Strengthen Alabama communities by administering grant programs, services, and partnerships that spur economic development statewide.	Kenneth Boswell 334-242-5591 kenneth.boswell@adeca.alabama.gov	Will attract potential developers to consider redeveloping available brownfield sites and help choose options for future reuse.
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Alabama Brownfields Association	Promote redevelopment of underutilized brownfield sites throughout Alabama.	Chey-enne Kilpatrick admin@albfa.org	Connecting Craig Field to ALBFA’s statewide network of Brownfields stakeholders (ADEM/EPA partners, consultants, attorneys, developers, and local governments).

2.g. Incorporating Community Input: Since Craig Field’s first Craig Field Brownfields community meeting in October 2019—which included representatives from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) to explain the assessment and cleanup process and answer community questions— Craig Field has maintained ongoing community engagement to ensure residents and stakeholders remain informed and have meaningful opportunities to provide input. Building on this experience and Craig Field’s development of EPA-compliant Community Involvement Plans (CIPs) under its two active Brownfields cleanup grants, Craig Field will develop a CIP for this EPA Brownfields Assessment grant to guide how project progress will be communicated and how community input will be solicited, considered, and addressed in a transparent and timely manner.

Craig Field will continue its established practice of semi-annual community outreach meetings and will specifically invite residents of the **Pine Glen Homeowners Association**, whose neighborhood is in proximity to and directly affected by Craig Field Brownfields sites. To maximize participation and ensure information reaches residents through a trusted, consistent forum, Craig Field will hold community updates during regularly scheduled Pine Glen Homeowners Association meetings when feasible. This approach leverages an existing meeting schedule and familiar location near Craig Field, and it also helps residents better understand site conditions and redevelopment potential. Key local partners, including the **Selma and Dallas County Economic Development Authority**, will continue to participate in outreach meetings to help represent community and business interests, connect local businesses to potential reuse opportunities, and inform practical reuse strategies aligned with community priorities. To ensure communication is effective and accessible—including for residents who cannot attend in person— Craig Field will provide virtual participation options (e.g., webinar/phone-in) in addition to in-person meetings. Project information and progress updates will be posted on the Craig Field website and shared through Craig Field communication channels (including social media) and partner outreach networks as appropriate. Updates will be provided at key milestones (e.g., site selection/prioritization, completion of Phase I and Phase II assessments, initiation of field activities, and completion of major deliverables) and as needed based on community interest. For residents and property owners directly adjacent to active field work, Craig Field will provide direct notifications prior to mobilization. Craig Field will encourage feedback with each project update. Community input may be submitted through in-person and virtual meetings, email, phone calls, web-based submission options, and a physical suggestion box located at the airport. Craig Field will also distribute community input surveys to local residents to gather feedback from those unable to attend meetings. Craig Field will maintain a documented comment-and-response process and will post meeting summaries and a running Q&A/comment log on the project webpage within 7 days of each meeting. Craig Field will review feedback, incorporate it where feasible into project decisions (including site prioritization, assessment sequencing, and reuse considerations), and communicate back how input was considered through public updates and meeting summaries.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS, 3.a. Project Implementation: The tasks below describe how Craig Field will manage the grant, conduct site-specific environmental assessments, and complete cleanup planning and other eligible planning activities, as appropriate, to reduce environmental uncertainty and support informed site acquisition, cleanup, and reuse decisions. Activities are sequenced to address priority sites first, followed by additional eligible sites as access is secured and findings warrant. All tasks include only eligible EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant activities and are structured to be completed within the four-year period of performance. No subawards, participant support costs, community liaison stipends, or health monitoring activities are proposed. Limited non-EPA in-kind support—including staff time for site identification, access coordination, meeting logistics, stakeholder communications, and review of technical deliverables—will complement, and not duplicate, EPA-funded tasks and outputs.

Task 1: Project Management

a. Project Implementation: EPA-funded tasks/activities: Craig Field will oversee cooperative agreement implementation and ensure timely completion of EPA-approved tasks. Activities include developing the cooperative agreement (CA); tracking project progress, budgets, expenditures, and drawdowns; coordinating with EPA and ADEM; preparing and submitting quarterly, annual, and final performance reports and required financial reporting; and entering deliverables and outcomes in ACRES. Craig Field will also manage contractor performance for technical assessment and planning work and will participate in relevant brownfields training and conferences, as appropriate. An initial Kickoff meeting will be held to confirm the workplan schedule, roles, and reporting cadence. **Non-EPA resources (in-kind):** Craig Field will contribute in-kind staff time for internal coordination and project support activities not charged to the cooperative agreement, as needed.

b. Anticipated Project Schedule: CA: Y1, Q1; **Kick-off meeting:** Y1, Q1; **quarterly reports:** end of each quarter; **ACRES updates:** quarterly and upon completion of major deliverables; **annual reports (DBE/FFR, as applicable):** annually; **final report:** end of period of performance; **conferences/trainings:** throughout the project period, as scheduled by organizers.

c. Task/Activity Lead: Craig Field will lead this task, with contractor support as needed.

d. Outputs: 1 CA; 1 Kick-off Meeting; Quarterly Reports; DBE Reports; FFRs; final closeout report; ACRES updates; attendance at 3 brownfield conferences.

Task 2: Community Engagement and Site Inventory (SI)

a. Project Implementation: Craig Field will implement a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to ensure transparent communication and meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project period. Outreach activities will include development of a project webpage, printed outreach materials, and public meetings, including an initial “Brownfields 101” session to explain the program and assessment process. Craig Field will conduct eligibility determinations for candidate airport-related brownfield properties by reviewing environmental records, ownership information, historical land uses, and access considerations. A GIS-based site inventory will be developed and maintained to track candidate and priority sites and will be updated as community input and evaluation criteria are applied. Engagement efforts will focus on stakeholders directly affected by airport redevelopment, including nearby property owners, tenants, and local partners.

b. Anticipated Project Schedule: CIP completed: Y1, Q1; Project webpage and printed materials available: Y1, Q2; GIS-based site inventory updates: monthly; Community meetings: semi-annually (or more frequently as needed).

c. Task/Activity Lead(s): Craig Field will lead this task, with contractor support as needed.

d. Outputs: Community Involvement Plan; eligibility determinations; access agreements (as needed); GIS-based site inventory; outreach materials; project webpage updates; 8 community meetings.

Task 3: Assessment Activities

a. Project Implementation: The QEP will prepare a Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to guide all assessment activities. Phase I ESAs will be completed in accordance with EPA’s All Appropriate Inquiries (AAI) rule and ASTM E1527. Phase II ESAs will be conducted as warranted by Phase I findings and may include sampling and analysis of environmental media to evaluate potential impacts associated with historic aviation, industrial, or fuel-related uses. As appropriate for building reuse and renovation planning, ACM/LBP surveys will be completed for selected structures. For each Phase II or Phase III ESA, the QEP will prepare a site-specific Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) Addendum (as applicable) under the approved QAPP for review and approval prior to field activities. Assessment activities will prioritize airport-related sites critical to redevelopment and expansion plans before expanding to additional eligible properties as access is secured and findings warrant.

b. Anticipated Project Schedule: Generic QAPP: Y1, Q1; Priority site Phase I ESAs: Y1, Q2–Q4; Priority site Phase II ESAs, SAPs, and ACM/LBP surveys (if warranted): Y2, Q1–Q4; Remaining Phase I ESAs: Y2, Q1–Q4; Phase III ESA and SAPs (if warranted): Y3–Y4, Q1–Q2.

c. Task/Activity Lead(s): QEP with oversight from Craig Field

d. Outputs: 1 Generic QAPP; 11 Phase I ESAs; 6 Phase II ESAs; 1 Phase III ESA; 3 ACM/LBP surveys, and all corresponding reports.

Task 4: Cleanup Planning & Eligible Planning Activities

a. Project Implementation: Where assessment findings indicate the need for cleanup planning, the QEP will prepare ABCAs to evaluate response options, estimated costs, and implementation considerations for priority sites. In addition, EPA funds will support two eligible reuse planning deliverables to translate assessment findings into implementable redevelopment decisions for airport-related properties. A **Site Reuse Vision** will prepare concept-level reuse and site-layout graphics for a priority airport property (or subarea), reflecting operational constraints, safety requirements, and expansion objectives. An **Evaluation of Market Viability** will assess feasible end uses and identify likely user/tenant profiles and recruitment targets appropriate for the building types and scale within the airport property portfolio. These deliverables will support coordinated decision-making among airport leadership and implementation partners once environmental conditions are documented.

b. Anticipated Project Schedule: 4 ABCAs: Y3, Q4 through Y4, Q4; 1 Site Reuse Vision: Y4, Q1–Q4; 1 Evaluation of Market Viability: Y4, Q1–Q4.

c. Task/Activity Lead(s): QEP with oversight from Craig Field

d. Outputs: 4 ABCAs; 1 Site Reuse Vision; 1 Evaluation of Market Viability.

e. Cost Estimates

Below are the anticipated cost estimates for each project task activity.

BUDGET DETAILS		PROJECT TASKS					Totals
		Task 1 Project Management	Task 2 Community Engagement & SI	Task 3 Assessments	Task 4 Planning	Administrative Costs	
DIRECT COSTS	Personnel	\$12,000	\$2,200	-	-	-	\$14,200
	Fringe Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Travel	\$9,000	-	-	-	-	\$9,000
	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Supplies	-	\$1,400	-	-	-	\$1,400
	Contractual	\$14,400	\$13,950	\$375,000	\$71,000	-	\$474,350
	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other	\$1,050				-	\$1,050
Total Direct Costs	\$36,450	\$17,550	\$375,000	\$71,000	\$0	\$500,000
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget	\$36,450	\$17,550	\$375,000	\$71,000		\$500,000

Environmental site assessments account for 75% of total project costs, reflecting Craig Field’s emphasis on resolving environmental uncertainty at airport-related priority and additional sites to support informed cleanup and reuse decision-making.

Task 1 Project Management (\$36,450): Personnel: 200 hours (hrs) × \$60/hr = **\$12,000** (Includes staff time for workplan development and updates; quarterly report preparation and submission; ACRES entries and updates; coordination with EPA/ADEM; internal tracking of schedules, budgets, expenditures, and drawdowns; and review/coordination of technical deliverables). **Travel:** 2 staff @ 3 conferences. Each conference: airfare (\$600) + lodging (\$200/night × 3 nights = \$600) + per diem (\$75/day × 3 days = \$225) + ground transportation (\$75) = \$1,500 per/person/conference - \$1,500 × 2 staff × 3 conferences = **\$9,000**. **Contractual:** 90 hrs × \$160/hr = **\$14,400** (technical support required reporting/documentation, coordination support, and deliverable review assistance). **Other:** conference registration fees = 2 staff × \$175 × 3 conferences = **\$1,050**.

Task 2 Community Engagement & Site Inventory (\$17,550): Personnel: 44 hrs × \$50/hr = **\$2,200** (Includes meeting preparation and facilitation support, stakeholder coordination and follow-up, and documentation of meeting outcomes). **Supplies:** **\$1,400** (meeting notices, sign-in sheets, printed outreach materials, and basic outreach supplies.) **Contractual:** 93 hours × \$150/hour = \$13,950 (Community Involvement Plan (CIP) preparation support, outreach logistics assistance, and support establishing/maintaining the GIS-based site inventory framework).

Task 3 Assessment Activities (\$375,000): Contractual (site-specific environmental work): **Generic QAPP:** 1 × \$6,000 = **\$6,000**; **11 Phase I ESAs:** 11 × \$5,000 = **\$55,000**; **6 Phase II ESAs:** 6 × \$43,500 = **\$261,000**; **1 Phase III ESA (if warranted):** 1 × \$35,000 = **\$35,000**; **3 ACM/LBP Surveys:** 3 × \$6,000 = **\$18,000**; *Note: SAP Addenda will be prepared for each Phase II and Phase III ESA and are included within the Phase II/III scopes and budgets.*

Task 4 Cleanup Planning & Eligible Planning Activities (\$71,000): Contractual: **4 ABCAs:** 4 × \$5,250 = **\$21,000**; **1 Site Reuse Vision:** 1 × \$30,000 = \$30,000; **1 Evaluation of Market Viability:** 1 × \$20,000 = \$20,000

f. Plans to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results: Craig Field will track and evaluate progress against the EPA-approved workplan using a task-based performance tracking system with **monthly internal reviews** and **quarterly reporting to EPA**. Craig Field will maintain a centralized tracker (by task and site) to log eligibility and access status, assessment stage, deliverable progress, milestones, and expenditures to ensure spending aligns with completed work products and the four-year schedule. EPA-funded outputs and outcomes will be documented through **ACRES**, updated at least quarterly and upon completion of major deliverables, and verified against final technical reports and site files to ensure consistency with EPA output definitions.

Performance measures will align with Tasks 1–4 and include: reporting timeliness and compliance; community engagement activities and participation; sites inventoried and eligibility determinations completed; completion of the Generic QAPP and SAP addenda (as applicable); Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III ESAs (as warranted); ACM/LBP surveys (as appropriate); and cleanup planning deliverables (ABCAs, as warranted). Craig Field will also track properties and acres assessed and advanced toward redevelopment-ready status (documented site conditions and defined response options), as well as leveraged funding commitments and redevelopment readiness indicators (e.g., coordination with airport capital planning, developer interest, and site disposition progress) as they occur. If issues arise or milestones slip, Craig Field will promptly coordinate with EPA and the QEP to implement corrective actions and maintain progress.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE, a. Organizational Capacity b. Organizational Structure and c. Description of Key Staff:

Craig Field Airport and Industrial Authority has the organizational capacity and grant-management systems to oversee grant tasks/activities and successfully carry out the programmatic, administrative, and financial requirements of this EPA award. Craig Field staff have a strong track record preparing, coordinating, overseeing, and monitoring federal grants issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), including compliance management, procurement coordination, documentation/recordkeeping, performance tracking, and required financial reporting. Craig Field has a strong record of managing multiple funded projects and awards—often concurrently—including USDA Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG), Delta Regional Authority (DRA) grants, Growing Alabama awards, and FAA-funded projects administered on an ongoing basis, supported by established compliance, documentation, and financial controls.

Craig Field’s organizational structure is designed to support timely and compliant expenditure of funds and completion of all technical, administrative, and financial requirements through clear roles, separation of duties, and routine oversight. Executive leadership provides strategic direction and ensures adherence to the EPA-approved workplan, schedule, and budget. Day-to-day program administration manages coordination with partners and contractors, tracks milestones and deliverables, maintains grant files, and supports required reporting and documentation. Financial management is maintained separately to strengthen internal controls, ensure accurate budget tracking and

invoice verification, and support timely, compliant payments and reporting. Craig Field will maintain continuity and accountability through standardized milestone tracking and routine internal reviews to confirm deliverable status, budget alignment, and reporting timeliness throughout the period of performance.

Key staff assigned to administer the grant include: **Ryan Corrigan, Executive Director**, who will serve as Program Manager and primary point of contact with EPA and will provide overall direction, oversee consultant performance, and ensure adherence to the approved workplan, schedule, and budget. Ryan is a retired military commander with 25 years of experience in military and civilian aviation, bringing proven leadership, operational oversight, and risk-management capacity needed to manage complex projects. **Audrey Adamson, Grant Director**, will serve as Project Lead and will manage day-to-day program administration and compliance, including coordination with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and the Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP), milestone and deliverable tracking, grant file management, and support for required reporting. Audrey has more than 20 years of experience managing complex economic development and infrastructure-related grants, including compliance tracking, multi-party coordination, and administration of high-accountability awards. **Brenda Tuck, Administrative Assistant**, will provide financial management and oversight separate from technical project implementation, including bookkeeping, invoice tracking and verification, payment processing support, budget tracking, and required financial reporting. Brenda is also the Rural Development Manager for the Alabama Department of Commerce. She brings private-sector experience in accounts payable and budget tracking, supporting accurate documentation, timely payments, and compliant grant financial administration.

4.d. Acquiring Additional Resources: Craig Field will administer all grant activities and grant finances; however, Craig Field does not have in-house technical capability to complete certain specialized environmental assessment activities required under this project. Craig Field will acquire the necessary additional expertise and resources by procuring a QEP and any other required contractors through fair and open competition, in compliance with applicable federal procurement requirements, including 2 CFR Part 200, 2 CFR Part 1500, and 40 CFR Part 33, as well as Craig Field's adopted procurement procedures. Craig Field will publicly advertise the RFQ in the *Selma Sun* and the *Montgomery Advertiser* and will keep the solicitation open for at least 30 days. The Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director will review and score proposals using documented evaluation criteria (e.g., qualifications/experience, capacity, past performance, and cost considerations) and will retain procurement documentation to demonstrate compliance. Throughout implementation, Craig Field will prioritize local hiring and procurement to the maximum extent feasible, consistent with applicable procurement requirements.

4.e. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant:

(1) Accomplishments: FY2023 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant – Flight Line Site: Craig Field has an executed FY2023 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Cooperative Agreement for the Craig Field Flight Line Site (02D60323-0), addressing cleanup of the approximately 4-acre Flight Line area. To date, Craig Field has completed key early-stage grant outputs, including procurement of an Environmental Professional/Qualified Environmental Professional through a competitive process, development and EPA approval of the cleanup workplan, completion of community involvement and cleanup-planning deliverables (including the Community Involvement Plan and Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives), coordination with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and preparation of bid-ready documentation to support upcoming cleanup implementation activities. These outputs demonstrate progress toward cleanup execution consistent with the EPA-approved workplan.

FY2024 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant – Gym Complex Site: Craig Field also has an executed FY2024 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Cooperative Agreement for the Craig Field Gym Complex Site (Building 316) (03D20624-0), with \$556,000 in funding and a period of performance from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2028. The grant supports cleanup of the 0.5-acre Gym Complex Site to address asbestos-containing materials and demolition debris hazards and enable redevelopment as recreational greenspace. To date, Craig Field has completed startup and planning deliverables identified in the workplan, including finalization of the EPA Cleanup Workplan and development of cleanup-planning and community involvement materials (including the Community Involvement Plan and Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives). Additional technical deliverables, such as the ADEM cleanup plan and Site-Specific Quality Assurance Project Plan, are in process and scheduled in accordance with the approved workplan.

(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements: Craig Field demonstrates consistent compliance with EPA cooperative agreement requirements across its active Brownfields cleanup portfolio. For both the FY2023 Flight Line Cleanup Grant (02D60323-0) and the FY2024 Gym Complex Cleanup Grant (03D20624-0), Craig Field is implementing activities in accordance with EPA-approved workplans, established schedules, and applicable terms and conditions. Craig Field utilizes internal controls for procurement, contractor oversight, deliverable review and acceptance, budget tracking, and invoice verification to ensure expenditures align with approved tasks and milestones. Craig Field maintains timely and accurate ACRES reporting for each cooperative agreement and supports EPA oversight through routine coordination with the EPA Project Officer, timely submission of required deliverables, and documented progress toward achieving expected cleanup results.

THRESHOLD CRITERIA

FY2026 COMMUNITY-WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT
CRAIG FIELD AIRPORT AND INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY

1. Applicant Eligibility

Craig Field Airport and Industrial Authority (CFAIA) is a quasi-governmental public agency (Articles of Incorporation are attached), and therefore, is an eligible entity to receive an EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant. CFAIA is not exempt from Federal taxation under 501(c)(4) of the IRC.

2. Community Involvement

Craig Field will involve a range of local organizations relevant to Craig Field Airport redevelopment to ensure that assessment results, cleanup planning, and reuse decisions reflect community priorities and implementation realities. Craig Field will convene a Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) composed of representatives from nearby neighborhoods, local economic development and planning entities, and project partners. The BAC will meet semi-annually (and more frequently as needed at key decision points) to: (1) review outreach findings and community concerns, including sensitive receptors and access considerations; (2) provide documented input on prioritizing airport-related properties for assessment as access is secured; and (3) review and comment on draft cleanup planning and reuse deliverables before finalization. Craig Field will document BAC input and describe how feedback is incorporated into final deliverables and site decision-making.

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3. Expenditure of Existing Grant Funds

CFAIA does not have an open EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant or Multipurpose Grant.

4. Contractors and Named Subrecipients

Not Applicable.