

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Quarterly Performance Report



Quarter 3 Cumulative Results as of June 30, 2011



July 28, 2011

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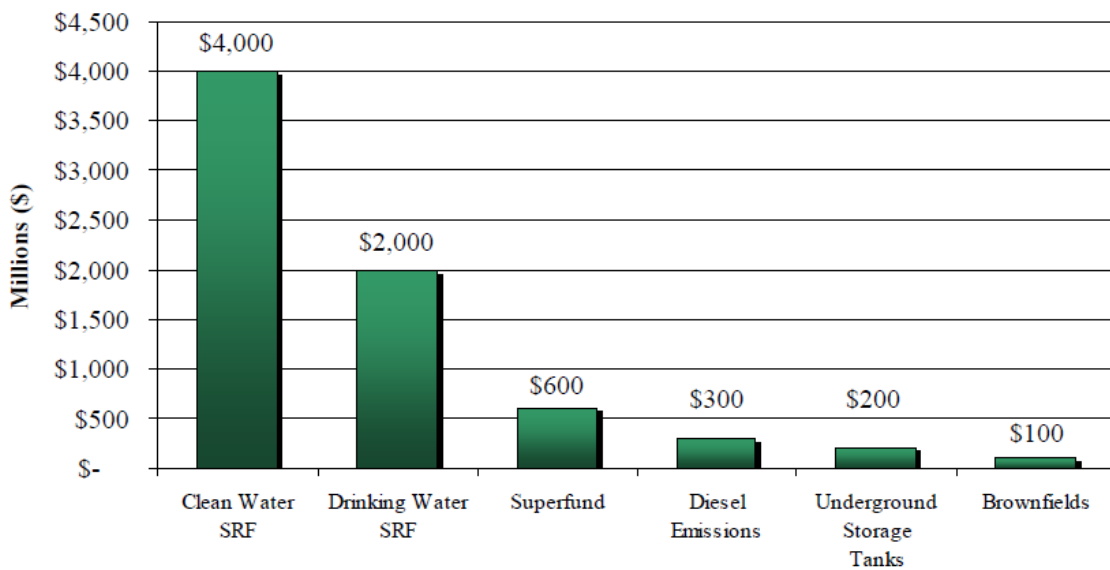
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Funding by Program



Background

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been 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.

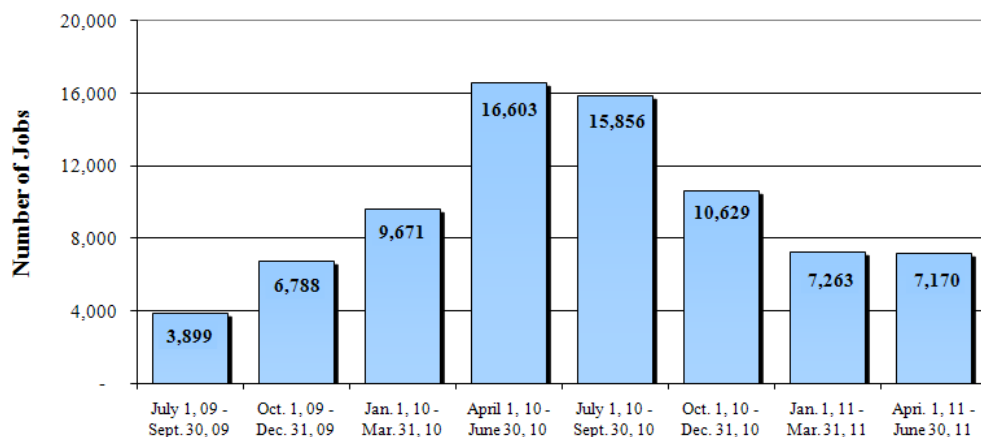
EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through June 30, 2011 (Quarter 3, Fiscal Year 2011) in the six key environmental programs funded by the Recovery Act and efforts by the 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 Report

The Recovery Act has created and retained jobs through its implementation over the past several years. As the table below demonstrates, 7,170 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients from April 1 to June 30, 2011.¹ To view EPA recipient reported data for your state, visit [EPA Recipient Reporting](http://www.recovery.gov) on www.recovery.gov.

Recipient Reported Jobs Created by EPA Recovery Act Funds



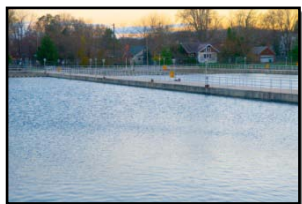
¹ Each quarter of jobs data represents a snap-shot in time of the number of jobs created or retained as reported by the recipients that received Recovery Act funding for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility 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 3 Highlights
As of June 30, 2011**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 660 projects have been funded to improve or maintain wastewater treatment works serving an estimated 79 million Americans
- Over \$236 million have been provided to more than 300 nonpoint source projects



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 265 drinking water systems have been brought into compliance serving over 7.4 million Americans
- 58 Tribal projects have started and 23 projects have completed



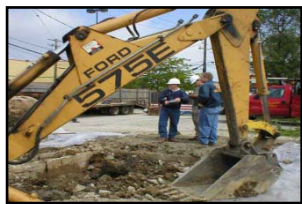
Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 23,000 old diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- These engines have reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 625,000 tons and particulate matter by 2,900 tons



Brownfields

- 619 properties have been assessed with 34 properties cleaned up
- 92 properties totaling 509 acres are now ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,186 site assessments have begun and 1,396 assessments have completed
- 1,411 cleanups have begun and 1,329 cleanups have completed



Superfund

- Over 81.6% of total remedial obligations have been expended
- 52 of 57 (91%) remedial action projects have expended over 50% of the obligated funds.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

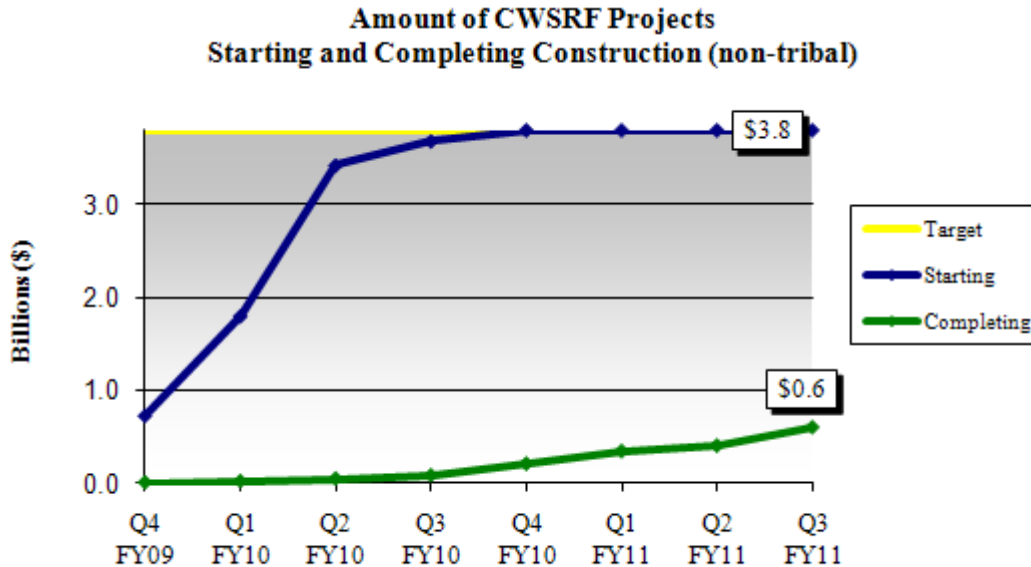
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

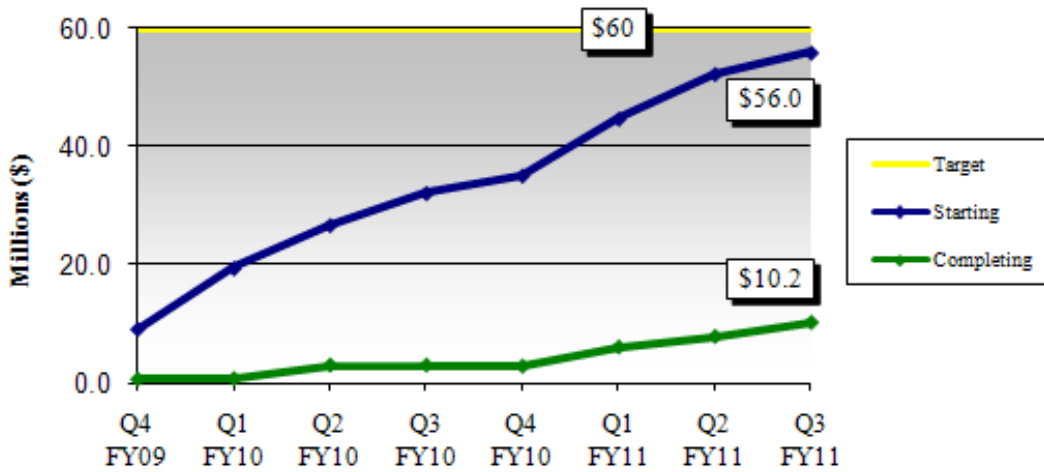
Program Results as of June 30, 2011²

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.



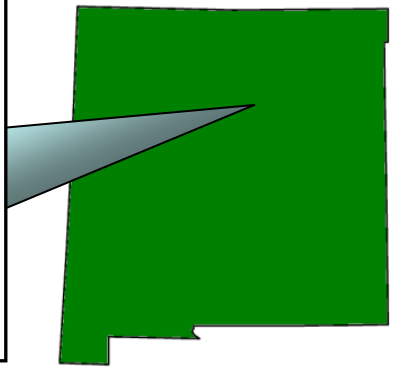
² Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

**Amount of CWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)**



Kent County, Delaware is constructing a Renewable Energy Park at its Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility, including passive and solar electricity generation and an ultraviolet (UV) treatment system for the plant. The projects have received more than \$15 million dollars from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, including \$1.2 million in ARRA funding. The result will be a significant reduction in greenhouse gas effects from the facility's operation as well as from decreased facility demand for electricity generated by nearby fossil-fuel power plants. This is a prime example of Kent County's commitment to efficiently managing wastewater, which has allowed the county to become the only public agency to have its wastewater treatment facility certified in ISO14001, OHSAS 18001, and the National Biosolids partnership standards.

The Town of Taos, New Mexico is leveraging Recovery Act funds with an appropriation by the New Mexico Water Trust Board to upgrade its wastewater treatment facility to include a membrane bio-reactor (MBR), solar power generation, and a new treatment building. The MBR system is designed to reduce the nitrogen content of the plant's effluent to the point that it will be of high enough quality for unrestricted reuse. New Mexico is in a desert environment with roughly eight inches of rainfall annually, so this will help improve the town's overall water efficiency. Also, with 300 days of sunlight each year, the newly installed solar array will significantly reduce the facility's energy needs.



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

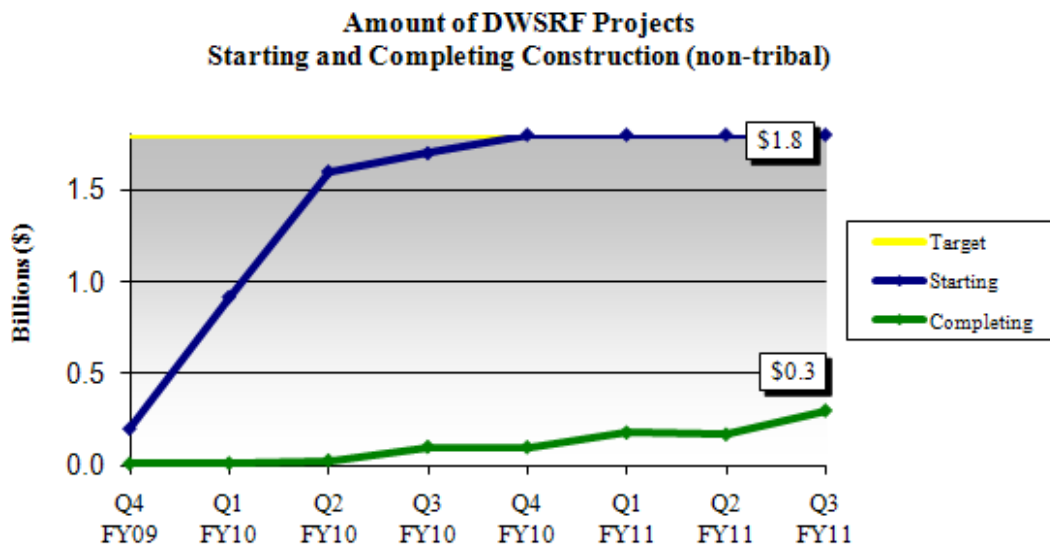
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal 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.³

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.

Program Results as of June 30, 2011⁴

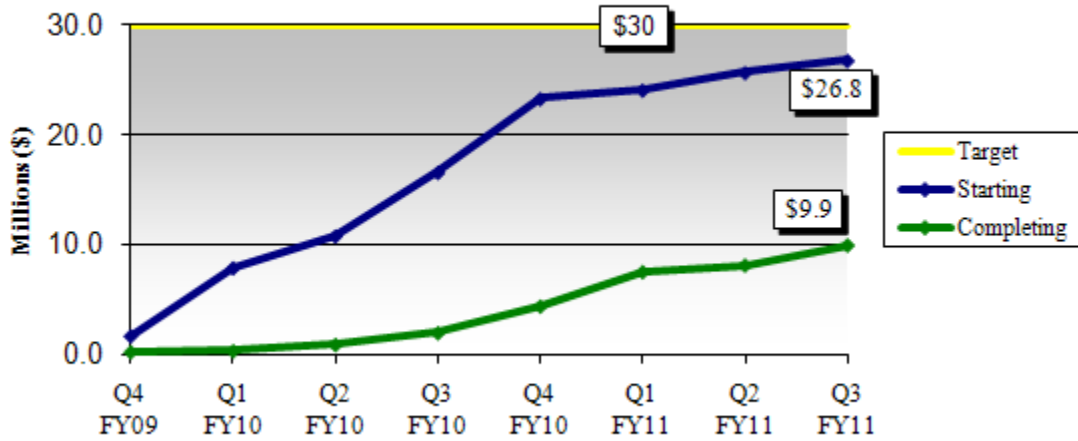
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states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



³ For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

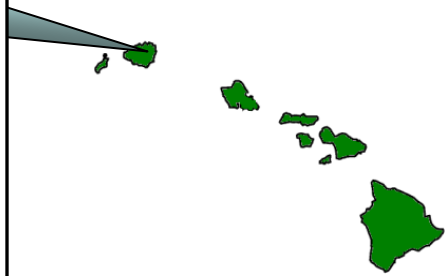
⁴ Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

Amount of DWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



The Bloomingdale Utility District (BUD) in Tennessee utilized their Recovery Act loan to replace parts of their water distribution system. BUD used their funds to address severe water loss in their 60-year old water distribution system and to replace old conventional water meters with radio-read meters. The project involved replacing approximately 40,000 feet of the distribution system that had a water loss of over 45 percent and installation of 5,000 new radio-read meters. As a result, BUD is expecting to reduce its water loss by 170,000 gallons per day and save over \$46,000 per year in energy costs. Mr. Fred Hicks, Manager of the BUD stated that “The \$1,200,000 principal forgiveness and savings resulting from the new radio-read water meters along with replacement of the old galvanized water lines will benefit the rate payers of the BUD by keeping their water rates down.”

The Hawaii Department of Health used a Recovery Act loan to finance the County of Kauai's Department of Water pipeline replacement project. The County has a significant need to replace pipelines to reduce water main breaks, improve the reliability of water service, and ensure its water meets health-based standards and selected the town of Lihue for the pipe replacement. The project addressed pipeline replacement within the Lihue-Kapaa water system which serves approximately 30,000 people and consisted of installing 3,200 linear feet of ductile iron pipes in the central portion of Lihue. The new waterlines are now in service.



Diesel Emission Reductions

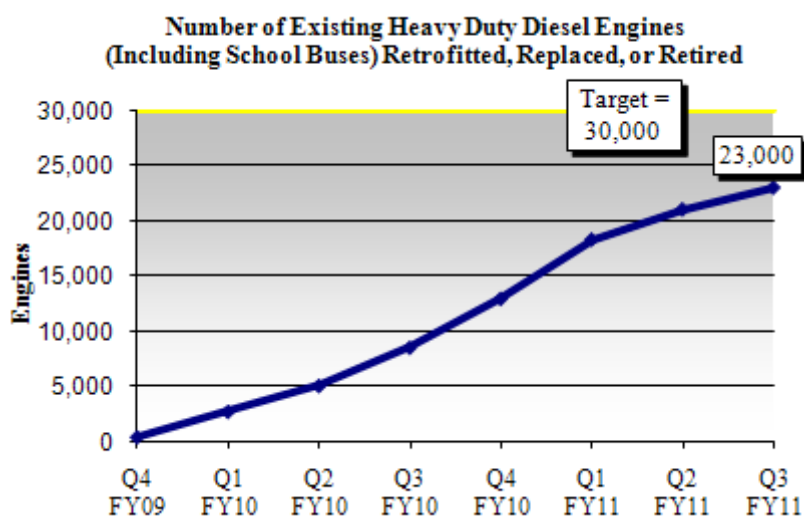
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations 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 ⁵	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁶	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

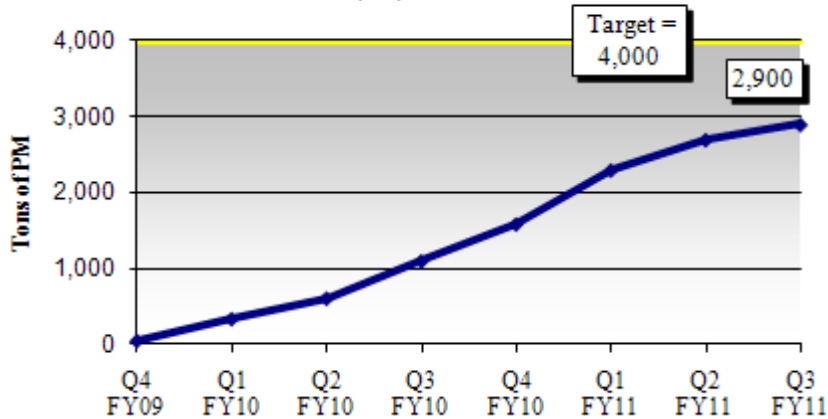
Program Results as of June 30, 2011



⁵ 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.

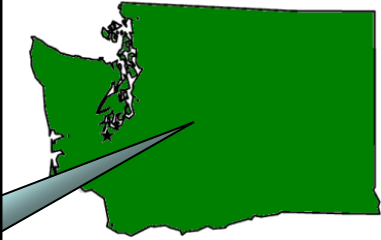
⁶ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Lifetime Reductions of Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions



The Port of Baltimore is a major U.S. seaport and an economic engine for the state of Maryland. The Port generates 119,000 jobs in Maryland with 50,200 depending on the Port and another 68,300 related to Port activity. To improve the economic vitality and environmental conditions at the port, Maryland Environmental Service received Recovery Act funds to install exhaust retrofits (diesel oxidation catalysts, diesel particulate filters) on cargo handling equipment (CHE) and dray trucks; repower and replace CHE, dray trucks, and harbor craft engines; and install idle reduction devices on locomotives. An estimated 2.84 tons of air pollution will be removed annually and fuel savings is estimated at 32,081 gallons per year. As an example of business partnerships, several small businesses and the Maryland Port Administration have provided matching funds to improve the economic vitality of this port and making Baltimore region a cleaner place to live.

The Port of Tacoma has used Recovery Act funds to provide shorepower for two ocean-going vessels – retrofitting the ships and installing a shore-side connection system to reduce emissions from idling at the port. The Port received almost matching funds from the Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc. to purchase the technology that will reduce 225,000 gallons of bunker fuel annually over the next year (or 5.4 million gallons during the lifetime of the vessels). On top of the major economic benefits, the project will reduce emissions for particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and greenhouse gases by 90%. The project will improve air quality and human health along this corridor of the Pacific Northwest and creating 50 manufacturing and local installation jobs.



Brownfields

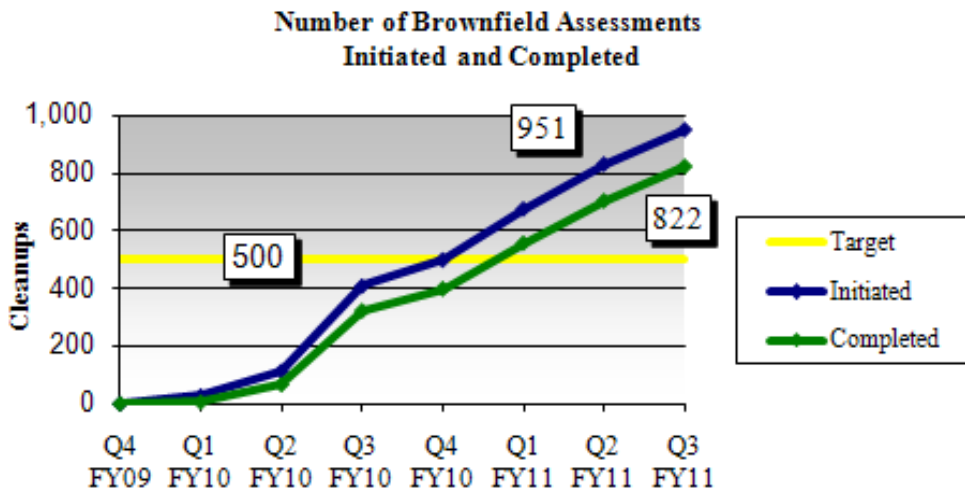
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

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:

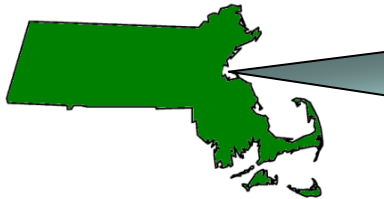
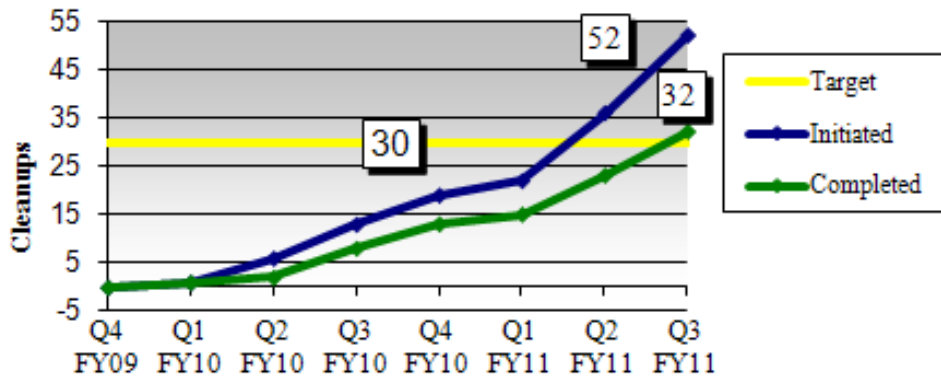
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances,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

Program Results as of June 30, 2011

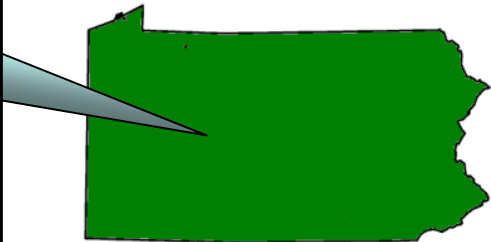


**Number of Brownfield Cleanups
Initiated and Completed**



The Mattapan Community Health Center (MCHC), located in the Mattapan neighborhood of Boston, has been improving the quality of life for its patients since 1972 by providing health education, advocacy, and hands-on delivery of health care in several distressed neighborhoods. To expand operations, the Center received a Recovery Act sub-grant to fund environmental cleanup activities on a site that will be home to their new LEED® certified commercial building. The Boston Redevelopment Authority received the funds to supplement its existing Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund in order to remove hazardous materials, demolish multiple buildings, and remediate soil and groundwater. The new site will create over 60 new construction jobs, 45 retail jobs, and 20 new permanent positions and is expected to open in 2012.

Last year, EPA awarded Northampton County a Recovery Act Brownfields loan to clean up and demolish an old furnace building on Bethlehem Steel property in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The remediation, completed in record time, and the cleared site have been turned into the new campus for the Steel Stacks Performing Arts Center, operated by ArtsQuest. The Arts Center opened this spring and hosts live music, independent cinema, dining, and several cultural festivals throughout the year. This summer's events include a Latin and Jazz Festivals and will bring new entertainment to the Lehigh Valley 365 days a year.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Across the country, approximately 90,000 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:

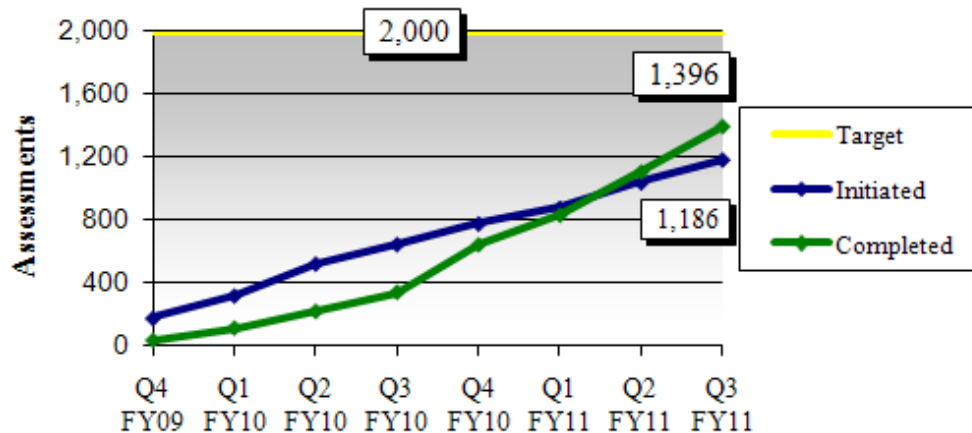
- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

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.

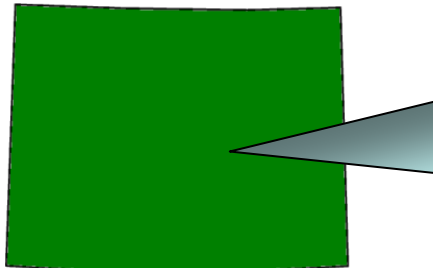
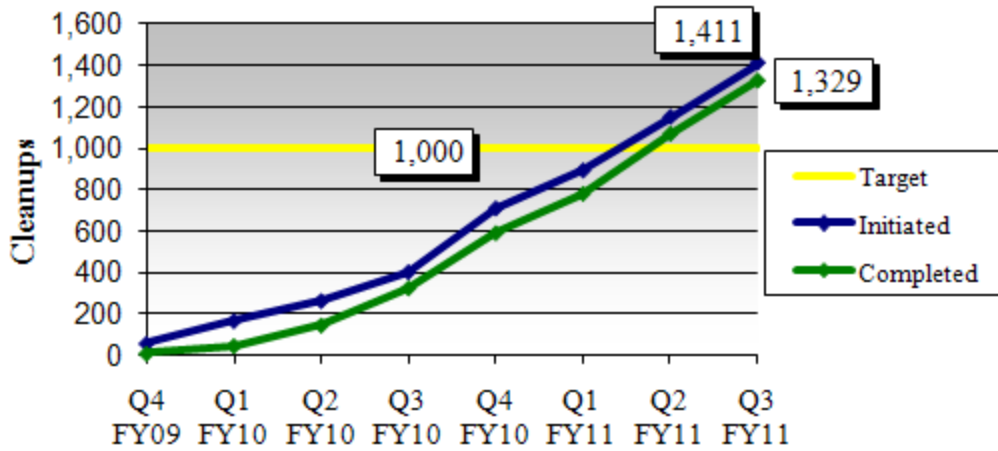
Program Results as of June 30, 2011

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 90,000 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 3,687 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.

Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Assessments Initiated and Completed

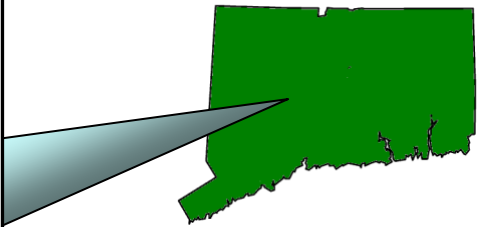


Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed



Recovery Act funds helped clean up groundwater contaminated with petroleum from leaking underground storage tanks at a former Standard Oil service station in Lakewood, Colorado. During its operation as a service station in the 1960s and 1970s, a significant amount of petroleum was released into the ground. In the 1990s, approximately 11,000 tons of petroleum-contaminated soil was on the site; however, significant groundwater contamination remained. The Recovery Act funds provided resources to aggressively deal with the groundwater contamination and make this property viable for reuse. Now Lakewood citizens will see benefits to their community because this site is slated to be redeveloped as a medical office.

In New Haven, Connecticut, Recovery Act funds have provided the necessary financing to clean up groundwater contaminated with petroleum from an abandoned underground storage tank system at a former gasoline station. Four gasoline underground storage tanks and one waste oil tank had been improperly abandoned on-site. Remediation work included investigating and confirming the groundwater contamination source, demolishing an on-site building, and removing the tanks in order to excavate the contaminated soil. Cleaning up the site was an important step in returning the property to beneficial. The current property owner, United Free Will Baptist Church, plans to apply for state funds and build a green-friendly senior center and community training center for local residents looking for employment.



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.

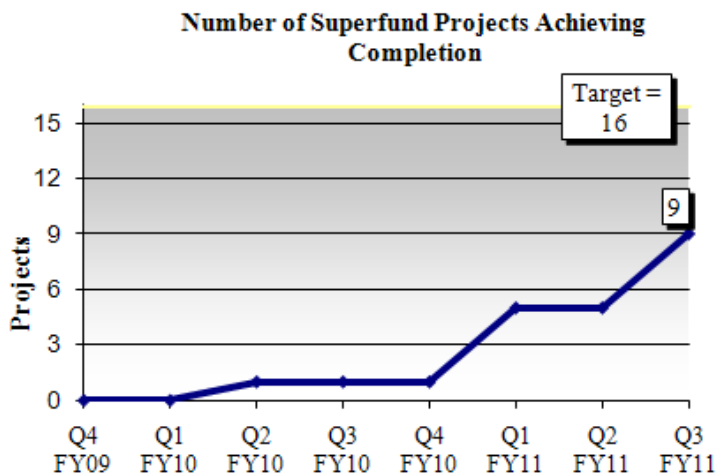
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

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

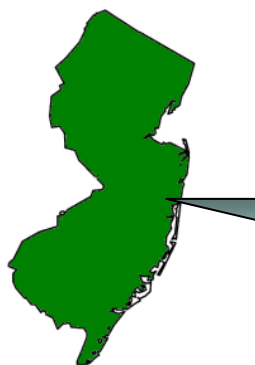
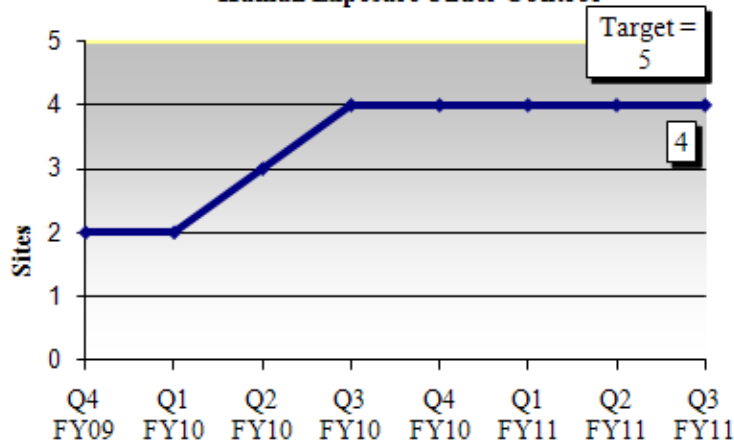
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering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

Program Results as of June 30, 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.

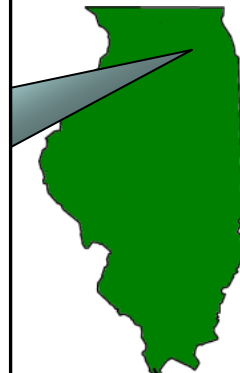


Number of Superfund Sites Achieving Human Exposure Under Control



Cornell Dubilier Electronics, Inc. operated in South Plainfield, New Jersey from 1936 to 1962, manufacturing electronic parts and components. The company dumped material contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other hazardous substances directly onto site soils during its operations. The site is currently known as Hamilton Industrial Park, and since, Cornell-Dubilier Electronics departure, has been occupied by numerous commercial businesses. EPA has detected PCBs in the, ground water, soil and in building interiors at the industrial park and at nearby residential, commercial and municipal properties. Due to widespread contamination, residential wells in the area were closed and residents hooked up to a city water supply. As of June 2011, EPA has treated approximately 70,000 tons of contaminated material and approximately 38,000 tons of additional contaminated materials have been treated and disposed off-site. All remedial cleanup funded by the Recovery Act has been completed.

In Waukegan, Illinois, a former outboard motor manufacturing facility, known as Plant 2, is one of four cleanup projects that make up the Outboard Marine Corporation (OMC) site. OMC is located in a marine recreational and industrial area on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles north of Chicago. The OMC Plant 2 cleanup project is a 60-acre lakefront parcel that contains an abandoned 1,060,000 square-foot industrial facility, which operated from 1948 until 2000. The facility had used polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in its production lines, routinely discharging some of the fluids into outside holding lagoons. Leaking degreasers and/or trichloroethylene (TCE) storage tanks over the years created a widespread groundwater contaminant plume beneath the site. To remediate, the Recovery Act funded the demolition of the 625,000 square-feet of the plant. The soil and demolition debris is being disposed or recycled along with contaminated soil and a recently discovered underground storage tank. The cleanup is on-going and is scheduled for completion in late August 2011.



Inspector General

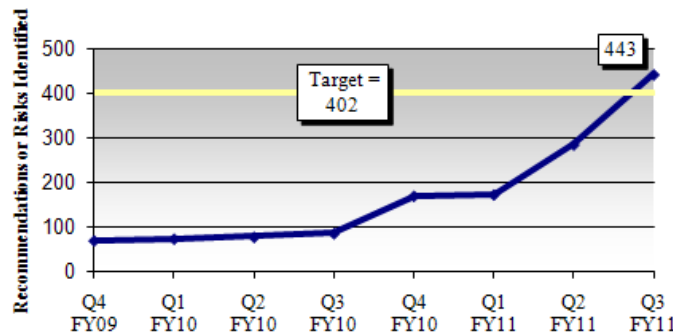
The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with \$20 million through December 31, 2012 for oversight and review. The OIG will assess whether EPA uses the Recovery Act funds in accordance with its requirements and meets the accountability objectives as defined by OMB. The OIG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

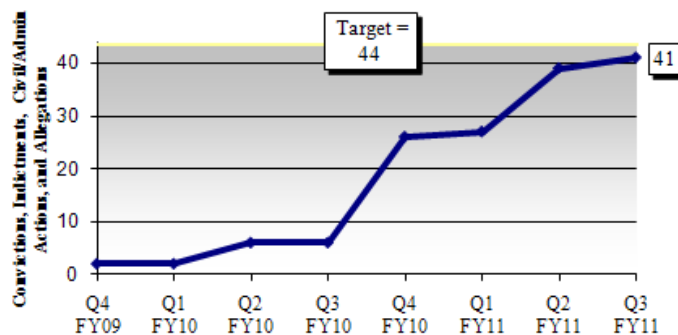
Program Results as of June 30, 2011

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.

Number of OIG Recommendations or Risks Identified for Action, Correction, or Improvement



Number of Convictions, Indictments, Civil and Administrative Actions, and Allegations Disproved from OIG Investigations



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	Q3 FY11	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	\$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	\$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	\$.40 B	\$.60 B	\$3.8 B	16%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	27	51	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	\$56 M	\$60 M	93%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$0.6 M	\$2.9 M	\$3.0 M	\$3.0 M	\$6.3 M	\$7.8 M	\$10.2 M	\$60 M	17%
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	\$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	\$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	\$.18 B	\$.30 B	\$1.8 B	17%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	30	51	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	\$26.8 M	\$30 M	89%
	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	\$9.9 M	\$30 M	33%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10	Q4 FY10	Q1 FY11	Q2 FY11	Q3 FY11	Target	Percent Complete
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	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	23,000	30,000	77%
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	8,900	15,750	28,000	42,149	60,200	69,100	75,400	100,000	75%
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	340	610	1,100	1,588	2,300	2,700	2,900	4,000	73%
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	1,000	1,928	3,200	4,800	6,900	7,900	8,600	12,000	72%
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	1,200	2,410	3,800	5,675	8,200	9,400	10,250	13,000	79%
	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	73,000	139,020	230,000	351,332	500,000	573,000	625,300	850,000	74%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	27	113	408	499	676	832	951	500	100%
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	6	67	322	398	556	703	822	500	100%
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	6	49	179	322	450	534	601	500	100%
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	1	6	13	19	22	36	52	30	100%
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	1	2	8	13	15	23	32	30	100%
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	17	20	30	30	371	415	507	500	100%
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$25 M	\$33 M	\$38 M	\$42 M	\$46 M	\$59 M	\$174 M	\$450 M	39%
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	25	38	124	161	268	853	1,110	500	100%
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	0	0	27%	54%	55%	55%	58%	65%	89%
	Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	0	2	7	12	12	22	33	45	73%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10	Q4 FY10	Q1 FY11	Q2 FY11	Q3 FY11	Target	Percent Complete
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	323	526	649	780	879	1,041	1,186	2,000	59%
	Site assessments completed	34	112	220	340	642	831	1,106	1,396	2,000	70%
	Site cleanups initiated	57	166	261	400	709	892	1,150	1,411	1,000	100%
	Site cleanups completed	9	46	147	326	592	782	1,072	1,329	1,000	100%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	60	100%
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	100%
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	80%
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	80%
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects achieving completion	0	0	1	1	1	5	5	9	16	56%
Inspector General	Environmental and business actions taken, improvements made, or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommend.	2	2	2	6	41	121	141	151	222	68%
	OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction, or improvement	71	75	79	87	171	174	286	443	402	100%
	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	2	6	6	26	27	39	41	44	93%
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	92	99	115	128	133	143	159	N/A	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	27	39	48	52	56	61	65	N/A	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A