

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Quarterly Performance Report



Quarter 2 Cumulative Results as of March 31, 2011



May 4, 2011

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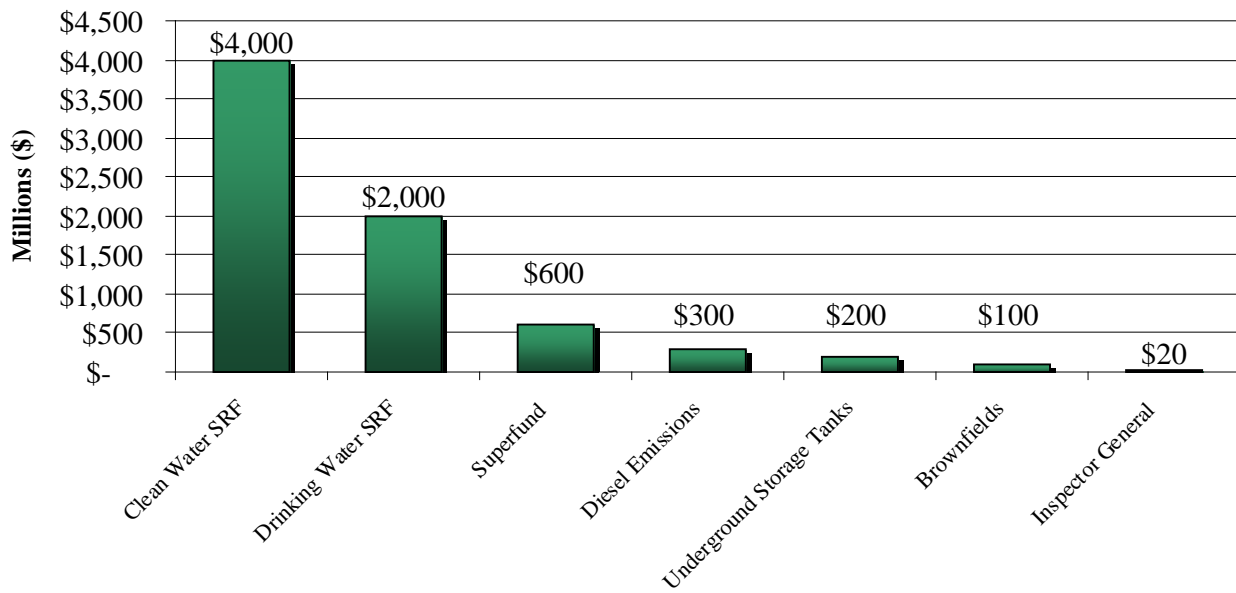
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EPA Recovery Act Funds by Program



Background

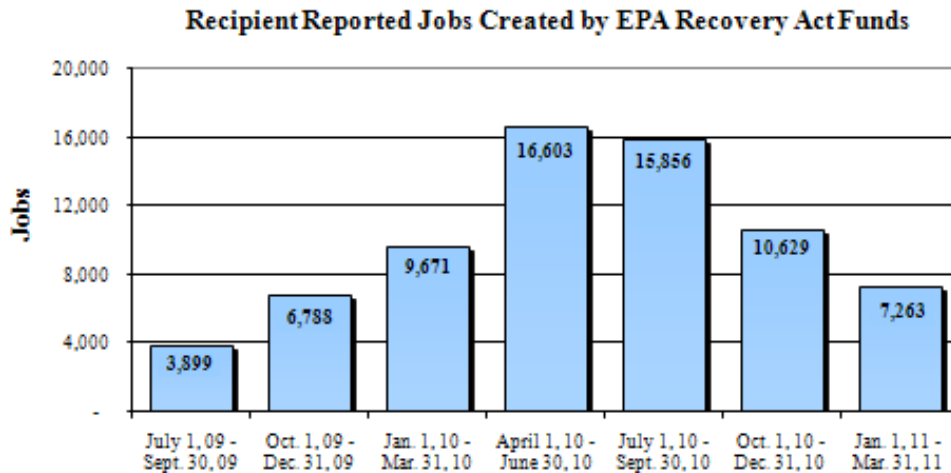
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act or ARRA) is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect 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 March 31, 2011 (Quarter 2, 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, 7,263 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients from January 1 to March 31, 2011.¹ To view EPA recipient reported data for your state, visit [EPA Recipient Reporting](http://www.recovery.gov) on www.recovery.gov.



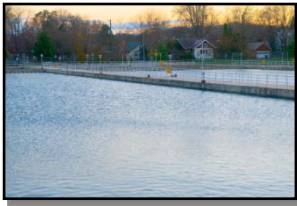
¹ Each quarter of jobs data represents a snap-shot in time of the number of jobs created or retained as reported by the recipients that received Recovery Act funding for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility 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 2 Highlights
As of March 31, 2011**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 657 projects have been funded to improve or maintain wastewater treatment works serving an estimated 79 million Americans
- Over \$243 million have been provided to more than 307 nonpoint source projects



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 346 drinking water systems have been brought into compliance serving over 23 million Americans
- 275 Tribal projects have started and 54 projects have completed



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 21,030 old diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- These engines have reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 573,000 tons and particulate matter by 2,700 tons



Brownfields

- 534 properties have been assessed with 23 properties cleaned up
- 64 properties totaling 415 acres are now ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,041 site assessments have begun and 1,106 assessments have completed
- 1,150 cleanups have begun and 1,072 cleanups have completed



Superfund

- Over 81% of total remedial obligations have been expended
- 49 of 57 (86%) remedial action projects have expended over 50% of the obligated funds.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

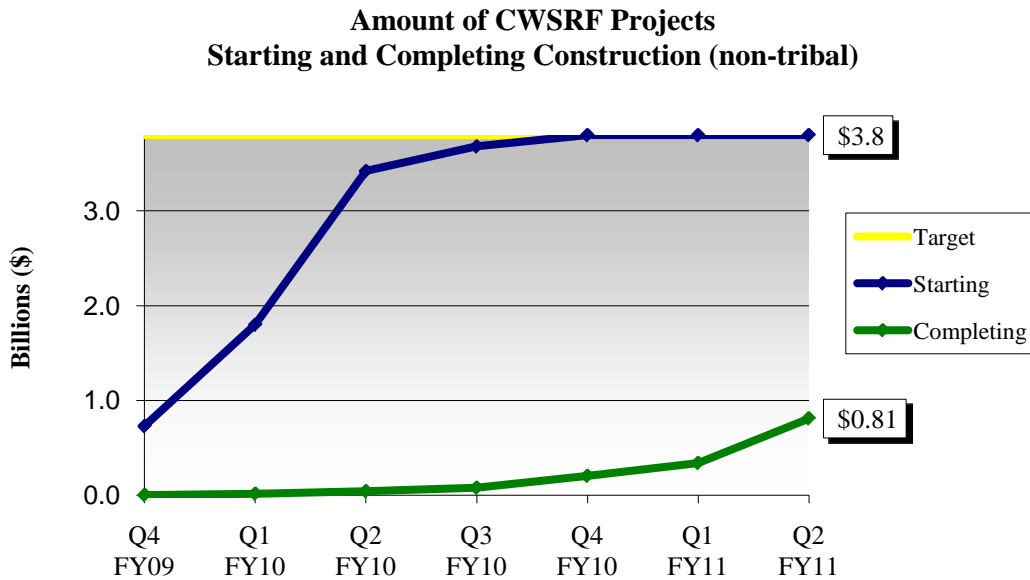
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

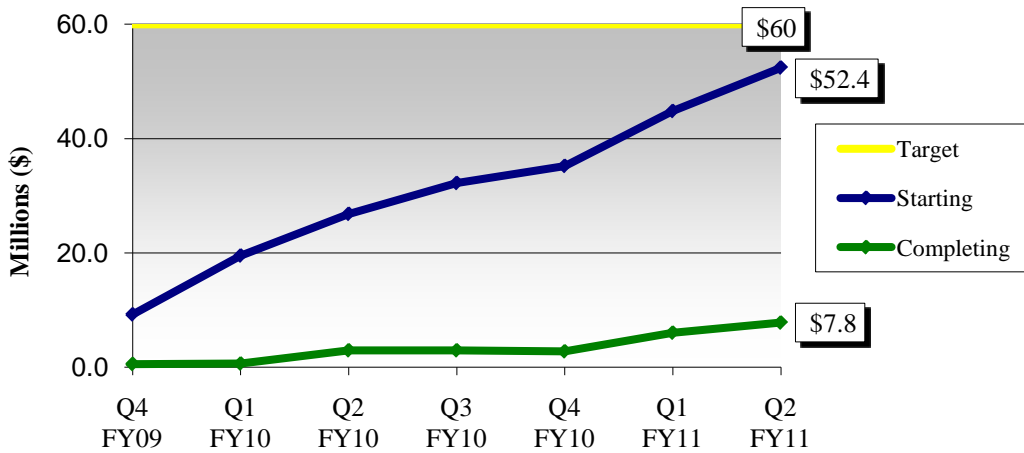
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2011²

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.

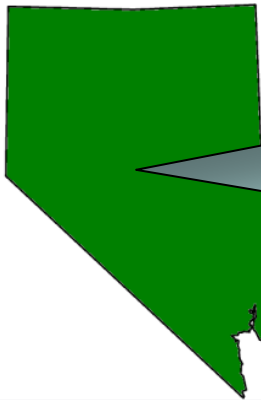


² Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

Amount of CWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)

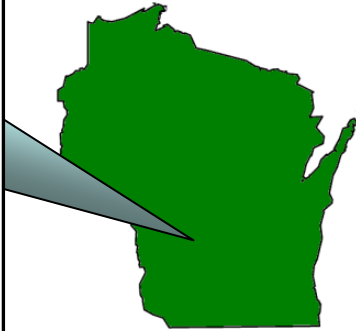


Clean Water Site Stories³



The Minden Gardnerville Sanitation District near Carson City, Nevada has developed a creative way to meet some of the energy needs for its wastewater treatment plant. The District constructed a 10,000-gallon tank and associated piping in the plant to store and convert leftover grease from local restaurants into gas for the heating of digesters and plant buildings. Additional grease by-product has been used to generate electricity for the plant ensuring efficient use of all resources. Aside from the incentives of generating renewable energy, the community will reap the benefits of reduced waste in its landfill.

In Wisconsin, the City of Beaver Dam and Kraft Foods formed a partnership to improve the local wastewater treatment plant. As Beaver Dam began upgrading the facilities to adjust for a growing population, it collaborated with Kraft Foods, a major employer in the community, to pilot a pretreatment program. Through the program, the Kraft Foods plant pre-treats its waste before sending it to the wastewater treatment facility and collects the biogas for reuse; the wastewater treatment plant processes less waste and the city collects 800 kilowatts of energy that powers about 600 homes. This project demonstrates the joint benefits gained by the efficiencies at the Kraft Foods plant, renewable energy harnessed by the city, and the reduced sewer charge rate (an 8% decrease) for the community.



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

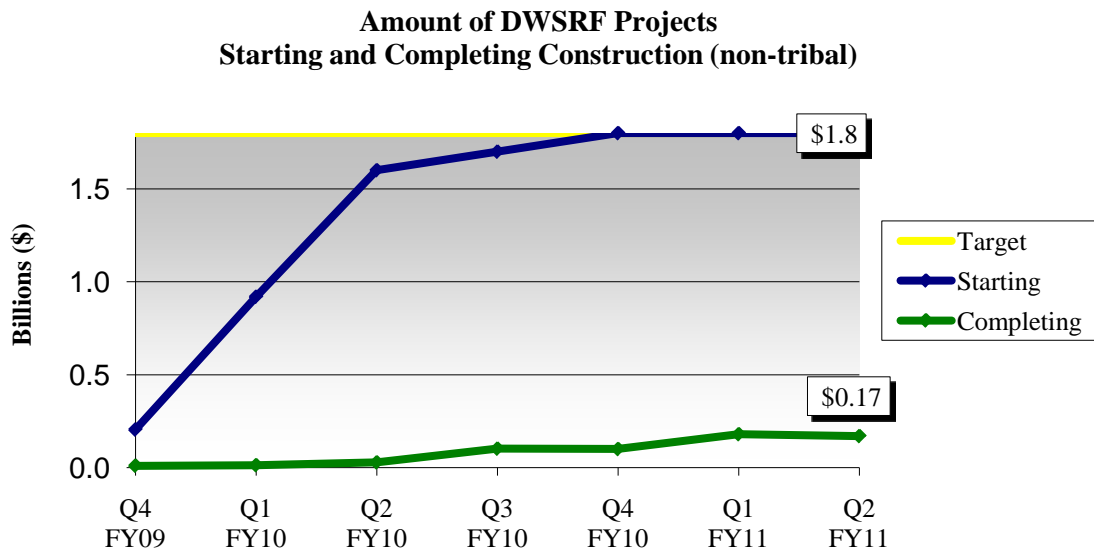
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal 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 March 31, 2011⁵

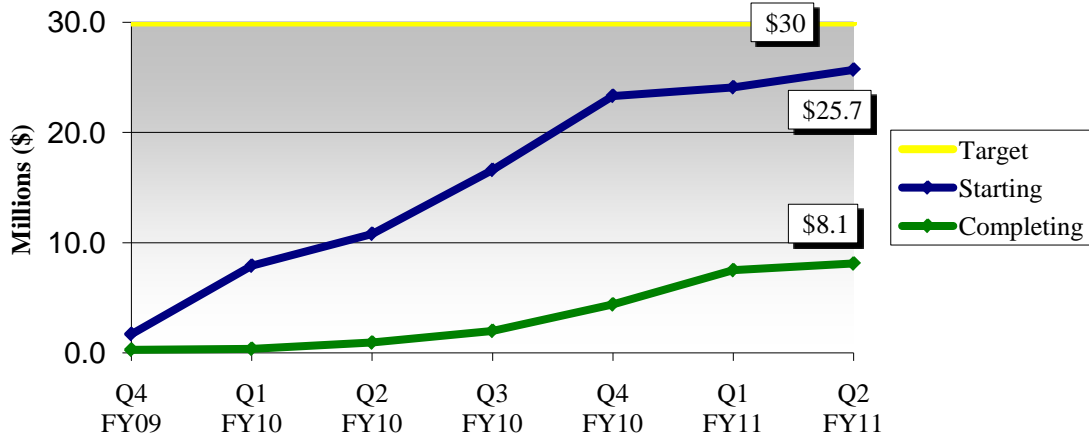
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states 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.

Amount of DWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)

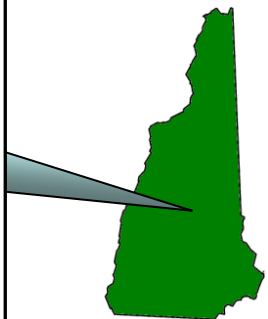


Drinking Water Site Stories⁶



The Central Shoshone County Water District used their low-interest American Recovery Act loan to help correct a long-standing problem with a local drinking water source. The Enaville well near Kellogg, Idaho requires filtration under the 1993 Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the loan helped pay for the installation of a microfiltration plant to treat drinking water and install residential meters. Inadequate treatment of surface water that is used for drinking water can lead to ingestion of harmful parasites, such as cryptosporidium. Installation of filtration will provide approximately 5,800 people with cleaner, safer drinking water, and installation of metering will allow the water system to become more sustainable.

The City of Keene, New Hampshire operates a surface water treatment facility (SWTF) and groundwater wells. The city received a low-interest American Recovery Act loan with 50% principal forgiveness to help treat a larger amount of untreated water and harness renewable, hydroelectric energy. Since the reservoir sits at a higher elevation than the treatment facility, the current pumps blow-off untreated water into the atmosphere; this process reduces the pressure for the proper operation of the treatment units. To remedy this problem, the city designed and installed a hydroelectric turbine to capture the wasted energy, and since the facility captures more energy than is required to operate, it sends the excess power back to the grid for use by the city.



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

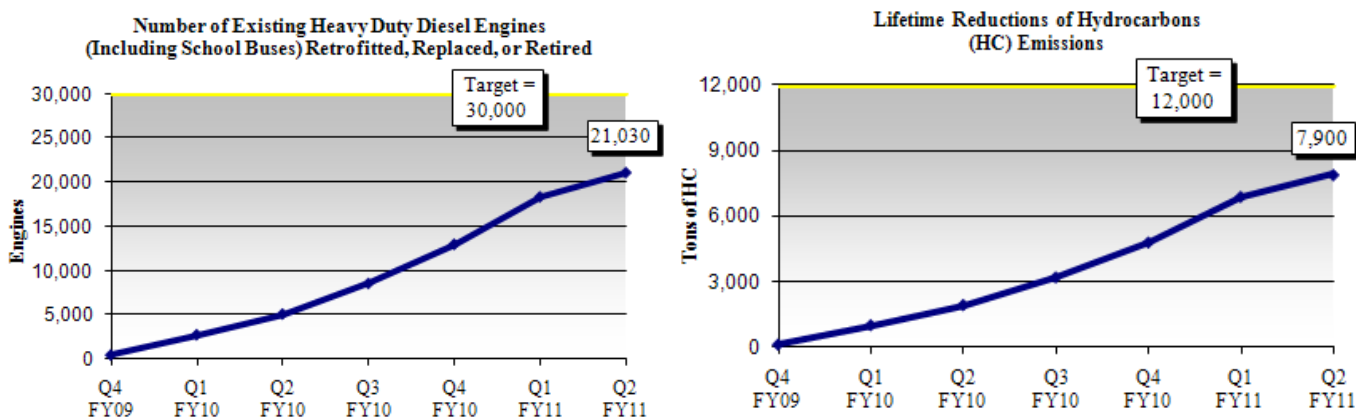
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations 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.

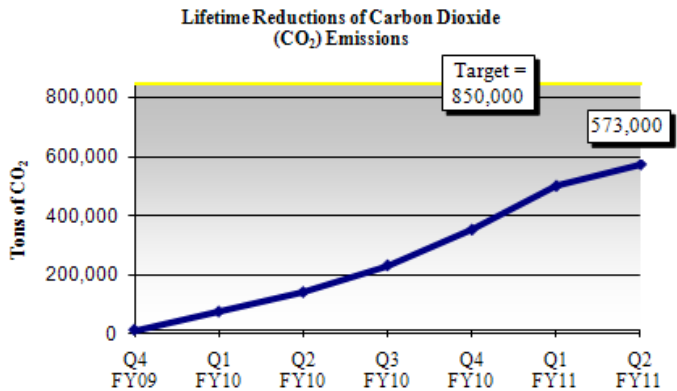
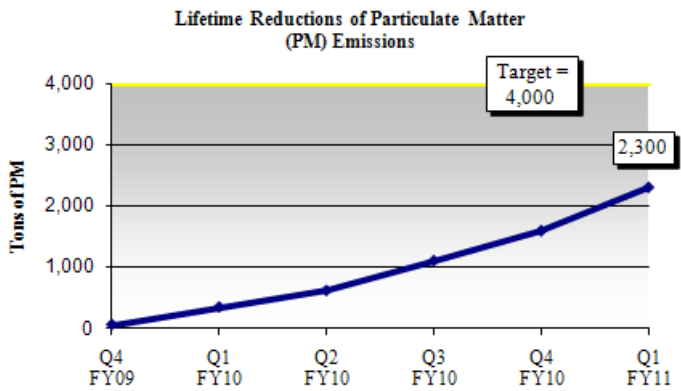
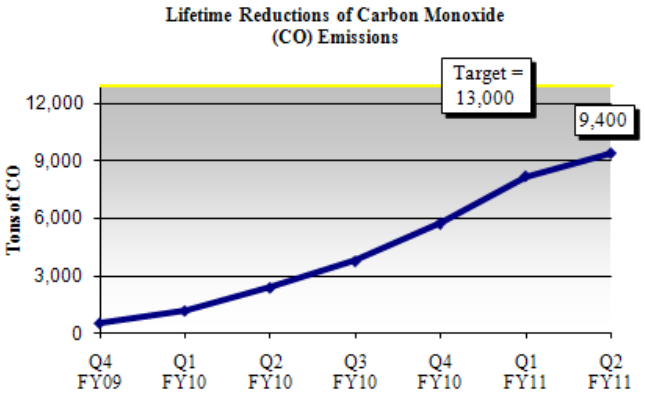
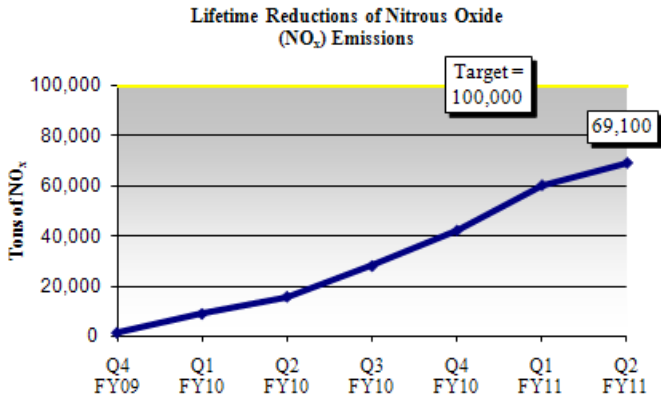
Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs ⁷	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁸	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean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

Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2011



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.

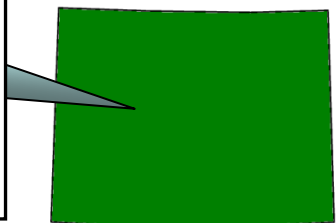


Diesel Reduction Site Stories



The South Carolina State Ports Authority (SCSPA) has deployed clean diesel technology at the Port of Charleston and continues to educate the local maritime community on the economic and environmental benefits of reducing emissions and fuel use. Through numerous partnerships with local companies, they replaced 36 container handlers and repowered one dredge engine and two tugboats. The repowering of the tugboats alone will save 93,000 gallons of fuel per year; this savings translates into a 30 percent improvement in fuel efficiency. In addition, the repowered dredge engine will reduce NO_x emissions by 37 percent and CO emissions by 20 percent.

As an example of public-private partnerships, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality worked with other state agencies, Wyoming Machinery Company, and the project partners to upgrade and repower 29 heavy-duty diesel trucks. The project partners include: Basic Energy Services, RS Bennett Construction, Koch Construction, KS Industries, Randy Pitt Construction, Terry Pitt Construction, Waller Trucking, Reed's Ready Mix, Green River Truck, SOS Oil Services, and Archer Construction. The partnership demonstrates the positive economic and environmental benefits impacting western Wyoming.



Brownfields

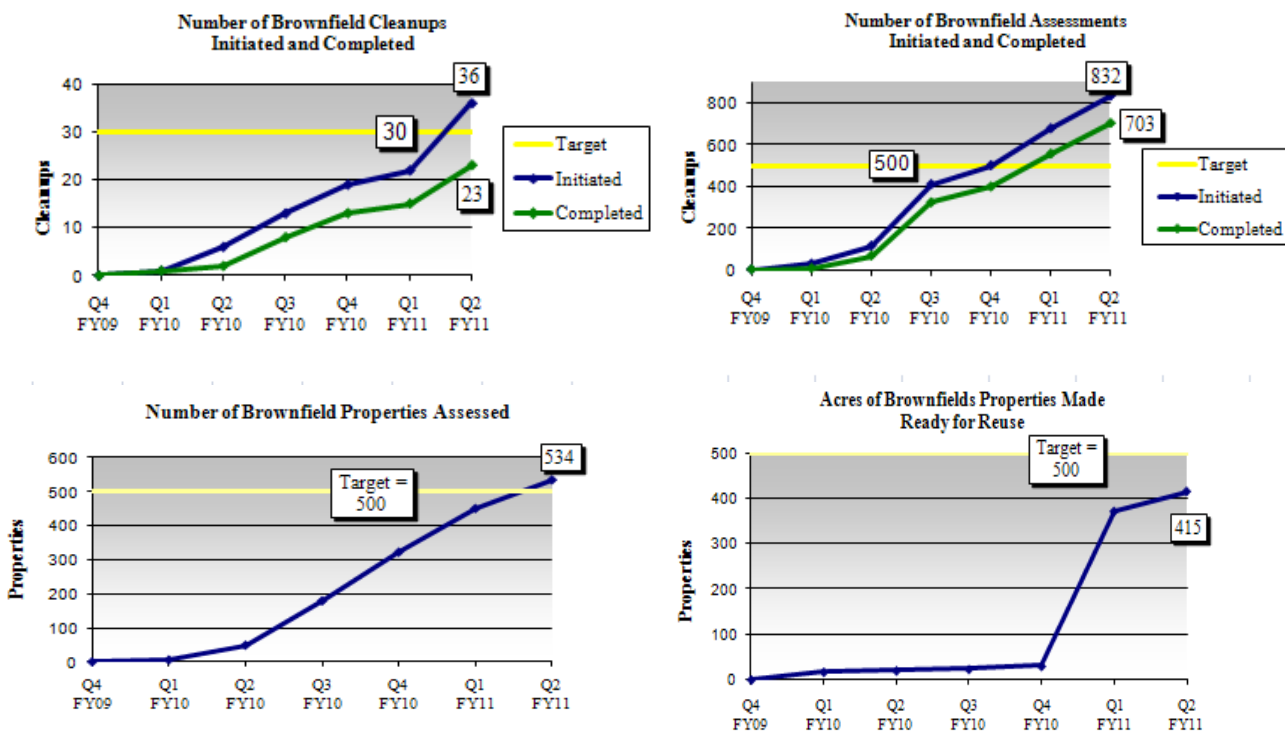
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

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:

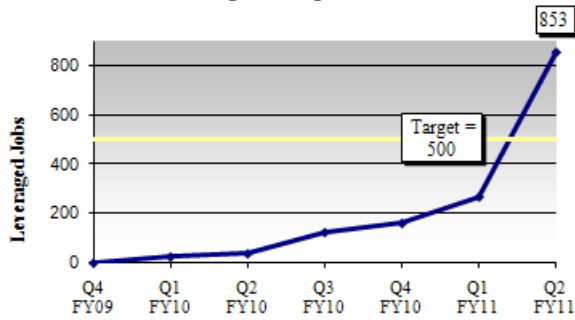
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, 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/.

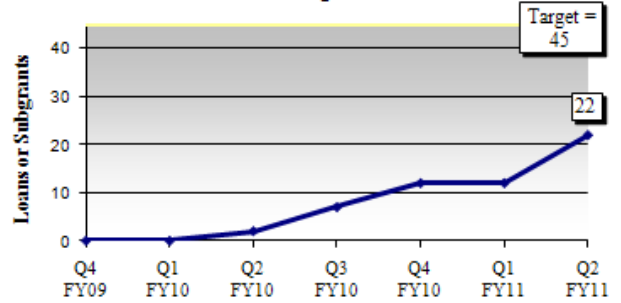
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2011



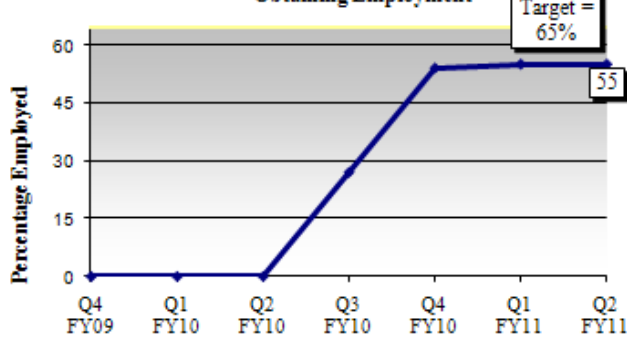
Jobs Leveraged Through Brownfield Activities



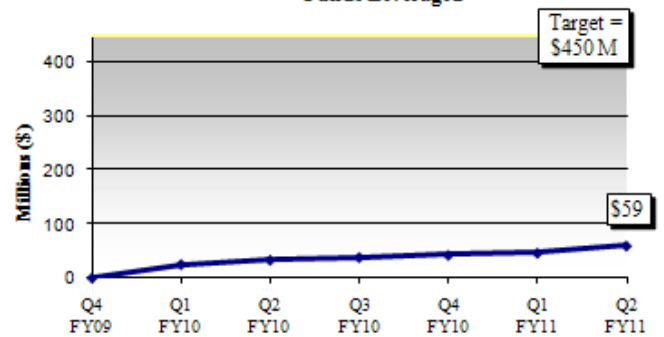
Number of Revolving Loan Fund Loans or Subgrants Issued



Percentage of Participants Trained Obtaining Employment



Millions of Dollars of Cleanup and Redevelopment Funds Leveraged

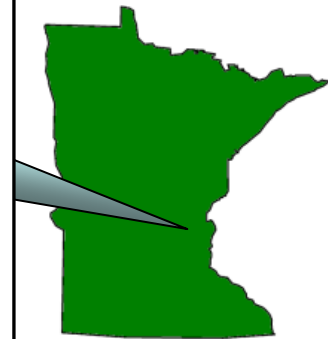


Brownfield Site Stories



In downtown Oklahoma City, the Dowell Center, built in 1927, has sat vacant for over a decade. In its heyday, it housed many commercial companies including the Journal Record Publishing Company. Due to the cost of asbestos removal, no new tenants have acquired this historic building. In 2007, the EPA provided the Midland Center Limited Partnership with a Brownfields revolving loan. The initial loan helped begin removal of asbestos, but the 2009 American Recovery Act helped finish the remediation last November. With the building now asbestos-free, the building is now leasing for new tenants that will help revitalize the urban core.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, the Baldinger Bakery officially broke ground last year on a new \$30 million, 144,000-square-foot plant on the eastern end of the Beacon Bluff Business Center with the help of a Brownfields revolving loan and grant. Through the Brownfields program, the St. Paul Port Authority remediated a 9.4 acre site – previously home to various heavy industries since the mid-nineteenth century. The Recovery Act award helped remove debris from the creek bed along with thousands of cubic yards of sand and slag. With the removal of the debris, the port authority helped rebuild this area with the new bakery set to open this spring that will employ over a 100 staff.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

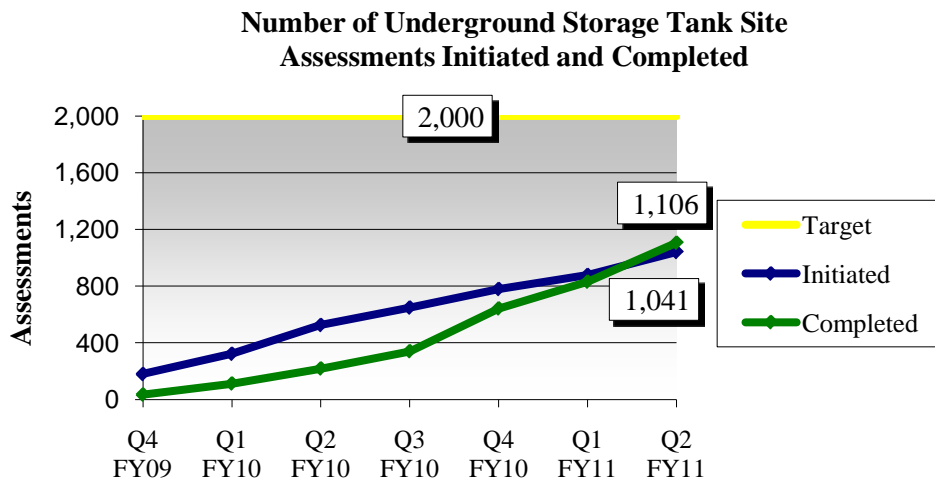
Across the country, approximately 95,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground 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.

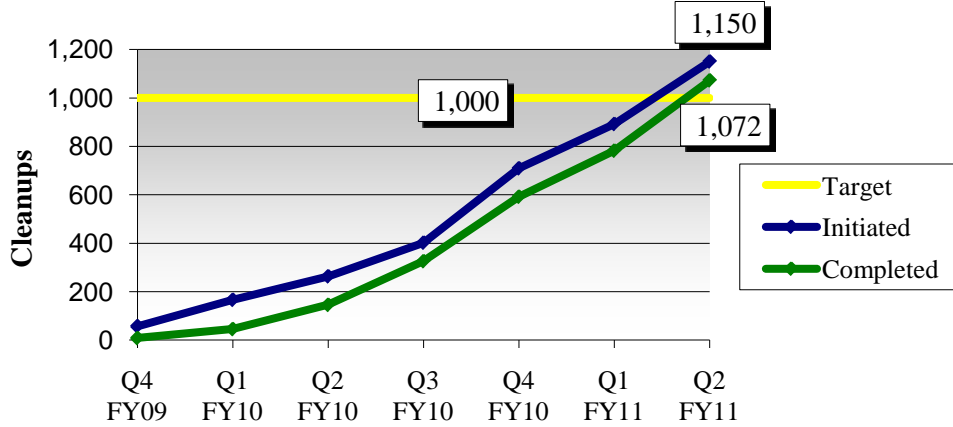
EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided \$190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by December 31, 2009. EPA’s 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 March 31, 2011

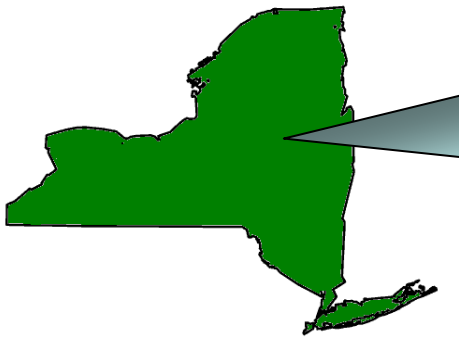
From the assessments and cleanups, EPA estimates that many jobs will be created or retained and an estimated 2,000 assessments and at least 1,000 cleanups will result which will reduce the backlog of approximately 95,000 sites remaining to be cleaned up. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 3,571 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed

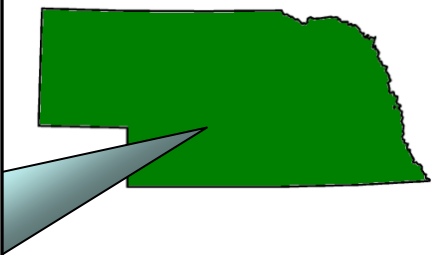


Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Stories



In North Albany, New York, the Courtney George Mobil Station, a gas station and auto repair shop, sat abandoned for a decade. The underground storage tanks had leaked petroleum into the soil and contaminated the groundwater. With Recovery Act funds, the tanks have been removed along with 4,500 tons of contaminated soil. Prior to the cleanup, Albany County had been unable to attract potential buyers to this parcel of land. Now North Albany citizens see a long-standing environmental hazard eliminated and the potential reuse of the site.

Over the past year, EPA worked in partnership with the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska to clean up leaking underground tanks from the Skelly gas station abandoned in the 1960s. The team assessed the site, removed the underground storage tanks along with the contaminated soil, and contained the petroleum vapor exposure affecting the tribal courthouse. Not only did the removal of the contaminated tanks and soil reduce risks on human health, but the cleanup created several jobs on the reservation and a new site for commercial use in the neighborhood.



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.

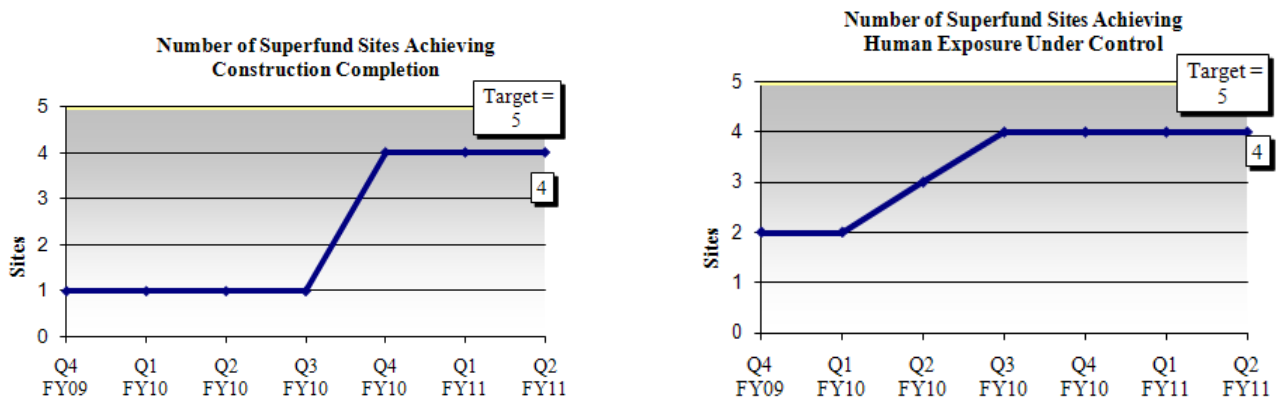
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

- 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

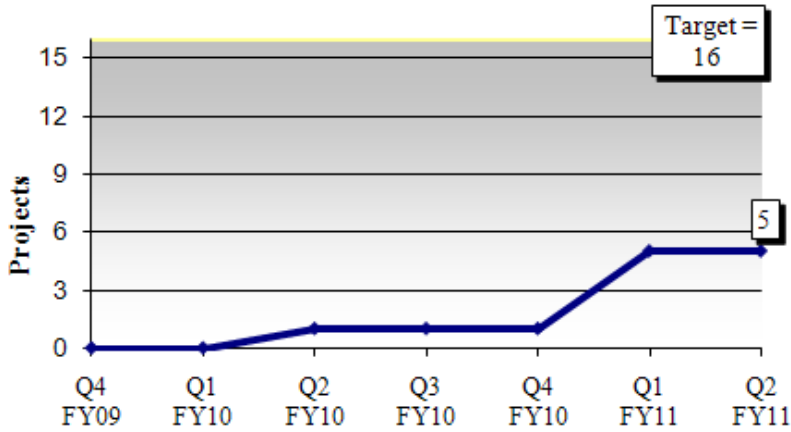
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering 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 March 31, 2011

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.



Number of Superfund Projects Achieving Completion

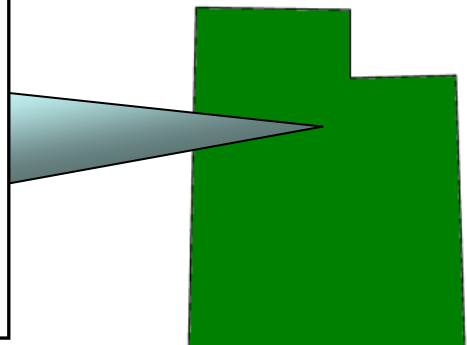


Superfund Site Stories



At the Woolfolk Chemical Works in Fort Valley, Georgia, EPA used Recovery Act funds to accelerate long-term cleanup activities. EPA obligated all the Recovery Act funds to Emergency Response and Rapid Services in December 2009, and by March 30, 2010, the Agency had expended all the funds. To remediate the site, the team excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil, restored the affected areas, and paved Preston Street. The Recovery Act funds helped clean up this hazardous waste site and created 14 jobs during the remediation.

In West Bountiful, Utah, a suburb of Salt Lake City, the American Recovery Act helped complete the construction of its water treatment plant. EPA utilized Recovery Act funds to construct this plant to treat groundwater contamination emanating from a dry cleaning facility. System integration and testing started on February 11, 2011, and to date, the water treatment system has been running continuously for over 30 days. As of March 24, 2011, EPA has treated 6.6 million gallons of water contaminated with tetrachloroethylene – a possible carcinogen to humans.



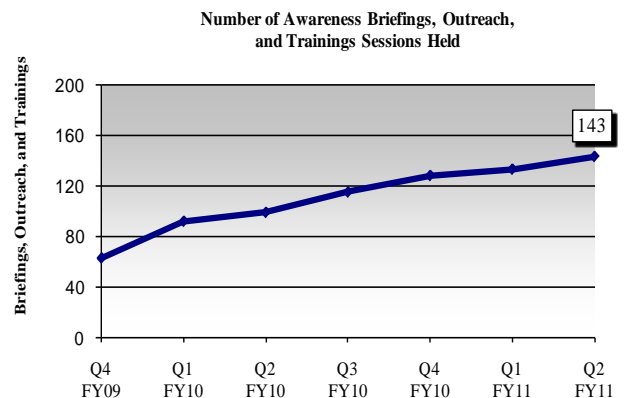
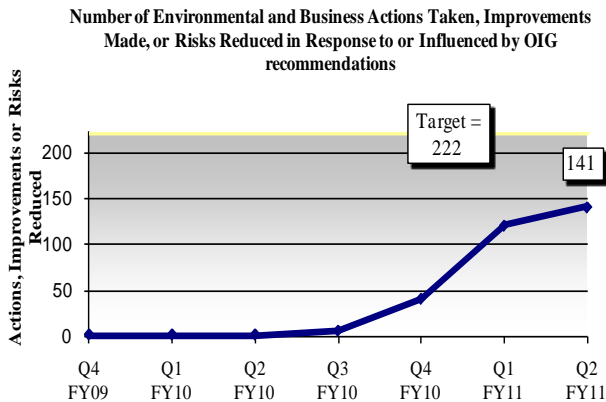
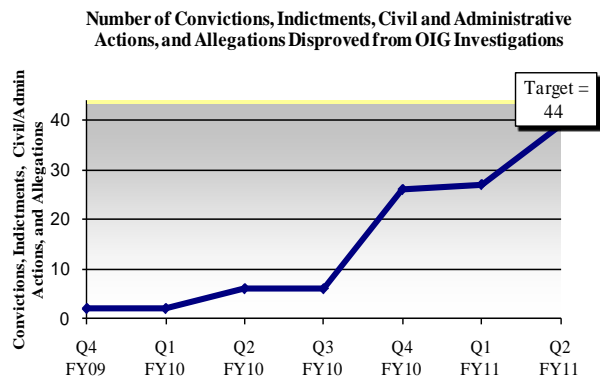
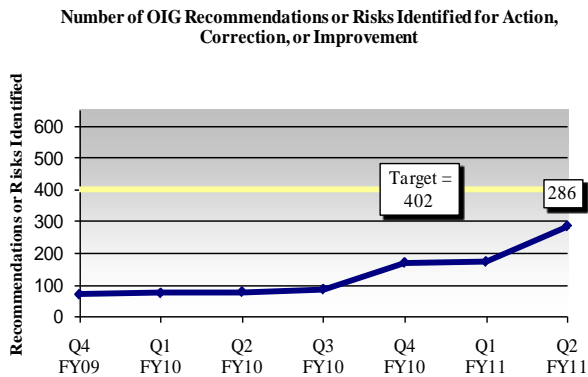
Inspector General

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 March 31, 2011

The Agency has not received any whistleblower reprisal allegations and has received 61 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	Q2 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	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 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	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.02 B	\$.04 B	\$.08 B	\$.20 B	\$.34 B	\$.81 B	\$3.8 B	21%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	27	51	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	\$52.4 M	\$60 M	87%
	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	\$7.8 M	\$60 M	13%
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	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 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	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.01 B	\$.01 B	\$.03 B	\$.10 B	\$.10 B	\$.18 B	\$.17 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	30	51	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	\$25.7 M	\$30 M	86%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$.62 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$2.0 M	\$4.4 M	\$7.5 M	\$8.1 M	\$30 M	27%
Diesel Emission Reduction Projects	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	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	21,030	30,000	70%
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	8,900	15,750	28,000	42,149	60,200	69,100	100,000	69%
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	340	610	1,100	1,588	2,300	2,700	4,000	68%
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	1,000	1,928	3,200	4,800	6,900	7,900	12,000	66%
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	1,200	2,410	3,800	5,675	8,200	9,400	13,000	72%
Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	73,000	139,020	230,000	351,332	500,000	573,000	850,000	67%	

Program	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10	Q4 FY10	Q1 FY11	Q2 FY11	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	27	113	408	499	676	832	500	100%
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	6	67	322	398	556	703	500	100%
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	6	49	179	322	450	534	500	100%
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	1	6	13	19	22	36	30	100%
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	1	2	8	13	15	23	30	77%
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	17	20	30	30	371	415	500	83%
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$25 M	\$33 M	\$38 M	\$42 M	\$46 M	\$59 M	\$450 M	13%
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	25	38	124	161	268	853	500	100%
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	0	0	27%	54%	55%	55%	65%	85%
	Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	0	2	7	12	12	22	45	49%
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	323	526	649	780	879	1,041	2,000	52%
	Site assessments completed	34	112	220	340	642	831	1,106	2,000	55%
	Site cleanups initiated	57	166	261	400	709	892	1,150	1,000	100%
	Site cleanups completed	9	46	147	326	592	782	1,072	1,000	100%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	60	100%
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	100%
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	5	80%
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	80%
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects achieving completion	0	0	1	1	1	5	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	121	141	222	64%
	OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction, or improvement	71	75	79	87	171	174	286	402	71%
	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	2	6	6	26	27	39	44	89%
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	92	99	115	128	133	143	N/A	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	27	39	48	52	56	61	N/A	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A