Growing Toward Tomorrow, Together: Integrating Remedy and Reuse

THE CAMILLA WOOD PRESERVING SUPERFUND SITE IN CAMILLA, GEORGIA

Introduction

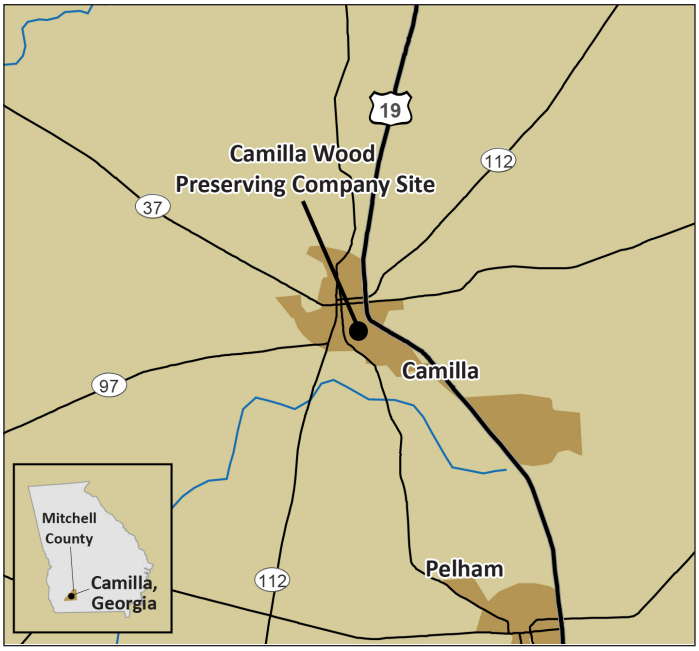
The small town of Camilla, Georgia, was wrestling with a significant challenge. A 40-acre area close to downtown was contaminated and had been vacant for almost a decade. EPA had listed the former Camilla Wood Preserving Company wood treating facility on the Superfund National Priorities List in 1998. While site investigations were ongoing, the fenced area remained an eyesore and health concern.

Through the early and sustained engagement of the community, local and state governments, and EPA, the one-time liability has been replaced with productive reuses addressing community priorities. The City of Camilla and Mitchell County have built recreational facilities, including several soccer fields, on the western, 25-acre portion of the site. Plans are also in place to reuse the remainder of the site following cleanup.

Since the early 2000s, EPA, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), the City of Camilla, and Mitchell County have been working together in support of a coordinated approach to the cleanup of the Camilla Wood Preserving Superfund site. The approach has linked cleanup and redevelopment, with a protective remedy and land revitalization as overarching goals. In 2002, EPA selected the site as a Superfund Redevelopment Initiative pilot project, which led to the development of the community's reuse plan for the site in 2003. Updated in 2007, the plan laid the foundation for returning the site to recreational use.

Today, hundreds of area youth and adults participate in soccer and football leagues on site, addressing a surging need in the region for recreational fields. Integration of remedy and reuse also streamlined the Superfund process and provided substantial cost savings. Original cleanup costs were estimated at over $100 million; they are now $14.4 million. The remedy's components allow for the community's reuse goals and have enabled cleanup to take place more rapidly and efficiently and at less cost.

In April 2012, EPA recognized the community's efforts with the Agency's Excellence in Site Reuse Award. "The City of Camilla and Mitchell County worked collectively to establish soccer fields and recreational centers on the site to benefit all the citizens of Camilla and enhance long-term maintenance of the remedy," noted Region 4 Superfund Director Franklin E. Hill at the award ceremony. In 2010, the community was also recognized by the Association County Commissioners of Georgia and Georgia Trend magazine for "improving services for county residents and enhancing quality of life in Georgia communities."



The Camilla Wood Preserving site is located in Camilla, a small town (pop. 5,360) in southwestern Georgia, about 60 miles north of Tallahassee.

This case study explores the strategies and working relationships that led to the successful cleanup and reuse of the Camilla Wood Preserving site. The following pages trace the evolution of cleanup and reuse efforts, highlighting local planning efforts and coordination with site agencies in the 2000s and ongoing cleanup and reuse activities through 2012. The case study provides information and lessons learned to parties interested in the recreational reuse of Superfund sites and how to address remedy and reuse considerations throughout the Superfund process.

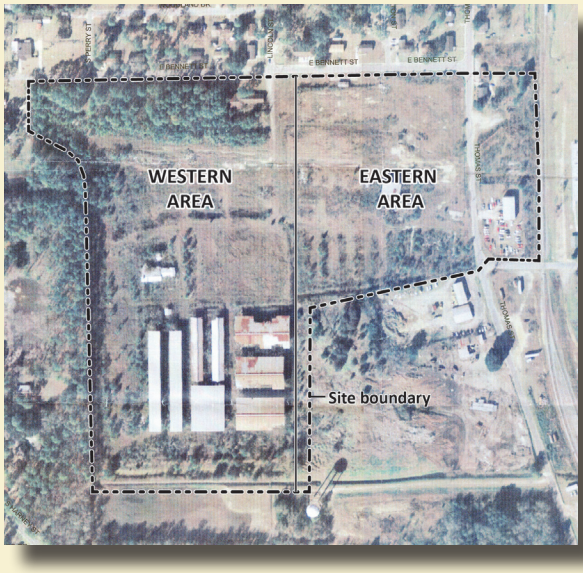
Use of the site's two sports fields has increased steadily since 2007. Site reuses also include an aerobics classroom and office space for Mitchell County's Parks & Recreation Department, a concession stand, lights and parking.

Site History, Contamination and Remediation

Wood preserving activities at the site between 1947 and 1991 resulted in the contamination of site soils and ground water with dioxin, pentachlorophenol, creosote and polyaromatic hydrocarbons. As these pre-cleanup photographs illustrate, site facilities included treatment cylinders, also called retorts *(bottom)*, and pole barns where pressure-treated wood was placed for drying and storage *(right)*. There were also two small office buildings on site. Prior to its development, the area had been a cypress swamp.

EPA performed investigations and short-term cleanups called removal actions at the site from 1991 through 1997. Activities included treatment or disposal of on-site surface water, gathering and storage of drums with spent chemicals from the treatment process, and removal of equipment and debris off site. EPA placed the site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL) in July 1998.

In 2006, EPA Region 4 identified an opportunity to move forward with the cleanup of the western portion of the site as a removal action. In total, 10,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils were excavated and stockpiled on the eastern portion of the site for later cleanup; an additional 10,000 cubic yards were disposed of off site. Excavated areas were then backfilled with clean soil, meeting EPA's recreational use criteria. Remaining pole barns and contaminated soils lining the drainage ditch zone on the western half of the site were also removed, with the ditch backfilled with clean soil, graded and revegetated. Fencing was installed between the two halves of the site.



Aerial view of the site prior to cleanup.

In 2009, EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting a final, comprehensive remedy for the site, addressing soil contamination on the eastern portion of the site and site ground water. Components of the remedy included:

- On-site stabilization and solidification of contaminated soils.
- Installation of a below-ground barrier wall to contain ground water contamination.
- Ground water treatment and monitoring to ensure contamination degrades over time.
- Land use controls to limit future uses to non-residential uses only, prohibit ground water use for drinking water purposes, and prohibit soil removal or digging near treated material.

Throughout planning and cleanup activities, EPA and Georgia EPD staff met regularly with local stakeholders to share information and updates and to incorporate community feedback into the Superfund process. The selected remedy was consistent with the community's future land use plans, enabling the western portion of the site to be reused for recreational purposes. Final cleanup activities for the western portion of the site began in November 2006; construction of the remedy was completed in January 2008. Cleanup of the eastern portion of the site began in May 2012 and is scheduled for completion in mid-2014.

Project History

2002 – 2003

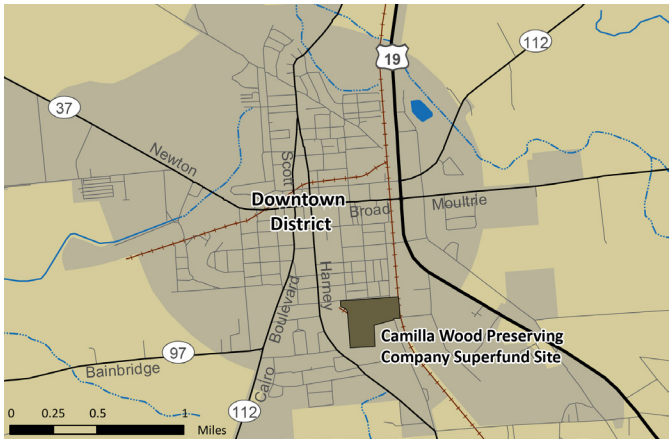
Recognizing Opportunities, Developing Plans

By 2002, EPA and Georgia EPD had been updating the City of Camilla and Mitchell County regarding site activities for several years. "We had good communication with the agencies," recalled former Camilla City Manager Michael Scott. "We understood that it was going to be a long-term process."

For EPA On-Scene Coordinator Leo Francendese, learning about the community's priorities for the site was also essential. "Without an understanding of how the site might be used in the future, initial cleanup plans called for digging up and hauling over 200,000 yards of contaminated soil to a landfill," he said. "It would have been very expensive." With limited federal dollars available for Superfund-lead site cleanups, it could also have been years before funding became available.

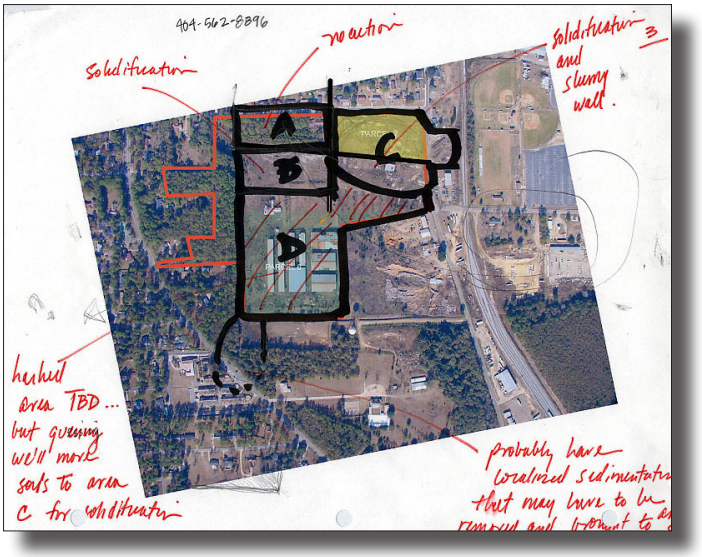
The idea of reusing the site elicited a strong, positive reaction from the community. "Cleaning it up and then fencing it off and forgetting about it didn't make any sense," recalled former Camilla Mayor Jay Powell. "Remember, this is a large area right next to downtown. We saw an opportunity to turn a big negative into a big plus." Considering reuse offered significant benefits for site agencies – EPA and Georgia EPD – and the community. Understanding the site's reasonably anticipated future use meant EPA could better target site investigations, saving time and money while still ensuring the protectiveness of the remedy. For the community, a streamlined cleanup process meant that site reuses could happen safely and sooner rather than later.

First, though, the community needed to explore local land use needs and priorities. EPA site staff encouraged the city and county to apply for pilot project funding from the Agency's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (SRI) to conduct a community-based reuse planning process. The funding, awarded in late 2002, enabled the localities to move forward. The City of Camilla established and worked with a community-based Land Use Committee and a consultant team to develop a conceptual reuse framework plan.



Detailed community map.

To ensure the plan would be feasible and compatible with the site's cleanup alternatives, the project team developed a detailed understanding of site conditions. As draft reuse scenarios circulated, the project team evaluated how they might work with different cleanup approaches. To do this, the project team coordinated closely with EPA's Leo Francendese. "We [site agencies] were at the table as resources," he recalled. "The decision-making process belonged to the community." During the six-month project, the Committee discussed and defined reuse priorities for the site. Strong initial interest in a



Marked-up site map identifying key cleanup and reuse considerations. Close coordination with EPA and Georgia EPD site staff ensured the project's draft reuse scenarios accurately reflected site conditions and cleanup considerations.

Reuse Planning in Camilla

Camilla City Council formed a Land Use Committee to represent community perspectives and guide the reuse planning project. The Committee also provided a forum for the community to learn about the site.

The reuse planning process included diverse local interests. Committee members included a city councilor, a farmer, the city manager, the fire chief, the recreation director, neighborhood residents and a representative from Mitchell County.

In addition to committee meetings, the project also included a public comment period and presentations to Camilla's City Council.

The community's 2003 reuse plan for the site.

fire and rescue training area expanded to include a community park and trails serving local residents and visitors. Other priorities included a small caravan/RV park and a stormwater management area for parts of the site prone to flooding. Committee members also emphasized the importance of reconnecting the site with the rest of Camilla and recognizing the site's history as part of the community's heritage.

The Committee presented the project's final reuse plan to Camilla City Council in June 2003, which approved it and submitted it to EPA in late 2003. "The process was straightforward and productive," said Michael Scott, who also served on the Committee. "The Committee identified public-sector land uses as a community priority, and the site was large enough to be able to accommodate several of these uses." EPA and Georgia EPD staff indicated that the reuse plan would be compatible with a range of likely cleanup approaches at the site.

2004 – 2007

Making the Most of Opportunities

Between 2004 and 2006, targeted site investigations informed by the community's reuse plans continued. Interim cleanup steps included the removal of contaminated drums and the solidification of a former wastewater pond on site. Next steps

for the site's reuse were on hold, pending the selection of the site's final remedy. In the community, several parks and recreation departments in the area consolidated into a single department operated by Mitchell County.

In 2006, these activities were overshadowed by a sudden opportunity. EPA Region 4 identified a way to move forward with the cleanup of the western portion of the site as a removal action. "We proposed cleaning up contaminated soils to recreational standards, in line with the community's anticipated uses for the site," said EPA's current site Project Manager Scott Miller. "That meant replacing soils with clean fill and cleaning up sediments in several drainage ditches."

SRI provided additional resources so that the community could work with Region 4 to update the 2003 reuse plan. The reason – local conditions had changed. A fire and rescue training facility had been built in a nearby community. Meantime, a regional need for new soccer fields had grown rapidly. The Land Use Committee determined that the site would be an ideal location for a soccer complex, given its close proximity to major access roads, athletic fields, Mitchell-Baker High School and residential neighborhoods.

"In 2003, there were no soccer fields in the area," recalled current City Manager Bennett Adams, who was previously Mitchell County's long-time County Administrator. "Then, demand took off. Parents were driving their kids out of the county to play. We needed fields badly." Following several public meetings, the Committee also identified the need for basketball courts and a flexible open space area. The Committee also retained the small RV park in the revised plan, and proposed the adaptive reuse of the remaining building on site as office and storage space for Mitchell County's Parks and Recreation Department.

"The reuse implications of the removal action were straightforward," said EPA's Scott Miller. "The cleanup action would place a foot of clean fill on the western part of the site. That depth of fill would need to be maintained moving forward. The community could pave or grade the area or plant vegetation, as long as the fill remained 12 inches deep."

Other next steps, however were less clear. Proceeding with acquiring contaminated property, for example, was new ground for the community. "The site property had been abandoned and both the city and county were owed back taxes that were greater than the land's market value," said former city attorney Michael Bankston. "It was unlikely that the bank holding a lien on the property or any other party was going to be interested in it. But we also needed to make sure that acquiring the site would not expose the city to any liability."

To do this, the city coordinated closely with EPA Region's 4's legal staff and hired an environmental law firm to review different acquisition options. In fall 2006, the city determined that involuntary acquisition, covered under an explicit liability exemption under CERCLA, would provide the best liability protection. "EPA was instrumental in advising us how to do this," recalled Michael Bankston. "We needed their guidance to feel comfortable moving forward."

To foreclose on the property, the city selected an administrative proceeding as the best approach. An administrative proceeding

Timeline of Events

1947 – 1991	Wood preserving activities contaminate site soils
1991 – 1997	EPA conducts series of short-term cleanups (removal actions)
July 1998	EPA lists site on the NPL
2002 – 2003	City of Camilla requests SRI assistance; community-based reuse planning process underway
Fall 2003	City of Camilla finalizes first site reuse plan
2005	County-wide Parks & Recreation Department created
Nov. 2006	EPA begins time-critical removal action to address contaminated soils on western half of the site
Fall 2006 – Spring 2007	Community updates site reuse plan
Aug. 2007	City of Camilla acquires site property and transfers ownership to Mitchell County
Sept. 2007	Mitchell County Recreation Complex opens
Jan. 2008	EPA completes time-critical removal action
2010	Community receives Association County Commissioners of Georgia Award for excellence in community planning/visioning
May 2012	EPA begins cleanup of eastern portion of the site
2012	City of Camilla and Mitchell County awarded EPA Region 4's Excellence in Site Reuse award
2014	Scheduled completion date for cleanup of eastern portion of the site
2014+	Planned recreational reuse of eastern portion of the site

The community's revised 2007 reuse plan for the western portion of the site.

CERCLA

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) is the law passed by Congress on December 11, 1980, that is commonly known as Superfund.

would provide the city with title to the property immediately, but the property would be subject to redeemable interests for a 12-month period prior to the planned opening of the community park. In contrast, judicial action would provide the city with unhindered title to the property, but the lengthy legal process would likely have meant delaying the planned opening of the park – targeted for September 2007. Cooperation between the city and Mitchell County was also critical to the foreclosure process. After surveys, subdivision and the 12-month redemption period, the city would be able to take clear title to the western 25 acres of the site in August 2007.

In the meantime, the community was completing the second phase of the reuse planning process and EPA initiated the removal action in late 2006. It was time to move from planning to implementation.

2007 – 2012

Partnering to Get the Job Done…

Beginning in 2007, the cleanup and reuse of the western portion of the site relied on close and extended collaboration among EPA, the City of Camilla and Mitchell County.

- The city and county agreed to be responsible for taking care of the property – mowing and maintaining the grass cover – over the long term. EPA remains responsible for ongoing cleanup activities such as ground water sampling.

- The city's Electric Department coordinated with EPA to extend utilities on site. Utilities were placed in a trench with a protective barrier adjacent to the on-site road built during earlier cleanup activities. EPA's contractor completed all digging and burial activities in accordance with the remedy. Utilities included water, wastewater and electric systems, sprinkler systems and lighting.

- Once the removal action was completed, EPA and Mitchell County worked together to purchase and place sod over the clean soil. Work crews also cleaned and refurbished the remaining building.

- Once the City of Camilla acquired the site property in August 2007, it transferred ownership to Mitchell County, given the county's responsibility for local public recreation resources. Both localities worked together to pay for, build and install the site's parking lot, concession stand and lights. An in-state business also donated piping for the park's irrigation system, saving the city and county approximately $9,000.

"With everyone working together, it was like a turn key project," said Mitchell County Parks & Recreation Department Director Ike McCook. "There was a lot to do and it all got done."

As September 2007 approached, it became clear that the Mitchell County Recreation Complex would open as planned. Even so, local officials were not entirely sure how the community would respond. "I was a little skeptical," recalled City Manager Bennett Adams. "I thought some people might still be thinking about the past. I said to Ike McCook, 'I hope we have someone show up.'"

In the end, there was no cause for concern. More than 400 people attended the opening of the Mitchell County Recreation Complex. Since then, the use of the facility has steadily increased; it is now the area's most heavily used public recreation resource. In 2011, 576 children and adults played in soccer and football leagues at the recreation complex, more than tripling initial usage of the fields in 2008. "In the beginning, you could hear people at soccer games talking about how [the complex] was built on a Superfund site," said Ike McCook. "Now, you don't hear anything. It's part of daily life."

…Looking Back, Looking Forward

The cleanup and reuse of the Camilla Wood Preserving Superfund site has provided sparkling results – a streamlined cleanup process that has saved time and millions of dollars of taxpayers' money. "Early involvement from the city and county

The Bigger Picture: EPA and Reuse

Efforts to address future land use considerations at the Camilla Wood Preserving site fit in well with emerging nationwide interest in the revitalization of contaminated areas, including Superfund sites. With the creation of EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative in 1999 and its Land Revitalization Agenda in 2003, EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response launched a new EPA initiative focusing on promoting land reuse and revitalization at contaminated sites.

In 2002, the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Revitalization Act also became law. The Act was designed to make the acquisition and redevelopment of contaminated properties like Superfund sites easier by addressing the liability concerns associated with these sites. EPA's Office of Site Remediation Enforcement has a team devoted to facilitating and implementing these liability protections. See the Resources section for more information.

Cleanup activities on the western portion of the site in 2007.

Recreation Statistics for the Mitchell County Recreation Complex

Year	Number of Participants*			
	Fall Youth Soccer League	Winter Soccer League	Fall Football (flag and tackle)	Adult Soccer League (year-round)
2008	95	71	NA	NA
2009	124	93	NA	NA
2010	148	111	215	125

**Data provided by Mitchell County Parks & Recreation Department in July 2012.*

was key," said Georgia EPD Project Manager Penny Gaynor. "Without the community's interest and feedback, the cleanup probably wouldn't have happened so fast. Knowing there is an end user [at a Superfund site] really helps EPA and the state agencies."

Not all parts of the site's reuse have gone according to plan. The seven-space RV park was partially built before work was halted; the area is needed for planned upgrades to the site's stormwater retention basin. Resource limitations have delayed the installation of planned trails. Overall, however, site agencies and the community remain very pleased with how the site's cleanup and reuse has worked out.

"In 2002, people were resigned to the fact that nothing would ever be done with the site," recalled former City Manager Michael Scott. "Afterward, people were coming up to me saying, 'you really took care of an eyesore that we didn't think we ever would see anything done with in our lifetimes.' I hope the next phase is as successful for the community."

Looking forward, EPA kicked off cleanup for the eastern portion of the site in May 2012. The city and county are once again collaborating with site agencies to integrate remedy and reuse considerations, including access points, utility connections and grading. "It continues to be a pleasure to work with the community," said EPA Project Manager Scott Miller. "I'm optimistic that the city and county will be able to optimize an appropriate mix of recreational uses on the eastern side of the site."

The city and county have drawn up initial plans to accommodate remaining priority recreational uses identified by the community, including basketball courts, baseball fields, batting cages, a playground, picnic tables and a volleyball court. Walking and biking trails could also be extended across the entire site and connect to downtown Camilla following cleanup. "The second phase of the cleanup project is underway and we're hoping everything will work out as planned," said City Manager Bennett Adams. "We're taking a flexible approach in case any obstacles come up."

At the end of the process in 2014, site agencies and the community will work together on a final step – implementation of institutional controls in the form of a restrictive covenant to ensure the long-term protectiveness of the entire site remedy. The covenant will limit future land use to nonresidential uses only, prohibit ground water use on the property for drinking, and prohibit soil removal or digging within the boundary of the treated material.

Looking back, the project has been guided and spurred by a spirit of collaboration and innovation, coordination among local, state and federal partners, and local government and community leadership. The outcome is the successful cleanup and recreational reuse of the Camilla Wood Preserving Superfund site.

The Camilla Wood Preserving Site: The Story in Pictures

From Planning...

To Cleanup...

To Reuse...

Lessons Learned

Participants agree that a combination of significant factors have contributed to the project's successful outcomes.

- The site's proximity to residential areas and downtown Camilla and the need for public recreation facilities meant that cleanup and redevelopment were high priorities.
- The City of Camilla and Mitchell County energetically pursued the site's cleanup and redevelopment over the long term.
- EPA provided two phases of reuse planning assistance that supported the community's efforts to develop reuse plans and update them over time as local priorities changed.
- EPA and Georgia EPD understood the community's redevelopment priorities in the context of the site's remedy, enabling decision documents and a cleanup that reflected remedy and reuse considerations.
- Coordination of utility and sod installation with cleanup activities saved time and money and helped the community open the recreation complex on schedule in September 2007.
- EPA had selected a remedy for the site that would be consistent with the site's reasonably anticipated future land use.
- All parties involved were patient and flexible, recognizing that cleanup and redevelopment are complex processes reliant on available resources, multiple parties, site contamination and other factors.

The Bigger Picture

While these site-specific conditions created an ideal climate for successful reuse outcomes, there are also a range of broader lessons learned that can help guide similar projects at contaminated lands across the country.

EPA works closely with communities, site owners and other stakeholders to support reuse outcomes that are compatible with site cleanups.

The Agency places a high priority on supporting the return of contaminated sites to productive and beneficial uses. In Camilla, the community was able to work with EPA and Georgia EPD to develop site reuse plans that reflected site conditions and cleanup plans. In turn, the community's reuse plans were able to inform EPA's selected remedy for the site.

While EPA provides tools and resources to support Superfund reuse, communities and public- and private-sector organizations make it happen.

EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. EPA relies on engaged community stakeholders to bring their future land use goals and priorities to the table so that this information can be incorporated into the remedial process, linking cleanup and redevelopment. In Camilla, the city and county shepherded the site's redevelopment from the outset and acquired part of the site in 2007 to make it happen. The city and county's coordinated long-term effort to transform the site into a community asset was essential to the site's successful reuse.

Local governments can play a unique leadership role in cleanup and redevelopment projects.

As the organizations responsible for their communities' general welfare, local governments are particularly well positioned to host redevelopment projects, bring together diverse stakeholders to discuss site cleanup and reuse opportunities, and use planning tools and incentives to foster positive site outcomes.

Effective reuse planning projects are inclusive, information-based and focused on targeted outcomes.

Community-based reuse planning processes can be most effective when they engage diverse stakeholders, including site owners and prospective purchasers, are based on detailed site and community information, and lead to implementable strategies and next steps. Community engagement was a central component of the City of Camilla's reuse planning process for the site.

The design of site remedies can reflect and incorporate plans for a site's reasonably anticipated future land use.

The community's reuse plan and EPA's remedial planning for the site were able to directly inform each other in Camilla. EPA's site information and remedial considerations guided the types and locations of land uses that would ensure the protection of human health and the environment and the site's long-term stewardship. In turn, the community's reuse priorities informed EPA's consideration of the site's remedy components in the 2006 removal action and the site's 2009 Record of Decision.

Reuse plans and cleanup approaches can both change over time. Such changes provide further opportunities to integrate remedy and reuse considerations.

In Camilla, the community's recreational needs changed significantly between 2003 and 2006. The second phase of SRI-supported reuse planning enabled the community to update and align its plans with EPA's removal action.

Build on past experience.

Parties at the Camilla Wood Preserving site charted new territory in addressing stigma and other site issues. Today, thanks to the changes to CERCLA when the bona fide prospective purchase (BFPP) provisions of the 2002 Brownfields Revitalization Act were added, the availability of environmental insurance, and EPA tools such as Ready for Reuse (RfR) Determinations, resources for redevelopment are more widely available. Prospective purchasers can contact EPA site teams to learn more, or see the Resources section on the next page for additional information.

EPA and Reuse: Lessons Learned

Since the inception of the Superfund program, EPA has been building on its expertise in conducting site characterization and remediation to ensure that contamination is not a barrier to the reuse of property. Today, consideration of future use is an integral part of EPA's cleanup programs, from initial site investigations and remedy selection through to the design, implementation, and operation and maintenance of a site's remedy.

"At older sites, EPA did not focus on taking reuse considerations into account early in the cleanup process," reflected EPA's Matthew Mankowski, a former project manager at Superfund sites. "Today, that has changed. Superfund cleanups can be very creative and flexible in allowing for future site uses, but that information needs to be plugged in early to be as effective as possible."

Parties at the Camilla Wood Preserving site charted new territory in addressing stigma and other site issues. Today, thanks to the changes to CERCLA when the bona fide prospective purchase (BFPP) provisions of the 2002 Brownfields Revitalization Act were added, the availability of environmental insurance, and EPA tools such as Ready for Reuse (RfR) Determinations, resources for redevelopment are more widely available. Prospective purchasers can contact EPA site teams to learn more, or see the Resources section on the next page for additional information.

EPA also works with site stakeholders to consider how future land use considerations can inform the implementation and long-term stewardship of site remedies as well as cleanup planning. In Camilla, coordination of utility installation and sod installation with cleanup activities saved time and money and helped the community open the recreation complex on schedule in September 2007. Similar coordination is now ongoing during the cleanup of the eastern portion of the site. At other sites, reuse considerations can inform the future location of ground water monitoring wells and other operation and maintenance equipment that might inadvertently hinder redevelopment efforts.

Conclusion

Events at the Camilla Wood Preserving Superfund site illustrate how remedy and reuse can come together to provide significant benefits – the protection of human health and the environment and community revitalization. Integration of remedy and reuse streamlined the Superfund process and provided substantial cost savings. Without the discussion of reuse, the remedy being considered at the site could have potentially compromised the community's reuse goals. Once reuse came into play, the remedy was no longer the end goal; it was an integral step toward the site's next use.

In Camilla, Georgia, local governments have led a complex redevelopment project that has brought the community together with site agency partners. In turn, the project has led to a new, increasingly popular recreation complex that provides community-wide benefits, providing one of the leading examples of recreational Superfund redevelopment in the nation.

May 2012 ceremony in Camilla recognizing the community with EPA Region 4's Excellence in Site Reuse Award.

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Sources and Resources

Sources

Images and maps for this case study were obtained from EPA Region 4, Georgia EPD, the City of Camilla, Mitchell County and site visits.

Resources

EPA CERCLIS site profile, including site decision documents:
http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0401395

EPA Superfund Redevelopment Initiative:
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle

CERCLA Liability and Local Government Acquisitions:
http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/resources/publications/cleanup/brownfields/local-gov-liab-acq-fs-rev.pdf

2002 Brownfields Revitalization Act and BFPP information:
http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/aai/aaicerclafs.pdf

Environmental insurance information:
http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/insurance

City of Camilla Web page:
http://www.camillaga.net

Mitchell County Web page:
http://www.mitchellcountyga.net

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