



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Quarterly Performance Report



Quarter 4 Cumulative Results as of September 30, 2010



November 1, 2010

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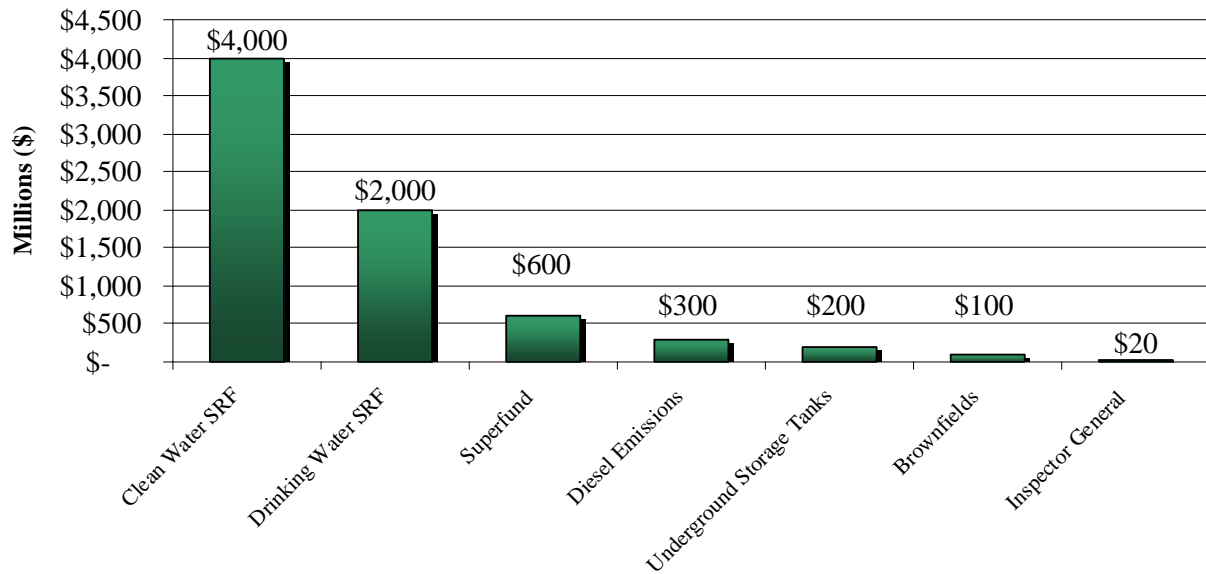
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EPA Recovery Act Funds by Program



Background

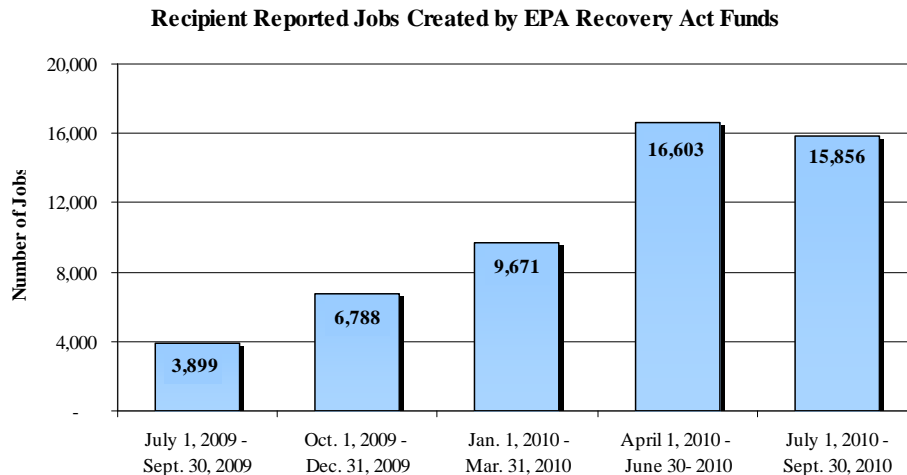
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act or ARRA) is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect 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 September 30, 2010 (Quarter 4 Fiscal Year 2010) 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, 15,856 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients from July 1 to September 30, 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 2010 Quarter 4 Highlights
As of September 30, 2010**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,839 projects (nontribal) started construction with 338 complete
- Over \$1.13 billion was dedicated to green reserve projects
- All contracts are funded and 99% of projects have started construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,260 projects (nontribal) started construction with 185 complete
- Approximately \$540 million was dedicated to green reserve projects
- All contracts are funded and 99% of projects have started construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 12,934 old diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired, (43% of the target)
- These engines have reduced emissions of carbon dioxide by over 351 thousand tons and particulate matter by 1.5 thousand tons



Brownfields

- 322 properties (63% of the target) have been assessed with 13 properties cleaned up (43% of the target)
- 20 properties totaling 30 acres are now ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 780 site assessments begun and 642 completed (39% of the target)
- 709 cleanups begun and 592 completed (59% of the target)



Superfund

- 57% of contracts were awarded to socioeconomic small businesses
- 6 projects were highlighted in Vice President Biden's "100 Recovery Act Projects that are Changing America" Report
- 8 projects have achieved completion (50% of the target)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

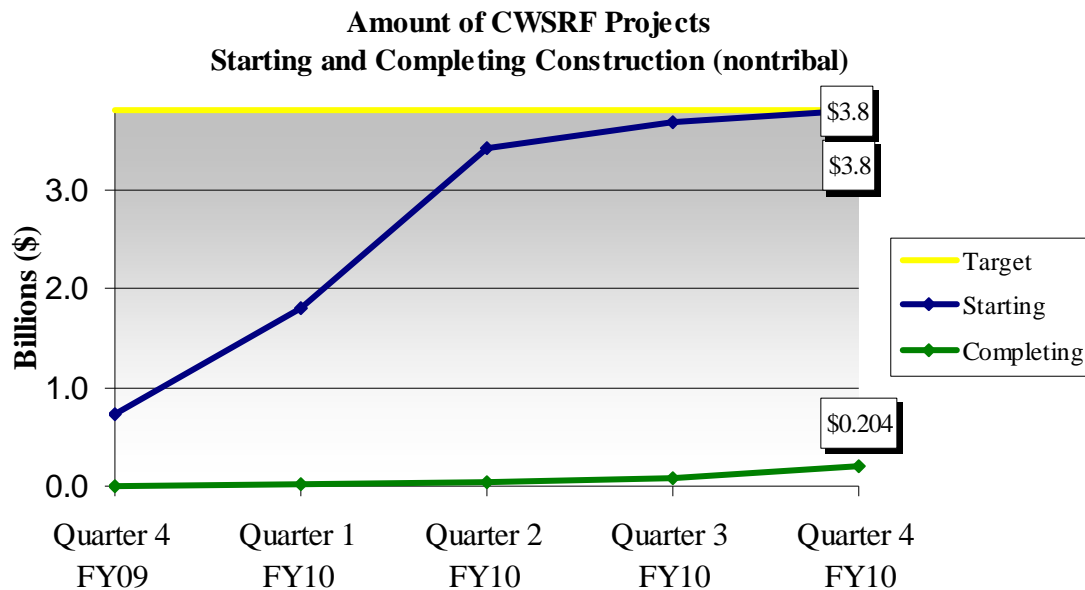
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

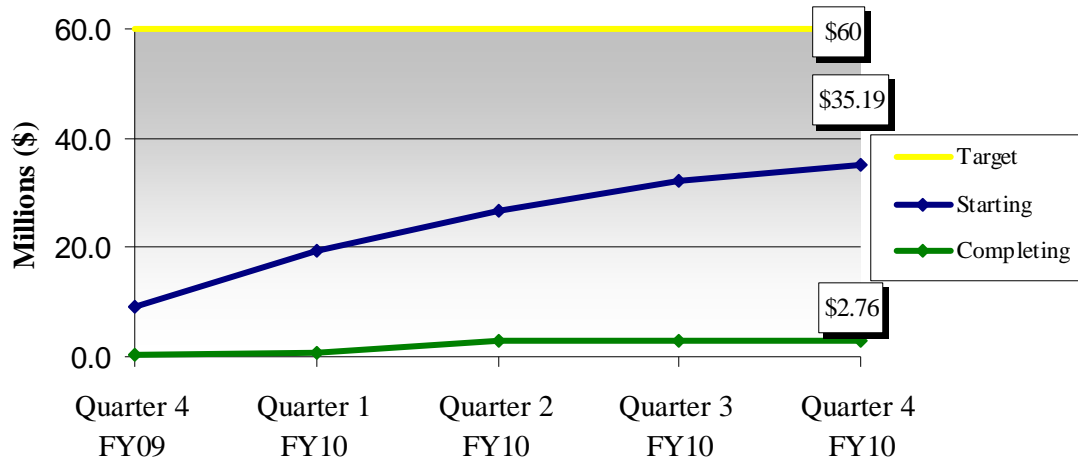
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of September 30, 2010²

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)**

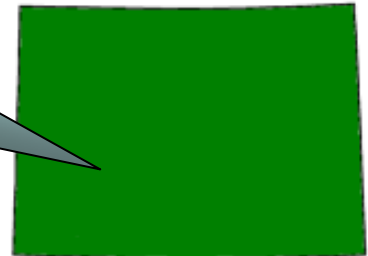


Clean Water Site Stories³



West Monroe is a small town in Louisiana that houses Graphic Packaging International, Inc. (GPI) - a manufacturer of paper food and beverage packaging that employs 1,200 people in the town. In recent years, several large employers have closed businesses and taken jobs with them. Without a reliable water supply, GPI would have been the latest employer to leave. Several years ago, the town and GPI began working together to develop an innovative solution to the water shortage in the Sparta Aquifer. They implemented a pilot project to test an innovative combination of drinking water treatment technology to treat wastewater for reuse in GPI's industrial processes. The treated water passed EPA tests, and now the new treatment plant will eliminate the current pollution discharged into the Ouachita River. In addition to the indirect jobs supported by project construction, many in West Monroe credit this project with helping to preserve the 1,200 local jobs.

The historic silver mining town of Georgetown is nestled among some of Colorado's most majestic mountain peaks near the headwaters of the Clear Creek Watershed. Clear Creek serves as the principal drinking water source for more than one-quarter million people living in the Denver metropolitan area. It is also prime riparian and wildlife habitat and a favorite among locals and tourists for recreational activities like kayaking, rafting, and fishing. However, Clear Creek is struggling with excessive nutrient loading, impairments associated with E. Coli, sedimentation, as well as the residual effects of Colorado's storied mining past. Georgetown received a loan to upgrade the town's existing wastewater treatment facility. This project will improve the quality of Clear Creek and aid in protecting a valuable drinking water source while also undertaking sustainable design planning considerations and construction methods.



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

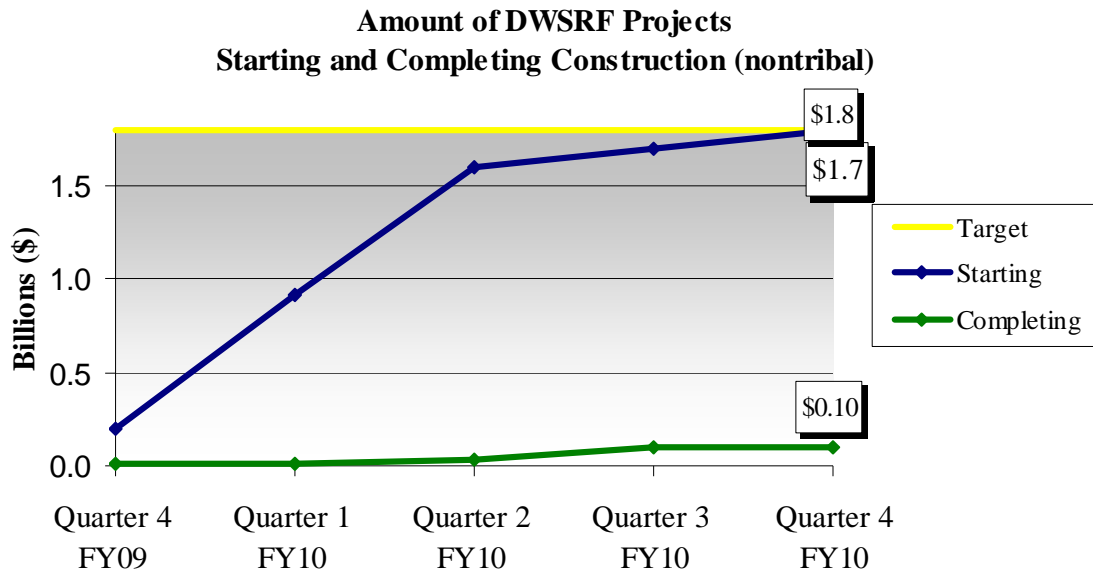
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal 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 September 30, 2010⁵

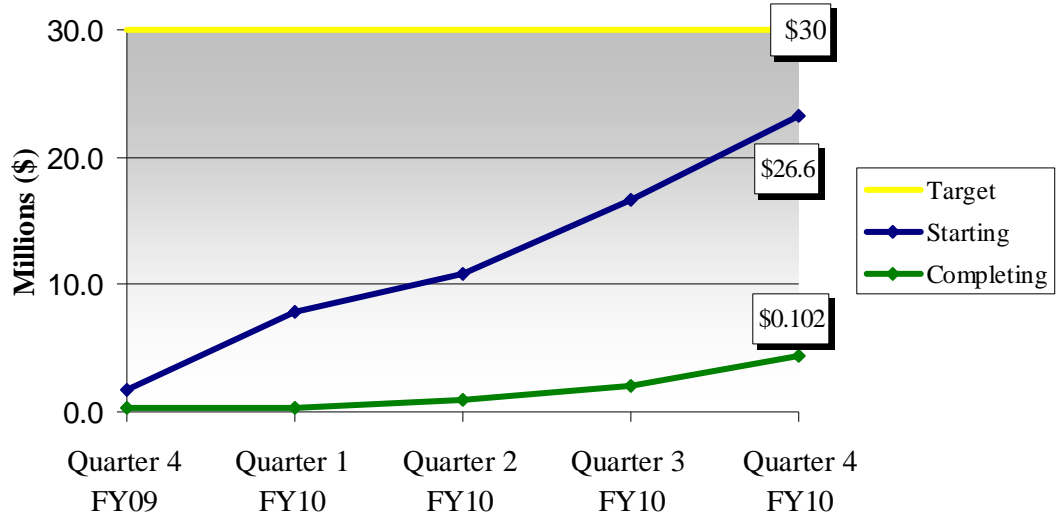
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states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



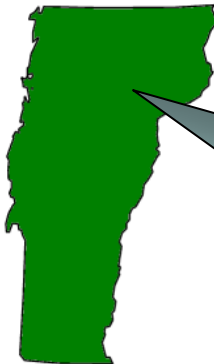
⁴ For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

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 town of Hartford received two separate loans: one to replace 7,400 linear feet of water main serving the Hartford Town water system and the other to finance a Solar Powered Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Tank Alarm system and installation. The water main replacement project is needed to address known flow restrictions and system failures in the served area, while the Quechee project enables the town to run its SCADA system with a renewable energy source and provides for an emergency well connection.

The Mirror Lake Water Treatment Facility was a \$7 million project with a goal to provide new filtration processes for the water system. The filtration plant will use membranes, the first use of this technology in Maine. Use of the membrane technology allowed the facility to be built with a smaller building footprint, lowers chemical usage, and increases the efficiency of the treatment plant operations. This project was innovative in that it used a filtration system that was both efficient and economical.



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

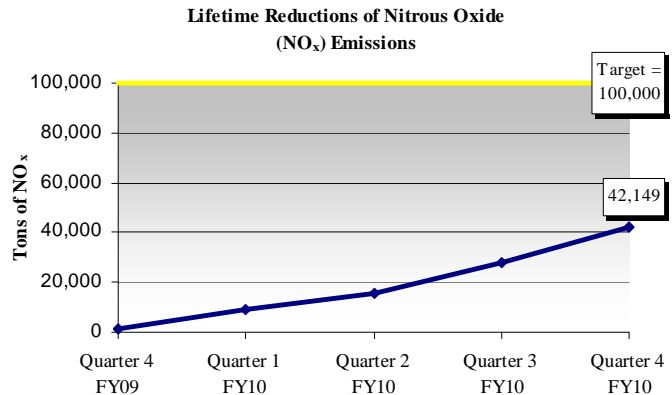
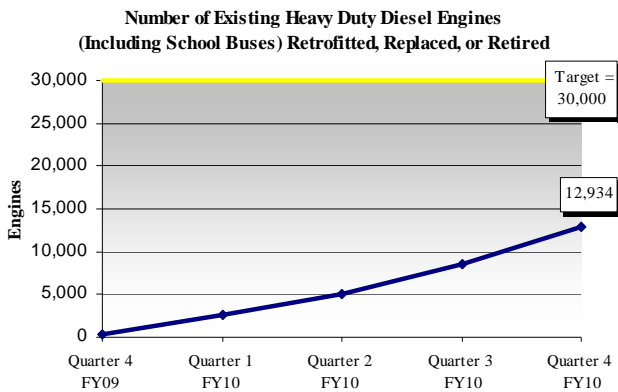
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations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

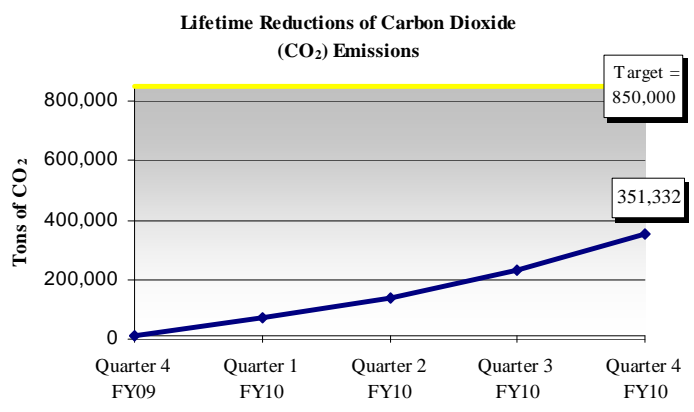
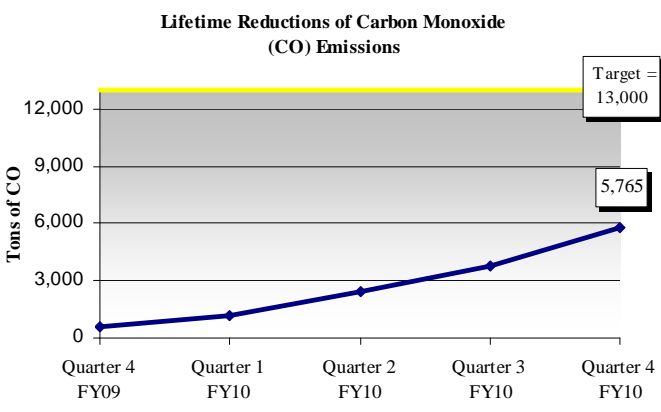
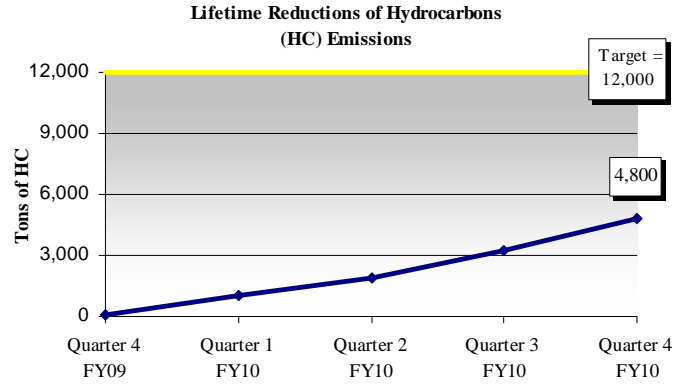
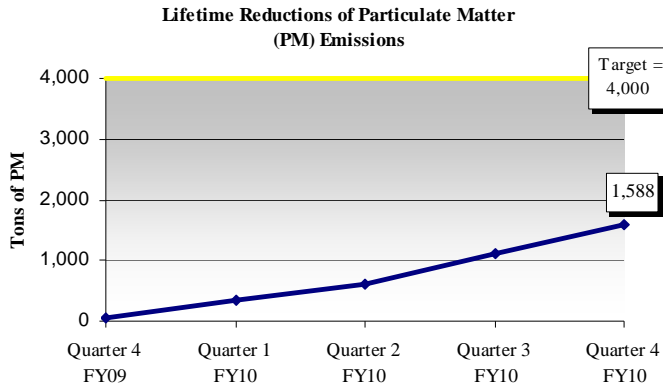
Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs ⁷	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁸	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean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

Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of September 30, 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



The California Air Resources Board received funds to repower switch yard locomotives with new nonroad engines. “Upgrading hundreds of vehicles and machinery to clean diesel technology will help create and save jobs and reduce the health and environmental costs of dirty diesel emissions,” said Lisa Jackson, EPA Administrator. This project repowers a minimum of eight older existing switch locomotives with new Tier 3 non-road engines. Switch locomotives typically operate in and around rail yards to put trains together and move railcars locally between rail yards. The resulting generator set switch locomotives will reduce the emissions of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter by up to 90 percent and will reduce fuel usage by 20 percent or more per year, thereby reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC), along with EPA and the American Steamship Company, repowered service generator sets that were more than 30 years old on two American Steamship Company bulk carriers: the *M/V Indiana Harbor* and the *M/V H. Lee White*. The repowering of service generator sets on two self-unloading vessels will reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide and particulate matter, both of which degrade air quality. In addition, the project preserved 24 sailing jobs per vessel and generated 34 jobs in a Wisconsin ship building and repair industry that has been struggling during the economic downturn. Dave Knight, of GLC has said, “We’ve been asked ‘Where specifically will the greatest impact be?’ The answer is that there will be benefits in air quality to the Great Lakes basin as a whole.”



Brownfields

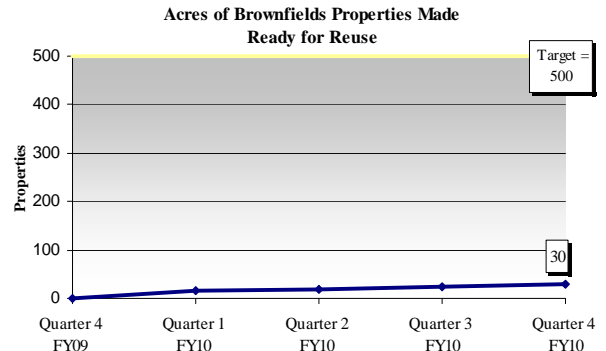
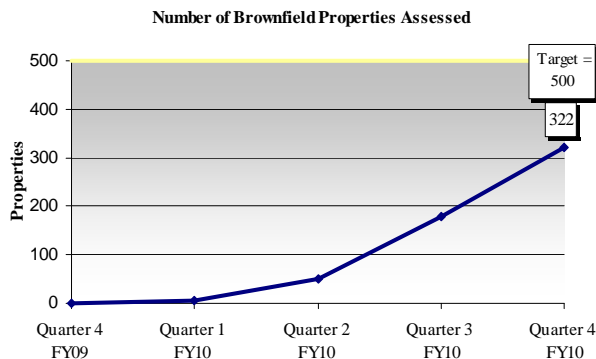
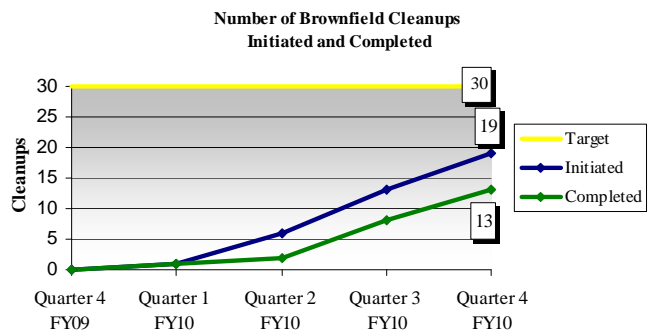
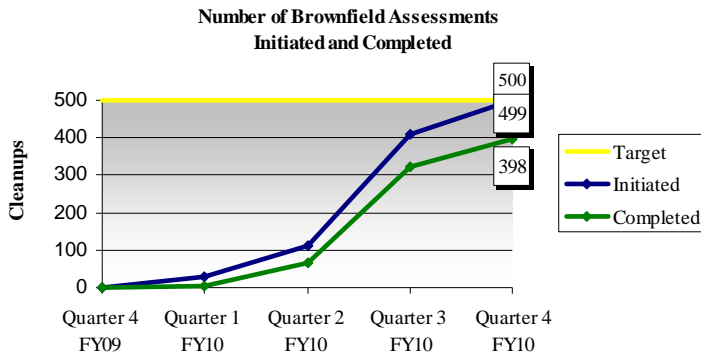
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

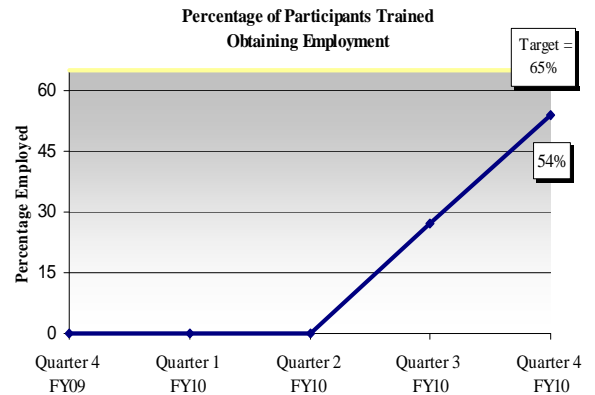
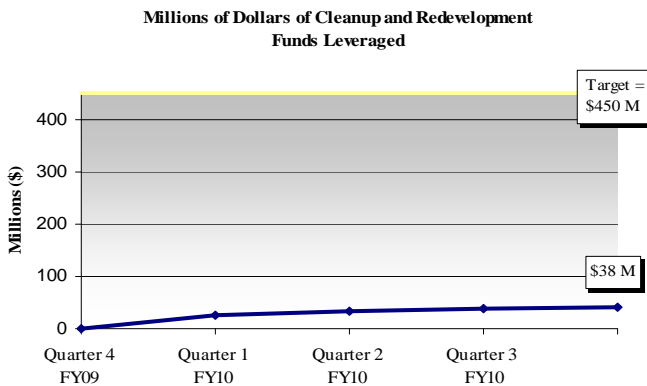
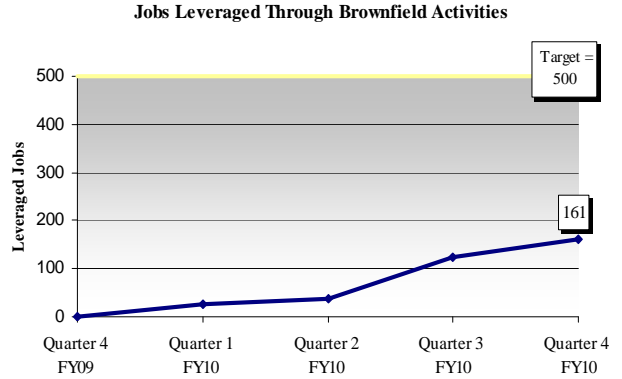
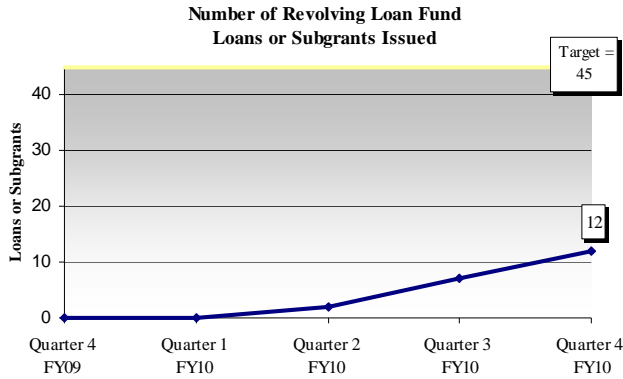
The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements (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).

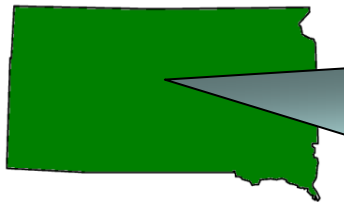
EPA awarded \$87.3 million to communities for assessments and cleanups of contaminated land through cooperative agreements. An additional \$9.2 million was distributed by EPA regional offices for targeted brownfields assessments in communities with the remaining \$3.5 million used for federal management 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 September 30, 2010





Brownfield Site Stories



The Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate completed the cleanup of the former Tekakwitha Orphanage & Boarding School Complex near Agency Village, South Dakota. Extensive asbestos, lead, mercury and mold contamination rendered this large complex uninhabitable for decades. Based on the dilapidated condition of the buildings, an analysis of cleanup alternatives and community input, asbestos abatement followed by full demolition, extensive material recycling and offsite disposal was the selected remedy. EPA leadership joined the project team and Chairman Selvage at a ground blessing ceremony and site tour on September 24, 2010 to recognize both the significance of this unique tribal-state-federal partnership, as well as the importance and timeliness of the project. The now clean property has been transformed into an orchard and recreational field.

Throckmorton County created the Throckmorton Beautification Committee and actively pursued projects with practical and aesthetic values to encourage economic growth and improve the quality of life for its residents. One of its projects was the old Throckmorton Service Station prominently located at the city's only major intersection. This property had languished on the real estate market for over 15 years. The county developed plans to purchase the site for redevelopment as a pocket park and prominent feature of the county's Gateway to West Texas. The county removed three leaking underground storage tanks and all contaminated soil and participated in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Petroleum Storage Tank Program, which issued an accomplishment letter this past June.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

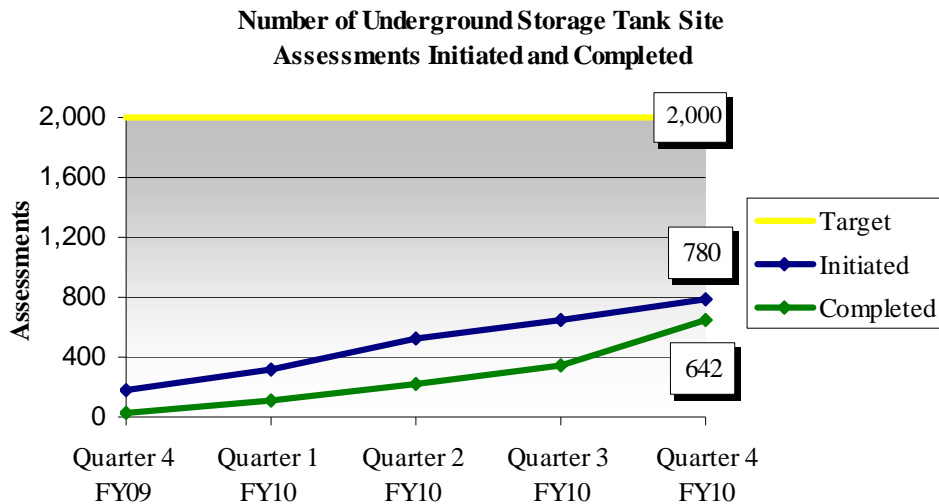
Across the country, approximately 100,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage 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.

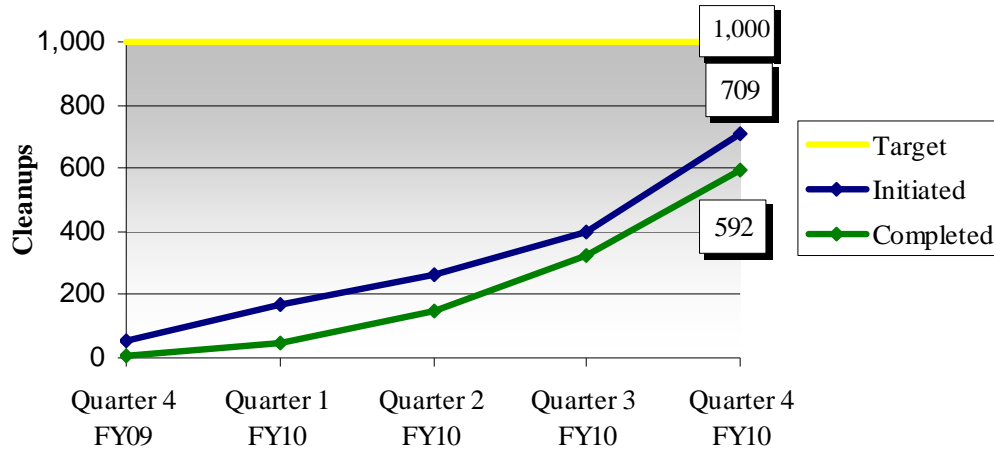
EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided \$190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by September 30, 2009. 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 September 30, 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 over 100,000 sites remaining to be cleaned up. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessments and cleanups at a total of 2,222 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed

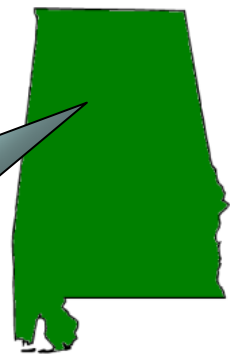


Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Stories



From the early 1900s to 1997, a large industrial property in the heart of Milwaukee was owned by the A.O. Smith Corporation, an automotive plant that in its prime employed more than 8,000 people. In 2009, Milwaukee took title to the abandoned property in order to begin remediation and redevelopment. Recovery Act money is being used to assess and clean up contamination from more than 80 leaking underground storage tanks. After the cleanup, Milwaukee city officials plan to transform the 84-acre property into Century City, a mixed-use redevelopment that will include a business park and residential housing with capacity to employ 700 to 1,000 people. Century City is expected to become an economic anchor and catalyst for revitalizing the 30th Street Industrial Corridor, a five-mile stretch of historically industrial properties.

The State of Alabama and Federal agencies are collaborating with local communities to clean up and reuse brownfield sites along the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail that commemorates the historic 1965 Voting Rights March. Over the years this 54-mile corridor has degraded and exhibits high unemployment, environmental and health issues, and lower educational and economic achievements. However, Recovery Act funds have been used to assess leaking underground storage tank sites along the corridor. Local communities have recommended a variety of reuses for these old abandoned properties, including local craft and gift shops to support trail visitors, restaurants, and vegetable stands. This effort has provided a boost to the local economy and created jobs thanks to the efforts of Federal, state, and local governments working together.



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.

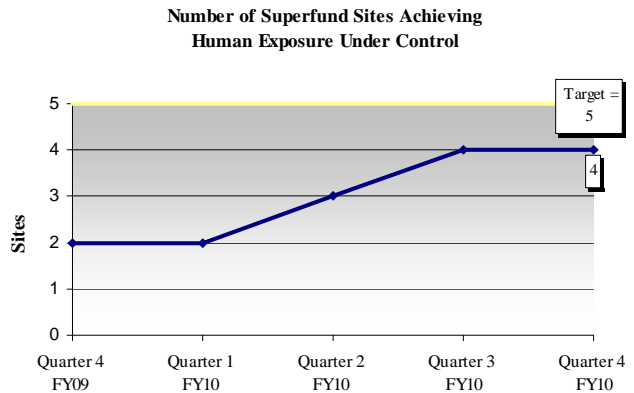
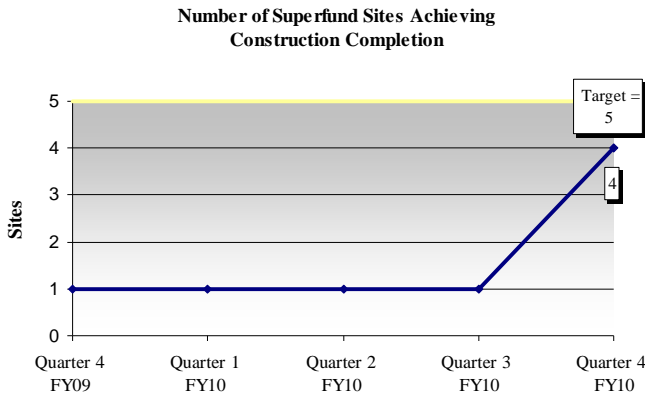
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

- 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

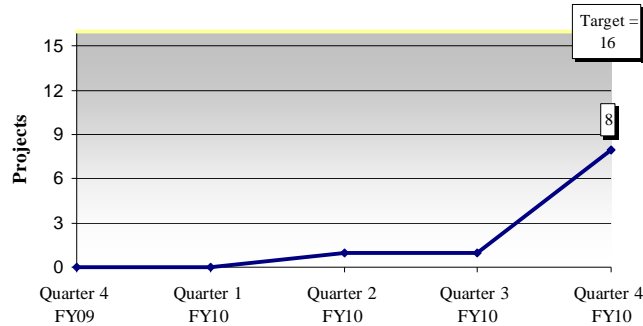
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering 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 September 30, 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.



Number of Superfund Projects Achieving Completion



Superfund Site Stories



Work to excavate contaminated soil from about 280 residential yards in Evansville, Indiana began in April 2010. Contractors have averaged about 12 excavations per week and have completed over 50 percent of the yards on the remediation list. As of September 30, 2010, more than 260 properties have been cleaned of lead and arsenic contamination. Over 6,700 cubic yards of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil have been disposed to date. Work at all homes is projected to be completed by early October 2010. Based on customer surveys collected so far, homeowner ratings of the work average 9.88 out of 10. There are 27 workers on the cleanup, including 10 local hires. The community has also benefited by the contractor's decision to hold a 40-hour OSHA health and safety training course for 49 residents in the Jacobsville neighborhood.

The clean up activity in Jasper County, Missouri consists of excavation and disposal of wastes containing high levels of lead, zinc, and cadmium. Once cleanup is complete on a remediated area, it is then planted with warm season prairie grasses. The contractor had been remediating mining wastes for two years before Recovery Act funding became available. The project hired ten new employees and mobilized the already 20 existing employees working on-site. As of September 30, 2010, approximately 1.15 million cubic yards of wastes have been remediated on the 350 acre site.



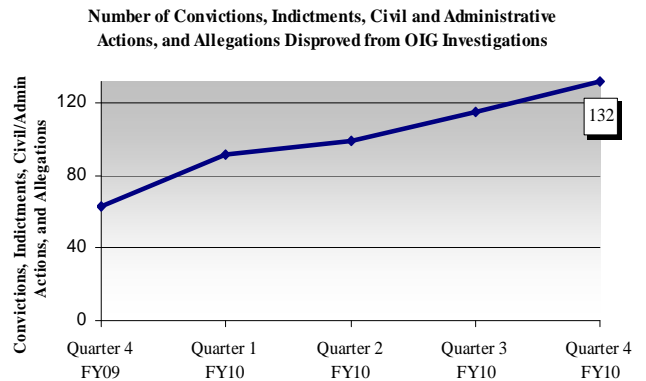
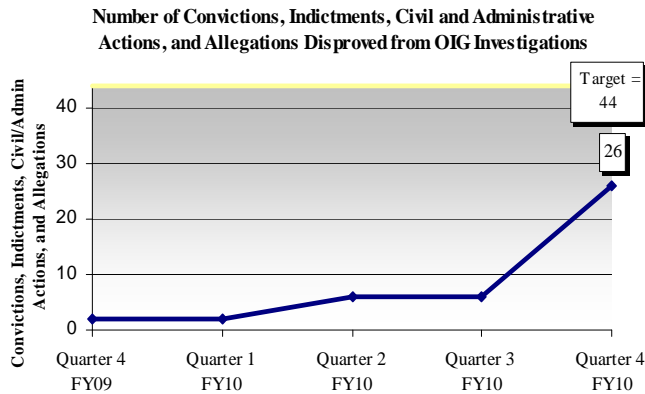
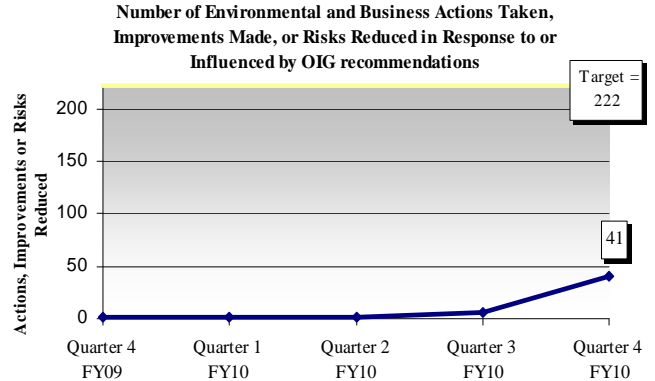
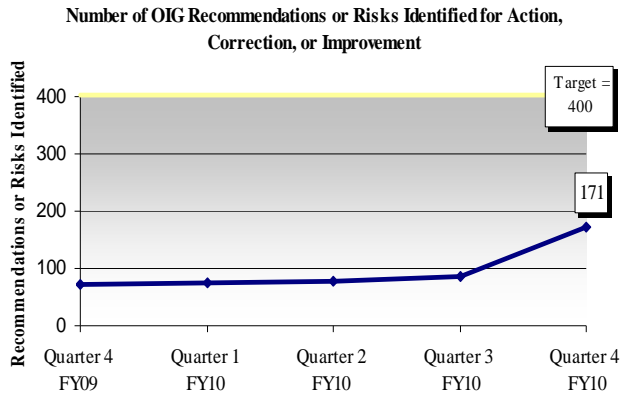
Inspector General

The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with \$20 million through September 30, 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 September 30, 2010

The Agency has not received any whistleblower reprisal allegations and has received 48 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.



Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

Program	Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09	Quarter 1 FY10	Quarter 2 FY10	Quarter 3 FY10	Quarter 4 FY10	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
CWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.608 B	\$2.30 B	\$ 3.81 B	\$ 3.81 B	\$ 3.81 B	\$3.81 B	100%
CWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.728 B	\$1.83 B	\$ 3.42 B	\$ 3.68 B	\$ 3.76 B	\$3.81 B	99%
CWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.015 B	\$.043 B	\$.079 B	\$.204 B	\$3.81 B	5%
CWSRF	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	27	51	51	51	51	100%
CWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.23 M	\$ 19.52 M	\$ 26.78 M	\$ 32.19 M	\$ 35.19 M	\$60 M	59%
CWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$ 0.62 M	\$2.94 M	\$ 2.95 M	\$ 2.76 M	\$60 M	5%
DWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.162 B	\$.998 B	\$1.79 B	\$1.82 B	\$ 1.82 B	\$1.82 B	100%
DWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 B	\$.927 B	\$1.60 B	\$1.75 B	\$ 1.79 B	\$1.82 B	99%
DWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.01 B	\$.013 B	\$.028 B	\$.102 B	\$.100 B	\$1.82 B	6%
DWSRF	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	30	51	51	51	51	100%
DWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$1.70 M	\$7.22 M	\$10.86 M	\$ 16.52 M	\$ 23.32 M	\$30 M	78%
DWSRF	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$.62 M	\$ 2.94 M	\$ 1.99 M	\$ 4.39 M	\$30 M	15%
DERA	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	160	160	100%
DERA	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	30,000	43%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	8,900	15,750	28,000	42,149	100,000	43%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	340	610	1,100	1,588	4,000	40%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	1,000	1,928	3,200	4,800	12,000	40%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	1,200	2,410	3,800	5,675	13,000	44%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	73,000	139,020	230,000	351,332	850,000	42%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	27	113	408	499	500	99.8%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments completed	0	6	67	322	398	500	80%
Brownfields	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	1	6	13	19	30	63%
Brownfields	Brownfields properties assessed	0	6	49	179	322	500	63%
Brownfields	Brownfield properties cleaned up	0	1	2	8	13	30	43%
Brownfields	Acres of Brownfields property made ready for reuse	0	17	20	30	30	500	6%
Brownfields	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$25 M	\$33 M	\$38 M	\$42 M	\$450 M	9%
Brownfields	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	25	38	124	161	2,500	6%
Brownfields	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	0	0	27%	54%	65%	83%
Brownfields	Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) loans or subgrants issued	0	0	2	7	12	45	27%

Program	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09	Quarter 1 FY10	Quarter 2 FY10	Quarter 3 FY10	Quarter 4 FY10	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
LUST	Site assessments initiated	180	323	526	649	780	2,000	39%
LUST	Site assessments completed	34	112	220	340	642	2,000	32%
LUST	Site cleanups initiated	57	166	261	400	709	1,000	70%
LUST	Site cleanups completed	9	46	147	326	592	1,000	59%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	61	60	100%
Superfund	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	51	50	100%
Superfund	Sites achieving construction completion	1	1	1	1	4	5	80%
Superfund	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	2	3	4	4	5	80%
Superfund	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	25	100%
Superfund	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	25	100%
Superfund	Projects achieving completion	0	0	1	1	8	16	50%
IG	Environmental and business actions taken, improvements made or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommendations	2	2	2	6	41	222	19%
IG	OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction or improvement	71	75	79	87	171	402	43%
IG	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions as well as allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	2	6	6	26	44	60%
IG	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	92	99	115	132	N/A	N/A
IG	Recovery Act complaints received	13	27	39	48	52	N/A	N/A
IG	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A