U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

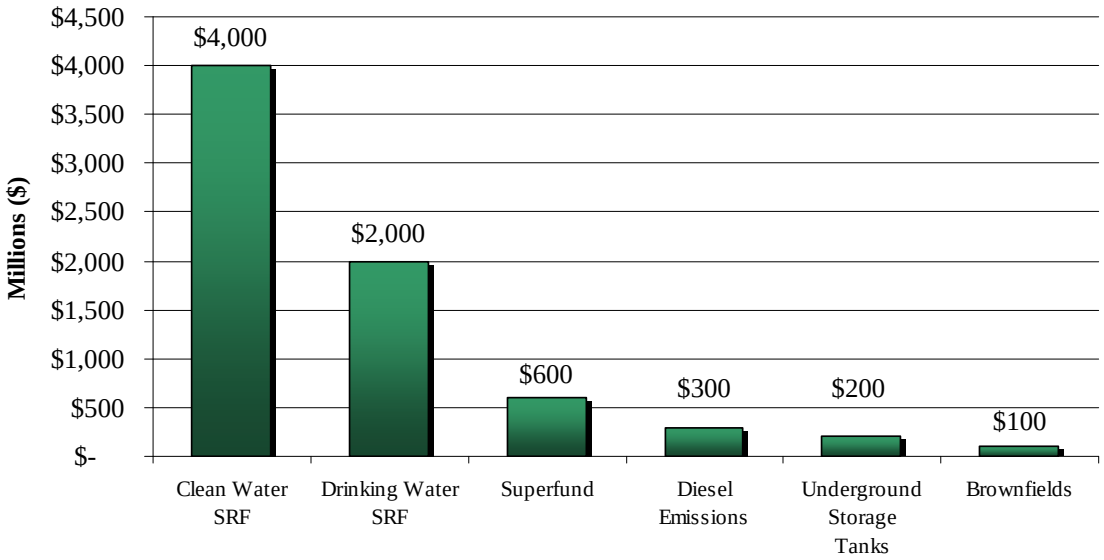
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 2
Cumulative Results as of March 31, 2010

May 3, 2010

Table of Contents

EPA Recovery Act Funds by Program



Background

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

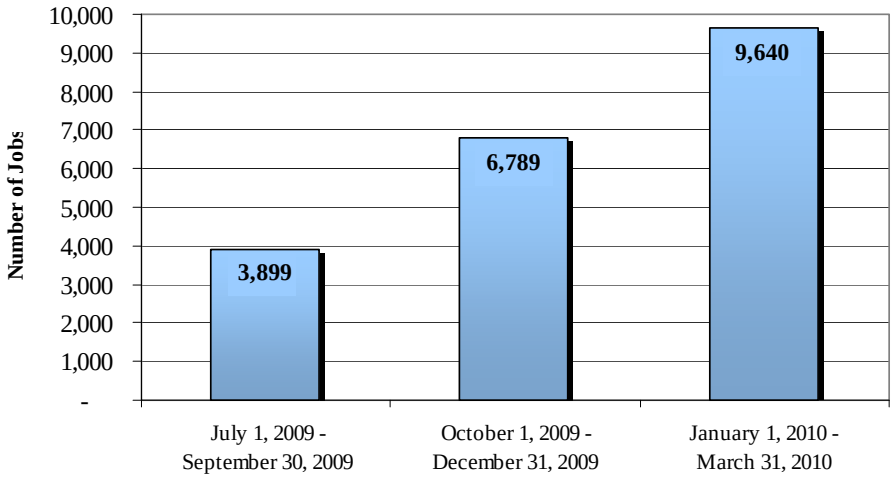
EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through March 31, 2010 (Quarter 2 Fiscal Year 2010) in the six key environmental programs funded by the Recovery Act and efforts by the 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, green jobs. Many of these green jobs will be created through EPA Recovery Act funds. As the table below demonstrates, 9,640 jobs have been created or retained as reported by recipients this quarter.[1] To view EPA recipient reported data for your state, visit EPA Recipient Reporting on www.recovery.gov.

Recipient Reported Jobs Created by EPA Recovery Act Funds



[1] Each quarter of jobs data represents a snap-shot in time of the number of jobs created or retained as reported by the recipients that received Recovery Act funding for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility of the recipients of EPA Recovery Act funds, and while EPA does conduct a quality check of the data, the primary responsibility for jobs counts resides with the recipients.

FY 2010 Quarter 2 Highlights
As of March 31, 2010

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,585 non-tribal projects are under construction and 58 projects have been completed
- 30 tribal projects are under construction and 9 projects have been completed

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,163 non-tribal projects are under construction and 66 projects have been completed
- 24 tribal projects are under construction and 3 projects have been completed

Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 5,050 diesel engines have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- 139,020 tons of CO_2 will be prevented

Brownfields

- 49 properties have been assessed and 2 properties have been cleaned up
- $10.75 million is being processed for loan and/or sub-grant activity by Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund grantees

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 633 site assessments begun and 220 have been completed
- 404 cleanups begun and 146 have been completed

Superfund

- 42 Superfund sites have initiated on-site construction with new or ongoing projects
- $165 million has been obligated to sites in rural areas promoting economic development and creating jobs

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.

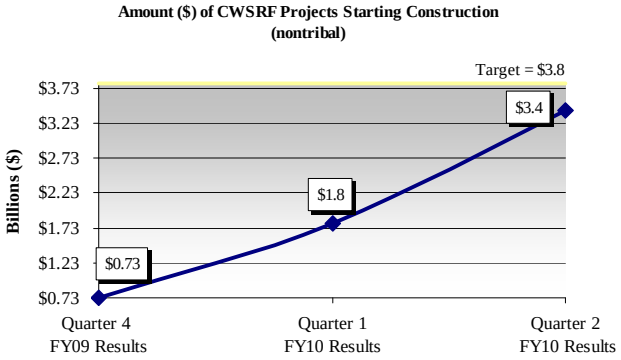
The EPA received $4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awards grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided to finance eligible high priority water infrastructure projects.

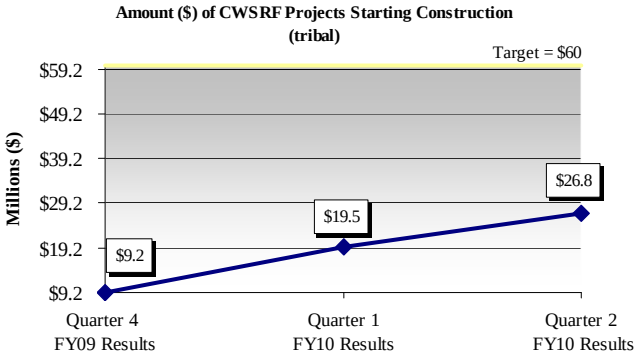
The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending and have set priorities based on public health and environmental factors, in addition to readiness to proceed to construction capability. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (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 March 31, 2010[2]

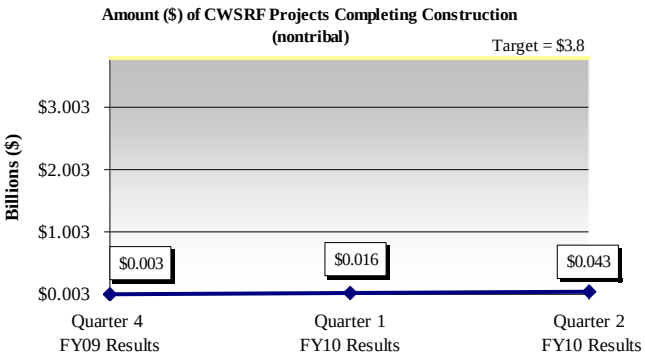
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09 Result	Quarter 1 FY10 Result	Quarter 2 FY10 Result	Goal Achieved
ARRA amount ($) of CWSRF projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$608 M	$2.3 B	$3.81 B	✓
Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project reserve (CWSRF)	12	27	51	✓

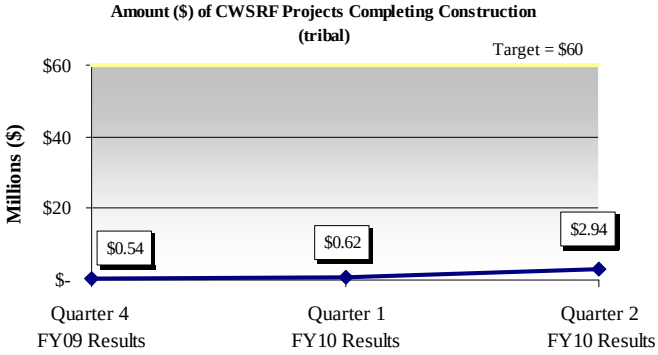
Additional Performance Measures





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

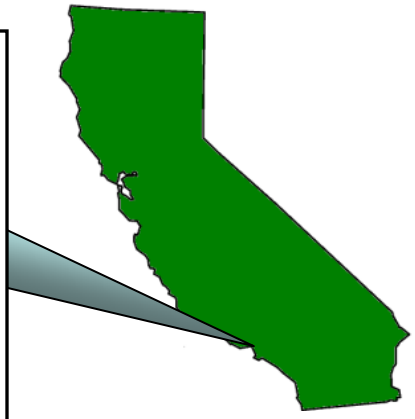




Clean Water Site Stories[3]

The Chesapeake Bay Trust received a grant from the Maryland Department of Environment for a "green street" project in Edmonston, MD. The project represents a pioneering effort to turn the main street of an urban working class minority community into a 21st century model of environmental sustainability. Currently, the Town of Edmonston's historic Decatur Street is a mile long automotive-focused thoroughfare with little tree canopy. The project will consist of adding serpentine bioretention, street swales, street trees and permeable pavement. This will transform Decatur Street into a "Green Street," which means it filters the vast majority of its stormwater through natural earth systems. This project will help to improve the water quality in the Anacostia River Watershed and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay.

In California, the City of Redondo Beach broke ground on the Alta Vista Park Diversion and Reuse Project, which will protect coastal waters from urban stormwater runoff - the number one cause of coastal water pollution in Southern California - and use collected rainwater for park irrigation. As a result of this project, stormwater that would otherwise impact the beach south of the Redondo Beach Municipal Pier will be collected, treated and used to irrigate Alta Vista Park. Water that is not needed for irrigation will be infiltrated into the ground, thus reducing discharges to the ocean. This project is designed to help the City of Redondo Beach comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements to reduce stormwater pollution.



[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.

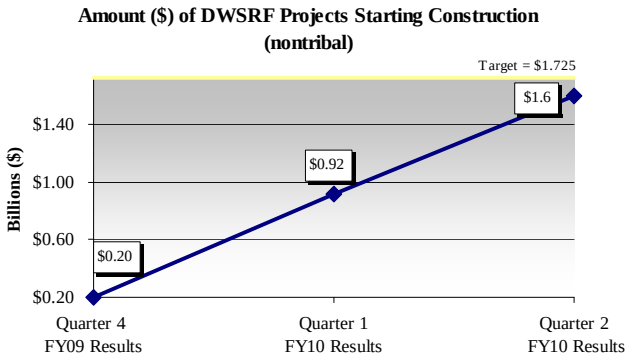
The program emphasizes the provision of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public and private Community Water Systems and not-for-profit Non-Community Water Systems and direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories.[4]

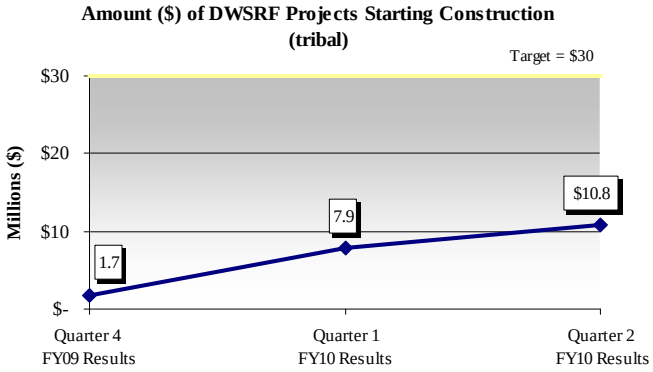
The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain 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 March 31, 2010[5]

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09 Result	Quarter 1 FY10 Result	Quarter 2 FY10 Result	Goal Achieved
ARRA amount ($) of DWSRF projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$162 M	$998 M	$1.725 B	✓
Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green DWSR project reserve	8	30	51	✓

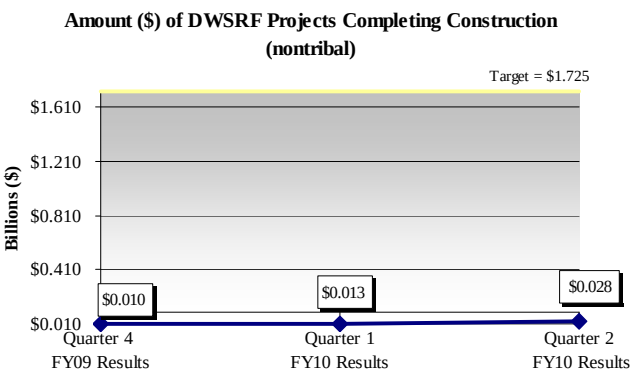
Additional Performance Measures

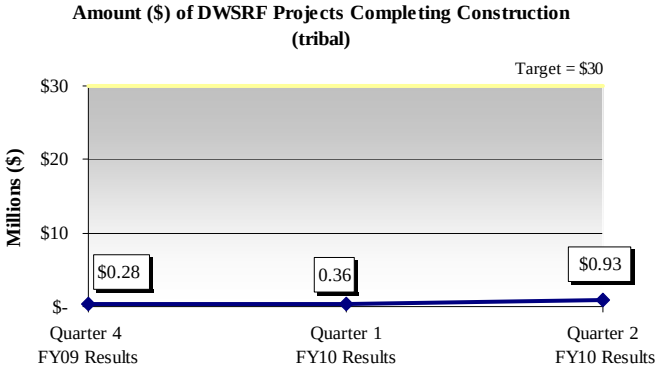




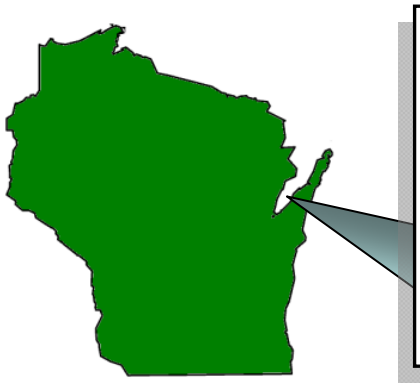
[4] For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

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



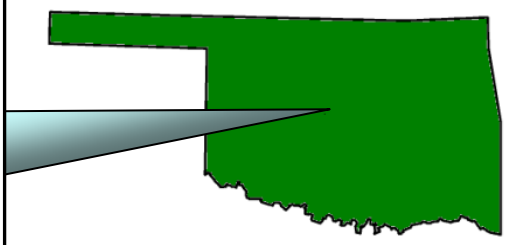


Drinking Water Site Stories[6]



The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provided funding for a project in Marinette, Wisconsin through a low-interest loan. The City of Marinette is using the funding to construct a new water treatment plant using the most modern filtration and treatment technologies. The city will also renovate its main water line including its pipeline bringing in water from Green Bay. The project also includes money for energy and water efficiency components, including a membrane backwash water recycling system to reduce water volume that is discharged to the sanitary sewer, which will save 130,000 to 260,000 gallons of water per day.

In Oklahoma, the City of Wagoner's cast iron water mains were installed in the early 1900s. Corrosion has accumulated in the pipe, creating low operating pressures. Water main problems affect 75 businesses on West Cherokee Street alone, including a hospital that has to reschedule surgeries when water service is interrupted. The City received funds to replace aging water lines in several areas of the community. In addition, the City will purchase a portable generator for its ground storage facility.



[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.

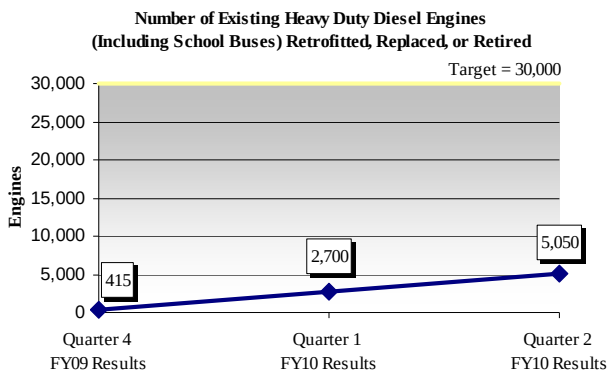
The Diesel Emission Reductions Act (DERA) awards grants, via the Recovery Act, through the National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program, the State Clean Diesel Grant Program, the Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program, and the SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program. Of the $300 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.

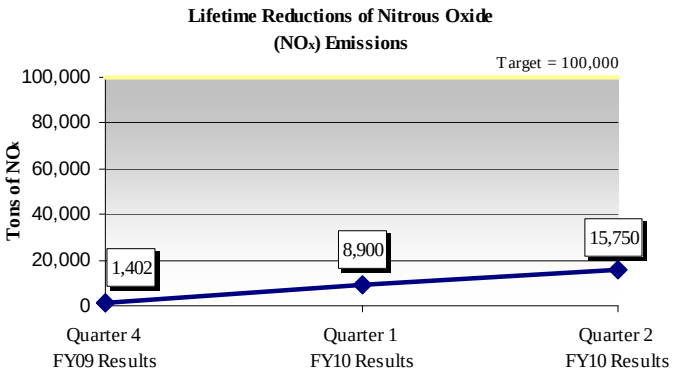
Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds ($ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program[7]	51	$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel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

Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2010

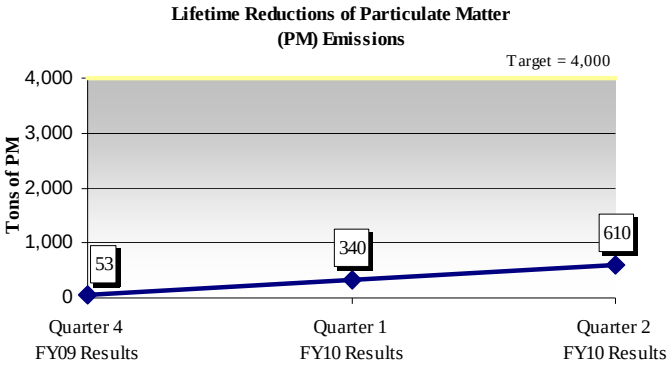
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09 Result	Quarter 1 FY10 Result	Quarter 2 FY10 Result	Goal Achieved
Number of projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions[8]	160	160	160	✓

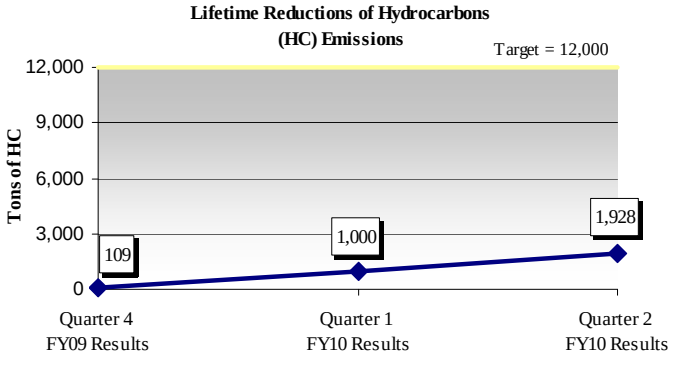
Additional Performance Measures

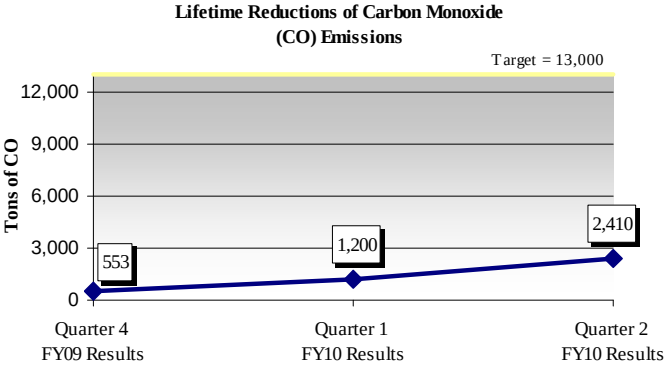


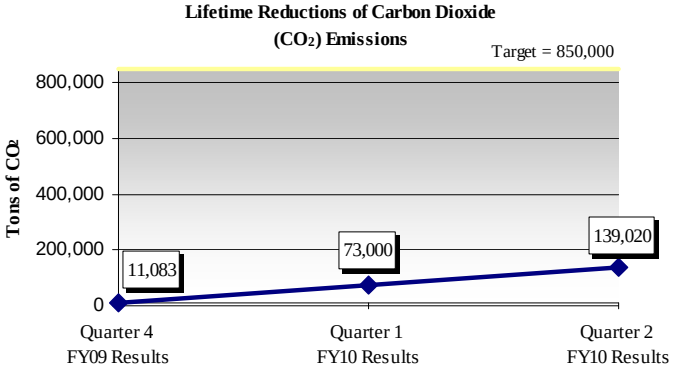


[7] The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
[8] The number of projects implemented refers to the number of awarded grants where work has begun.





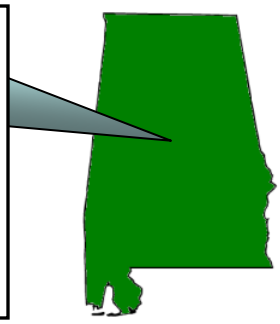




Diesel Reduction Site Stories

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality was awarded a grant to replace or retrofit up to 155 drayage trucks; buy down biodiesel fuel; install idle reduction technologies on 10 school buses; replace a York County backhoe and replace five older diesel school buses with propane-fueled buses. The five diesel-powered school buses were replaced with propane school buses in Gloucester County to celebrate the school district's commitment to environmental sustainability, energy independence, and economic security. Gloucester County Public Schools estimates they will save $1.50/gallon in fuel costs and more in maintenance costs due to the cleaner engine and prolonged oil change intervals.

In Alabama, Recovery Act money is being used for idle reduction technology for long-haul fleets. Robbie D. Wood, Inc recently retrofitted 15 trucks with battery-operated air conditioners, which help operators eliminate idling and lower emissions along with fuel consumption. "Each of our units retrofitted have increased fuel mileage and decreased idle time," said Brett Wood, Vice-President of Robbie D. Wood, Inc. "This is significant in both helping reduce diesel emissions and helping our company gain a competitive advantage." In addition to the 15 battery-operated air conditioners installed in Alabama, 8 were installed in Kentucky, 2 in Georgia, 6 in Florida, 2 in South Carolina, and 19 in Tennessee.



Brownfields

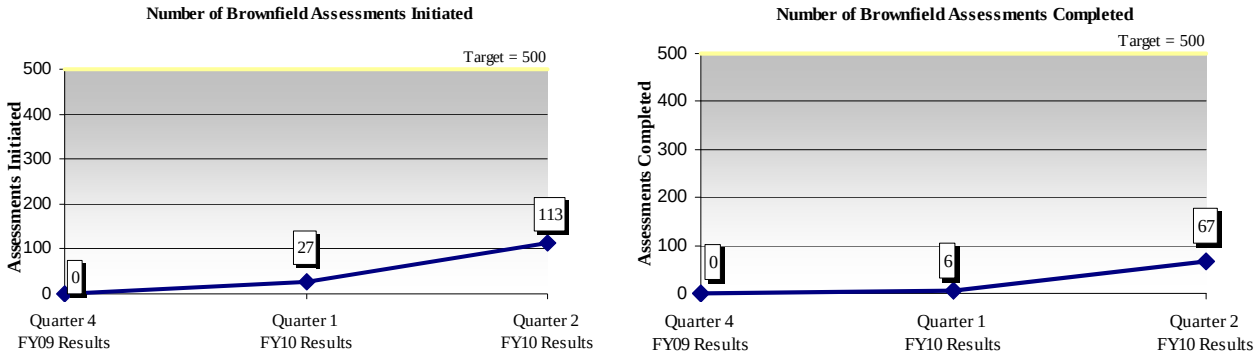
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received $100 million for the Brownfields Program.

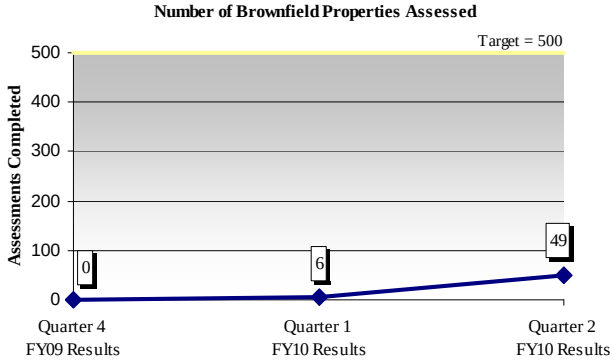
The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements (IA). Activities to be performed under these cooperative agreements include, but are not limited to:

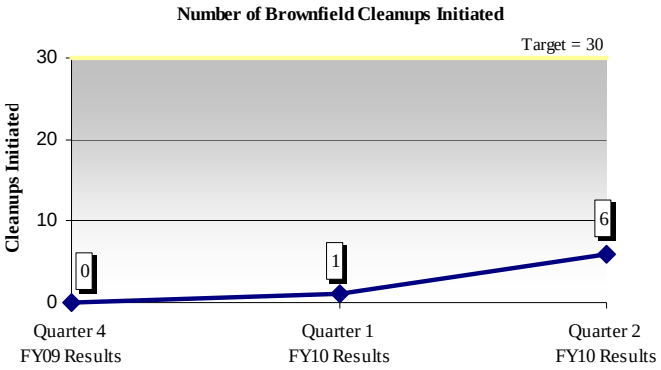
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, including training for environmental jobs (including, environmental sampling, analysis, and remediation techniques).

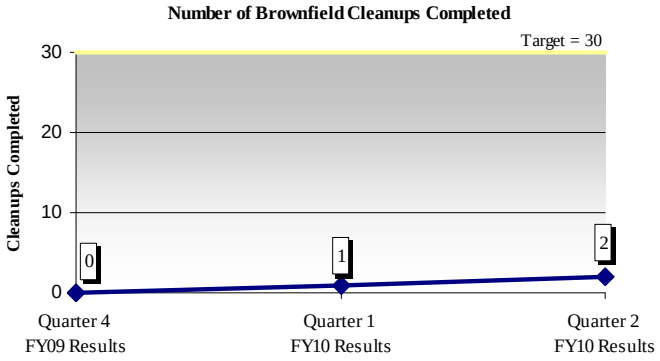
EPA awarded $87.3 million to communities for assessments and cleanups of contaminated land through cooperative agreements. An additional $9.2 million was distributed by EPA regional offices for targeted brownfields assessments in communities with the remaining $3.5 million used for federal management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

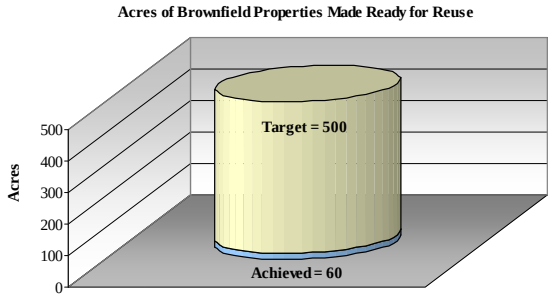
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2010

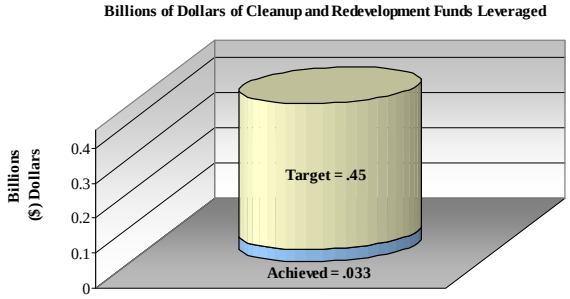








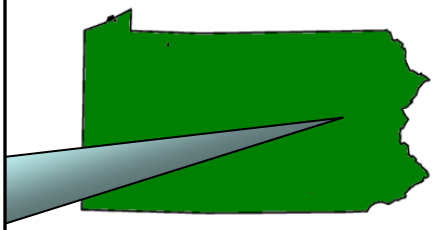




Brownfield Site Stories

Florida State College, Jacksonville (FSCJ) received a three-year, $500,000 Brownfields Job Training grant. Through this grant, students are trained in environmental cleanup and are recruited from targeted Brownfields communities within the City's Empowerment Zone. On February 26, 2010, FSCJ's first job training course graduated 22 of the 24 students selected, a retention rate of more than 90 percent. Four of the graduates were placed immediately upon graduation. Two more were placed within 2 weeks of graduation. One student was named the recipient of a two-year scholarship funded by the FSCJ Foundation's scholarship program. That award will enable the graduate to pursue a degree in environmental science. Over the life of the grant, FSCJ plans to train 170 students and has a goal of placing 79% of the graduates.

Northampton County received a $300,000 Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grant to demolish and clean up an old furnace building on the Bethlehem Steel property in Bethlehem, PA. EPA moved quickly to solicit the required reports and site background information from the County which was needed for site approvals. Demolition is complete, and the last of the material is awaiting the results of characterization before proper disposal. This cleared site and adjacent building will be the new campus for the Steel Stacks Performing Arts Center. Construction has already started on the new performing arts center.



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:

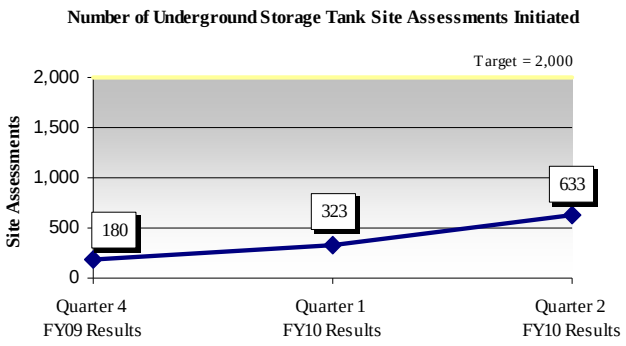
- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

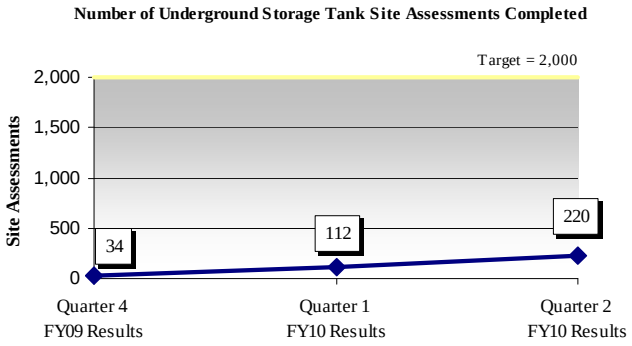
EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided $190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by September 30, 2009. EPA's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

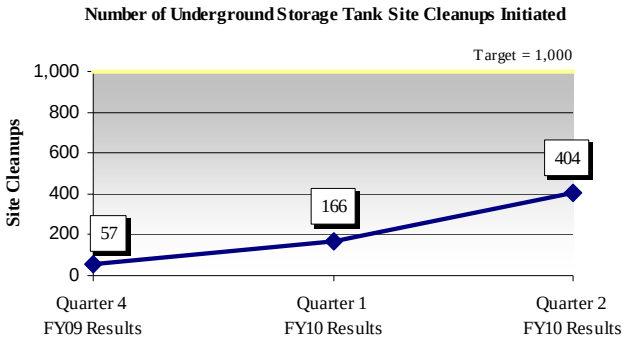
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2010

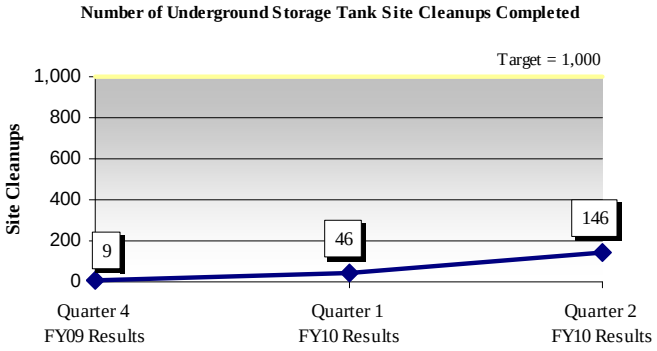
Recovery Act funds are increasing the number of cleanups beyond the number traditionally accomplished through annual appropriations. States and territories invest funds through various ways; states invest money for assessments to get an indication of the degree and extent of contamination or clean up and close 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 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 622 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.

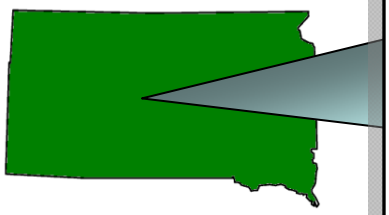






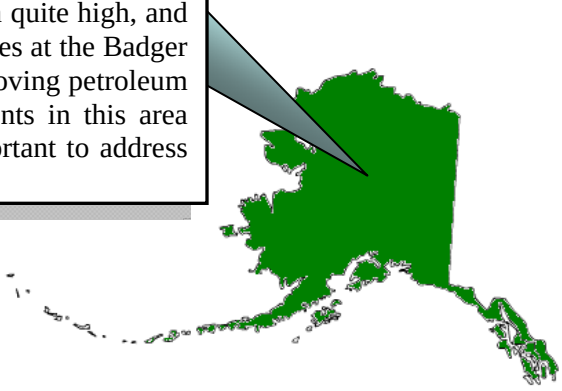


Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Stories



On the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation in South Dakota, EPA is working in partnership with the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to use funds to clean up the Lantry Oil site. This project will remove soil contamination and make this property available for reuse possibilities on the reservation. The site was abandoned for approximately six years and was a mixed-use property that housed a gas station, auto repair facility, and plumbing business. The remediation activities were instrumental in helping facilitate a property transfer of this site, which in turn will foster productive reuse of the property. In addition, the cleanup is creating several jobs in Lantry, a small community located on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation.

Alaska's Department of Environmental Conservation is using funds at the Badger Chevron site in North Pole, Alaska to cleanup six underground storage tanks, some of which leaked over an unknown period of time. When the tanks were removed in the early 1990s, tests revealed extensive petroleum contamination in soil and groundwater, which remains today. Although a soil vapor extraction system was installed, it was not in operation because of funding issues. Contaminant levels in the groundwater remain quite high, and the Tesoro retail fuel sales and service station currently operates at the Badger Chevron site. Cleaning up the site is an important step in removing petroleum contamination of North Pole's groundwater. Because residents in this area depend on private drinking water wells, it is especially important to address the petroleum contamination to ensure their wells remain safe.



Superfund

The overall objectives for using the $600 million provided to Superfund are to initiate and accelerate cleanup at National Priority List (NPL) sites, maximize job creation and retention, and provide environmental and economic benefits. Of the funds provided to EPA, $18 million was allocated for federal management and oversight. These objectives are being achieved by starting new cleanup projects, accelerating cleanups at projects already underway, increasing the number of workers and activities at cleanup projects, and returning affected sites to more productive use.

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

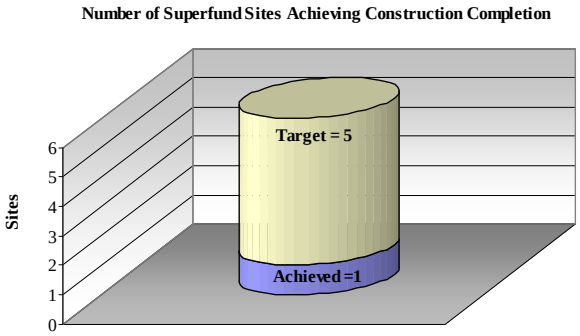
- treatment or removal of organic compound contamination;
- treatment or removal of heavy metal contamination;
- beginning or accelerating work to treat drinking water to meet Federal or state standards;
- provision of alternate residential drinking water supplies; and
- mitigation of damage to wildlife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

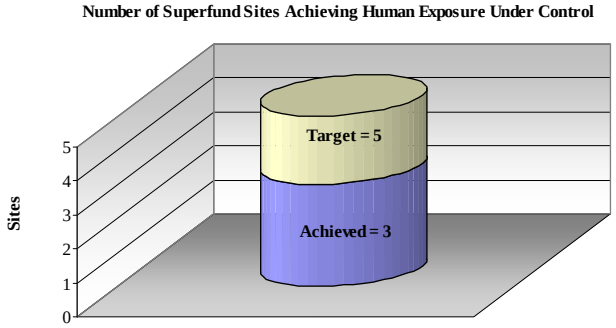
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering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

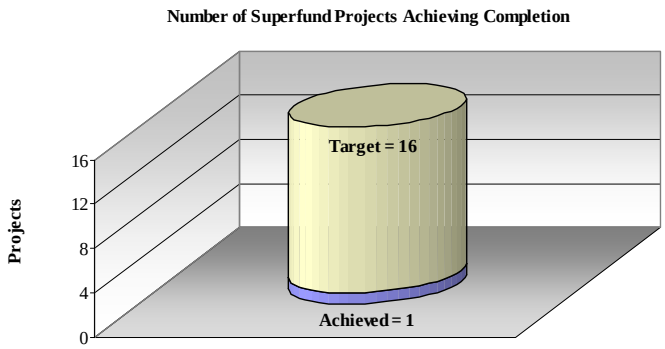
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2010

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	FY09 Results	FY10 Results	Long-Term Target	Goal Achieved
Number of Superfund sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	50	✓
Number of Superfund projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	60	✓
Number of Superfund sites with new construction	25	26	25	✓
Number of projects with new construction	25	26	25	✓

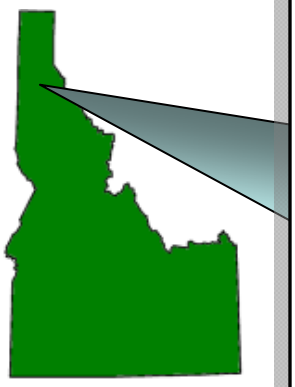
Additional Performance Measures





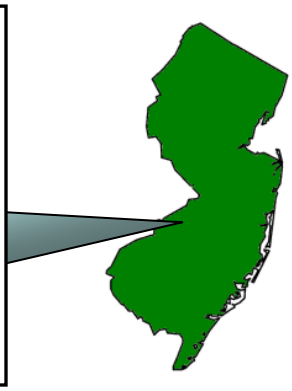


Superfund Site Stories



This Superfund cleanup consisted of removing contaminated soil and gravel and replacing it with clean soil, gravel or asphalt. More than 75% of the $16.8 million in funds were utilized, resulting in the cleanup of an additional 260 lead and arsenic contaminated properties. Property cleanups more than doubled during the 2009 construction season. In addition to the environmental benefits, these funds created jobs in a community that has been suffering from high unemployment for over twenty years. Contractor jobs included laborers, heavy equipment operators, and truck drivers who were hired from the Coeur d'Alene Basin area to work for two locally-based contracting companies. The creation or retention of these livable wage jobs helped dozens of local families stay in their community. The funds for this project also went for equipment rentals, fuel, soil and gravel supplies, and other materials purchased locally or regionally, further stimulating the economy of northern Idaho.

The site received funding for both Remedial Design and Remedial Action activities. The $22 million is being used to clean up the radiologically contaminated soils around the former General Gas Mantle facility in Camden. EPA and the State of New Jersey have reduced the immediate risks at the site from gamma radiation by installing shielding on some of the properties, removing elevated surface contamination from several residential properties and a public park, and demolishing the former General Gas Mantle building in Camden. To address long term exposure risks, EPA has completed the cleanup of the radiological contamination on over 100 properties in residential areas in Camden and Gloucester City.



Inspector General

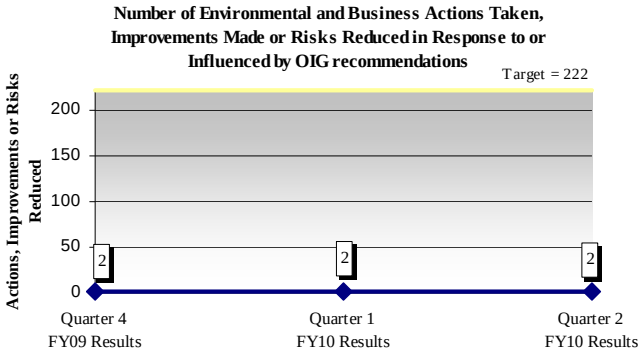
The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with $20 million through September 30, 2012 for oversight and review. The OIG will assess whether EPA uses its $7.2 billion of Recovery Act funds in accordance with its requirements and meets the accountability objectives as defined by OMB. The OIG will utilize the funds to determine whether:

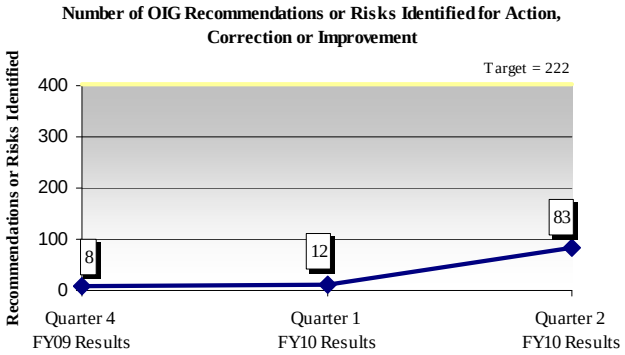
- funds are awarded and distributed in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner;
- recipients and uses of funds are transparent to the public, and the public benefits of these funds are reported clearly, accurately, and in a timely manner;
- funds are used for authorized purposes and fraud, waste, error, 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.

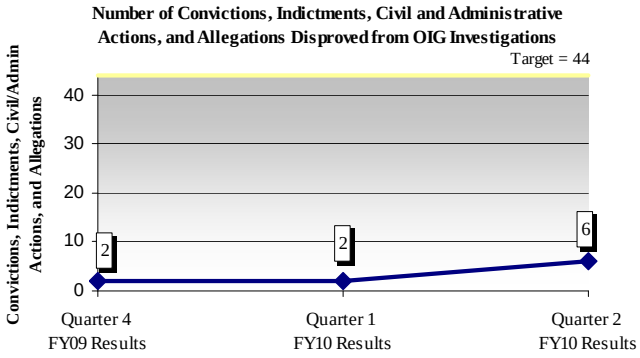
Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of March 31, 2010

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures[9]	Quarter 4 FY09 Results	Quarter 1 FY10 Results	Quarter 2 FY10 Results
Number of awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	92	99
Number of Recovery Act complaints received	13	27	39
Number of whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0

Additional Performance Measures







[9] No targets are set for these measures because they are voluntary and cannot be projected.

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	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
CWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$608 M	$2.3 B	$ 3.81 B	$3.81 B	100%
CWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	$.728 B	$1.8 B	$ 3.4 B	$3.81 B	90%
CWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	$.0031 B	$.0158 B	$ .0429 B	$3.81 B	1%
CWSRF	Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project reserve	12	27	51	51	100%
CWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	$9.2 M	$ 19.5 M	$ 26.8 M	$60 M	44%
CWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	$.54 M	$ .62 M	$2.9 M	$60 M	5%
DWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of DWSRF projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$.162 B	$.998 B	$1.796 B	$1.725 B	100%
DWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of DWSRF projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	$.20 B	$.927 B	$1.604 B	$1.725 B	93%
DWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of DWSRF projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	$.010 B	$.013 B	$.028 B	$1.725 B	2%
DWSRF	Number of States that have awarded all of their 20% green project DWSRF reserve	8	30	51	51	100%
DWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of DWSRF projects that have started construction (tribal)	$9.2 M	$19.5 M	$26.8 M	$30 M	89%
DWSRF	ARRA amount ($) of DWSRF projects that have completed construction (tribal)	$.54 M	$ .62 M	$ 2.94 M	$30 M	10%
DERA	Number of projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	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	30,000	17%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of NO_x emissions (tons)	1,402	8,900	15,750	100,000	16%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	340	610	4,000	15%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	1,000	1,928	12,000	16%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	1,200	2,410	13,000	19%
DERA	Lifetime reductions of CO_2 emissions (tons)	11,083	73,000	139,020	850,000	16%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield assessments initiated	0	27	113	500	23%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield assessments completed	0	6	67	500	13%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	1	6	30	20%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfields properties assessed	0	6	49	500	10%
Brownfields	Number of Brownfield properties cleaned up	0	1	2	30	7%
Brownfields	Acres of Brownfields property made ready for reuse	0	17	19.9	500	4%
Brownfields	Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites	0	$.025	$.033	$.45	7%
LUST	Number of site assessments initiated	180	323	633	2,000	32%
LUST	Number of site assessments completed	34	112	220	2,000	11%
LUST	Number of site cleanups initiated	57	166	404	1,000	40%
LUST	Number of site cleanups completed	9	46	146	1,000	15%

Program	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Performance Measures	Quarter 4 FY09	Quarter 1 FY10	Quarter 2 FY10	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
Superfund	Number of Superfund projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	60	102%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	50	102%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites achieving construction completion	1	1	1	5	20%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites achieving human exposures under control	2	2	3	5	60%
Superfund	Number of Superfund sites with new construction	25	26	26	25	104%
Superfund	Number of projects with new construction	25	26	26	25	104%
Superfund	Number of projects achieving completion	0	0	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	222	1%
IG	Number of OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction or improvement	8	12	83	402	21%
IG	Number of convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions as well as allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	2	6	44	14%
IG	Number of awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	92	99	N/A	N/A
IG	Number of Recovery Act complaints received	13	27	39	N/A	N/A
IG	Number of whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	N/A	N/A