



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Quarterly Performance Report



Quarter 3 Cumulative Results as of June 30, 2010



August 4, 2010

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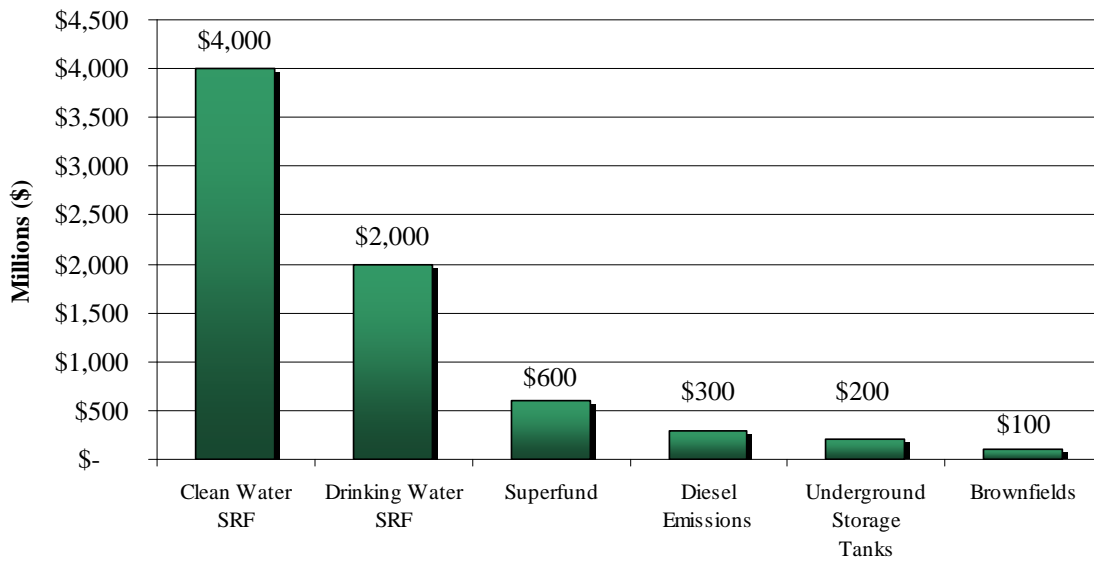
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EPA Recovery Act Funds by Program



Background

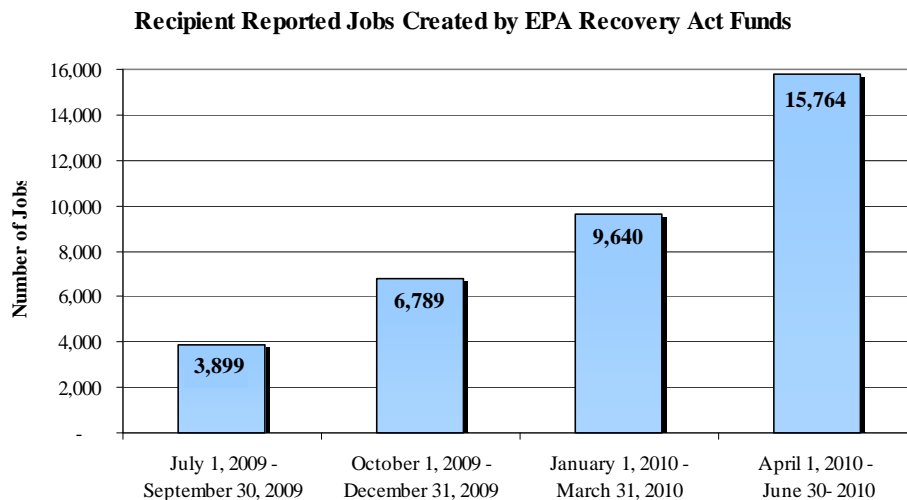
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act or ARRA) is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect 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 June 30, 2010 (Quarter 3 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 millions of jobs through its implementation over the next several years and the American people will benefit through a vast array of new jobs. Many of these positions will be green jobs created through EPA Recovery Act funds. As the table below demonstrates, 15,764 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients from April 1 to June 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.

FY 2010 Quarter 3 Highlights As of June 30, 2010



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,777 projects have begun construction with 124 complete
- \$1.1 billion (30%) in funds went to “green” projects



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,324 projects have begun construction with 110 complete
- \$500 million (29%) in funds went to “green” projects



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 8,500 diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- These engines have reduced the lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by 230,000 tons and particulate matter by 1,100 tons



Brownfields

- 263 properties have been assessed with 8 properties cleaned up
- 15 properties totaling 23 acres are now ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 649 site assessments have begun with 340 completed
- 402 cleanups have begun with 326 completed



Superfund

- 51 sites and 57 remedial action projects have on-site construction
- Small business socio-economic contractors are leading cleanups at 45% of sites

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

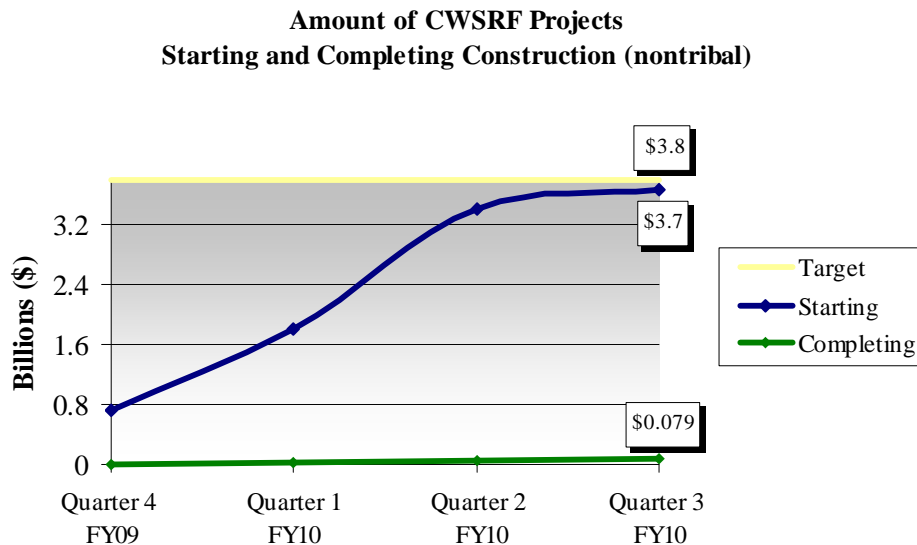
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

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. Visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery to learn more about the CWSRF.

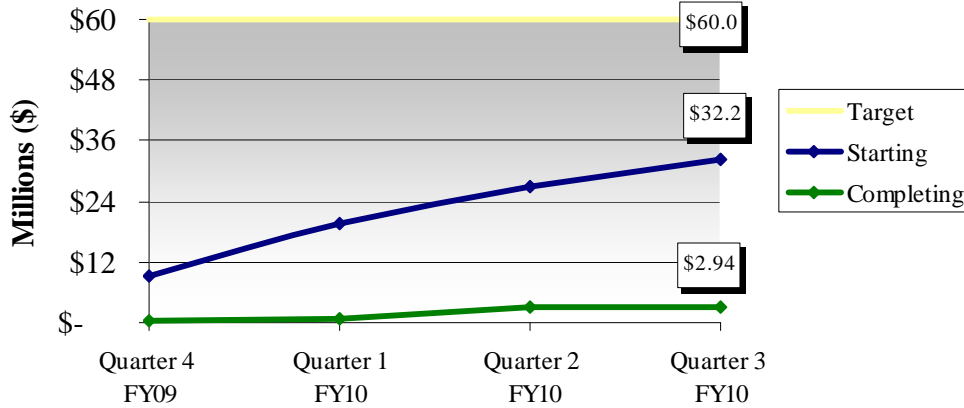
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of June 30, 2010²

The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and all states contracted 20% of their funds to green projects. In some cases, states far surpassed the 20% with the average amount of green reserve totaling \$1.1 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



Duncan Public Utilities Authority in Oklahoma received \$340,000 for an upgrade of their wastewater treatment works, which was completed on April 7, 2010. These funds financed the replacement of existing aerators with improved energy efficient aerators in the activated sludge nitrification basin. The energy footprint of aeration is, traditionally, a large proportion of the energy demand of wastewater treatment; therefore, EPA anticipates that this project will significantly reduce Duncan Public Utilities' energy-related expenditures. New motors and variable frequency drives are also included as part of this project, which will enhance system-wide hydraulic efficiency. The project is intended to reduce the system's energy demand by approximately 600,000 kilowatt hours each year.

The Lincoln County Commission is using a \$718,626 loan, which is being provided in the form of principal forgiveness, to fund the construction of on-site wastewater systems for 19 residences in the community of Alkol, West Virginia in the Left Fork watershed of the Mud River. The systems use innovative peat filters that pretreat septic system effluent, removing high concentrations of nutrients and producing a high-quality effluent with less biological oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and fecal coliform bacteria. Construction is expected to be completed by November 2011. The on-site systems will replace direct discharges from homes or failing septic systems and reduce pollutants that are negatively impacting surface and ground water in the watershed.



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

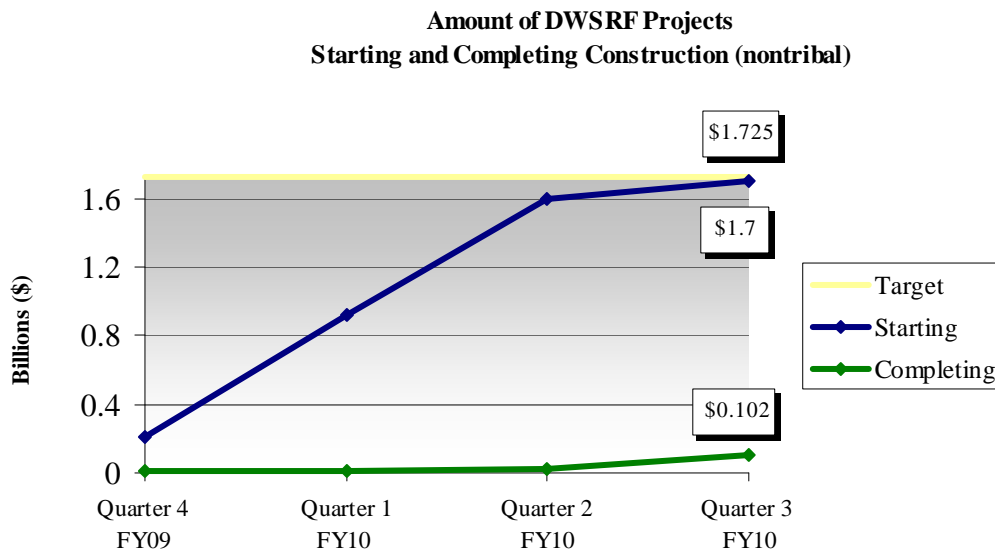
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal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

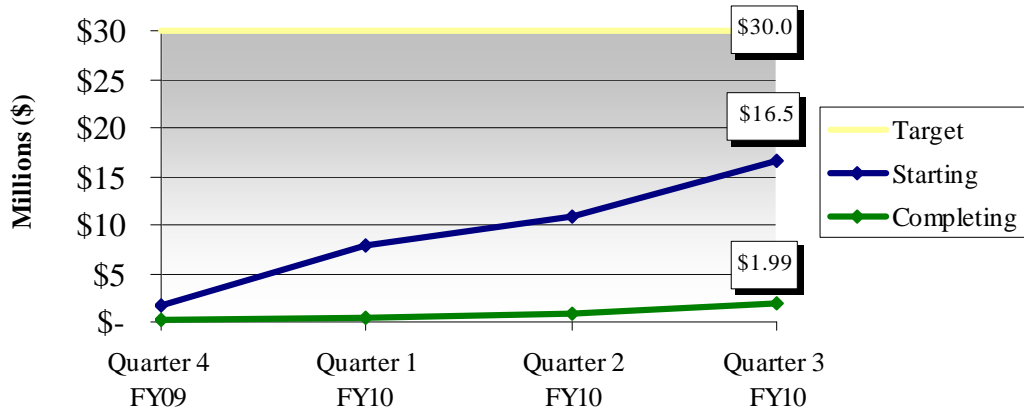
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the DWSRF had all funds under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline. All states contracted 20% of their funds to green projects with many surpassing the 20% minimum and 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



Baltimore, Maryland received \$2.5 million to survey, audit, and upgrade various public buildings to reduce their water consumption. The project consists mostly of the replacement and retrofitting of inefficient water fixtures and devices to improve water conservation. Baltimore’s libraries, fire stations, and other municipal buildings will have their water consumption significantly reduced as a result of the installation of low-flow automatic flush valves on toilets, urinals, and faucet aerators, among other improvements. This project is an excellent example of a municipality taking aggressive steps to improve water conservation across the entire city.

The community of Whiteriver, Arizona, in the heart of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, has experienced significant population growth over the past decade (61%). The community’s source of drinking water, the Miner Flat well field, has had its production reduced by 40% in the past few years while consumption has increased. To ameliorate the situation, the EPA, Indian Health Service (IHS), Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe have collaborated in the planning, design, and construction of an innovative surface diversion and treatment system that will be completed this year.



⁶ For more information on CWSRF Recovery Act projects funded to date, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/cwsrf_arra.pdf.

Diesel Emission Reductions

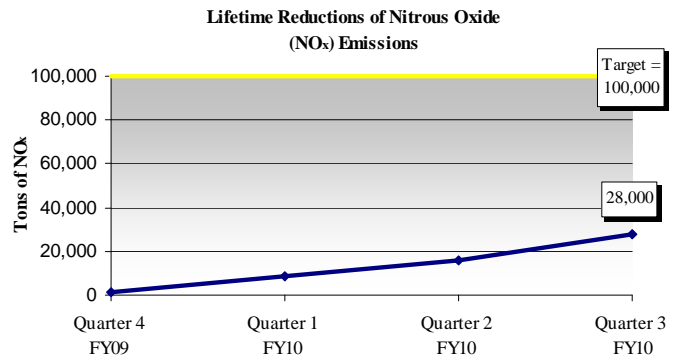
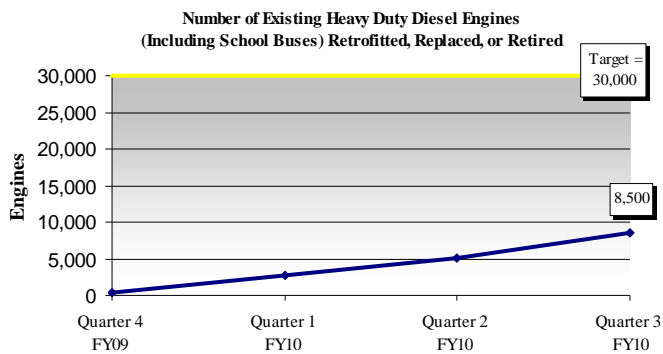
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations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

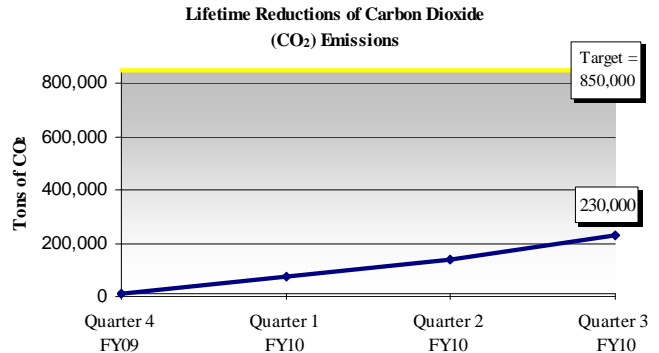
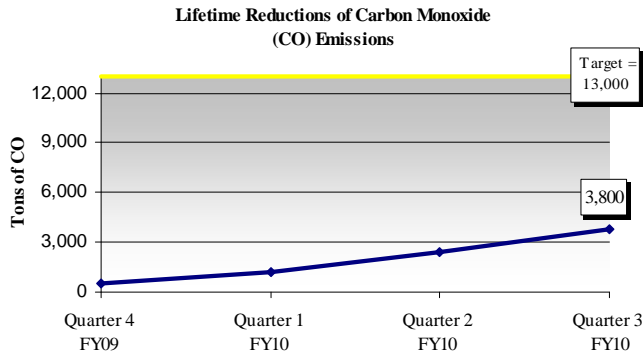
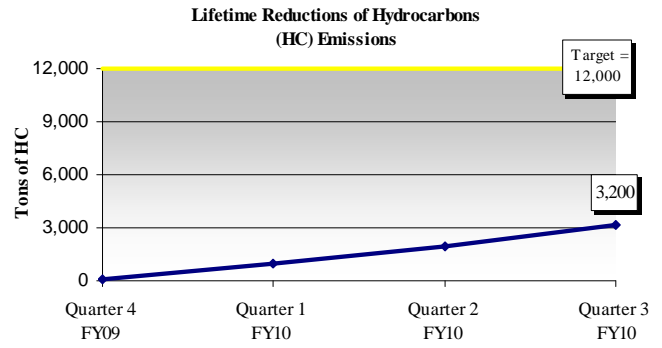
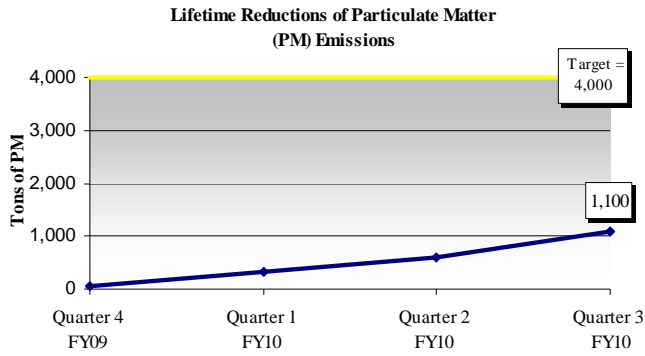
The Diesel Emission Reductions Act (DERA) awards grants, via the Recovery Act, through the National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program, the State Clean Diesel Grant Program, the Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program, and the SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program. Of the \$300 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	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁷	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

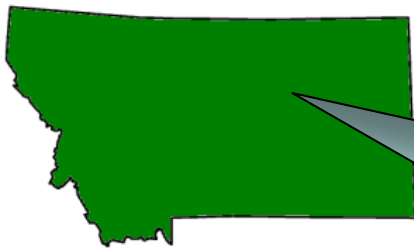
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of June 30, 2010



⁷ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

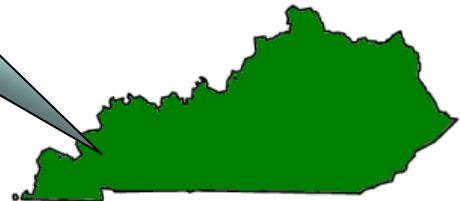


Diesel Reduction Site Stories



In partnership with Decker Coal Company, Montana is spending funds to share the cost of the repowers of four oversized dump truck engines owned and operated by Decker Coal Company. An estimated 356.4 tons of pollution will be removed from the air annually. The \$700,000 in federal funds is complemented by \$233,333 in matching funds from the company. These engines use Ultra Low-Sulfur Diesel fuel but still emit high levels of particulate matter and toxics. Repowering the engines from 2-cycle to current Tier compliant 4-cycle engines will result in significant emissions reductions and fuel savings estimated at 29,734 gallons per year.

Mississippi River Corridor received a grant to install emerging diesel pollution reduction technologies on tugboat engines operated by Ingram Barge on the Mississippi river. Thirteen kits manufactured by ESW will be retrofitted on multiple older two-stroke marine engines on six different vessels. The first four kits were installed at the Ingram Barge facility in Paducah, Kentucky on two vessels. This grant is part of an emerging diesel technology program which provides opportunities to advance cutting-edge technologies in the marketplace, supporting environmental innovation and green jobs.



Brownfields

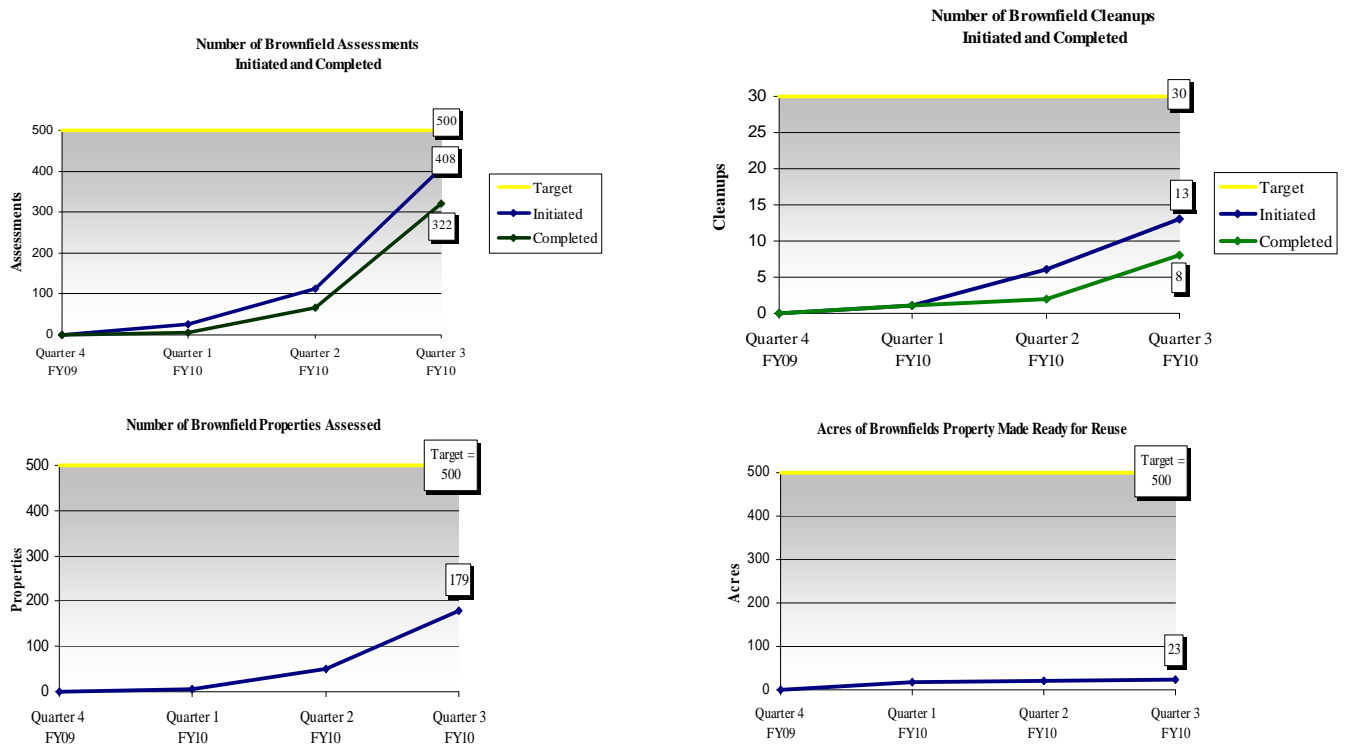
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

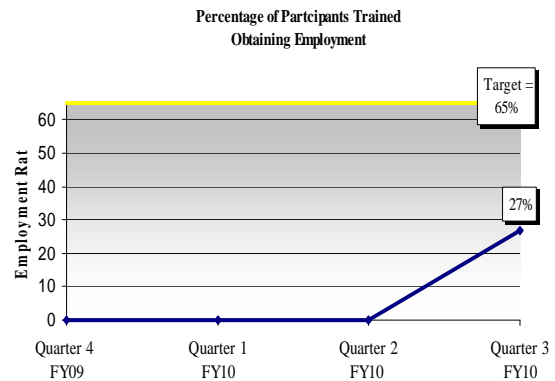
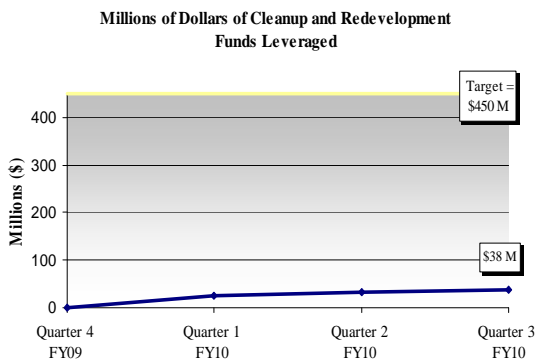
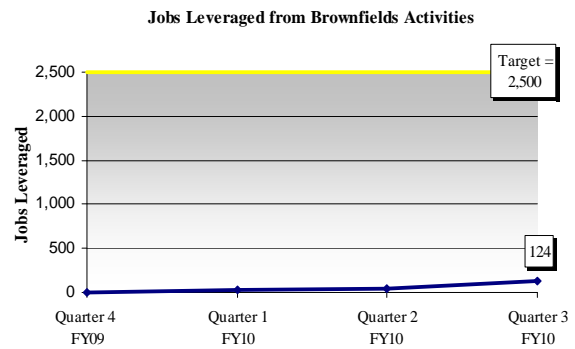
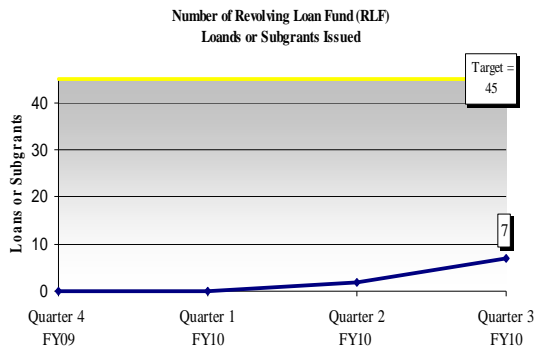
The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements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

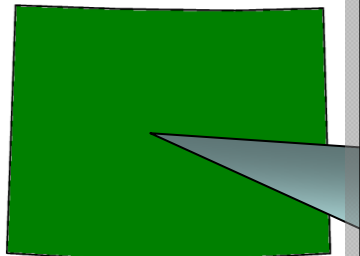
EPA awarded \$87.3 million to communities for assessments and cleanups of contaminated land through cooperative agreements. An additional \$9.2 million was distributed by EPA regional offices for targeted brownfields assessments in communities with the remaining \$3.5 million used for federal management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

Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of June 30, 2010



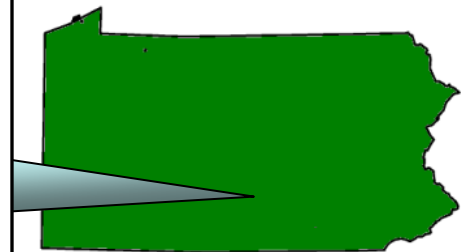


Brownfield Site Stories



During the week of June 21, 2010, the City of Jamestown, Colorado completed the cleanup of Elysian Park utilizing a \$168,300 subgrant issued by the Colorado Revolving Loan Fund. The park is a five-acre recreation area in the center of town, built atop capped mine tailings in the 1970s. The initial cap had since deteriorated exposing tailings including lead, copper, zinc, and other metals. With continued erosion, the metals would have been further exposed rendering the park off limits and contaminating nearby James Creek. Approximately 6,500 cubic yards of fill was used to prevent future park users from being exposed to the more than 32,000 cubic yards of mine tailings below. With a new 24-inch cap in place and reseeded complete, Elysian Park will once again serve as a central public space for this small mountain town.

On May 10, 2010, EPA joined Montgomery County Community College, Congressman Jim Gerlach, State Senator John Rafferty, State Representative Thomas Quigley, and other elected officials from Montgomery County at a dedication ceremony where funding had been applied toward the cleanup of a former stone and dirt parking lot contaminated with hazardous materials site located in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. This site was cleaned up and equipped with low-energy consumption LED lighting and more than 130 new trees, shrubs, and bushes. The *Pottstown Mercury* provided coverage of the event with a resulting article and photos: <http://www.pottsmmerc.com/articles/2010/05/12/business/srv000008244361.txt>.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

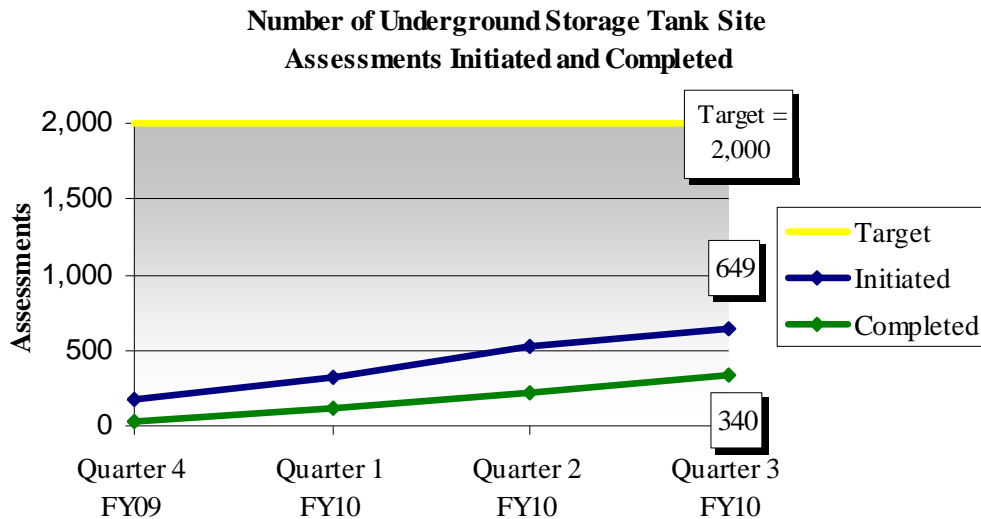
Across the country, approximately 100,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received a supplemental appropriation of \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs). The LUST program helps create jobs and protect the environment and human health through:

- 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.

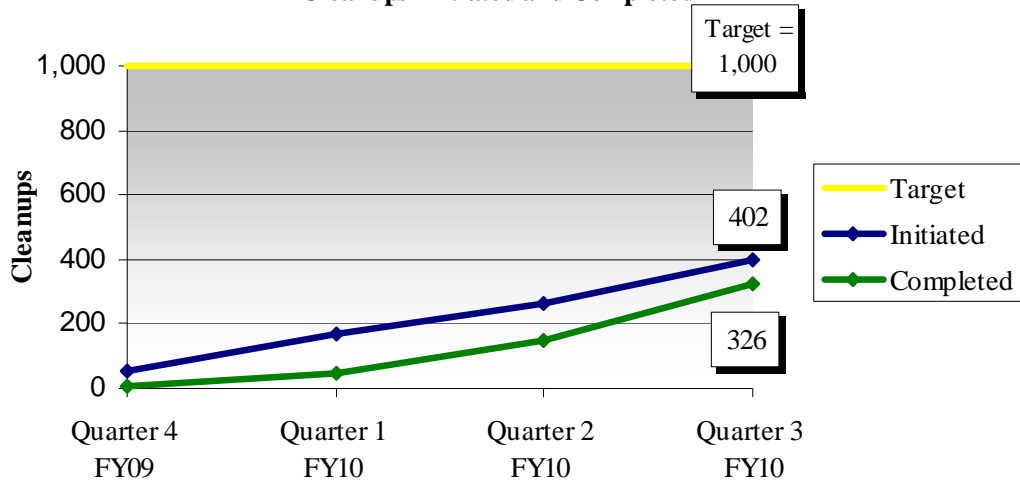
EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided \$190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by September 30, 2009. 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 June 30, 2010

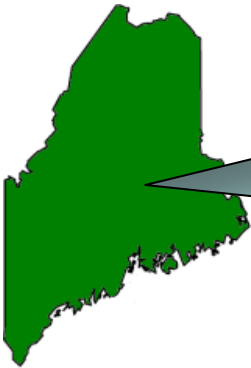
From the assessments and cleanups, EPA estimates that many jobs will be created or retained and an estimated 2,000 assessments and at least 1,000 cleanups will result which will reduce the backlog of over 100,000 sites remaining to be cleaned up. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessments and cleanups at a total of 1,424 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed

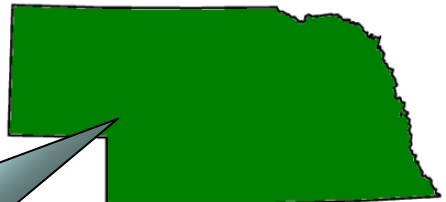


Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Stories



In Jonesport, Maine, soil contaminated by abandoned underground storage tanks was removed along with the two tank and piping systems. Approximately 300 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soil were excavated. Jonesport is benefitting from this cleanup because its citizens do not have a municipal drinking water supply. Private drinking water wells, which are not routinely monitored, are now better protected because of the soil removal. Maine's Department of Environmental Protection said this work could not have been completed without the additional funds allocated from the Recovery Act.

A Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality underground storage tank project cleaned up the soil that contaminated the groundwater at a BJ's Mini Mart in Decatur, Nebraska. Site work included installing and operating a soil vapor extraction/air sparge remediation system and conducting air monitoring. The facility currently serves as a gas station and convenience store with four underground storage tanks in operation. The soil and groundwater contamination was the result of a release that occurred during an UST system removal in the late 1990s. Investigations revealed that the extent of contamination was mostly contained on site. Although free product had not been detected since 2000, high levels of dissolved contamination in a monitoring well suggested free product could reappear when groundwater conditions changed. Cleaning up this facility has removed persistent soil and groundwater contamination.



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.

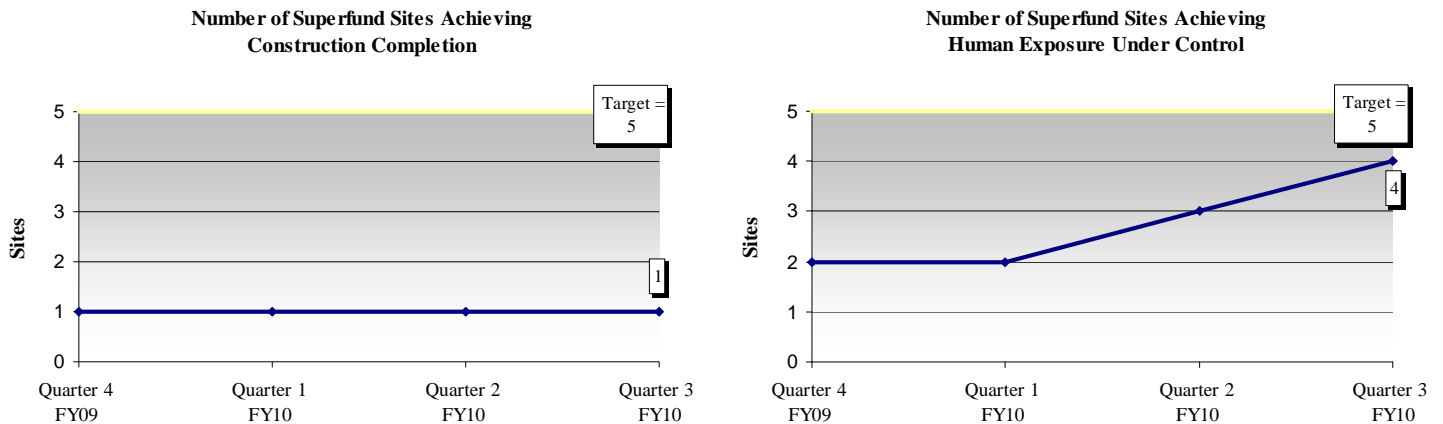
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

- 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

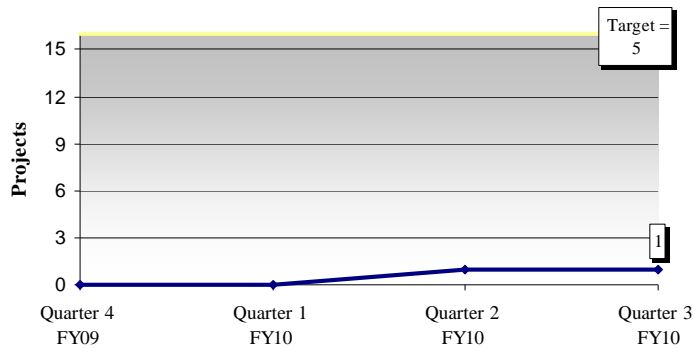
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering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

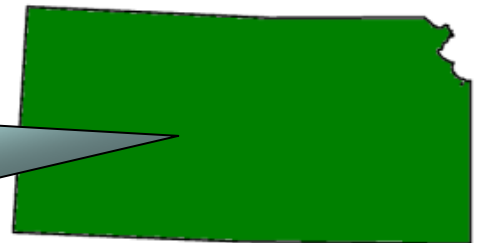


Superfund Site Stories



In Jacobsville, Indiana work to excavate contaminated soil from approximately 280 residential yards began in April 2010. For this project, 194 properties have been excavated, 187 properties have been backfilled, and 181 have had restoration activities completed. Over 8,500 cubic yards of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil have been disposed of to date. Work at all homes is projected to be complete by late September or early October 2010. Based on customer surveys collected so far, ratings of the work by homeowners have averaged 9.77 out of 10. The funding was used to procure construction services from over eight different small business subcontractors including Service Disable, Veteran Owned Business (SBVOB), HUB-zone and women-owned small businesses resulting in a significant number of local hires. At the peak of construction, over 110 personnel were working at the site. In addition to the environmental benefits, the project will allow for an additional \$3 million per year in peak power production at Shasta Dam.

In Cherokee County, Kansas funds are being used at the Badger and Lawton subsite cleanups at Cherokee County. These projects will result in the remediation of nonresidential mining wastes. The work will address approximately 683,000 cubic yards of wastes located on 119 acres. Funding created or maintained a total of 21 jobs and allowed EPA to initiate and fund two years of a three-year cleanup at the two subsites. The construction contract was awarded and, as of June 2010, approximately 224,000 cubic yards of wastes have been remediated.



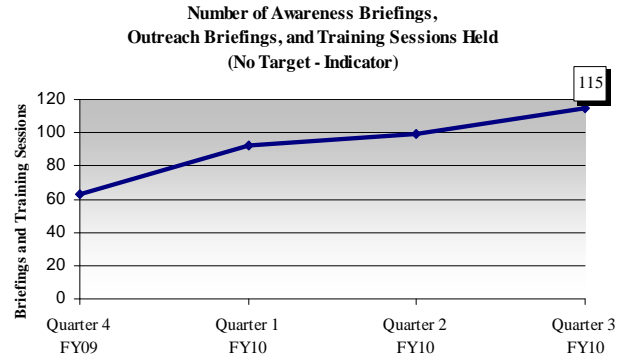
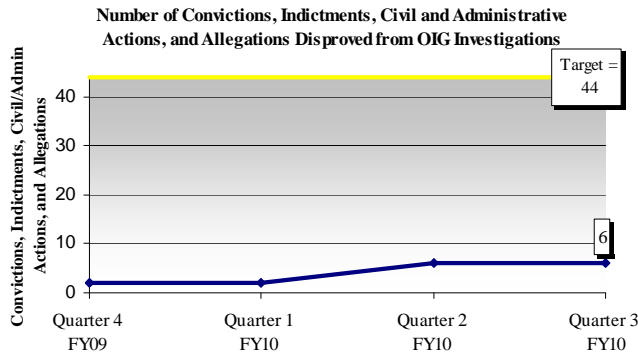
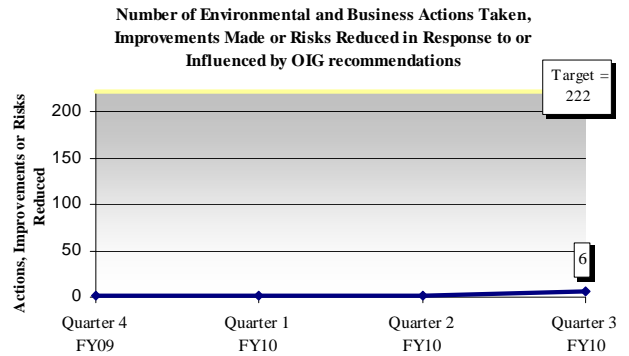
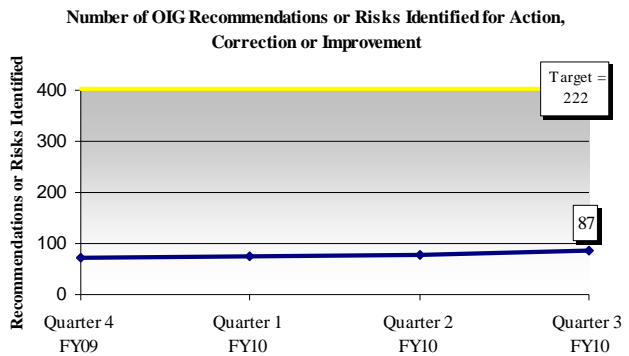
Inspector General

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 June 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	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09	Quarter 1 FY10	Quarter 2 FY10	Quarter 3 FY10	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
CWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$608 M	\$2.3 B	\$ 3.81 B	\$ 3.81 B	\$3.81 B	100%
CWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.728 B	\$1.8 B	\$ 3.4 B	\$ 3.7 B	\$3.81 B	97%
CWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.0031 B	\$.0154 B	\$.0429 B	\$.076 B	\$3.81 B	2%
CWSRF	Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project reserve	12	27	51	51	51	100%
CWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.2 M	\$ 19.5 M	\$ 26.8 M	\$ 32.2 M	\$60 M	54%
CWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$.62 M	\$2.9 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$60 M	5%
DWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.162 B	\$.998 B	\$1.796 B	\$1.796B	\$1.725 B	104%
DWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 B	\$.927 B	\$1.604 B	\$1.7 B	\$1.725 B	99%
DWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.005 B	\$.013 B	\$.028 B	\$.102 B	\$1.725 B	6%
DWSRF	Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project DWSRF reserve	8	30	51	51	51	100%
DWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.2 M	\$19.5 M	\$26.8 M	\$ 16.5 M	\$30 M	55%
DWSRF	ARRA amount of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$.62 M	\$ 2.94 M	1.99	\$30 M	7%
DERA	Number of projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	160	100%
DERA	Number of existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	2,700	5,050	8,500	30,000	28%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	8,900	15,750	28,000	100,000	28%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	340	610	1,100	4,000	26%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	1,000	1,928	3,200	12,000	26%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	1,200	2,410	3,800	13,000	29%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	73,000	139,020	230,000	850,000	27%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield assessments initiated	0	27	113	408	500	82%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield assessments completed	0	6	67	322	500	64%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	1	6	13	30	43%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfields properties assessed	0	6	49	179	500	36%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield properties cleaned up	0	1	2	8	30	27%
Brownfields	Acres of Brownfields property made ready for reuse	0	17	19.9	22.9	500	5%
Brownfields	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites	0	\$25 M	\$33 M	\$ 38 M	\$450 M	8%
Brownfields	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	25	38	124	2,500	5%
Brownfields	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	0	0	27%	65%	41%
Brownfields	Number of Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) loans or subgrants issued	0	0	2	7	45	16%

Program	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09	Quarter 1 FY10	Quarter 2 FY10	Quarter 3 FY10	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
LUST	Number of site assessments initiated	180	323	526	649	2,000	32%
LUST	Number of site assessments completed	34	112	220	340	2,000	17%
LUST	Number of site cleanups initiated	57	166	263	402	1,000	40%
LUST	Number of site cleanups completed	9	46	146	326	1,000	33%
Superfund	Number of Superfund projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	60	100%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	50	100%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites achieving construction completion	1	1	1	1	5	20%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites achieving human exposures under control	2	2	3	4	5	80%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	25	100%
Superfund	Number of projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	25	100%
Superfund	Number of projects achieving completion	0	0	1	1	16	6%
IG	Number of environmental and business actions taken, improvements made or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommendations	2	2	2	6	222	2.7%
IG	Number of OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction or improvement	71	75	79	87	402	22%
IG	Number of convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions as well as allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	2	6	6	44	14%
IG	Number of awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	92	99	115	N/A	N/A
IG	Number of Recovery Act complaints received	13	27	39	48	N/A	N/A
IG	Number of whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A