



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Quarterly Performance Report

**Quarter 1
Cumulative Results as of December 31, 2009**

February 16, 2010

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Background

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

EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through December 31, 2009 (Quarter 1 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 of brownfields, and clean up hazardous 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. To view recipient reported data for each award, visit [EPA Recipient Reporting](http://www.recovery.gov) on www.recovery.gov.

FY 2010 Quarter 1 Highlights -- As of December 31, 2009

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 61% of the funds were fully under contract (\$2.3 billion)
- 18% of the funds were dedicated to “green” projects (\$714.7 million)

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 56% of the funds were fully under contract (\$997.8 million)
- 21% of the funds were dedicated to “green” projects (\$391 million)

Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 2,700 diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Work on the 2,700 engines will prevent the release of approximately 73,000 tons of CO₂ into the air each year

Brownfields

- Almost all the funding (98%) has been obligated from EPA for cooperative agreements
- 27 assessments have been initiated with 6 assessments completed

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 323 site assessments have begun and 112 completed
- 166 tank cleanup projects have begun and 46 completed

Superfund

- 100% of Recovery Act cleanup funds have been obligated
- 33 sites have initiated on-site construction with new and ongoing projects

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.¹ 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 awards 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.²

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

Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

- A total of \$2.3 billion (61% of funds and 912 projects) are under contract.³
- 842 projects (nontribal) have started construction with 30 projects complete.⁴
- 21 Tribal projects have started construction with 2 projects complete.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09 Results	Quarter 1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long-term Target	Percent Complete
ARRA amount (\$) of CWSRF projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$608 M	\$2.3 B	\$3.76 B	61%
ARRA amount (\$) of CWSRF projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$728 M	\$1.8 B	\$3.76 B	48%
ARRA amount (\$) of CWSRF projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$3.1 M	\$15.8 M	\$3.76 B	0.4%
Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project reserve (CWSRF)	12	27	51	51%
ARRA amount (\$) of tribal CWSRF projects that have started construction.	\$9.2 M	\$ 19.5 M	\$60 M	33%
ARRA amount (\$) of tribal CWSRF projects that have completed construction	\$.54 M	\$.62 M	\$60 M	1%

Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about CWSRF and DWSRF most recent progress in meeting their performance goals.

¹ For more information on CWSRF Recovery Act projects funded to date, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/cwsrf_arra.pdf.

² The CWSRF, along with DWSRF, has a deadline of February 17, 2010 for all funds to be under contract. The EPA and state programs have been working together to ensure that all states meet this goal. Every program has put forth a strong plan to ensure the use all funds.

³ A project is listed as "Under Contract" once the last contract funded from the ARRA assistance is fully executed.

⁴ A project is listed as "Construction Started" once work has started on the first contract funded with ARRA dollars. Because some projects have multiple contracts, a project may be listed as "Construction Started" before it is listed as "All Contract Executed."

Clean Water Project Examples in the Community

- **Minnesota** – The state of Minnesota provides an excellent example of how hard the states have been working to meet the deadline for all CWSRF funds to be under contract or construction by February 17, 2010. Minnesota’s Public Facilities Authority and Pollution Control Agency (Clean Water State Revolving Fund) and the Department of Health (Drinking Water State Revolving Fund) worked aggressively, and today have 100% of their available Clean Water State Revolving funds under contract for construction, equal to \$79,682,760. Construction has begun on 21 different projects around the state. This work not only will provide significant improvements to Minnesota’s water infrastructure but also provides jobs.
- **Washington** – Demolition of an abandoned grocery in Gorst, Washington marks the beginning of a sewer project that could rejuvenate this small town’s business community. Construction of two sewer pump stations is scheduled for next summer. About the same time, sewer lines will be buried in the ground to serve nearly 100 Gorst residents and nearly all the businesses in the area. Much of the project’s \$5 million cost will be paid by the Recovery Act. Kitsap County health officials have been monitoring failing septic systems in Gorst for years. Now they say they can almost feel a weight being lifted from their shoulders. “I am so happy,” health inspector Leslie Banigan said. “I’ve been working out there since ’96. I wondered if we were ever going to get sewers. It is not a good place for septic treatment.” To learn more about this project, visit: www.kitsapsun.com/news/2009/aug/19/sewer-project-could-bring-business-boom-to-gorst.
- **Navajo Nation** – The EPA through the Indian Health Service awarded \$9.8 million in Recovery funds for 30 wastewater projects benefiting the Navajo Nation ranging from septic tank and drainfield upgrades and renovations to restoration and repairs at several wastewater treatment facilities located within the Nation to serve 4,577 homes. Funds will be used to launch the first phase of a drinking water line extension project. Over 20 percent of the Navajo ARRA will fund “green” decentralized wastewater systems.

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.⁵

The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations.⁶ States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency, 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 Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

- A total of \$997 million (55.6% of funds and 695 projects) are under contract.⁷
- 664 projects (nontribal) have started construction with 26 projects complete.⁸
- 14 Tribal projects have started construction with 2 projects complete.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Cum. Q4 FY09 Results	Cum. Q1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long-term Target	Percent Complete
ARRA amount (\$) of DWSRF projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$162 M	\$998 M	\$1.725 B	58%
ARRA amount (\$) of DWSRF projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$204 M	\$927 M	\$1.725 B	54%
ARRA amount (\$) of DWSRF projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$10 M	\$13 M	\$1.725 B	1%
Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project reserve (DWSRF)	8	30	51	59%
ARRA amount (\$) of tribal DWSRF projects that have started construction	\$1.7 M	\$7.9 M	\$30 M	26%
ARRA amount (\$) of tribal DWSRF projects that have completed construction	\$.28 M	\$.36 M	\$30 M	1%

Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about CWSRF and DWSRF most recent progress in meeting their performance goals.

⁵ For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

⁶ The DWSRF, along with CWSRF, has a deadline of February 17, 2010 for all funds to be under contract. The EPA and state programs have been working together to ensure that all states meet this goal. Every program has put forth a strong plan to ensure the use all funds.

⁷ A project is listed as "Under Contract" once the last contract funded from the ARRA assistance is fully executed.

⁸ A project is listed as "Construction Started" once work has started on the first contract funded with ARRA dollars. Because some projects have multiple contracts, a project may be listed as "Construction Started" before it is listed as "All Contract Executed."

Drinking Water Project Examples in the Community

- **Idaho** – The Central Shoshone County Water District received about \$12 million in drinking water construction loans to construct a membrane micro-filtration water treatment plant for the system's well in Enaville, Idaho (serves 5,838 connections). The project also includes associated piping filtration and pumping upgrades. Because of the area's modest median household income, the Central Shoshone County Water District is able to qualify for a special loan program which carries favorable repayment terms. View the news clip, www.shoshonenewspress.com/articles/2009/08/25/news/doc4a8980a0d9b59701611164.txt to learn more about this site.
- **Ohio** – Buckeye Lake, Ohio remains one of the largest villages in the state without a public drinking water system. Thanks in part to \$5 million from the Recovery Act; the village should have treated water by July 2010. In addition to Recovery Act money, the project will receive \$1.6 million from Ohio's Water Supply Revolving Loan Account. Ohio estimates that 50 jobs will be created as a result of the project. There are a number of public health concerns surrounding the current wells and small public water systems on which the village relies. Local media reported that residents had to travel miles to another village to wash clothes at a Laundromat and the village mayor said he will be glad when he can stop buying bottled water for his family. Construction is already underway on the system which will serve nearly 1,200 households when it is completed in July 2010. The median household income for the village is below the state's average of \$36,250. Ohio EPA's online media kit has more information about this project including pictures, audio clips, and a press release: epa.ohio.gov/pic/media/buckeye_lake_arra.aspx.

Diesel Emission Reductions

Diesel engines emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particulate matter (PM), and air toxics which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases.⁹ With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations received \$300 million in grants and loans for projects that 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	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ¹⁰	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Cum. Q4 FY09 Results	Cum. Q1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long- term Target	Percent Complete
Number of projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions ¹¹	160	160	160	100%
Number of existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	2,700	30,000	9%
Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	8,900	100,000	9%
Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	340	4,000	9%
Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	1,000	12,000	8%
Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	1,200	13,000	9%
Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	73,000	850,000	9%

⁹ The Diesel Emissions Reductions program estimates emissions reductions for the following air pollutants: Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x), Particulate Matter (PM), Hydrocarbons (HC), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

¹⁰ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

¹¹ The number of projects implemented refers to the number of grants awarded with projects beginning - not completed.

Diesel Reduction Project Examples in the Community

- **Utah** – Children in Utah will be able to breathe easier from a grant awarded by EPA’s State Clean Diesel program to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality for \$1.7 million to help fund a project to retrofit approximately 300 school buses with Diesel Oxidation Catalysts (DOCs) and Crankcase Ventilation (CCV) systems. In addition, funding from this grant will also replace 20 existing school buses from 14 school districts with cleaner school buses. This project will result in the emissions reductions of approximately 50 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 0.5 tons of particulate matter (PM), 2 tons of hydrocarbons (HC), and 15 tons of carbon monoxide (CO).
- **New York and New Jersey** – EPA awarded a National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance program grant to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey for \$7 million to fund a Regional Truck Replacement Program targeting replacement of 600 pre-1994 heavy duty trucks that regularly service the Port Authority's marine terminals with model year 2004 and newer trucks. This project will result in the emissions reductions of approximately 2,000 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 40 tons of particulate matter (PM), 30 tons of hydrocarbons (HC), and 250 tons of carbon monoxide (CO).
- **Kentucky** – EPA awarded a National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance program grant to the Kentucky Association of General Contractors of \$2 million to retrofit, repower, or replace 87 pieces of construction equipment from five fleets and pursue the voluntary adoption of reduced idling practices at 100 construction sites throughout the state. This project will result in the emissions reductions of approximately 60 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 10 tons of particulate matter (PM), 10 tons of hydrocarbons (HC), and 30 tons of carbon monoxide (CO).

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 brownfields 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 will be 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 Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

The Brownfields Program awarded 98% of its funding for cooperative agreements and contract task orders by December 31, 2009.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Cum. Q4 FY09 Results ¹²	Cum. Q1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long- term Target	Percent Complete
Number of Brownfield assessments initiated	0	27	500	5%
Number of Brownfield assessments completed ¹³	0	6	500	1%
Number of Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	1	30	3%
Number of Brownfields properties assessed ¹⁴	0	13	500	3%
Number of Brownfield properties cleaned up	0	1	30	3%
Acres of Brownfields property made ready for reuse	0	17	500	3%
Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	0	\$.025	\$.45	6%

¹² No results were reported for Fiscal Year 2009 Quarter 4 because brownfields cooperative agreements were being awarded through September 30, 2009.

¹³ A brownfield property can have more than one assessment (i.e., Phase I, Phase II, or a Supplemental Assessment).

¹⁴ If a brownfield property has been assessed once, then it is included in the total. Again, a property can have more than one assessment.

Brownfield Project Examples in the Community

- **Maine** – A \$200,000 grant has been awarded for brownfield cleanup at the Sanford Mill. A groundbreaking event occurred on August 3, 2009 for the Sanford Mill cleanup. Immediately following the speeches and pictures, the contractors began work in the building. The initial cleanup addressed asbestos and lead paint, and by October, the excavators removed PCB contaminated soils from the former electrical transformer area. This mill, located in the downtown area of Sanford, will be redeveloped into a mix of commercial buildings and housing.
- **Oklahoma** – EPA awarded another \$200,000 cleanup grant to the Village Public Works Authority in Village, Oklahoma, on July 20, 2009, for indoor asbestos abatement for numerous former apartment buildings located on 27.26 acres of property at 10301 N Pennsylvania Avenue (former Vintage Lakes Apartments). The reuse plan may involve mixed use development. As of August 19, 2009, all Recovery Act funds have been expended for asbestos abatement leaving the regional office to close out the grant. The recipient will use other resources to complete the abatement.
- **California** – EPA awarded \$1.8 million in Recovery Act Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) supplemental funds to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control RLF Coalition. These funds were then issued in a \$1.675 million low-interest loan to Martin Building Company to clean up contaminated property in the San Francisco Bay Area. Redevelopment plans include apartments, retail shops, day care center, and a park.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

To this day, thousands of old and toxic underground storage tanks remain across the country. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received a supplemental appropriation of \$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 the following activities:

- 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 with the remaining \$3 million used for Federal management and oversight. To learn more about the implementation of the Recovery Act by the Office of Underground Storage Tanks, visit www.epa.gov/OUST/eparecovery/index.htm.

Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

Recovery Act funds will increase the number of cleanups beyond the number traditionally accomplished through annual appropriations. States and territories invest funds through various ways; states invest money for assessments to get an indication of the degree and extent of contamination or clean up and close many small sites. Others focus efforts on a few difficult sites. In pursuing any of these strategies, and based on need, states choose to use money directly at the site or indirectly by funding state personnel to oversee activities.

From the assessments and cleanups, EPA estimates that many jobs will be created or retained and at least 1,000 cleanups will result, which will help reduce the existing backlog of over 100,000 sites that need to be cleaned.

Recovery Act funds have also contributed to ongoing assessments and cleanups at a total of 554 sites which did not begin as Recovery Act projects and are not represented in the table below.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Cum. Q4 FY09 Results	Cum. Q1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long-term Target	Percent Complete
Number of site assessments initiated	180	323	2,000	16%
Number of site assessments completed	34	112	2,000	6%
Number of site cleanups initiated	57	166	1,000	17%
Number of site cleanups completed	9	46	1,000	5%

Tank Cleanup Project Examples in the Community

- **California** – In San Leandro, California, an abandoned site that served as a former bulk fuel storage facility sat empty for more than a decade because of petroleum contamination. Recovery Act funds have been used to clean up the site with O.C. Jones & Sons of Berkeley, California taking on this project. The contractor has been able to use the funds to avoid downsizing their workforce in this recession. After the cleanup completion, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District will develop this reclaimed site into a two-acre park and youth center. Construction work to develop the park could begin as early as February 2010, with a target opening in May. Construction of the youth center will begin later in hopes to be open by 2012.
- **Pennsylvania** – In Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Recovery Act money is being spent to clean up petroleum contamination at an abandoned service station. Malcolm’s service station was a small family-owned facility that was closed after petroleum releases and soil contamination were discovered in 2002. In 2009, Recovery Act money was awarded and assessment and remediation of the site got underway. Initial assessment of this site will include sampling soil and groundwater to learn the extent and migration patterns of any contamination. The initial assessment is expected to provide two to five temporary jobs.

On January 14, 2010, EPA’s Region 3 Administrator joined Secretary Hanger of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in Warrington Township for a press event highlighting this Recovery Act funded site. They jointly gave the backhoe operator the signal to start work at the Malcolm abandoned service station.

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. These objectives will be 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. Up to 3% of the funds may be used for Federal management and oversight.

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 process.

The job sectors that will likely benefit 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 Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

- 33 Superfund sites using Recovery Act funds have initiated on-site construction. These sites have new or ongoing projects that have contractors conducting cleanup activities.
- 100% of Recover Act funds have been obligated.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Cum. Q4 FY09 Results	Cum. Q1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long-term Target ¹⁵	Percent Complete
Number of Superfund sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	50	102%
Number of Superfund projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	60	102%
Number of Superfund sites achieving construction completion	1	1	5	20%
Number of Superfund sites achieving human exposures under control	2	2	5	40%
Number of Superfund sites with new construction	25	26	25	104%
Number of projects with new construction	25	26	25	104%
Number of projects achieving completion ¹⁶	0	0	16	0%

¹⁵ The cumulative long-term target runs through Fiscal Year 2011.

¹⁶ The Project Completion Report for 1 construction completion achieved is expected to be finalized in Quarter 2 of Fiscal Year 2010.

Superfund Project Examples in the Community

- **Florida** – At the Escambia Wood Treating Company site, Recovery Act funds were used to accelerate construction and cleanup activities. Construction of the Superfund containment cell is 100% complete and the Remedial Action for the project is 98% complete. About 550,000 cubic yards of soil have been placed in the on-site containment cell and approximately 100,000 cubic yards of clean soil must be moved to complete the cover of the containment cell.
- **Massachusetts** – The funds for New Bedford Harbor have accelerated the dredging of the highest areas of PCB-contaminated sediments in the Acushnet River. More than 100,000 people live in this area, and dangerous levels of pollution in over 18,000 acres of water necessitated the banning of lobstering and fishing in this area. Through the rest of this year, the funds will significantly increase the dredging season (from a typical two month season to a five or six month season) and remove a large volume of contaminated sediments (from approximately 20,000 cubic yards per year to approximately 55,000 cubic yards per year). An expanded dredging season with comparable volumes is anticipated for this year. To ensure that the project protects human health and the environment, comprehensive environmental monitoring is performed.
- **North Carolina** – Recovery Act funds enabled the construction and cleanup at Sigmon’s Septic Tank Service site in North Carolina. The site had been previously used as an operation to hold septic waste, in unlined lagoons, resulting in the soil and groundwater contamination. EPA excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil appropriately off-site at a Subtitle D Landfill and is monitoring natural attenuation of groundwater contamination. This site represents the first Superfund construction completion fully funded by the Recovery Act.
- **California** – At the Iron Mountain Mine, construction work supported dredging, treatment, de-watering, and disposal of approximately 170,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments from the Spring Creek Arm of the Keswick Reservoir. All of the infrastructure projects have been completed with the dredging project now in full operation. Recovery Act funds accelerated the estimated time needed to complete the full dredging project from three years to approximately 18 months.

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 instances of 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.

For more information on the Office of the Inspector General and its implementation of Recovery Act activities, visit www.epa.gov/oig/recovery.htm.

Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2009

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Cum. Q4 FY09 Results	Cum. Q1 FY10 Results	Cum. Long-term Target ¹⁷	Percent Complete
Number of environmental and business actions taken, improvements made or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommendations	2	2	222	1%
Number of OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction or improvement	8	12	402	3%
Number of convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions as well as allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	2	44	5%
Number of awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held ¹⁸	63	92	N/A	N/A
Number of Recovery Act complaints received ¹⁹	13	27	N/A	N/A
Number of whistleblower reprisal allegations ²⁰	0	0	N/A	N/A

¹⁷ The long-term targets set for OIG extend until 2014. The work of OIG will continue after all the Recovery Act funds are spent.

¹⁸ No targets are set for this measure because the briefings and training sessions are voluntary and cannot be projected.

¹⁹ No targets are set for this measure because complaints received cannot be projected.

²⁰ No targets are set for this measure because whistleblower reprisal allegations cannot be projected.