

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Quarterly Performance Report**



**FY 2013 Quarter 3
Cumulative Results as of June 30, 2013**

August 1, 2013

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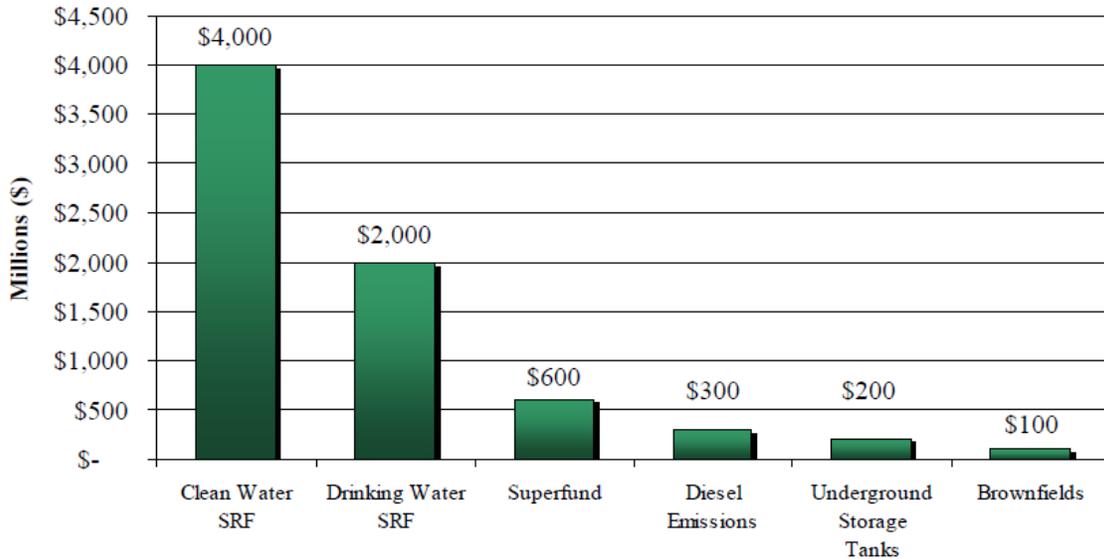
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Background

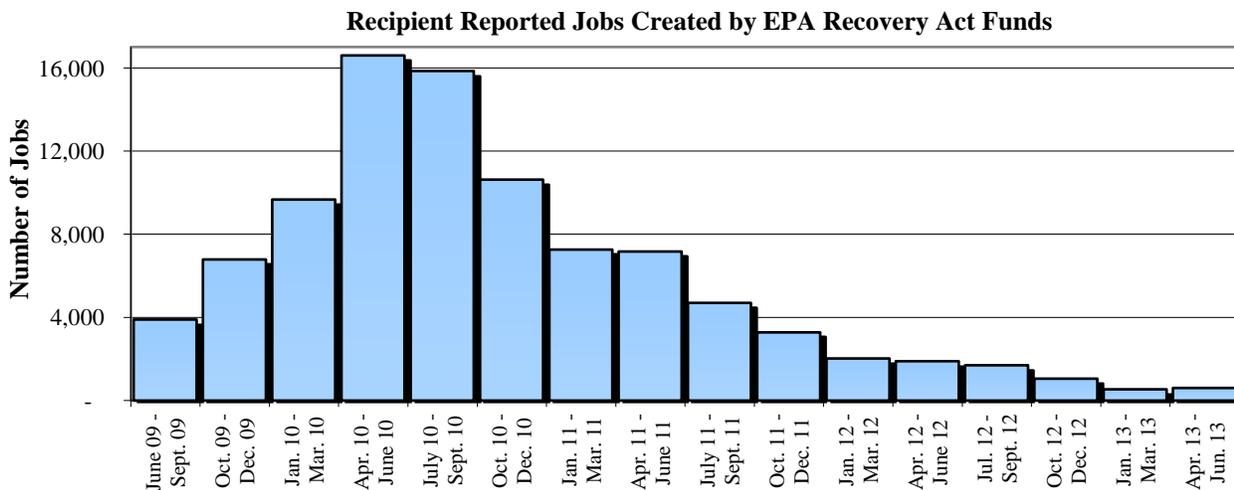
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect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

EPA began tracking program performance at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The following report provides a summary of the performance EPA and its partners have achieved through June 30, 2013 (Quarter 3, Fiscal Year 2013) in the six key environmental programs funded by the Recovery Act and efforts by the Office of the Inspector General. Each section includes general background information on the program, performance metrics, cumulative results and cumulative long-term targets, and examples of progress. The environmental programs invest in clean water and drinking water projects, implement diesel emission reduction technologies, clean up leaking underground storage tanks, revitalize and reuse brownfields, and clean up Superfund sites. To learn more about the Recovery Act implementation at EPA, visit www.epa.gov/recovery.

In order to ensure accountability and demonstrate progress toward meeting program goals, EPA will provide quarterly performance updates consistent with the timing of quarterly recipient reporting. While this report contains the cumulative results since the Recovery Act began, visit www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#reports to review weekly financial and activity reports.

Jobs Report

The Recovery Act has created and retained jobs through its implementation over the past several years. As the table below demonstrates, 607 jobs have been funded by ARRA appropriations as reported by recipients from April 1 to June 30, 2013.¹ 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 funded by Recovery Act for the particular quarter; the results should not be added cumulatively. Note that the data represented in this chart is the responsibility of the recipients of EPA Recovery Act funds, and while EPA does conduct a quality check of the data, the primary responsibility for jobs counts resides with the recipients. Also, a continuous review period for each quarter lasts 75 days, which means the total draft reported jobs numbers presented could change after this report has been finalized.

**FY 2013 Quarter 3 Highlights
As of June 30, 2013**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,869 projects started construction and 1,518 projects completed construction
- 94 Tribal projects started construction and 81 completed construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,341 projects started construction and 1,108 projects completed construction
- 64 Tribal projects started and 60 projects completed construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 29,200 old diesel engines retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 794,000 tons and particulate matter by 3,680 tons



Brownfields

- 1,392 assessments completed with 82 properties cleaned up
- 1,564 acres of properties are ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks²

- 1,651 site assessments initiated and 2,420 completed
- 2,265 cleanups initiated and 2,448 completed
- 54 of the 54 states and territories that received ARRA money completed their work



Superfund

- 11 sites have achieved construction completion
- 35 projects have achieved completion

² States and territories completed their ARRA Leaking Underground Storage Tanks work as of March 31, 2013; therefore, no additional highlights will be made for this or subsequent quarters.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

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

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

The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. Projects were selected based on public health and environmental factors, and readiness to proceed with construction capability. In addition, states were also required to provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities). States had the option to retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. Visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery to learn more about the CWSRF.

Program Results as of June 30, 2013

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.61 B	\$3.8 B						
Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.73 B	\$3.8 B						
Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.20 B	\$.78 B	\$1.6 B	\$1.8 B	\$2.2 B	\$2.3 B	\$3.8 B
States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.23 M	\$35.2 M	\$57 M	\$59 M	\$59 M	\$60 M	\$60 M	\$60 M
Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$3.0 M	\$12.7 M	\$26 M	\$32 M	\$36 M	\$39 M	\$60 M

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.

The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. To learn more about the DWSRF implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery.

Program Results as of June 30, 2013

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$1.16 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B
Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$0.20 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B
Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$0.01 B	\$0.1 B	\$0.5 B	\$0.8 B	\$0.9 B	\$1.2 B	\$1.4 B	\$1.8 B
States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$2 M	\$23 M	\$29 M	\$30 M				
Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$4 M	\$12 M	\$22 M	\$22 M	\$26 M	\$28 M	\$30 M

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 ³	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁴	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

Program Results as of June 30, 2013

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Projects implemented	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	12,934	24,700	27,700	28,750	29,000	29,200	30,000
Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	91,000	94,400	95,300	95,800	100,000
Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	3,550	3,650	3,670	3,680	4,000
Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	10,600	10,800	10,900	11,000	12,000
Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	12,300	12,800	12,950	13,000	13,000
Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	753,000	782,000	790,300	794,000	850,000

³ As indicated in the program plans, projects should be completed for the National, State, and Emerging Technology Funding Assistance programs by the end of December 2010. SmartWay projects have until the end of December 2012 to complete.

⁴ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Brownfields

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

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

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

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

Program Results as of June 30, 2013

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Brownfield assessments initiated	0	499	1,004	1,289	1,454	1,499	1,512	500
Brownfield assessments completed	0	398	881	1,148	1,332	1,375	1,392	500
Brownfields properties assessed	0	322	637	802	902	926	935	500
Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	19	61	116	136	138	142	30
Brownfield cleanups completed	0	13	36	61	74	79	82	30
Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	30	548	929	1,534	1,605	1,564	500
Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$42 M	\$183 M	\$308 M	\$368 M	\$486 M	\$488 M	\$450 M
Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	161	1,186	1,789	2,521	2,768	2,815	500
Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	54%	58%	70%	71%	72%	73%	65%
Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	12	41	92	108	110	114	45

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Across the country, approximately 80,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs). The LUST program helps create jobs and protect the environment and human health through:

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

EPA uses the money to assess and clean up contaminated LUST sites, which creates and retains jobs and provides many economic and environmental benefits. EPA provided \$190.7 million to state and territorial UST programs through cooperative agreements, all of which were awarded by December 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2013, 54 of the 54 states and territories that received LUST Recovery Act money completed their work. EPA’s regional UST programs 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 EPA’s Office of Underground Storage Tanks’ implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/oust/eparecovery/index.htm.

Program Results as of March 31, 2013⁵

In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 4,030 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.

All ARRA-funded underground storage tank projects have finalized and no updates will be made to this section of the report as of March 31, 2013.

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Site assessments initiated	180	780	1,319	1,651	1,652	1,651	N/A	2,000
Site assessments completed	34	642	1,660	2,410	2,416	2,420	N/A	2,000
Site cleanups initiated	57	709	1,659	2,260	2,263	2,265	N/A	1,000
Site cleanups completed	9	592	1,617	2,449	2,451	2,448	N/A	1,000

⁵ States and territories completed their ARRA Leaking Underground Storage Tanks work as of March 31, 2013; therefore, no additional highlights will be made for this or subsequent quarters.

Superfund

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

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

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

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

Program Results as of June 30, 2013

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	60
Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	50
Sites achieving construction completion	1	4	9	10	10	11	11	5
Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	4	5	10	8	8	8	5
Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	25
Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	25
Projects achieving completion	0	1	19	33	34	35	35	16

Inspector General

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

- funds are awarded and distributed in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner;
- recipients and uses of funds are transparent to the public, and the public benefits of these funds are reported clearly, accurately, and in a timely manner;
- funds are used for authorized purposes and fraud, waste, error, and abuse are mitigated;
- projects funded under the Recovery Act avoid unnecessary delays and cost overruns;
- program goals are achieved, including specific program outcomes and improved results on broader economic indicators.

Program Results as of June 30, 2013

Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Target
Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	26	41	70	89	94	95	44
Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	128	163	175	175	175	176	N/A
Recovery Act complaints received	13	52	71	91	92	95	97	N/A
Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Return on the annual dollar investment as a percentage of the OIG budget from audits and investigations	0	0	52%	152%	167%	192%	264%	N/A