



NARRATIVE INFORMATION SHEET

1. Applicant Information: City of Alexander
P.O. Box 610
15605 Alexander Road
Alexander, AR 72002-0610

2. Website URL: www.cityofalexander.com

3. Funding Requested:
 - a. Grant Type: Single Site Cleanup
 - b. Federal Funds Requested: \$3,532,991

4. Location:
 - a. City: Alexander
 - b. County: Saline
 - c. State or Reservation: Arkansas

5. Property Information: Alexander Human Development Center
14701 Hwy. 111
Alexander, Arkansas 72002

6. Contacts:
 - a. Project Director: Jennifer Hill, Chief of Staff/Finance
P.O. Box 610 / 15605 Alexander Road
Alexander, Arkansas 72002
501-455-2585
Jennifer.hill@cityofalexander.org

 - b. Chief Elected Official: Crystal Herrmann, Mayor
P.O. Box 610 / 15605 Alexander Road
Alexander, Arkansas 72002
501-455-2585
mayor@cityofalexander.org

7. Population: 3,488

8. Other Factors Checklist:

Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less.	1
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States Territory.	No
The proposed site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	No

Other Factors	Page #
Secured firm leveraging commitment ties directly to the project and will facilitate completion of the remediation/reuse; secured resource is identified in the Narrative and substantiated in the attached documentation.	No
The proposed site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the proposed 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).	No
The proposed site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	No
The reuse of the proposed site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	No
The reuse of the proposed site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	2-3
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	2-3
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	No

9. Releasing Copies of Applications: Not applicable This proposal doesn't contain any CBI and EPA can make the proposal available to the public

(1) PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION & PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

Target Area and Brownfields

1.a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area: The target area (TA) for this project is the City of Alexander. Alexander is a small city located in Central Arkansas straddling the dividing line between Pulaski and Saline Counties. Originally established as a railroad construction camp, Alexander was incorporated on December 2, 1887. Its first settlers were German immigrants, and for many years the timber industry served as the community's primary source of income. When the timber was depleted, the local factories closed, followed by the shutdown of the railroad depot in 1940s. Following World War II, Alexander began to rebuild and modernize. Natural gas pipelines were installed in the late 1940s, streets were paved during the 1950s, and a new city hall was constructed in 1970. Today, Alexander encompasses approximately 2.3 square miles and has a population of about 3,488 people. There are 3 additional sites that are strong candidates for Brownfield funds: 1) Hwy – Auto repair/service station. 2) Hwy 111 – Industrial/ Warehouse properties 3) Vacant Municipal operations/Maintenance Site. All suspected contamination of petroleum products, oils, metals, solvents, and asbestos.

At the height of the Jim Crow era, Alexander became the site of a tuberculosis sanatorium for African Americans. The hospital opened in 1931 and operated until state hospitals were integrated in 1968. At that time, it transitioned to the Alexander Human Development Center which closed 2011. Today, the site sits vacant, and the residents of Alexander deal with the legacy of the dilapidated structures every day. The main hospital building in particular is a magnet for trespassers and vandals, and site contaminants and structural stability present health and safety hazards to the community. The blighted property makes the surrounding area not desirable for private investment and the site's stagnation has made it difficult to get community buy-in for public projects. The size and condition of the site make it impossible for the City to deal with site hazards directly and to repurpose the site in a way that would benefit residents and honor its history. An EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant is needed to address contaminants and prepare the site for redevelopment as a community greenspace. After years of neglect, getting the site cleaned up and repurposed would remove blight, build community, and make the surrounding area more desirable for commercial investment and affordable housing development.

1.b. Description of the Proposed Brownfield Site(s): This project focuses on a 4.4-acre tract of land that was formerly used as a hospital and was later a part of the Alexander Human Development Center ("Alexander HDC"). The site is currently owned by the City of Alexander which plans to remove dilapidated site structures and redevelop the property to create a greenspace.

The site was developed in 1949 as the Thomas C. McRae Memorial Sanatorium, a segregated facility treating African Americans. The facility provided tuberculosis treatments along with occupational, physical, and speech therapy, psychological assessments, general medical care, and rehabilitation services. Following integration, the facility closed in 1968 and the site transitioned into the Alexander HDC which operated until 2011. While open, the Alexander HDC was run by the Ark. Dept. of Human Services as a treatment facility for individuals with mental illness and developmental disabilities. Following a series of failed safety inspections, allegations of patient mistreatment, and loss of its Medicaid certifications, the facility was closed in 2011. Currently vacant, the site contains six dilapidated structures: the main building (formerly the hospital), a maintenance building, an incinerator building, a pump house, a cooling tower, and a water tower.

The historical nature of the site and its current dilapidated state has made it a major draw among "urban explorers" and locals, especially children and teenagers. Despite efforts to secure the site with cameras, signs, fencing, and other means of blocking entry, the sheer size of the main building (a 4-story structure with a 26,000 sq. ft. footprint) has made it difficult to completely prevent trespassing. The site has featured on Abandoned Arkansas, a website dedicated to documenting the condition of abandoned properties in the state. In 2020, local teenagers entered the main building and started a fire that destroyed much of the upper floor and roof. Arkansas State Police investigated and determined that electricity and gas had been shut off, and that the fire was the result of arson. Since the 2020 fire, the main building has become significantly more damaged, and instances of trespassing continue to rise. By 2024, the Alexander Police Department had received over 191 reports for the main building

alone, including criminal trespassing, commercial burglary, and criminal mischief/destruction of property. By 2025, local police saw over 300 incidents of trespassing at the site. The City of Alexander is currently spending significant resources on additional police patrols to prevent criminal activity and keep residents safe. As such, addressing the Alexander HDC site is a top priority in the community.

The site is currently enrolled in the Arkansas Brownfield Program which provided Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) in 2024-2025. Both assessments identified Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) related to past operations, lack of detailed history, and several unidentified subsurface features. The Phase I ESAs also recommended an asbestos-containing materials (ACM) survey, lead-based paint (LBP) survey, and structural evaluation of onsite buildings. A Phase II ESA was provided by EPA's Targeted Brownfield Assessment (TBA) Program. The investigation included asbestos and lead-based paint sampling, surface and subsurface soil sampling, and a structural evaluation of onsite buildings. Soil sampling results indicated that elevated concentrations of barium and four PFAS substances could be impacting the underlying groundwater. The report recommended additional risk evaluation, delineation, and/or corrective action. DEQ's Brownfield Program provided further risk evaluation in relation to soil contamination and determined that additional assessment or remediation was not necessary. As a proactive measure, DEQ recommended a groundwater use restriction to ensure any potentially impacted groundwater would not be used in the future. The ACM and LBP surveys confirmed that ACM is present in the main building and the maintenance building and that LBP is present in the main building and on the water tower. The structural evaluation recommended demolition of all site structures based on their deterioration and the prohibitive cost of restoring functionality. The main building is the most severely damaged due to the 2020 fire and continued deterioration. Although the reinforced concrete frame remains sound, restoration would require new equipment for the electrical, plumbing, fire suppression, elevators, windows, roof, and HVAC systems. Severe damage to the roof, wood framing, and loose roofing elements pose a risk of falling hazards with continued deterioration or from strong winds. The contaminants of concern for the site are ACM and LBP. If left in place, these building contaminants will prevent the site from being redeveloped and the buildings will continue to deteriorate and cause health and safety risks to the community. Cleanup and redevelopment of the site will eliminate these risks, remove blight, and prepare the site for reuse.

Revitalization of the Target Area

1.c. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans: The projected reuse for the site is a public greenspace. Cleaning up the site and removing blighted buildings will create an opportunity for new public amenities and ecological restoration that will improve quality of life for TA residents. This can be found in the City of Alexander MDP in Section 4.3, page 2 "Brownfield & Underutilized Properties" and Section 6.A, page 2 "Brownfields – Refocused Redevelopment Plan. Features for the greenspace include rain gardens or bioswales, native plants and vegetation, historical markers, art installations, walking trails, and park amenities such as pavilions, picnic tables, benches, basketball courts, and playgrounds. The community was surveyed on potential reuse options and will continue to be directly engaged to assist with greenspace planning, so they have a sense of ownership and equity in the final design. The City's goal is to create a space with opportunities for outdoor recreation, gatherings, and community events that will also bring ecological benefits like improved stormwater management and air quality. Stormwater flooding is an ongoing issue in Alexander, and the proposed open greenspace would reduce the impact of extreme weather events and/or natural disaster by mitigating the impact of storm water by slowing, absorbing, storing and safely conveying runoff. Open greenspace will improve local resilience to extreme weather and natural disasters through energy-efficient, climate-adaptive, and renewable energy-ready design. Expanded tree canopy and native vegetation will reduce heat island effects and improve tolerance to extreme heat and drought while minimizing maintenance needs. Where feasible, renewable energy features such as solar-powered lighting, small-scale wind, or geothermal-ready infrastructure will reduce reliance on the electrical grid and support limited site functionality during power outages. These measures enhance long-term sustainability and provide a resilient community asset.

The reuse plan for the site is aligned with the City's broader redevelopment goals for the TA. These goals include removal of blight, increased public amenities to create community cohesion, and creating investment

opportunities to attract commercial investment to bring jobs and boost the local tax base. The site is located adjacent to a 63-acre, City-owned property (“municipal property”) with the Police Department. The municipal property has ample space for additional public amenities like a community center, commercial developments like restaurants and shops, and even space for future affordable housing. It also has mature trees and a pond that will be incorporated into a larger walking trail connecting the Alexander HDC site to future developments. The former Alexander HDC is an eyesore that looms over the adjacent municipal property, making it difficult for community members or private investors to get on board with redevelopment plans until the site is addressed. 1.d. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy: Without addressing site contaminants, the current dilapidated structures at the site cannot be removed and the site cannot be redeveloped in any beneficial way. Redevelopment of the 4.4 acre site as a greenspace will not only provide a place for outdoor recreation and events, but it will also improve the City’s resilience to extreme weather, flooding, and extreme heat through improved stormwater management (rain gardens, bioswales) and increased tree cover and biodiversity.

Cleaning up the site and removing the blighted structures is an essential first step in a multi-phased process to redevelop the municipal property adjacent to the site and other areas of the TA. A successful project will signal to citizens that the City is committed to increasing quality of life and to potential developers that the area is worthy of investment.

The site and the adjacent municipal property are located along Highway 111, which connects to Interstate 30 and Highway 5 in the northern portion of Alexander. Most traffic on Hwy. 111 is commuting from rural areas south of Alexander into the Central Arkansas metropolitan area. Alexander currently has no restaurants and very few retail stores and as a result, is missing out on opportunities for pass-through traffic to stop and spend money within the city. Cleaning up the Alexander HDC site will make the adjacent municipal property a much more attractive investment opportunity for commercial businesses which can provide 5 new jobs and increased tax revenue.

Strategy for Leveraging Resources

No additional assessment needs are anticipated, and the City is requesting EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant funds to cover the entire cost of remediation. The City has identified numerous resources for reuse funding:

1.e. Resources Needed for Site Characterization, 1.f. Resources Needed for Site Remediation, and 1.g. Resources Needed for Site Reuse:

Name of Resource	Status	Additional Details
1.e. Resources Needed for Site Characterization		
Arkansas DEQ Brownfield Program	Unsecured	No additional assessment needs are anticipated. However, if the unforeseen need for additional assessment arises, the site is already enrolled in the Brownfield Program and is eligible for additional Targeted Brownfield Assessments (TBAs).
1.f. Resources Needed for Site Remediation		
EPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant	Unsecured	An EPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant would provide enough funding to remediate the site. The City does not have another source of remediation funding and existing state resources do not provide enough funds to cover cleanup activities.
1.g. Resources Needed for Site Reuse		
Arkansas Economic Development Commission (AEDC) – Community Development Block Grant	Unsecured grant cycle Oct 26	Provides funding for local community development activities that can include removal of slum and blight.
AEDC – Arkansas Community Assistance Grant	Unsecured	Provides funding up to \$1.5 million for eligible community development projects which can include construction, landscaping, and beautification at publicly owned recreational facilities, picnic areas, walking trails, etc.
Ark. Dept. of Parks, Heritage & Tourism (ADPHT) – FUN PARK Grant	Unsecured	Provides no-match funding up to \$100,000 for small communities to develop public outdoor recreation facilities at parks.
ADHPT – Great Strides Program/ Trails for Life Grant	Unsecured Jun 30 grant	Provides no-match funding up to \$250,000 for communities to develop walking trails or other public outdoor recreation facilities that encourage

	opens	exercise. (city has an open grant that will need to close)
ADHPT – Matching Grant	Unsecured Aug 28 grant open	Provides up to 50% reimbursement for outdoor recreation projects including the construction of eligible outdoor recreation facilities (e.g. soccer fields, basketball courts, restrooms, concession stands).
ADHPT – Arkansas Heritage Grant	Unsecured preparing application now	Provides up to \$5,000 for projects that promote awareness and enjoyment of Arkansas’s heritage including exhibits and displays.
Ark. Dept. of Transportation (ARDOT) – Recreational Trails Program	Unsecured June 1 grant opens	Provides funding to construct and maintain motorized and non-motorized recreational trails and trail support facilities.
ARDOT – Transportation Alternatives Program	Unsecured June 1 grant opens	Provides funding for a variety of non-motorized transportation projects including walking and bicycle trails, providing safe routes for non-drivers, environmental mitigation activities to address stormwater management related to highways or to reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality, micromobility facilities/share programs), and other eligible projects.
Ark. Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry Division – Urban & Community Forestry Assistance Grant	Unsecured Sept 30 grant opens	Provides up to \$10,000 to develop, improve, or promote urban and community trees and forests, including planting and managing trees, increasing urban forest resiliency, establishing urban food forests, and extreme heat mitigation.
Blue & You Foundation Mini Grant	Unsecured	Provide \$1,000-\$5,000 for community health initiatives which can include purchasing emergency medical equipment and food pantry support.
Lowe’s Hometowns Grant	Unsecured	Provides funding for community revitalization projects including community parks and gardens.

1.h. Use of Existing Infrastructure: The EPA Cleanup Grant will facilitate the reuse of existing roads and the existing parking lot at the site and will allow for connections to existing infrastructure in the TA. The site is located along Hwy. 111 which connects to the rest of the City of Alexander and Interstate 30. Utility connections at the site include electricity, water, and sewer. Structures at the site will need to be demolished and new facilities such as public restrooms will be needed for reuse.

(2) COMMUNITY NEED & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community Need

Information for this section was obtained from: (1) US Census Bureau (www.data.census.gov); (2) Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) Places Mapper (www.places.cdc.gov); (3) CDC Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR) (www.atsdr.cdc.gov); (4) US EPA (www.epa.gov); (5) University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (www.countyhealthrankings.org); and (6) National Institute of Health (NIH) State Cancer Profiles (www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov).

2.a. The Community’s Need for Funding: Due to its small population and low incomes, the TA community does not have another source of funding for cleaning up the site. Alexander is a small municipality (population 3,488¹) with limited local tax base and constrained general fund revenues that must support essential public services including public safety, street maintenance, and municipal operations. Despite being located in a metropolitan area, Alexander’s socioeconomics align more closely with small and rural communities. The city has an average per capita income of \$22,751, which is about 40% lower than the metro area and about 33% lower than the state¹. An estimated 22.2% of Alexander residents are below the poverty line, which is about 1.5 times the rate in the larger metro area and about 1.4 times the rate in Arkansas¹. The City’s unemployment rate is approximately 3.8%². The City does not have sufficient financial capacity to independently fund environmental site cleanup activities. Without an EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant, the cost to remediate the site far exceed the City’s means and the site will continue to limit private investment in the TA.

2.b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations: Sensitive populations in the TA include children and teenagers, pregnant women and women of childbearing age, seniors, and lower-income residents. Approximately 1/3 of the TA population is under age 18, and 25% of these children live below the poverty line¹. Children under 5, a highly sensitive group for lead, account for about 8% of the population¹. Children and teenagers are some of the most

likely residents to enter the site illegally where they can become exposed to asbestos, lead, and other safety hazards. This is demonstrated by the numerous incidents of trespassing at the site, including the 2020 fire that was caused by teenagers breaking into the main building. Pregnant women and women of childbearing age are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of the asbestos and lead. Women exposed to asbestos during pregnancy are at risk of developing cancer and lung disease, and asbestos-related diseases developed during pregnancy can impact fetal respiratory health and nutrient absorption³. Pregnant women exposed to lead are at risk of miscarriage, early or underweight birth, or damage to the unborn child’s brain⁴. Seniors age 65 and older account for about 9% of the TA population, and 24% of those seniors are below the poverty line¹. This population is particularly susceptible to pollution-related health problems because they tend to have higher cumulative exposures over the course of their lives, and because they are more likely to have other health conditions that are exacerbated by pollutants. Lower-income TA residents are vulnerable due to their higher chronic exposure to contaminants. About 51% of Alexander’s occupied housing units were built before 1980¹ and are therefore likely to contain asbestos and/or lead. Older homes are generally less expensive and more likely to be occupied by lower-income residents who have a higher baseline risk of exposure to hazardous building materials. These sensitive populations would benefit from site remediation and reuse as a greenspace. Site cleanup will eliminate a significant source of potential asbestos and lead exposure from the TA. It will allow the unsafe, blighted main building and other site structures to be removed, eliminating trespassing and associated safety concerns. Redevelopment of the site as a greenspace will provide residents with new opportunities for safe outdoor recreation.

2.c. Greater than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions: Health and welfare indicators demonstrate that of diseases, adverse health conditions, and other factors that contribute to poor health tend to increase as data becomes more centered on the TA. When City- or Census tract-level data were not available, county- and state-level data were used to demonstrate these trends.

Indicator	Local Level (City/Tract)	County Level (Pulaski/Saline)	State Level	US Level
Premature Death (years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 ⁵)	-	12,200	11,200	8,100
Low birth weight ⁵	-	12%	9%	8%
Frequent physical distress ²	14.9%	14.2%	-	12.8%
Poor physical health days ⁵	-	4.7	5.2	3.9
Frequent mental distress ²	18.0%	17.1%	-	15.6%
Poor mental health days ⁵	-	6.4	6.4	5.1
Depression ²	23.4%	23.1%	-	20.7%
Diabetes ²	12.3%	11.5%	-	10.3%
Obesity ²	38.5%	40.5%	-	32.9%
Hypertension ²	38.7%	39.5%	-	30.7%
Asthma ²	10.2%	10.3%	-	9.8%
COPD ²	6.9%	7.2%	-	6.2%
Childhood cancer, under age 20 (cases per 100,000) ⁶	-	22.8	16.8	18.4
Adult cancer (cases per 100,000) ⁶	-	458.1	454.9	444.4
Access to exercise opportunities ⁵	-	51%	63%	84%
Air pollution: particulate matter (µg/m ³) ⁵	-	9.6	8.3	7.3

Cleaning up the Alexander HDC site would benefit the TA population by removing a large source of contamination that can cause lung disease, cancers, hypertension, low birth weight, and other adverse health outcomes that occur in the TA at elevated rates. Repurposing the site as a community greenspace would increase local access to recreation facilities. The addition of walking trails and other means of physical exercise would result in higher rates of physical activity and contribute to lower rates of obesity and depression.

2.d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations: The TA has a higher overall rate of poverty versus Saline and Pulaski Counties, the state of Arkansas, and the United States (US Census). The TA also has higher rates of childhood poverty, lower rates of health insurance coverage, and more food, housing, and utility insecurity, indicating that the City of Alexander suffers from disproportionate levels of economic hardship.

Indicator	Local Level (City/Tract)	County Level (Pulaski/Saline)	State Level	US Level
Income inequality – ratio of household income at 80 th percentile to income at 20 th percentile ¹	-	5.0	4.8	4.9
Overall poverty ⁴	22.2%	15.5%	15.5%	10.6%
Children in poverty ^{1, 5}	25%	24%	20%	16%
Lack of health insurance ²	16.5%	10.4%	-	11.5%
Food insecurity among adults ²	22.7%	19.1%	-	15.6%
Received food stamps in past 12 months ²	14.4%	12.3%	-	11.8%
Housing insecurity ²	18.5%	16.4%	-	12.9%
Utility service threat in past 12 months ²	12.9%	12.5%	-	8.1%

Workers from Alexander commute an average of 24.6 minutes to and from work, which is higher than the state average despite being in a dense metropolitan area¹. Redevelopment of the Alexander HDC site would catalyze economic development in the City of Alexander, bringing more opportunities for employment within the city. This would result in more economic stability and better overall outcomes for TA residents.

Community Engagement

2.e. Project Involvement and 2.f. Project Roles: The City will engage the following organizations to assist with grant management, technical reviews, oversight, and to act as liaisons to the residents impacted by site cleanup and redevelopment.

Organization & Contract Information	Mission & Project Role
Central Ark. Planning & Dev. Dist. Leigh Ann Pool, 501-676-2721 leigh.pool@capdd.org	Mission: Serve as a catalyst for economic, community & workforce development. Role: Grant management & federal compliance assistance.
DEQ Brownfield Program Addie McClain, 501-682-0616 addie.mcclain@arkansas.gov	Mission: Ensure assessment & cleanup activities are protective of human health & the environment. Role: Technical assistance & oversight of cleanup activities.
Alexander Outreach Center Terry Harper, 501-492-9901 alexanderoutreach@gmail.com	Mission: Building trust, defining identity, establishing relationships & meeting community needs through coordinated efforts & consistent engagement. Role: Community engagement/outreach partner.
Healing Waters Outreach Center Karen Spears, 501-516-1602 lovehealingwaters@gmail.com	Mission: Feed the hungry, clothe the poor, take care of widows and orphans. Role: Community outreach partner.
American Legion Post 28 Robert Ball, [REDACTED]	Mission: Supporting veterans and their families in NE Saline & SW Pulaski Counties. Role: Community outreach partner representing veterans.
St. Joseph’s Glen POA Tonya Prowse, [REDACTED]	Mission: Property owner’s association. Role: Community outreach partner representing St. Joseph’s Glen neighborhood.
Meadows Edge POA Trevis Bentley, [REDACTED]	Mission: Property owner’s association. Role: Community outreach partner representing Meadows Edge neighborhood.
Indian Springs Baptist Church Ellen Cortez, 870-845-7978 ellen@isbcbyrant.org	Mission: Local churches with faith-based missions. Role: Community outreach partners representing local congregations.

<p>Teaching the Word of God Church Pastor Stacy Warner, 479-461-3858 thewordchurch123@gmail.com</p>	
<p>Woodland Hills Christian Church Rev. Stacey Schench, 501-507-8722 whcc15100@gmail.com</p>	
<p>Saline County Master Gardeners Laura Thompson, [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Mission: Volunteer program providing training. Role: Gardening/beautification of the site following cleanup.</p>

2.g. Incorporating Community Input: The City has developed a CRP to outline the importance of community engagement activities to keep the public informed and offer opportunities for input. During the grant term, the City will host at least 2 in-person meetings with virtual participation options related to cleanup activities. A kick-off meeting will be held after the ABCA is finalized and before the cleanup begins. This will be an opportunity to detail the final cleanup plan, solicit additional feedback from the community, and address any concerns. A second meeting will be held once the cleanup has been completed to inform the community of the successful remediation, celebrate the success, and discuss next steps for the redevelopment of the site. All meetings will be advertised on the City’s digital sign, website and social media, in local newspapers, and will also be publicized by project partners. Additional meetings may be held at the request of community members or to discuss specific issues that arise.

In addition to grant-specific meetings, updates will be provided to the community at regular City Council meetings and disseminated by project partners. The City will prepare fact sheets, social media posts, newsletter articles, and press releases related to the cleanup and revitalization of the site. The City has resources available for translating outreach materials to Spanish for residents with limited English language skills. The City will also prepare site signage to explain cleanup activities and note the cleanup funding source is EPA.

The City will make the Administrative Record (AR), including all plans, contact information, and final cleanup reports, available to the public and will continue to solicit additional community input, especially related to the redevelopment of the site. The City use tools such as surveys and question-and-answer sessions during public meetings. Responses to questions and comments will be provided on the City website and social media and will also be summarized in the quarterly project progress reports to EPA.

To ensure broad and equitable participation, the City will leverage resources from KSU TAB to design multi-faceted surveys that include QR codes for online survey access, paper copies for in-person distribution, and social media links to reach residents digitally. Survey results will provide the foundation for public, in-person reuse planning forums following site cleanup, allowing residents to co-create a greenspace reuse plan alongside City leadership. This process ensures that the redevelopment will be reflective of community needs, culturally responsive, and aligned with local priorities.

Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs

3.a. Proposed Cleanup Plan: Asbestos and lead are present in three structures at the site. These materials will be removed and transported offsite for final disposal in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. The main building contains ACMs, ACM-contaminated debris, and LBP. Based on the condition of the building, a pre-demolition abatement would pose an unnecessary risk to workers and demolition is needed to complete the cleanup safely. Contaminants will be removed via in-place demolition of the main building by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Adequate wetting will be used to control dust during the demolition activities, and all debris from the demolition will be handled as special waste requiring disposal at a landfill certified to accept ACM waste. The LBP in the main building will be managed during the demolition using lead-safe practices, and the demolition waste will be tested by the landfill for waste characterization purposes. The maintenance building contains one ACM. The asbestos abatement contractor will perform a traditional pre-demolition abatement in the maintenance building, including negative air pressure and containment, air monitoring, and visual clearance followed by air clearance sampling. ACM waste will be disposed of at a landfill certified to accept ACM waste.

The legs of the water tower are covered with a LBP. The entire water tower will be removed and transported to a scrap metal facility for recycling.

Prior to the start of cleanup, the City will utilize a competitive procurement process to hire a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to oversee cleanup tasks. The QEP will be responsible for preparing cleanup plans and reporting on cleanup tasks as well as coordinating, overseeing, and managing licensed subcontractors who will complete cleanup tasks (demolition, abatement, air monitoring, visual clearance, air clearance sampling, transportation, and disposal).

3.b. Project Implementation, 3.c. Anticipated Project Schedule, 3.d. Task/Activity Lead, and 3.e. Outputs:

Task 1: Grant Management	Lead: City with support from CAPDD and QEP
Implementation: <i>EPA grant funded activities:</i> Grant management including procuring a QEP following EPA procurement guidelines. City personnel/fringe and QEP fees for: grant oversight; quarterly & annual reporting; entries in the EPA ACRES database; and grant closeout reporting. The City will use EPA funds for travel/attendance to 2 brownfield conferences or workshops.	
Anticipated Schedule: Procure QEP by end of Q2 of 2027; Procure abatement contractor by end of Q3 of 2027; Quarterly reports to be submitted 30 days after each quarter ends; Annual reports/forms to be submitted by 10/30 each year; ACRES entries and closeout reporting to be completed when cleanup is complete; National Brownfields Conference anticipated in August 2027; regional conferences/workshops to be attended during the grant term.	
Outputs: QEP contract; Abatement contract; quarterly reports with budget and schedule status; annual reports and forms; ACRES entries; final closeout reporting; attendance at 2 conferences or workshops.	
Task 2: Community Engagement	Lead: City with support from CAPDD and QEP
Implementation: <i>EPA grant funded activities:</i> Developing a CRP; Planning and hosting at least 2 public meetings; making AR available to the public; preparing outreach materials (fact sheets, news releases, signage at the site, website/social media posts); soliciting community input and responding to comments.	
Anticipated Schedule: CRP approval by end of Q1 of 2027; 2 public meetings—1 when ABCA is finalized and before cleanup begins (anticipated by end of Q4 of 2027) and 1 after cleanup is complete (anticipated by end of Q4 of 2028). AR available throughout cleanup. Outreach materials will be made available before and during cleanup. Community input will be gathered at community events and when provided directly via City email, social media, survey, or other method. Responses to questions and comments will be provided by direct response on the City website and social media. Input and responses will be included in quarterly progress reports and the final closeout report.	
Outputs: CRP & AR; At least 2 community meetings held and notes/minutes/sign-in sheets; 2-3 project fact sheets including printed and electronic copies; site signs; project updates on website and social media.	
Task 3: Cleanup	Lead: QEP will oversee abatement contractor under the direction of the City
Implementation: <i>EPA grant funded activities:</i> <u>City personnel/fringe:</u> Contractor oversight, review of contractor reports. <u>QEP:</u> 1) Finalize ABCA; 2) prepare and obtain EPA approval of Sampling & Analysis Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan (SAP/QAPP) for cleanup-related sampling procedures and project QA/QC; 3) Oversee abatement contractor’s demolition of main building and ACM abatement of maintenance building including required permits/notices and pre-work submittals, health & safety plan, mobilization & site setup, air monitoring, packing/disposal of ACM waste, submittal of progress and final Cleanup Reports; and 4) review/draft progress reports and final Cleanup Report.	
Anticipated Schedule: Final ABCA completed by end of Q3 of 2027; SAP/QAPP submitted to EPA by end of Q3 of 2027 and approved by end of Q4 of 2027; Site setup and cleanup activities during Q1 of 2028 to Q3 of 2028; Cleanup Report draft by end of Q4 of 2028/	
Outputs: Final ABCA; SAP/QAPP; HASP; permits/required notices; draft and final Cleanup Reports.	

3.f. Cost Estimates: QEP costs are based on an average rate of \$175/hour. City personnel costs are based on a rate of \$45/hour and fringe of \$30/hour. Cleanup costs are based on estimates provided by contactors in September-December 2025 with assistance from the DEQ Brownfield Program.

Task 1 – Grant Management (\$57,300): Personnel/Fringe: \$22,500 (300 hours for conference attendance, technical and financial management and reporting). Travel: \$6,000 (2 City personnel to attend 1 national and 1 regional conference including airfare to national conference at \$600/person [\$1,200] plus hotels, meals, rental car/mileage and incidentals at \$300/day/person for 2 people at 8 days total for 2 conferences [\$4,480]). Contractual: \$28,000 (160 hours for reporting/project management). Other (conference registration fees): \$800 (\$200/registration for 2 people at 2 conferences).

Task 2 – Community Engagement/Outreach (\$28,500): Personnel/Fringe: \$18,000 (240 hours for meeting planning, attending meetings, and input evaluation; outreach material preparation; and website development and maintenance). Contractual: \$10,500 (60 hours for meeting planning, attending meetings, input evaluation, and outreach material preparation).

Task 3 – Cleanup (\$3,447,191): Personnel/Fringe: \$27,000 (360 hours for contractor procurement and QEP/contractor oversight). Contractual: \$203,875 (1,165 hours for preparation/coordination of subcontractors, preparation of final ABCA, preparation of SAP/QAPP, oversight of field activities, and reporting. Construction: \$3,216,316 (project design & notice of intent \$1,896; mobilization \$10,925; maintenance building ACM abatement \$1,245; main building demolition (which is necessary to complete cleanup) and waste transportation/disposal \$2,983,290; air monitoring \$129,292; removal water tower components and waste transportation/disposal \$89,667).

Budget Categories		Project Tasks			Total
		Task 1: Grant Management	Task 2: Outreach	Task 3: Cleanup	
Direct Costs	Personnel	\$13,500	\$10,800	\$16,200	\$40,500
	Fringe	\$9,000	\$7,200	\$10,800	\$27,000
	Travel	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,000
	Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Contractual	\$28,000	\$10,500	\$203,875	\$242,375
	Construction	\$0	\$0	\$3,216,316	\$3,216,316
	Other (conference registration)	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$800
Total Direct Costs		\$57,300	\$28,500	\$3,447,191	\$3,532,991
Indirect Costs		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget		\$57,300	\$28,500	\$3,447,191	\$3,532,991

3.g. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results: The work plan developed by the City will include a detailed schedule of key milestones such as finalizing the ABCA, completing the SAP/QAPP, scheduling and hosting outreach events, and starting cleanup work. At least monthly, the City will track progress made in achieving outputs and reaching milestones listed in the work plan schedule. The City will also track the project budget concurrently with progress monitoring. During the active cleanup stage of the project, the City will increase progress monitoring and communication frequency with the QEP and abatement contractor so that any unanticipated changes or community concerns can be addressed immediately. Throughout the project, the City will document project outputs, outcomes, and results in quarterly progress reports to EPA and in the EPA ACRES database. Anticipated outputs are discussed in Section 3.e. Anticipated outcomes and results that the City plans to track include: acres of land prepared for reuse, acres of greenspace created for community use, number of cleanup jobs created, increase in local property values, reduction in volume of hazardous materials, and funding leveraged.

(4) PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITIES AND PAST PERFORMANCE

Programmatic Capability

4.a. Organization Structure and 4.b. Description of Key Personnel: The City will utilize a streamlined organizational structure that combines municipal oversight with specialized professional expertise to ensure the timely and successful completion of all technical, administrative, and financial requirements of the EPA

Brownfields Cleanup Grant, and 2CFR Part 200 framework.

Mayor Crystal Herrmann and the Alexander City Council will provide overall governance and policy direction for the project which will ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with municipal and state requirements. Mayor Herrmann will provide executive oversight, ensure the project aligns with City priorities, support coordination among City officials and project partners, and assist with community engagement. The City Council will approve contracts, expenditures, and major project decisions, ensuring fiscal responsibility and compliance with local and state regulations. Mayor has 20+ years as a Government Construction Contractor Experience and serves on several governmental & planning boards.

The Chief of Staff/Finance Director, Jennifer Hill, will serve as the Project Director and will be responsible for coordinating all grant activities and serving as the primary point of contact with EPA. Ms. Hill will be in charge of scheduling, procurement, reporting, recordkeeping, and maintaining compliance with grant terms and conditions. This will include financial oversight, tracking expenditures, maintaining grant files, ensuring compliance with 2 CFR Part 200, and repairing the required programmatic and financial reports. The City's established financial controls will ensure that grant funds are expended timely and for eligible purposes. CAPDD will continue to assist the City to ensure federal grant compliance but will not be funded by the grant. CAPDD is a non-profit organization that has been assisting local governments in Central Arkansas since 1968. Leigh Ann Pool will be the primary point of contact with CAPDD and will use her 34 years of experience in federal compliance managing CAPDD's Community Wide Assessment Grant to assist the City with grant requirements. 13+ years of Municipal finance & grant accounting (CMO) and Flood Plain Manager

To manage the technical complexity of remediation, the City will contract a QEP experienced in brownfield cleanup projects. The QEP will be responsible for overseeing all technical aspects of the project and coordinating DEQ's Brownfield Program for oversight. The QEP will also be contracted to assist with grant management and community engagement activities as needed.

4.c. Acquiring Additional Resources: The City will acquire a QEP through a competitive procurement process that complies with federal, state, and local requirements. The City plans to issue a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) by Q1 of 2027 and to select a QEP by Q3 of 2027. The selected QEP will have adequate experience with EPA and DEQ, a successful track record with past EPA and/or DEQ Brownfield projects, and the capacity to complete the project on time.

The City will coordinate with DEQ and other partners and will seek to leverage additional public or private resources to support project completion and future site reuse. This approach strengthens project capacity, minimizes risk, and ensures full compliance with EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant requirements.

Past Performance and Accomplishments

4.e. Has Not Received an EPA Brownfield Grant but has Received OTHER Federal or Non-Federal Financial Assistance Agreements: (1) Accomplishments – The most recent grants awarded to the City of Alexander include and a Great Strides for Life through the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism (state) constructing a park trail 1/8 mile with benches creating ADA accessibility to parking and play equipment. The City obtained state grants for the Fire Dept. in 2014 and the Police Dept. for community and lifesaving equipment in 2008. The City was awarded a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Program subaward with MetroPlan (paid for with EPA federal funding) for streetlight replacement to replace streetlights with LED fixtures.

(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements – All grants were completed in a timely matter with no findings or concerns and in compliance with grant requirements.



THRESHOLD CRITERIA

1. Applicant Eligibility:
 - a. Applicant type: The City of Alexander (the City) affirms its eligibility for an EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant as an incorporated municipality in the State of Arkansas. The City of Alexander meets the definition of a General Purpose Unit of Local Government as defined at 2 CFR § 200.1.
 - b. Statement of applicant's 501(c)(4) tax exempt status: No
2. Previously Awarded Cleanup Grants:

The City affirms that the proposed site, the Alexander Human Development Center, has not received funding from a previous EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant.
3. Expenditure of Existing Multipurpose Grant Funds:

The City affirms that it does not have an open EPA Brownfields Multipurpose Grant.
4. Site Ownership:

The City is the sole owner of the site. The title is fee simple. The single tax parcel forming the site was acquired by the City of Alexander on September 15, 2025. The City will retain ownership throughout the life of the grant.
5. Basic Site Information:
 - a. Site Name: Alexander Human Development Center
 - b. Address: Hwy. 111, Alexander, Arkansas 72002
6. Status and History of Contamination at the Site:
 - a. Hazardous Substances or Petroleum: The site is contaminated by hazardous substances (asbestos and lead).
 - b. Operational History and Current Uses: The site was historically used as the Thomas McRae Tuberculosis Hospital from the 1930s to 1968, then as a human development center from 1968 to 2011. The site has been vacant since 2011.
 - c. Environmental Concerns: A September 2025 Phase II ESA included asbestos and lead-based paint surveys. The assessment identified asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint in three structures at the site. These contaminants present health risks to the community and will continue to deteriorate, posing the threat of a future release to the environment.
 - d. Source, Nature, and Extent of Contamination: Asbestos and lead-based paints were commonly used in construction prior to current regulations, and multiple materials at the site have tested positive for these contaminants. Site buildings have been vacant since 2011 and building materials have degraded significantly, increasing the potential for exposure. The City has taken steps to secure buildings, especially the main building, and prevent the release of hazardous materials to the environment. The main building contains the following asbestos materials: floor tile and mastic (50,905 sq. ft.), mastic only (5,076 sq. ft.), white pipe insulation (68 fittings), black pipe insulation (33 fittings), plaster and ceiling texture (29,981 sq. ft.), one lap table top, transite panels (770 sq. ft.), contaminated flooring debris (88 cubic yards), and other contaminated



debris (31 cubic yards). The main building also contains lead-based paint on the following surfaces: exterior doors (12 doors), interior doors (211 doors), cabinet backs (32 cubic yards), and window casings (395). The maintenance building contains asbestos in window caulking on approximately 60 window panes. The water tower has lead-based paint on the tower legs (7,505 sq. ft.).

7. Brownfield Site Definition:

The site meets the definition of a brownfield under CERCLA § 101(39). It is a real property where redevelopment and reuse are complicated by the presence of hazardous substances.

The City affirms that the site is:

- a. not listed or proposed for listing on the National Priorities List;
- b. not subject to unilateral administrative orders, court orders, administrative orders on consent, or judicial consent decrees issued to or entered into by parties under CERCLA; and
- c. not subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the U.S. government.

8. Environmental Assessment Required for Cleanup Grant Applications:

The site has undergone several environmental assessments funded by the Arkansas Brownfield Program and the EPA Region 6 Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) Program:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – September 17, 2024: The Arkansas Brownfield Program provided an ASTM E1527-21 Phase I ESA that identified one Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC), two Significant Data Gaps (SDGs), two de minimis conditions, and two Business Environmental Risks (BERs) at the site. The REC was related to historical operations at the site (a former fire station, a former medical waste incinerator, and past building and equipment maintenance). The SDGs were based on a lack of a detailed account of historical operations and site features by previous owners and occupants. De minimis conditions included minor areas of discoloration on interior concrete floors and small areas of distressed vegetation from commercial herbicide application. BERs included the potential presence of asbestos and lead paint based on the age of the site structures. These findings warranted additional investigation including soil sampling and asbestos and lead-based paint inspections.
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – August 14, 2025: The Arkansas Brownfield Program provided a second Phase I ESA to assist the City of Alexander in meeting all appropriate inquiries (AAI) prior to acquiring the site. The assessment identified the same site conditions and environmental concerns as the September 2024 assessment.
- Phase II Environmental Site Assessment – September 2025: The EPA Region 6 TBA Program provided a Phase II ESA conducted in accordance with the ASTM E1903-19 standard practice. The investigation including soil sampling, an asbestos inspection, a lead-based paint inspection, and structural evaluation of site buildings. The report identified asbestos and lead-based paint throughout the main building, asbestos in the maintenance building, and lead-based paint on the legs of the water tower. The structural evaluation indicated that severe damage to the main building's roof poses a risk of falling hazards and recommended building demolition. Soil sampling identified some contamination by PFAS substances and barium, but subsequent risk evaluation



by Arkansas DEQ technical staff indicated that the risks associated with these findings do not pose an unacceptable risk to current and future site users.

9. Site Characterization:

- a. Not applicable.
- b. The City has enrolled the site in the Arkansas Brownfield Program at Arkansas DEQ, which is the CERCLA 128(a) state response program for brownfields. DEQ has provided TBAs, technical assistance, and oversight and will continue to oversee the project throughout the cleanup stage. A letter from the state is attached.
- c. Not applicable.

10. Enforcement of Other Actions:

The City is not aware of any ongoing or anticipated environmental enforcement or other actions related to this site. The City has worked in coordination with Arkansas DEQ, the agency that would lead and be aware of any such enforcement actions.

11. Sites Requiring a Property-Specific Determination:

The City affirms that the site does not require a Property-Specific Determination from EPA.

12. Threshold Criteria Related to CERCLA/Petroleum Liability:

a. Property Ownership Eligibility – Hazardous Substances Sites:

iii. Landowner Protections from CERCLA Liability

(1) Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Liability Protection

- (a) Information on Property Acquisition: The City of Alexander acquired the property on September 15, 2025 via a donation. The City of Alexander has sole ownership of the property and the nature of ownership is simple fee. The property was donated to the City by the Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, Inc. (CAPDD), which is a non-profit regional planning organization serving Central Arkansas where the site is located. The City has no relationship to CAPDD, Inc. other than being a municipality within the organization's service area.
- (b) Pre-Purchase Inquiry: The City completed all appropriate inquiries (AAI) prior to acquiring the site:
 - (i) An ASTM E 1527-21 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was completed on August 14, 2025. The Phase I ESA was prepared for the City of Alexander to meet AAI prior to property acquisition.
 - (ii) The Phase I ESA was performed by an Environmental Professional as defined in 40 CFR § 312.10 and the required declaration by the environmental professional is included in the written report per 40 CFR § 312.21(d).
 - (iii) Not applicable; the Phase I ESA was conducted within 180 days prior to the property acquisition.
- (c) Timing and/or Contribution Toward Hazardous Substances Disposal: All disposal of hazardous substances at the site occurred before the City acquired the property. The City did not cause or contribute to any release of hazardous substances at the site. The City affirms that it did not, at any time,



arrange for the disposal of hazardous substances at the site or transport hazardous substances to the site.

- (d) Post-Acquisition Uses: The property has been vacant since the City's acquisition on September 15, 2025.
- (e) Continuing Obligations: The City has taken reasonable steps with respect to the hazardous substances at the site to:
 - (i) Stop any continuing releases: There are no continuing releases at this time.
 - (ii) Prevent any threatened future release: The City has worked with the regional planning organization and with state and federal environmental agencies to identify and quantify site contaminants and to plan for cleanup. It has been determined that the badly dilapidated main building poses a threat of future releases due to its damaged roof and structural hazards. The condition of the building is so bad that the City cannot feasibly repair the roof to prevent a future release and can only work to prevent exposure to the contaminants inside the building.
 - (iii) Prevent or limit exposure to any previously released substance: The public is not allowed to access, however the size and historic nature of the buildings attract frequent trespassers. The City has installed fencing and signs, boarded up buildings, and the local police monitor the site to prevent trespassing.

The City affirms that it is and will continue to:

- (i) Comply with any land use restrictions and not impede the effectiveness or integrity of any institutional controls;
- (ii) Assist and cooperate with those performing the cleanup and provide access to the property;
- (iii) Comply with all information requests and administrative subpoenas that have or may be issued in connection with the property; and
- (iv) Provide all legally required notices.

13. Cleanup Authority and Oversight Structure:

- a. Oversight: The Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) oversees asbestos abatement projects through the Office of Air Asbestos Section. Additionally, City has enrolled the site in the Arkansas Brownfield Program at DEQ, which is the CERCLA Section 128(a) state response program for brownfields. The Arkansas Brownfield Program has provided targeted brownfield assessments (TBAs) and technical assistance, and will provide oversight to ensure the cleanup is protective of human health and the environment. The City will procure a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) with the expertise to procure, select, and oversee a DEQ-certified asbestos abatement contractor with experience on similar projects. The procurement process will be completed in alignment with the competitive procurement provisions of 2 CFR §§ 200.317 through 200.327.
- b. Neighboring Properties: Access to neighboring properties will not be required because cleanup activities will be performed completely within the site boundaries. However, the proposed cleanup will include demolition of the main building. All neighbors will



be informed of the exact dates and times of demolition activities, and adequate wetting will be used to control dust. Air monitoring will be conducted during all abatement and demolition activities and debris will be covered while remaining onsite, then transported to an offsite facility for disposal as a special waste.

14. Community Notification:

- a. Draft Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA): The draft grant application and the draft ABCA were made available to the public on the City's website and comments were accepted by mail, email, or in person. The draft ABCA is attached and summarizes:
 - the site contaminants, cleanup standards, and applicable laws;
 - the cleanup alternatives considered; and
 - the proposed cleanup alternative.
- b. Community Notification Ad: The City published newspaper ads in the *Saline Courier* which serves Saline County on January 8, 9, and 10, 2026 and in the *Arkansas Democrat Gazette* which serves the entire state on January 11 and 18, 2026. These ads stated that the City would host a public meeting on the application at Alexander City Hall on January 20, 2026 at 5:30 pm in regards to the grant application. The City also posted a notice on the its website and social media (Facebook) on January 8, 2026 informing the community of its intent to apply for an EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant for the site, soliciting comments, and notifying the community of the public meeting. The notification posted on the website and social media clearly stated:
 - that a copy of the draft grant application, including the draft ABCA, would be available for public review and comment by January 14, 2026;
 - how to comment on the draft application—via mail, email, or at the public meeting;
 - where the draft application is located—on the City website; and
 - the date, time, and location of the public meeting—January 20, 2026 at 5:30 pm at Alexander City Hall.
- c. Public Meeting: A public meeting was held on January 20, 2026 to solicit and consider public comments prior to the submittal of the application.
- d. Submission of Community Notification Documents: The following items are attached:
 - a copy of the draft ABCA;
 - copies of the public notification website postings and newspaper ads;
 - the comments and questions received;
 - the City's response to the public comments and questions;
 - meeting notes from the public meeting; and
 - a meeting sign-in sheet.

15. Contractors and Subrecipients:

- a. Contractors: Not applicable
- b. Subrecipients: Not applicable



**DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

Sarah Huckabee Sanders
GOVERNOR

Shane E. Khoury
SECRETARY

January 5, 2026

Electronic Mail Only

Mayor Crystal Herrmann
City of Alexander
15605 Alexander Road
Alexander, Arkansas 72002

RE: Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant Application

Dear Mayor Herrmann:

The Division of Environmental Quality Office of Land Resources (DEQ) acknowledges that the City of Alexander is applying for a FY26 Brownfields Cleanup Grant to address contamination at the former Alexander Human Development Center located at 14701 S. Alexander Road in Alexander, Arkansas 72002.

The site has been enrolled in the Arkansas Brownfield Program by the City of Alexander for Targeted Brownfield Assessments (TBAs) and technical assistance. If awarded a Cleanup Grant, the site will remain enrolled for further technical assistance and oversight throughout the cleanup.

DEQ affirms that:

- i. The City of Alexander has requested oversight for the site;
- ii. The site is eligible to be overseen by a State program; and
- iii. Based on the environmental assessments performed to date, the State oversight program concurs that the site has had a sufficient level of site characterization for the remediation work to begin.

For any questions regarding this letter, please feel free to contact me at (501) 682-0616 or by email at addie.mcclain@arkansas.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'A. McClain'.

Addie McClain, Program Supervisor, Brownfields
Division of Environmental Quality