# U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
## Quarterly Performance Report

## FY 2011 Quarter 1
## Cumumulative Results as of December 31, 2010

**January 31, 2011**

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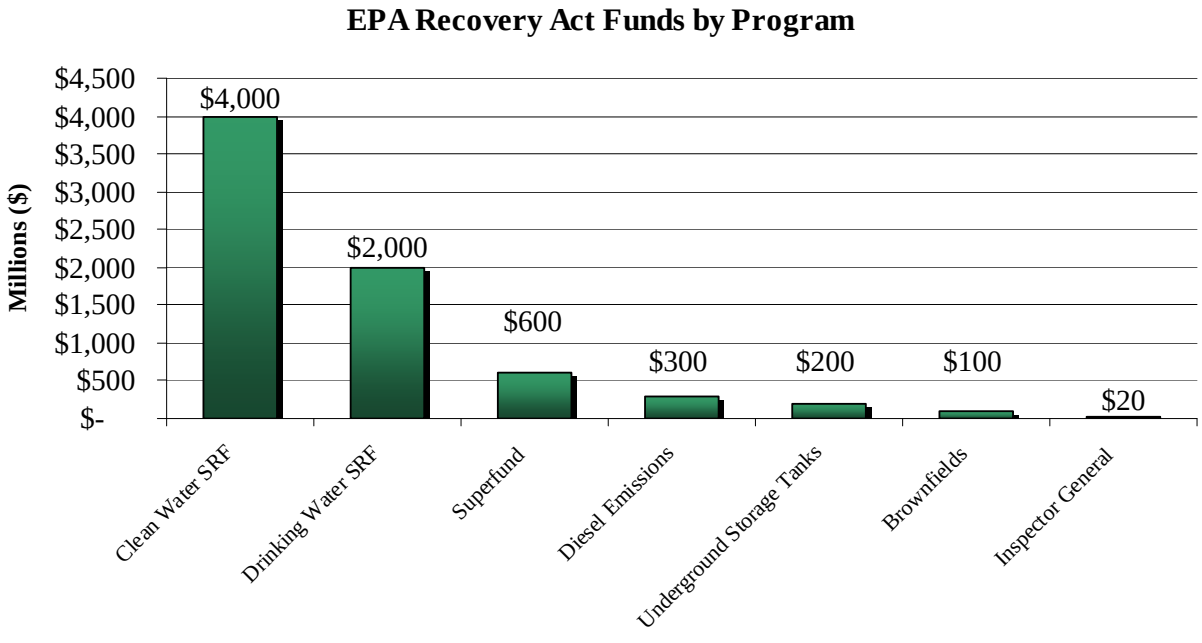


## Background

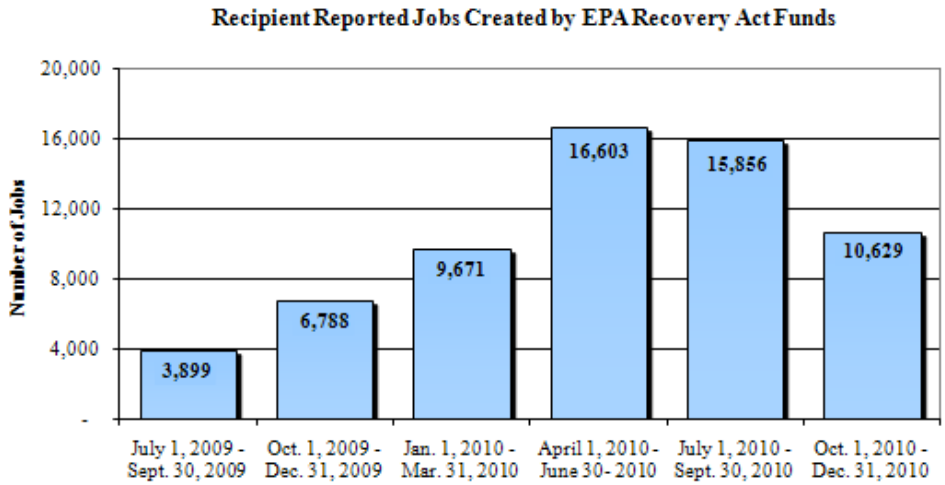
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act or ARRA) is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes $7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect and promote both green jobs and a healthier environment.

EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through December 31, 2010 (Quarter 1, Fiscal Year 2011) in the six key environmental programs funded by the Recovery Act and efforts by the Office of the Inspector General. Each section includes general background information on the program, performance metrics, cumulative results and cumulative long-term targets, and examples of progress. The environmental programs invest in clean water and drinking water projects, implement diesel emission reduction technologies, clean up leaking underground storage tanks, revitalize and reuse brownfields, and clean up Superfund sites. To learn more about the Recovery Act implementation at EPA, visit www.epa.gov/recovery.

In order to ensure accountability and demonstrate progress toward meeting program goals, EPA will provide quarterly performance updates consistent with the timing of quarterly recipient reporting. While this report contains the cumulative results since the Recovery Act began, visit www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#reports to review weekly financial and activity reports.

## Jobs Created

The Recovery Act will create or retain jobs through its implementation over the next several years. Many of these positions will be green jobs created through EPA Recovery Act funds. As the table below demonstrates, 10,629 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients from October 1 to December 31, 2010.[1] To view EPA recipient reported data for your state, visit EPA Recipient Reporting on www.recovery.gov.




[1] Each quarter of jobs data represents a snap-shot in time of the number of jobs created or retained as reported by the recipients that received Recovery Act funding for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility of the recipients of EPA Recovery Act funds, and while EPA does conduct a quality check of the data, the primary responsibility for jobs counts resides with the recipients. Also, a continuous review period for each quarter lasts 75 days, which means the total draft reported jobs numbers presented could change after this report has been finalized.

**FY 2011 Quarter 1 Highlights**
**As of December 31, 2010**

**Clean Water State Revolving Fund**

- 2,010 projects (nontribal) started construction with 430 complete
- 74 projects (tribal) started construction with 15 complete

**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**

- 1,340 projects (nontribal) started construction with 350 complete
- 53 projects (tribal) started construction with 20 complete

**Diesel Emissions Reductions**

- 18,300 old diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- These engines have reduced emissions of carbon dioxide by over 351 thousand tons and particulate matter by 1.5 thousand tons

**Brownfields**

- 450 properties have been assessed with 15 properties cleaned up
- 44 properties totaling 371 acres are now ready for reuse


**Leaking Underground Storage Tanks**

- 879 site assessments begun and 831 completed
- 964 cleanups begun and 782 completed

**Superfund**

- Nearly 75% of total remedial obligations have been expended
- 46 of 57 (80%) remedial action projects have expended over 50% of the obligated funds.

## Clean Water State Revolving Fund

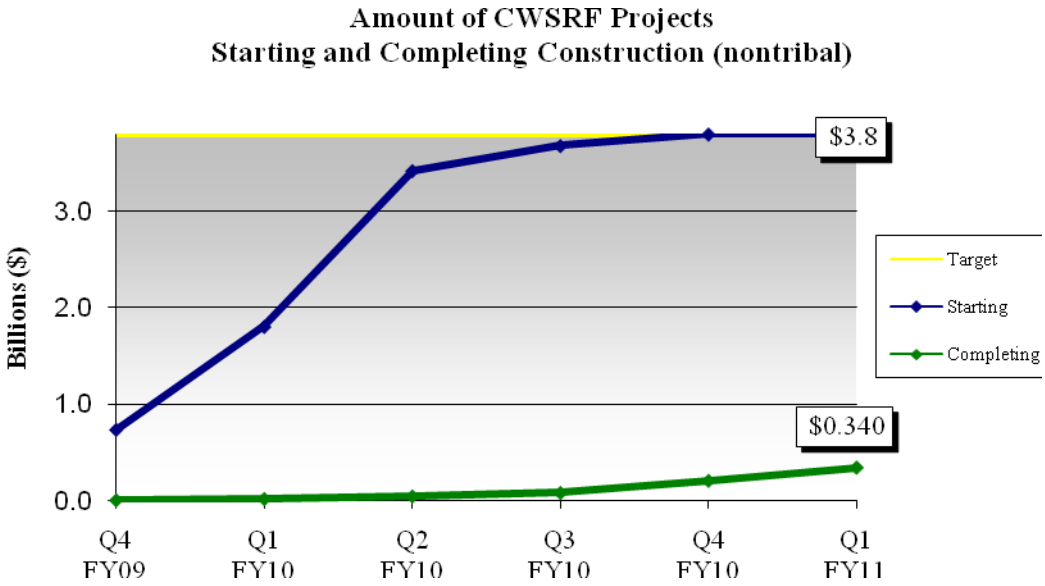
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories for similar purposes.

The EPA received $4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awarded grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided to finance eligible high priority water infrastructure projects.

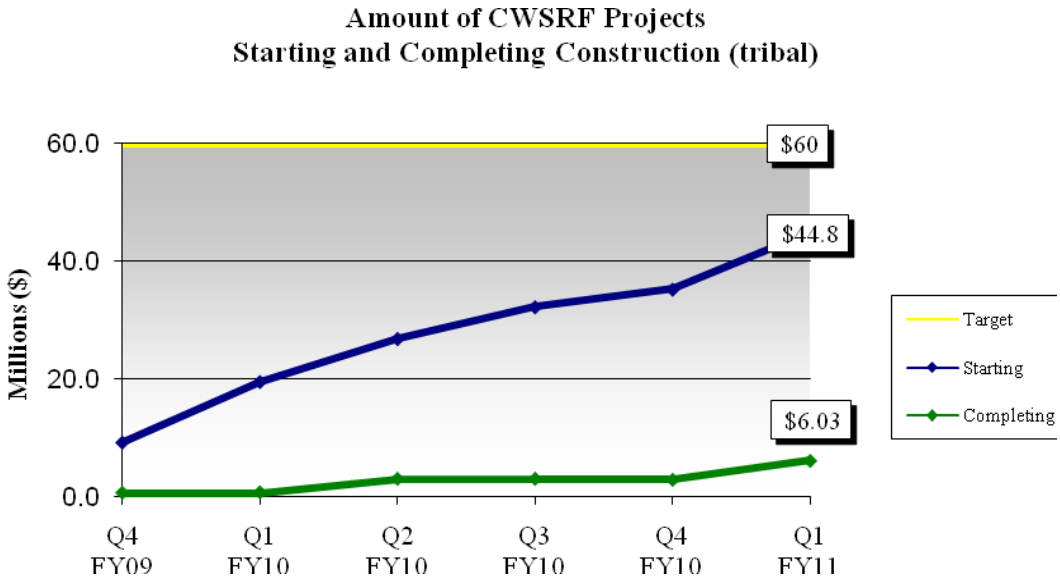
The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. The states set the Recovery Act priorities based on public health and environmental factors, in addition to readiness to proceed to construction capability and provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities). They may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. Visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery to learn more about the CWSRF.

## Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010[2]

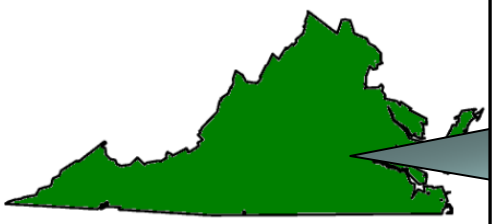
The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. In some cases, states far surpassed the 20% with the average amount of green reserve totaling $1.13 billion or 30% of all funds.




[2] Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

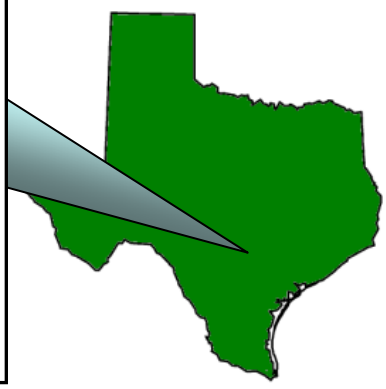



## Clean Water Site Stories[3]



The City of Lynchburg, Virginia received a loan to construct rain gardens and install rain barrels near Randolph College. The loan covered 100% of the project and helped construct five rain gardens ranging in size of 125 – 900 square feet. The rain gardens will control the flow of rain water from the rainleaders which are being disconnected from the City's combined sewer system. Approximately three acres of roof at Randolph College will be disconnected from the sewer system with the rain water diverted to the new rain gardens. Also, two 300 gallon rain barrels will be installed to store rainwater for reuse and allow the city to close a combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharge.

The City of Austin, Texas sends biosolids from the wastewater treatment process to the Hornsby Bend Biosolids Management Plant that treats the sludge and mixes it with trimmings from the city's trees and gardens. This mixture is kept in large outdoor mounds to compost and is sold by the city as Dillo Dirt – a soil that returns important nutrients and organic matter to urban land, reduces erosion to waterways, and helps retain moisture. With a Recovery Act loan, the Hornsby Bend Plant will undergo numerous upgrades over the next three years that will create local jobs and save the city and its ratepayers $30.7 million in debt service interest. The project will refurbish and upgrade the facilities and anaerobic digesters to optimize the treatment process. Additionally, the improvements will generate a larger quantity of digester gas for a combined heat and power project to offset purchased electric power that will save $401,000 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 6,500 tons each year.



[3] For more information on CWSRF Recovery Act projects funded to date, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/cwsrf_arra.pdf.

## Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

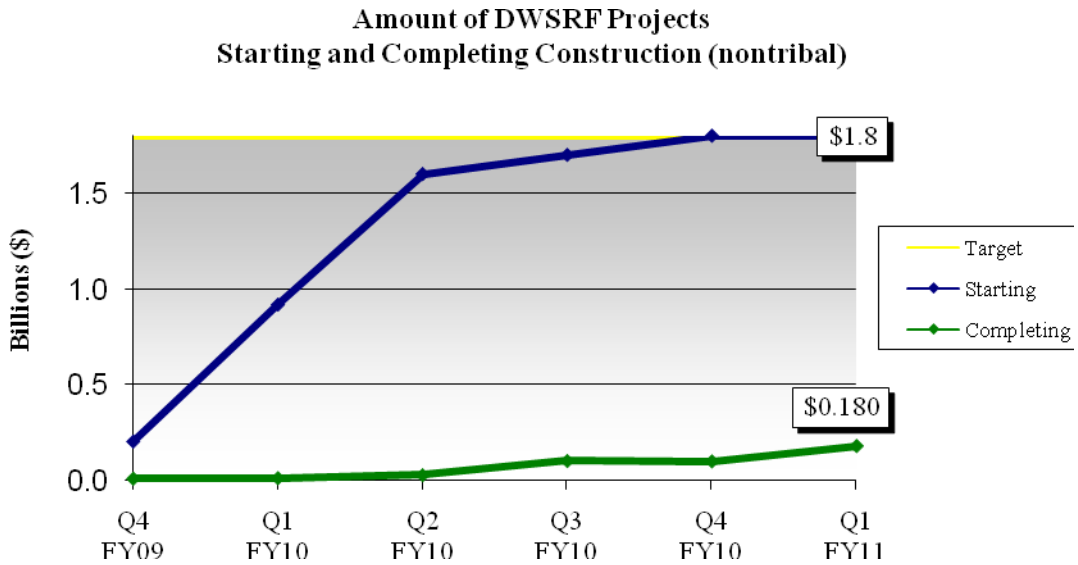
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received $2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes.

The program emphasizes the provision of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public and private Community Water Systems and not-for-profit Non-Community Water Systems and direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories.[4]

The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. To learn more about the DWSRF implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery.

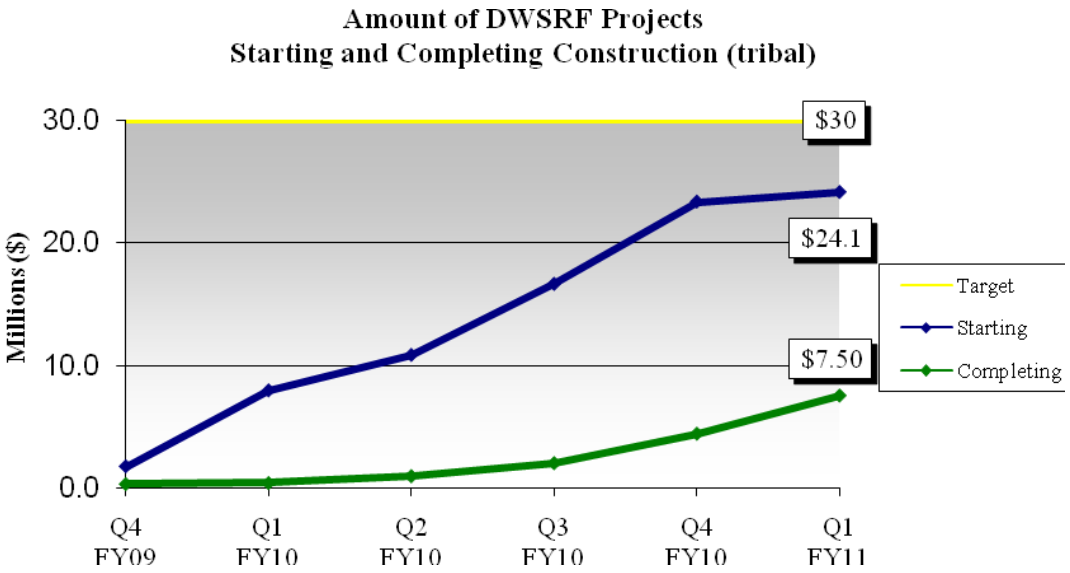
## Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010[5]

Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states surpassed the 20% minimum with the average amount of green reserve totaling $500 million or 29% of all funds.

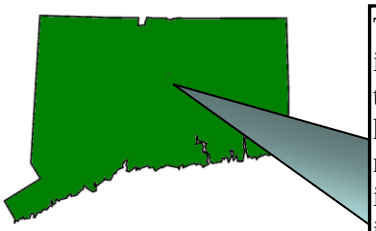



[4] For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

[5] Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.




## Drinking Water Site Stories[6]



The Norwich Public Utilities drinking water system in Connecticut includes nine finished water storage tanks. A couple of these tanks and the pump station were in need of upgrades and repairs. An ARRA loan helped upgrade each tank's body and components, including surface repair and painting, installation of a water mixing system, and installation of a new cathodic protection system. The pump station improvements included the purchase and installation of variable frequency drives and new emergency generator. The projects will result in extended service life for the two tanks, more efficiently-operated pumping, and the ability to maintain water service to customers in the event of power loss.

The Village of Virginia, Illinois received an ARRA loan to develop a new regional water system. The regional water system under construction by the Village of Virginia will result in a new lime softening water treatment plant, new storage facilities, and the extension of distribution facilities throughout Cass County to provide a reliable source of water to not only the citizens of Virginia, but also to the community of Ashland, and residents within the Cass Rural Water District (RWD) service area. Ashland's 1,390 residents are currently served by a water system that is nearing the end of its useful life. The newly formed Arenzville Rural Water Cooperative is projected to serve over 1,000 residents by the year 2030. Approximately 225 residents living within the current Cass RWD service area are without water and will be served by this project.

[6] For more information on DWSRF Recovery Act projects funded to date, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/dwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

## Diesel Emission Reductions

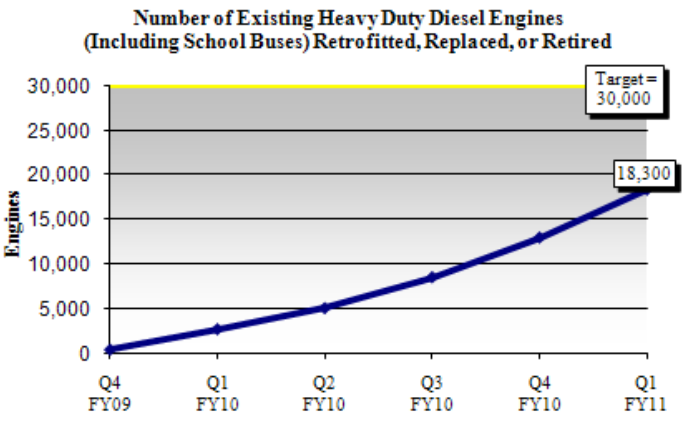
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations received approximately $300 million in grants and loans to support the implementation of verified and certified diesel emission reduction technologies.

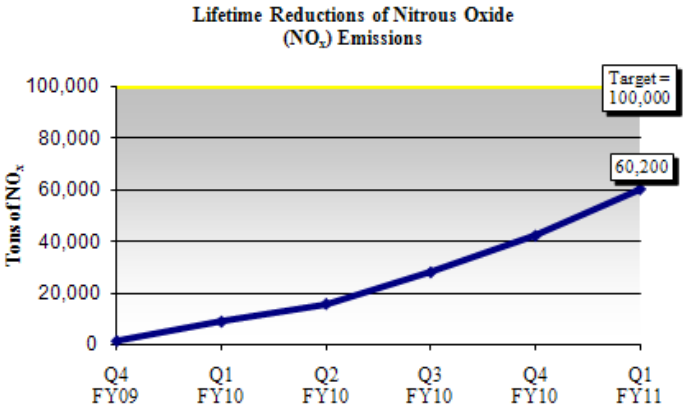
The program aims to accelerate emission reductions from older diesel engines to provide more immediate air quality benefits and improve public health while using Recovery Act funds to maximize job preservation and creation in order to promote economic recovery.

The Diesel Emission Reductions Act (DERA) awards grants, via the Recovery Act, through the National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program, the State Clean Diesel Grant Program, the Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program, and the SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program. Of the $300 million, $6 million has been reserved for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the Diesel Emissions Reductions Program implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/otaq/eparecovery/index.htm.

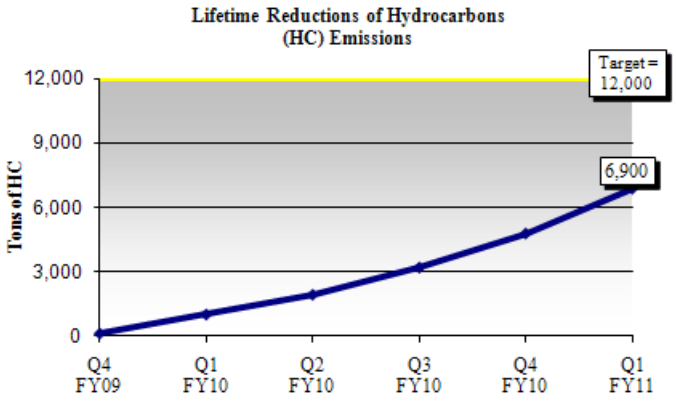
| Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs[7] | Number of ARRA Grants | Total Funds ($ Millions) |
|---|---|---|
| National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program | 90 | $156 |
| State Clean Diesel Grant Program[8] | 51 | $88 |
| Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program | 14 | $20 |
| SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program | 5 | $30 |
| **Total** | **160** | **$294** |

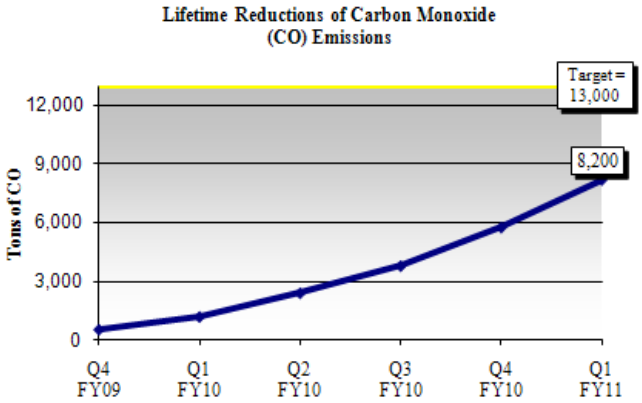
### Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010

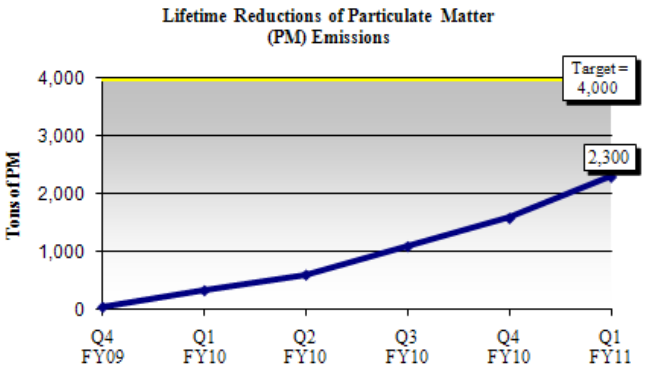


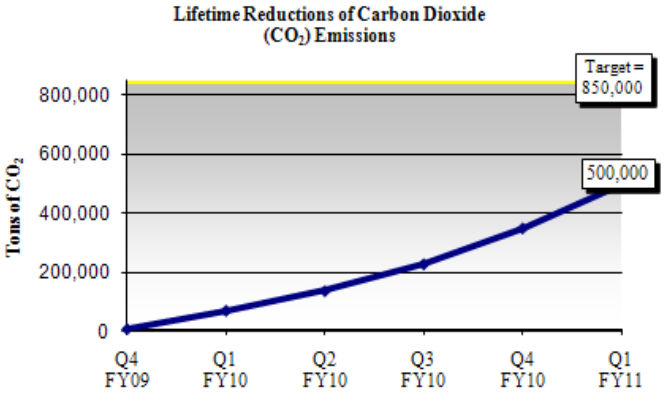




[7] As indicated in the program plans, projects should be completed for the National, State, and Emerging Technology Funding Assistance programs by the end of December 2010. SmartWay projects have until the end of December 2011 to complete.
[8] The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.



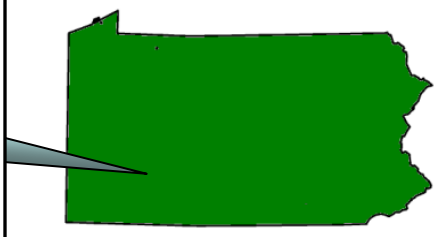




## Diesel Reduction Site Stories

With a Recovery Act grant, Grace Hill Settlement House started the North St. Louis Impact on Diesel Emissions (SLIDE) project to dramatically reduce emissions from a variety of diesel engines. Grace Hill is a small community-based organization that initially had little experience soliciting bids and implementing diesel projects but has worked over the course of the last five years to develop capacity to improve air quality for residents of North St. Louis - a community with the highest levels of particulate matter pollution, and correspondingly, the highest asthma rates in the state of Missouri. This project will target delivery trucks, long-haul trucks, school buses, and emergency vehicles with clean diesel technologies that will save local businesses over 68,000 gallons of fuel and reduce toxic air emissions by 40 tons annually.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is repowering a tugboat in Pittsburgh, one of the nation's busiest ports. Approximately 100 tugboats service the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers that surround Pittsburgh, and this project takes another step to ensure cleaner air for the surrounding communities. The tugboat's current Caterpillar Tier 1 engines will be upgraded to Tier 2 engines which will reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen ($NO_x$) by 25%, hydrocarbons (HC) by 4%, particulate matter (PM) by 33%, and carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) by 1%. On top of the improvements to public health and the environment, this project will preserve 32 jobs for local skilled trade workers like mechanics and welders, service planners, shop supervisors, and hauling companies.



## Brownfields

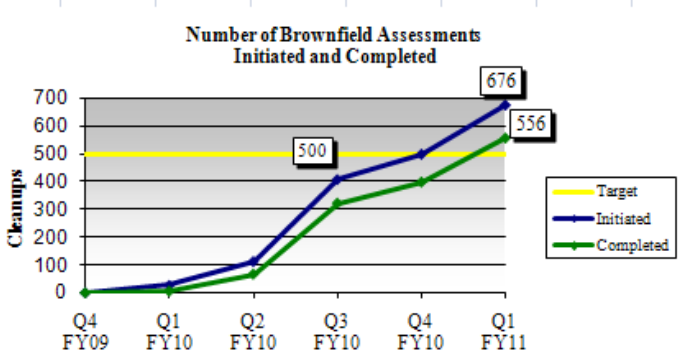
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received $100 million for the Brownfields Program.

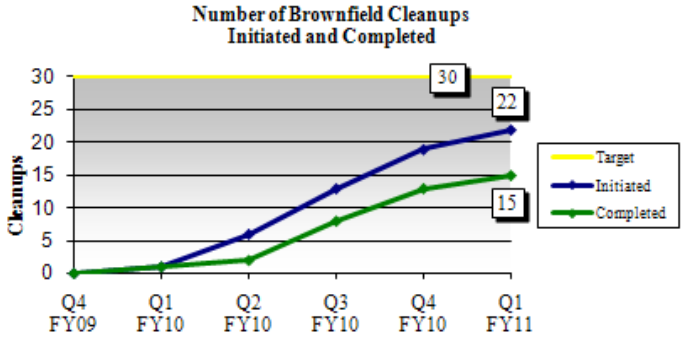
The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements (IA). Activities to be performed under these cooperative agreements include, but are not limited to:

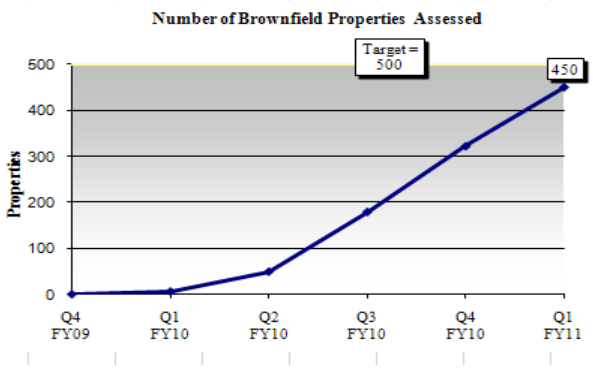
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, including training for environmental jobs (including, environmental sampling, analysis, and remediation techniques).

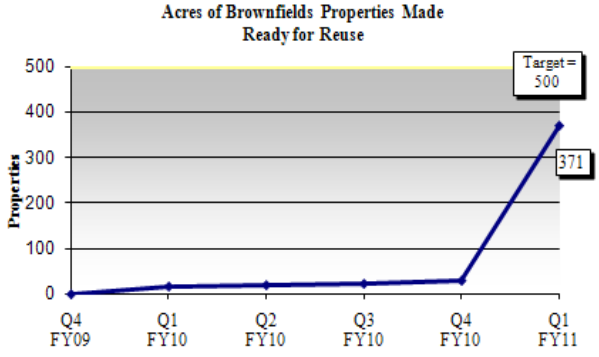
EPA awarded $87.3 million to communities for assessments and cleanups of contaminated land through cooperative agreements. An additional $9.2 million was distributed by EPA regional offices for targeted brownfields assessments in communities with the remaining $3.5 million used for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the Brownfields Program implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/brownfields/eparecovery/.

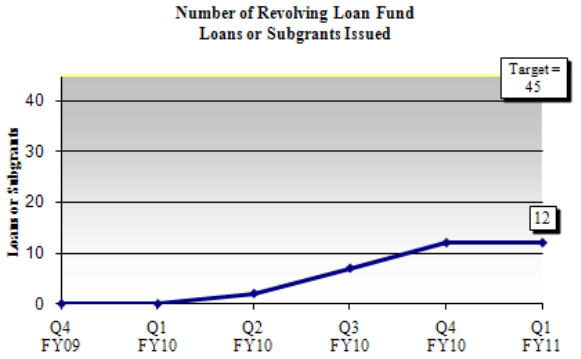
### Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010

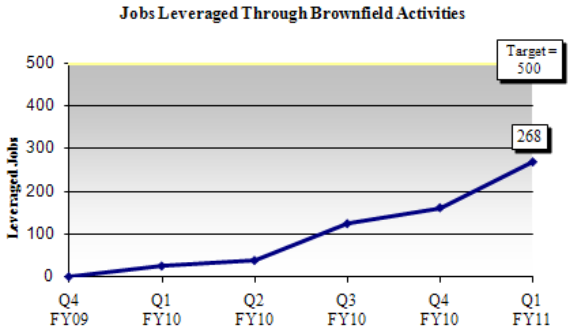


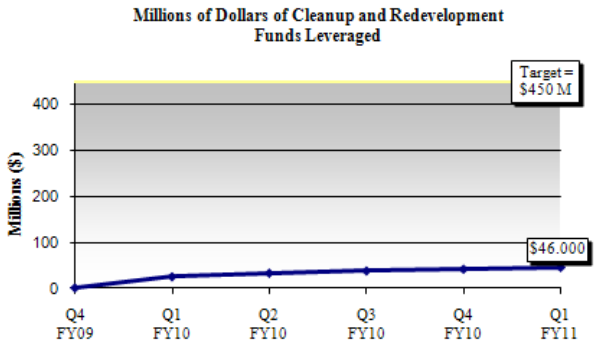



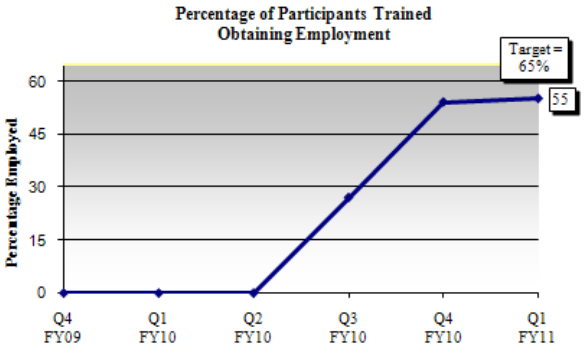



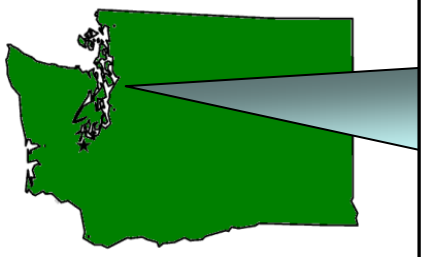


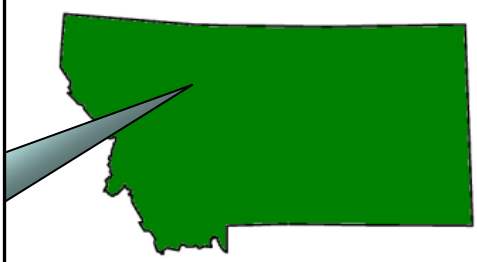




## Brownfield Site Stories



The Seattle Housing Authority received a subgrant to conduct a cleanup of a 3.7 acre parcel of land which is in the critical corner of a 120 acre redevelopment project known as High Point, Washington. Located in West Seattle, High Point is one of the Seattle Housing Authority's mixed-income communities and is frequently cited as a model for Low Impact Development (LID), particularly for their innovative stormwater management systems. The cleanup will cost $1.3 million, and once completed, will house 4,000 residents. This project will create 15 cleanup jobs, 733 construction jobs, and 40 permanent jobs.

The Bear Paw Development Corporation received two Brownfield's assessment grants to inventory, prioritize, and conduct environmental assessments in a five-county area of north-central Montana that includes the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boys Preservation. In the first year of the project, Bear Paw, a state-certified economic development corporation based in Havre, has moved quickly as evident by the fact that 40% of funds have been spent. With 5 property assessments initiated, 1 completed, and 3 ready to begin, Bear Paw has obligated all remaining funds and expects to complete all project phases and commitments ahead of schedule. One property currently being assessed is a former auto repair business located in the historic downtown of Fort Benton.



## Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

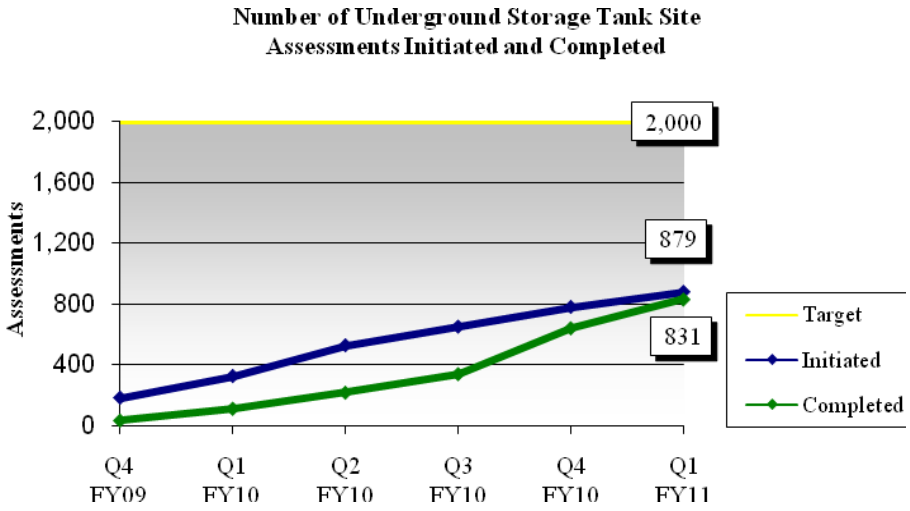
Across the country, approximately 95,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received $200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs). The LUST program helps create jobs and protect the environment and human health through:

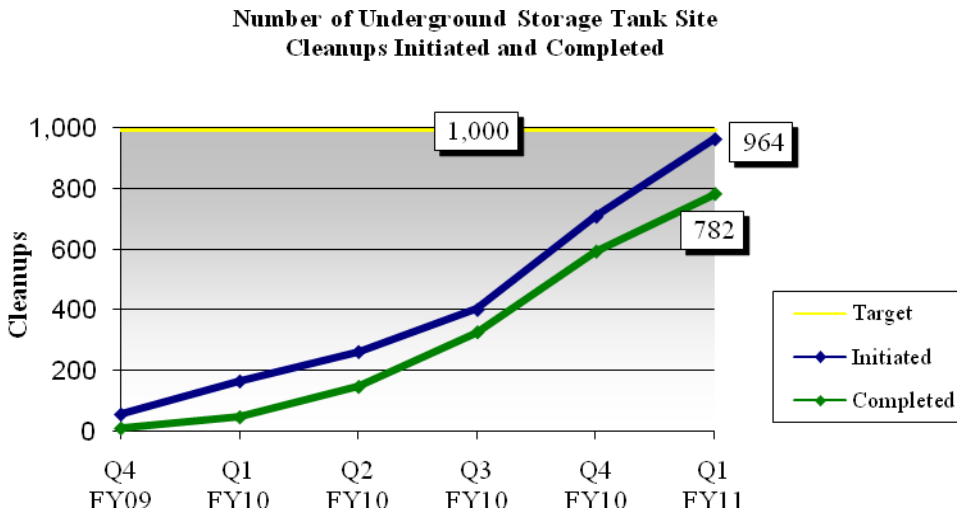
- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided $190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by December 31, 2009. EPA's regional UST programs distribute and manage $6.3 million to clean up tank releases in Indian country. The remaining $3 million is used for federal management and oversight. To learn more about the EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/oust/eparecovery/index.htm.

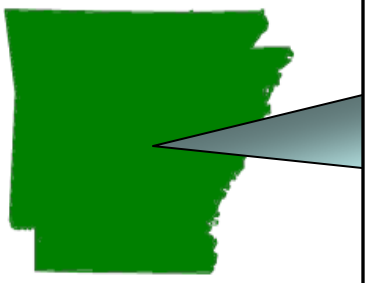
## Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010

From the assessments and cleanups, EPA estimates that many jobs will be created or retained and an estimated 2,000 assessments and at least 1,000 cleanups will result which will reduce the backlog of approximately 95,000 sites remaining to be cleaned up. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 2,497 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



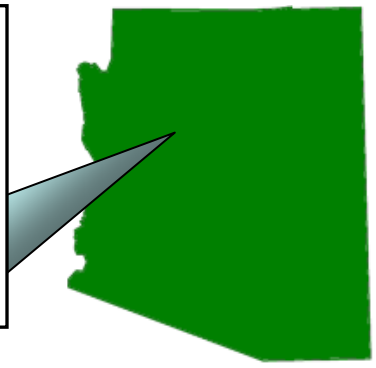



## Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Stories



In the early 1990s, a 6,000 gallon gasoline release was identified at Godsey's gas station in Osceola, Arkansas. The state's Petroleum Storage Tank Fund paid for a portion of contaminated soil clean up and extraction work, but that work exhausted the maximum amount of money available from the fund for this site. In 2001, the gas station owner filed for bankruptcy and left an underground storage tank that contaminated soil and emitted vapors into an adjacent, occupied commercial strip mall. Recovery Act funds, which paid for excavating the leaking tank and disposing of 3,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil lying beneath the parking lot, improved the health and safety of the citizens in this community.

EPA is working with the Navajo Nation to ensure cleanup of the former Painted Desert Inn gas station. The gas station originally operated two 10,000 gallon and two 2,000 gallon underground storage tanks. The tanks were removed in 1991; however, contaminated soil and groundwater remained. Recovery Act funds have been used to complete site characterization and remediation activities. This cleanup project has created work on the reservation and will facilitate reuse of this site for future commercial opportunities.



## Superfund

The overall objectives for using the $600 million provided to Superfund are to initiate and accelerate cleanup at National Priority List (NPL) sites, maximize job creation and retention, and provide environmental and economic benefits. Of the funds provided to EPA, $18 million was allocated for federal management and oversight. These objectives are being achieved by starting new cleanup projects, accelerating cleanups at projects already underway, increasing the number of workers and activities at cleanup projects, and returning affected sites to more productive use.

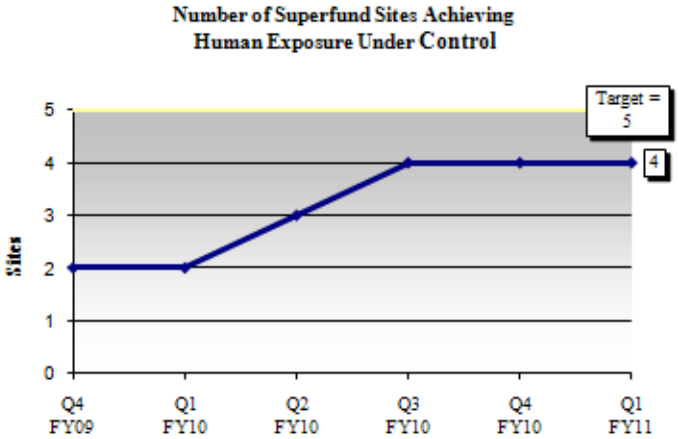
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

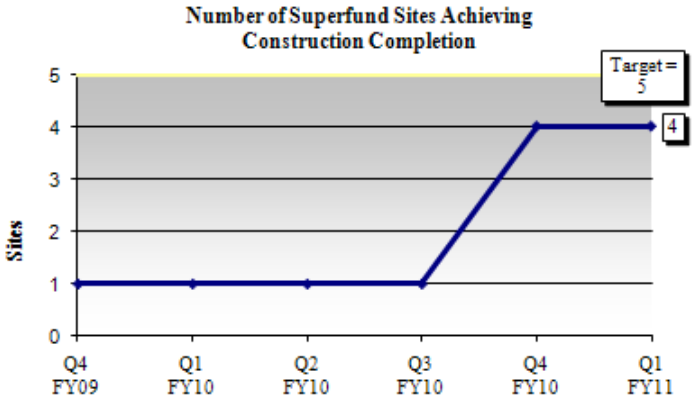
- treatment or removal of organic compound contamination;
- treatment or removal of heavy metal contamination;
- beginning or accelerating work to treat drinking water to meet Federal or state standards;
- provision of alternate residential drinking water supplies; and
- mitigation of damage to wildlife habitat and ecosystems and beginning of restoration

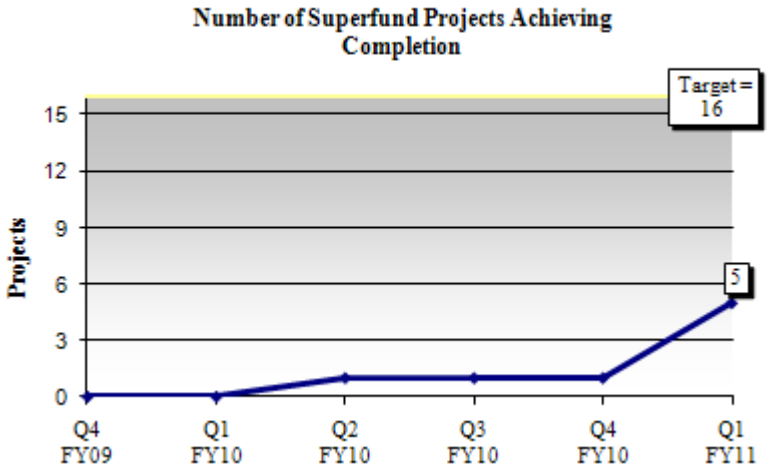
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering and management. To learn more about Superfund implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/index.html.

### Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010

The Superfund program has made significant progress over the past few months by allocating funding to 51 sites and 61 projects. Of these, 26 are on new sites across the country. Visit http://www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/sites.html for more information on each of the Superfund sites.



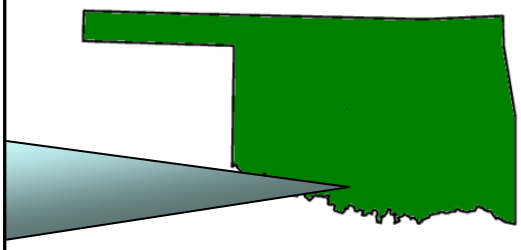






## Superfund Site Stories

The Tower Chemical Company is a former pesticide manufacturing and repackaging plant located on a 15-acre commercial property in Lake County, Florida. The company operated at the site from 1957 to 1980 and is surrounded by low-density rural residential properties. After the company closed, DDT-type chemicals were found to be contaminating the soil, ground water, and wetlands in and around the site's former wastewater pond and burn/burial areas. Using ARRA funding and a competitively solicited site-specific contract, 100% of the contracted strategic excavation of contaminated soils (43,000 cubic yards) has been excavated, characterized, and shipped off-site for proper disposal. An additional 13,000 cubic yards of overburden soils were also excavated, stockpiled, characterized, and returned to the site as clean backfill. Impacted areas of the eastern and western wetlands have been excavated, backfilled, and re-vegetated. All remedy components were implemented without disruption to on-going commercial business activities on the site.

Tar Creek is an approximately 40-square mile site in a former lead and zinc mining area near the junction of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri. It is a rural area that has been affected by mining waste piled up to 200 feet high. Elevated levels of lead, zinc, and cadmium has affected the soil, surface water, and ground water of the surrounding areas. EPA utilized funds to continue the buyout of residents in Ottawa County and in September 2009 started the implementation of the remedy for the contamination material. Buyout of the residents was complete by December 2010, and the demolition of the structures is expected to be completed by the summer of 2011. To date, contamination material cleanup has occurred on approximately 85 acres.



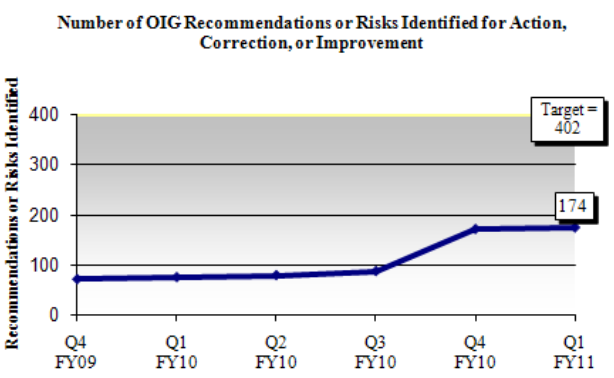
## Inspector General

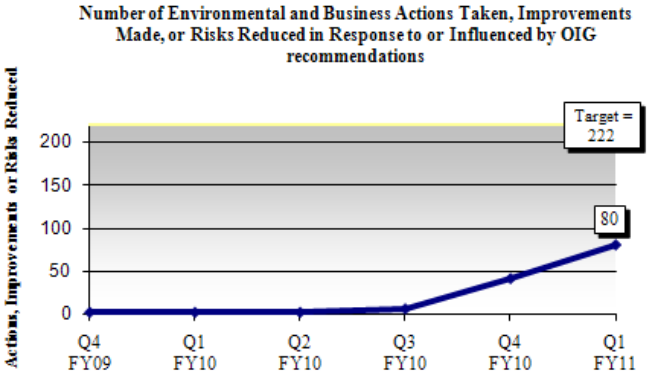
The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with $20 million through December 31, 2012 for oversight and review. The OIG will assess whether EPA uses its $7.2 billion of Recovery Act funds in accordance with its requirements and meets the accountability objectives as defined by OMB. The OIG will utilize the funds to determine whether:

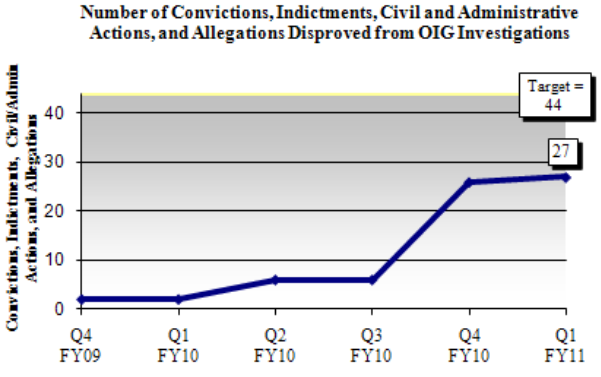
- funds are awarded and distributed in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner;
- recipients and uses of funds are transparent to the public, and the public benefits of these funds are reported clearly, accurately, and in a timely manner;
- funds are used for authorized purposes and fraud, waste, error, and abuse are mitigated;
- projects funded under the Recovery Act avoid unnecessary delays and cost overruns;
- program goals are achieved, including specific program outcomes and improved results on broader economic indicators.

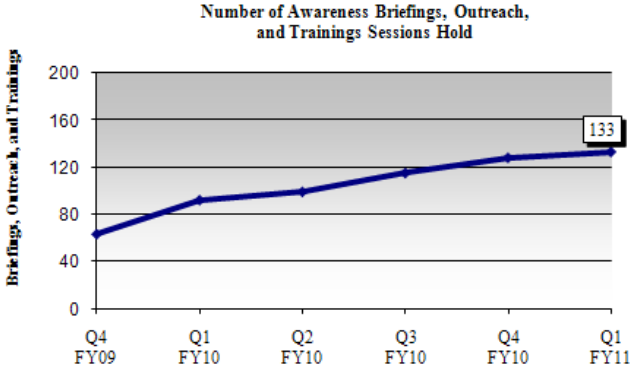
## Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010

The Agency has not received any whistleblower reprisal allegations and has received 56 Recovery Act complaints. To ensure accountability the OIG has provided outreach and training to numerous groups and has identified a number of actions for improvement. Additionally, the OIG identified over $3.4 million in cost efficiencies/savings as funds to be put to better use.



## Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

| Program | Performance Measures | Q4 FY09 | Q1 FY10 | Q2 FY10 | Q3 FY10 | Q4 FY10 | Q1 FY11 | Long-term Target | Percent Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clean Water State Revolving Fund | Amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal) | $.61 B | $2.3 B | $ 3.8 B | $ 3.8 B | $ 3.8 B | $ 3.81 B | $3.81 B | 100% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal) | $.73 B | $1.8 B | $ 3.4 B | $ 3.7 B | $ 3.8 B | $3.81 B | $3.81 B | 100% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal) | $.003 B | $.02 B | $ .04 B | $ .08 B | $ .20 B | $.34 B | $3.81 B | 9% |
| | States that have awarded all of their green project reserve | 12 | 27 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 100% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal) | $9.23 M | $ 19.5 M | $ 26.8 M | $ 32.2 M | $ 35.2 M | $44.8 M | $60 M | 75% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal) | $0.54 M | $ 0.6 M | $2.9 M | $ 3.0 M | $ 2.8 M | $ 6.3 M | $60 M | 11% |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal) | $.16 B | $1.0 B | $1.8 B | $1.8 B | $ 1.8 B | $1.82 B | $1.82 B | 100% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal) | $.20 B | $.93 B | $1.6 B | $1.8 B | $ 1.8 B | $ 1.8 B | $1.82 B | 100% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal) | $.01 B | $.01 B | $.03 B | $ .10 B | $ .10 B | $.18 B | $1.82 B | 100% |
| | States that have awarded all of their green project reserve | 8 | 30 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 100% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal) | $1.70 M | $7.2 M | $10.9 M | $ 16.5 M | $ 23.3 M | $24.1 M | $30 M | 80% |
| | Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal) | $.54 M | $ .62 M | $ 2.9 M | $ 2.0 M | $ 4.4 M | $ 7.5 M | $30 M | 25% |
| Diesel Emission Reduction Projects | Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 100% |
| | Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired | 415 | 2,700 | 5,050 | 8,500 | 12,934 | 18,300 | 30,000 | 61% |
| | Lifetime reductions of $NO_x$ emissions (tons) | 1,402 | 8,900 | 15,750 | 28,000 | 42,149 | 60,200 | 100,000 | 60% |
| | Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons) | 53 | 340 | 610 | 1,100 | 1,588 | 2,300 | 4,000 | 58% |
| | Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons) | 109 | 1,000 | 1,928 | 3,200 | 4,800 | 6,900 | 12,000 | 58% |
| | Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons) | 553 | 1,200 | 2,410 | 3,800 | 5,675 | 8,200 | 13,000 | 63% |
| | Lifetime reductions of $CO_2$ emissions (tons) | 11,083 | 73,000 | 139,020 | 230,000 | 351,332 | 500,000 | 850,000 | 59% |

| Program | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures | Q4 FY09 | Q1 FY10 | Q2 FY10 | Q3 FY10 | Q4 FY10 | Q1 FY11 | Long-term Target | Percent Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brownfields | Brownfield assessments initiated | 0 | 27 | 113 | 408 | 499 | 676 | 500 | 100% |
| | Brownfield assessments completed | 0 | 6 | 67 | 322 | 398 | 556 | 500 | 100% |
| | Brownfields properties assessed | 0 | 6 | 49 | 179 | 322 | 450 | 500 | 90% |
| | Brownfield cleanups initiated | 0 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 22 | 30 | 73% |
| | Brownfield cleanups completed | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 30 | 50% |
| | Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse | 0 | 17 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 371 | 500 | 74% |
| | Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged | 0 | $25 M | $33 M | $38 M | $42 M | $46 M | $450 M | 10% |
| | Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities | 0 | 25 | 38 | 124 | 161 | 268 | 2,500 | 11% |
| | Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27% | 54% | 55% | 65% | 85% |
| | Revolving Loan Fund loans or subgrants issued | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 45 | 27% |
| Leaking Underground Storage Tanks | Site assessments initiated | 180 | 323 | 526 | 649 | 780 | 879 | 2,000 | 44% |
| | Site assessments completed | 34 | 112 | 220 | 340 | 642 | 831 | 2,000 | 42% |
| | Site cleanups initiated | 57 | 166 | 261 | 400 | 709 | 964 | 1,000 | 96% |
| | Site cleanups completed | 9 | 46 | 147 | 326 | 592 | 782 | 1,000 | 78% |
| Superfund | Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding | 60 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 100% |
| | Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 100% |
| | Sites achieving construction completion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 80% |
| | Sites achieving human exposures under control | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 80% |
| | Sites with new construction | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 100% |
| | Projects with new construction | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 100% |
| | Projects achieving completion | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 31% |
| Inspector General | Environmental and business actions taken, improvements made, or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommendations | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 41 | 80 | 222 | 36% |
| | OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction, or improvement | 71 | 75 | 79 | 87 | 171 | 174 | 402 | 43% |
| | Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 26 | 27 | 44 | 61% |
| | Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held | 63 | 92 | 99 | 115 | 128 | 133 | N/A | N/A |
| | Recovery Act complaints received | 13 | 27 | 39 | 48 | 52 | 56 | N/A | N/A |
| | Whistleblower reprisal allegations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |