

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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



**FY 2012 Quarter 3
Cumulative Results as of June 30, 2012**

July 30, 2012

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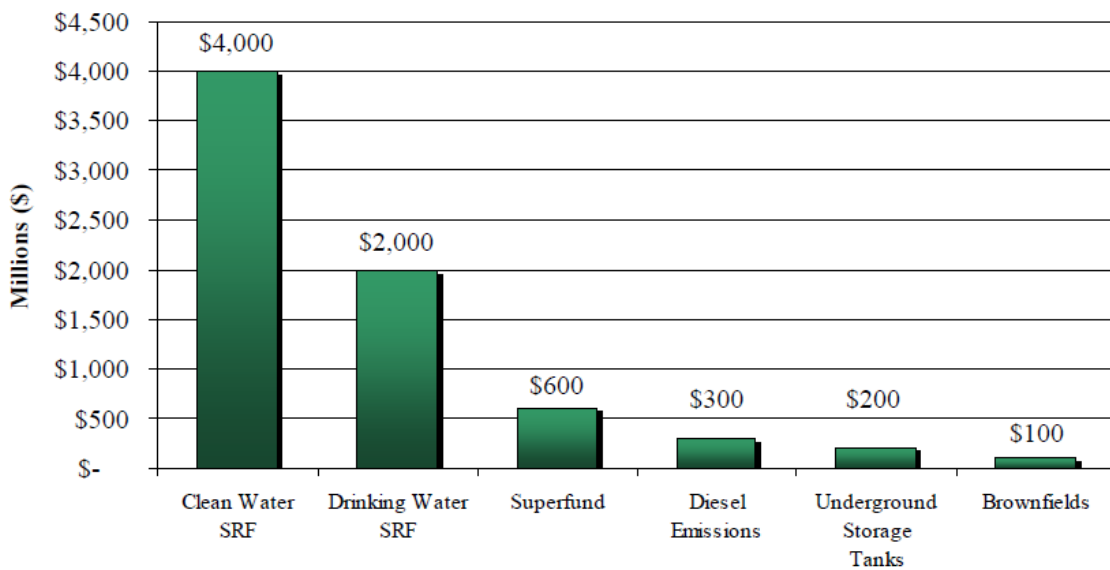
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Funding by Program



Background

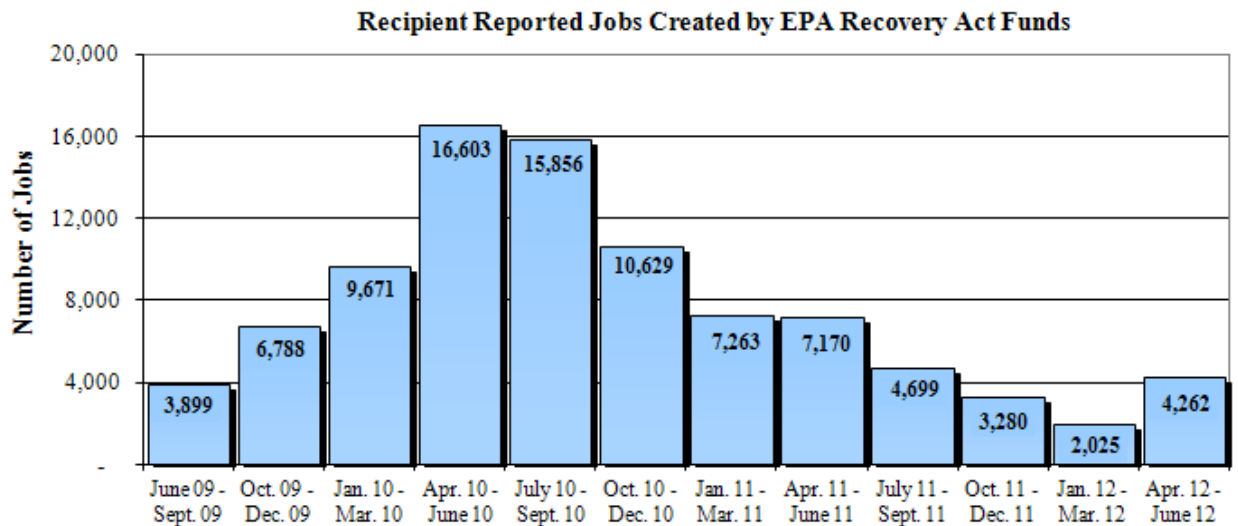
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect 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, 2012 (Quarter 3, Fiscal Year 2012) 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, 4,262 jobs have been funded by ARRA appropriations as reported by recipients from April 1 to June 30, 2012.¹ 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 2012 Quarter 3 Highlights
As of June 30, 2012**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,871 projects started construction and 1,247 projects completed construction
- 93 Tribal projects started construction and 42 completed construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,332 projects started construction and 826 projects completed construction
- 64 Tribal projects started and 44 projects completed construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 27,300 old diesel engines retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 742,200 tons and particulate matter by 3,550 tons



Brownfields

- 802 properties assessed with 61 properties cleaned up
- 175 properties totaling 929 acres are ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,545 site assessments initiated and 2,305 completed
- 2,212 cleanups initiated and 2,288 completed
- 45 of the 54 states and territories that received ARRA money completed their work



Superfund

- 27 remedial action projects have expended 100% of their obligated funds
- 9 sites have achieved construction completion

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

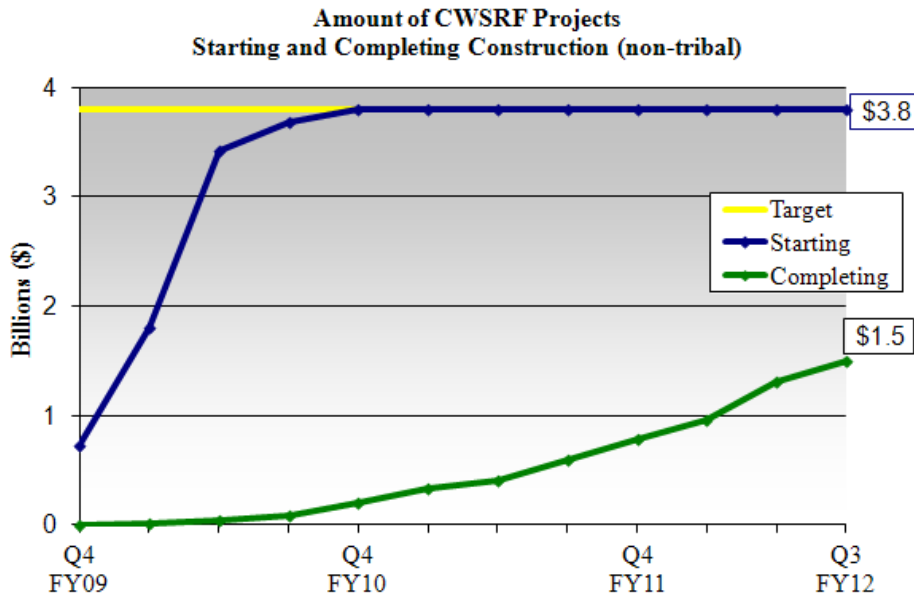
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to capitalize state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

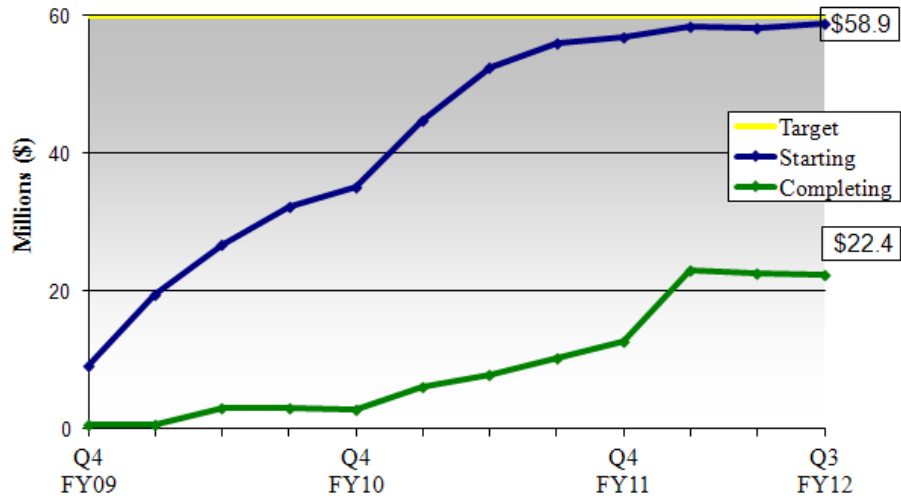
The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. Projects were selected based on public health and environmental factors, and readiness to proceed with construction capability. In addition, states were also required to provide at least 20% of their grants 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, 2012

States certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Collectively, states far surpassed the 20% requirement, providing a national total of \$1.13 billion, or 30% of all funds.



Amount of CWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



The St. Mary's County Metropolitan Commission utilized a CWSRF loan under Recovery Act for an energy reuse project. This project reduced emissions of methane gas from the sewage treatment process while simultaneously lowering energy costs. The funding contributed to the construction, administrative and contingency costs of the Marlay-Taylor Water Reclamation Methane Power Co-Generation and Digester Upgrade project. After final construction, the methane produced from on-site sewage treatment will be used for the production of electrical energy for use in the treatment facility. Additionally, rejected heat will supply the digester's heating requirements. These energy savings will be achieved through the installation of 2,165 kilowatt generators and improvements to the digesters. The St. Mary's County Metropolitan Commission project is an example of an innovative way to reduce both methane emissions and energy costs without great expansion into previously undisturbed land on the farm.

The wastewater treatment plant of Columbus, Indiana needed severe upgrades for continued operation. The majority of the main process equipment had reached the end of its useful life, and as a result, the city decided to build a new plant. Using a CWSRF loan with principal forgiveness under Recovery Act, Columbus constructed a new plant with average design flow consistent with anticipated growth in the city. Plus, the construction of a new plant had the added benefit of enabling the city to incorporate sustainable infrastructure. For example, the incorporation of the Cannibal™ process will reduce sludge disposal requirements by 85% by conditioning a portion of the return activated sludge to biodegrade in a side stream reactor prior to reintroduction of the aeration basins. Additionally, energy consumption will be reduced due to the addition of variable frequency drives, geothermal heating and air conditioning units, high efficiency lighting, sensor light controls, and other building components. This project demonstrates ways that sustainable projects can help the CWSRF move forward in a more environmentally friendly and cost-effective way.



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

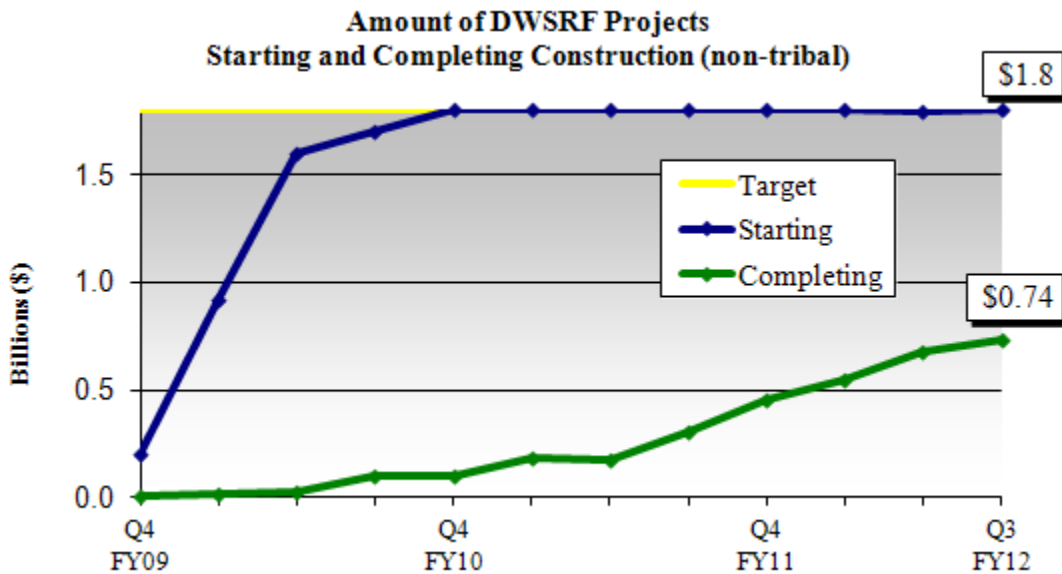
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal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

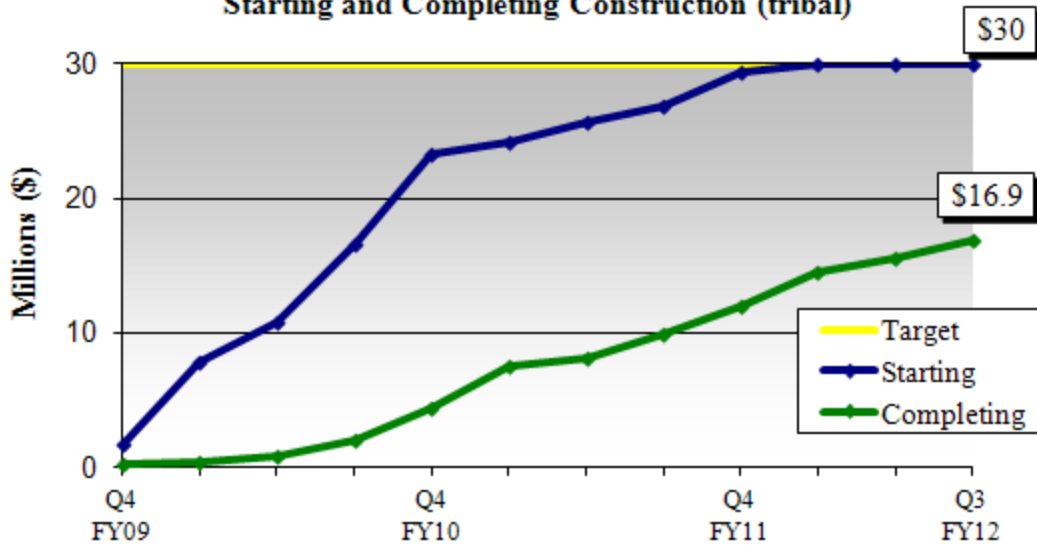
The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) 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, 2012

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

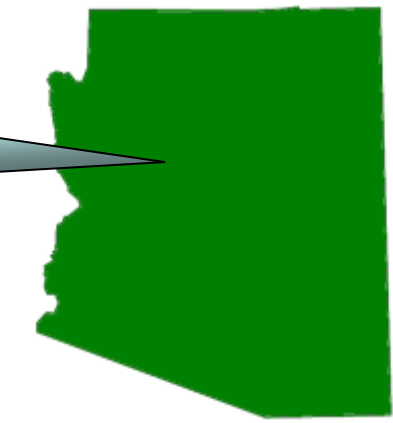


Amount of DWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



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.

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.



Diesel Emission Reductions

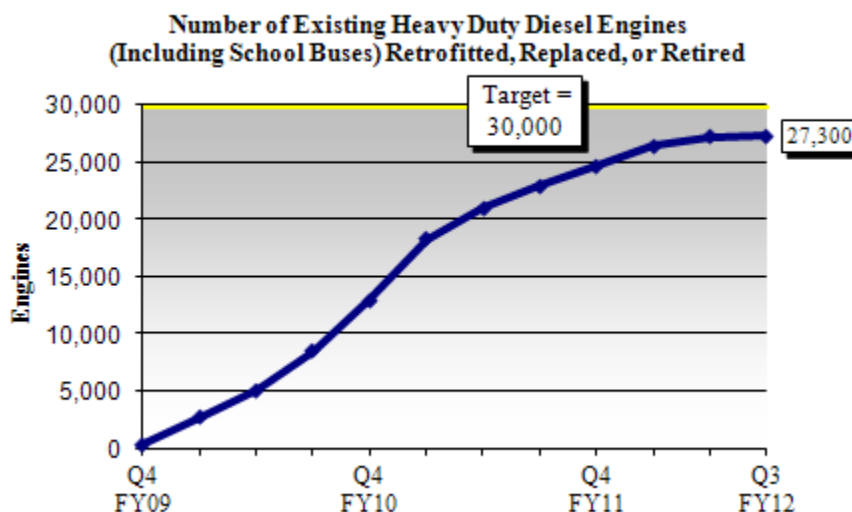
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations 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 ²	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ³	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

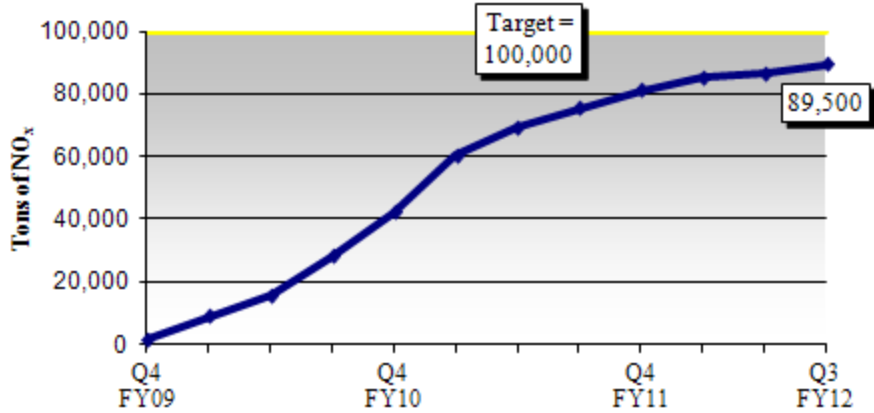
Program Results as of June 30, 2012



² 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.

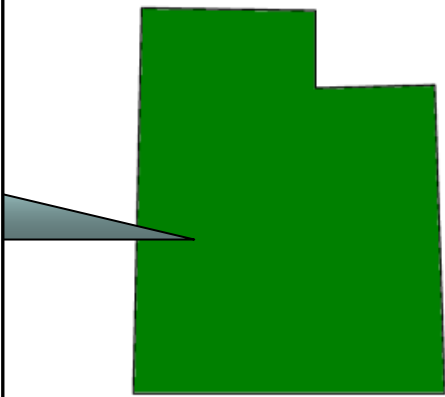
³ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Lifetime Reductions of Nitrous Oxide (NO_x) Emissions



The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is repowering a tugboat in Pittsburgh, one of the nation's busiest ports. Approximately 100 tugboats service the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers that surround Pittsburgh, and this project takes another step to ensure cleaner air for the surrounding communities. The tugboat's current Caterpillar Tier 1 engines will be upgraded to Tier 2 engines which will reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) by 25%, hydrocarbons (HC) by 4%, particulate matter (PM) by 33%, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) by 1%. On top of the improvements to public health and the environment, this project will preserve 32 jobs for local skilled trade workers like mechanics and welders, service planners, shop supervisors, and hauling companies.

Old agricultural equipment emits harmful pollutants such as particulate matter (PM) that can have significant health impacts, and a number of counties in Utah have PM levels above air quality standards. With the help of Recovery Act grants, nine new tractors and new engines for 22 pieces of farm equipment had been ordered to reduce air pollution. Utah's Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) coordinated this project with farmers along the Northern Wasatch Front. To find farmers and cattle ranchers who wanted less polluting equipment, UDEQ worked with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and Utah State University. Participating farmers made it clear that without the grants, they would not have been able to replace their old equipment.



Brownfields

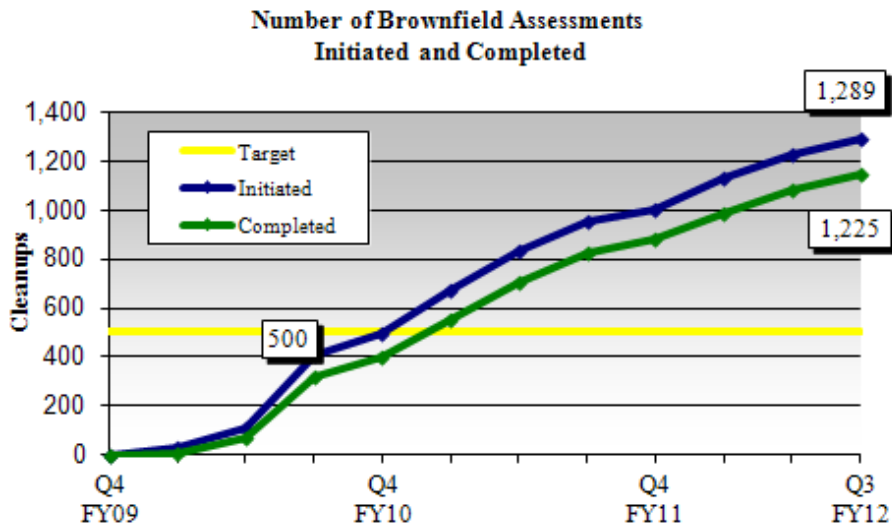
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

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:

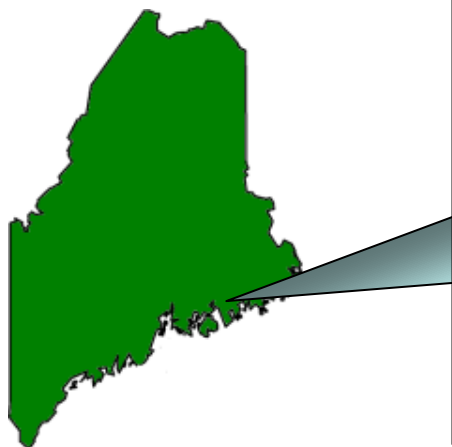
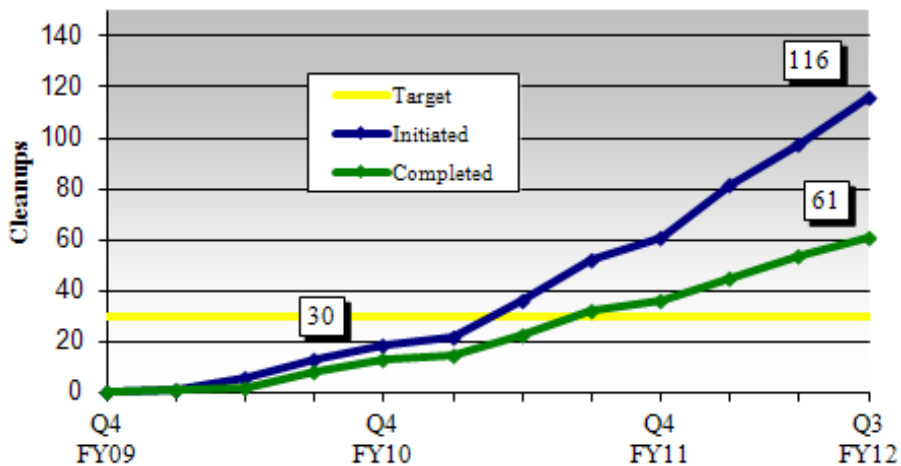
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, 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, 2012

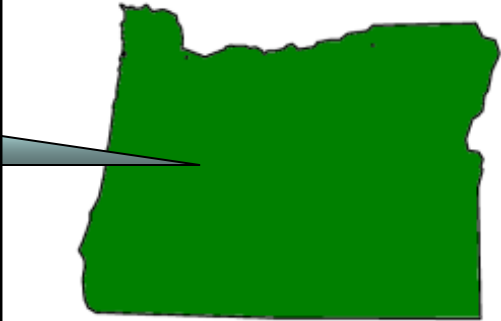


Number of Brownfield Cleanups
Initiated and Completed



Howland, Maine is a rural community located 35 miles north of Bangor. The closure of the Old Howland Tannery in 1971 left the town without any industry to support local workers. The old tannery, moreover, contributed to the economic pressures and blight that discouraged investment. Along with economic degradation, contamination at the site posed significant environmental and human health risks, including runoff and leaching into the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers. Recovery Act grants from the Brownfields program, however, has helped clean up the Howland Tannery property and reduced the stigma that has negatively impacted property values. Now that the site is remediated, Howland has turned it into a destination for river-related recreation along the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers by developing a walking path and a boat launch for the community.

With the assistance of Recovery Act funds under the Brownfields program and matching funds from the Oregon Business Development Department Coalition Cleanup, a new food bank is under construction on a former contaminated site in Grants Pass, Oregon. The county received funding through the Oregon Community Development Block Grant for construction, and with a recently signed letter of completion following cleanup work at the 250 acre former Sunnybrook Hop Farm, the City of Grants Pass in Oregon is moving ahead quickly with construction on the new food bank that will serve numerous residents in the county. The food bank will provide resources to help those in need while also improving the environmental conditions of the community.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

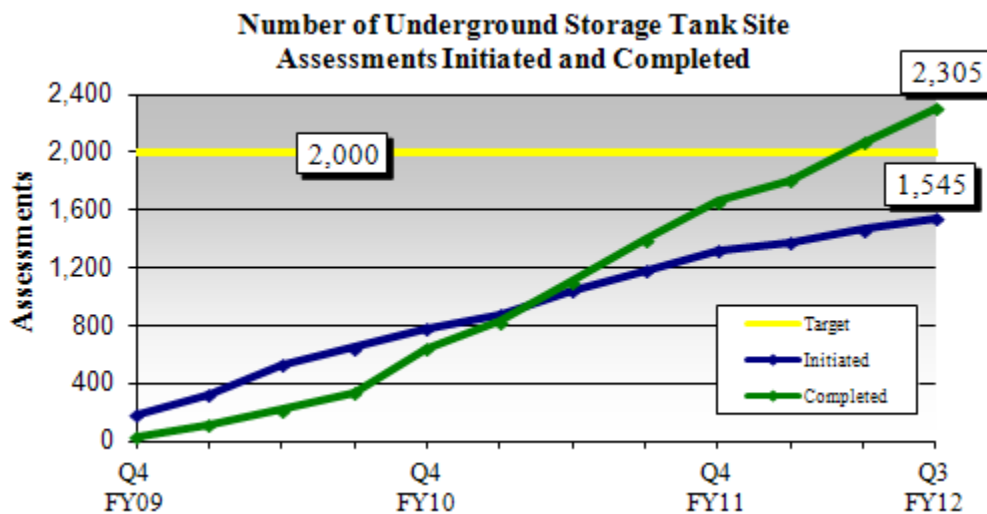
Across the country, approximately 85,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs). The LUST program helps create jobs and protect the environment and human health through:

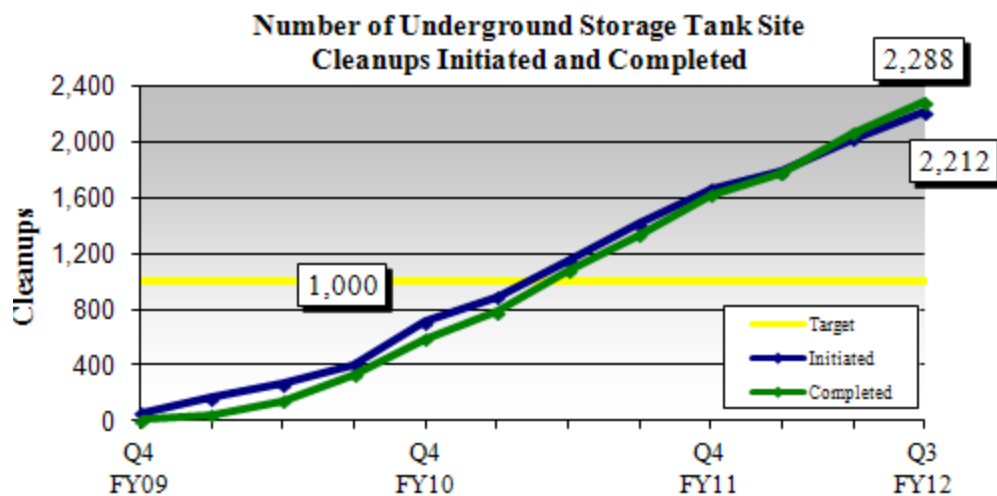
- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

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 June 30, 2012, 45 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 June 30, 2011

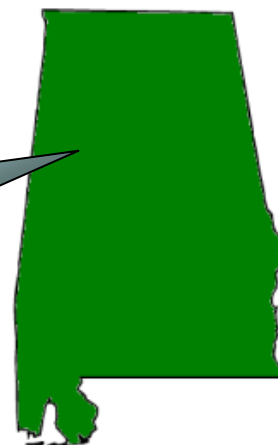
In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 4,037 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.





Beginning in late 2009, Indiana used Recovery Act funds to determine the extent of soil and groundwater contamination, excavate contamination, and monitor contamination levels in the groundwater in the town of West Lebanon. The site was originally developed in 1967 and used as a retail gasoline station, and in the late 1990s, three underground storage tanks were removed. During that excavation, three additional underground storage tanks and contaminated soil were discovered. Initial sampling indicated petroleum contamination in the groundwater, and with the help of newly installed groundwater monitoring wells, contamination is decreasing. The site is now being utilized by the West Lebanon Volunteer Fire Department as a parking lot.

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



Superfund

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

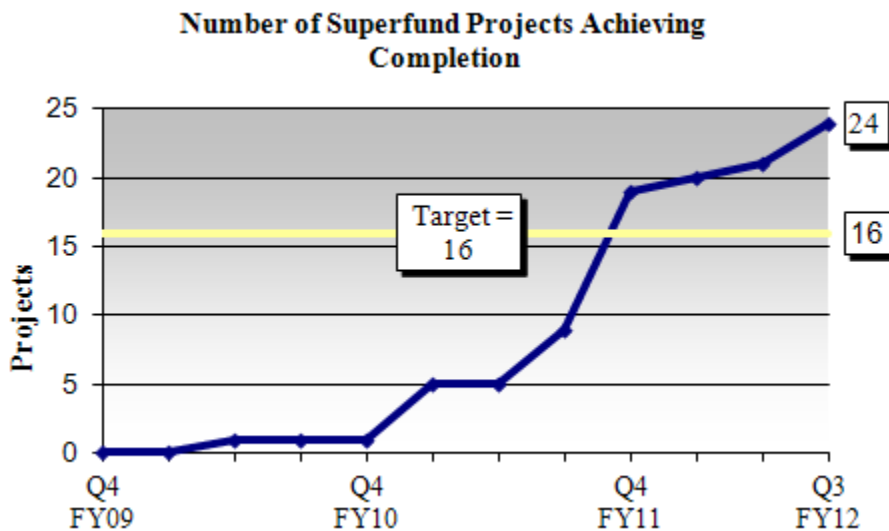
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

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

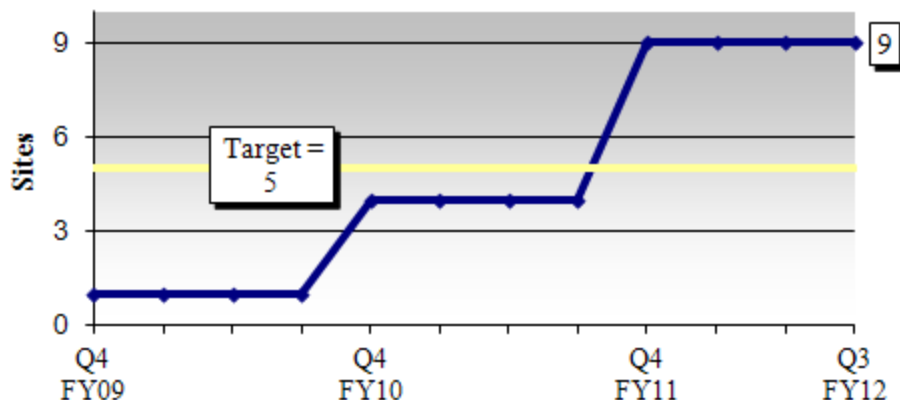
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering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

Program Results as of June 30, 2012

The Superfund program has allocated funding to 51 sites and 61 projects. Of these projects, 26 of them are on new sites across the country. For more information, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/sites.html>.

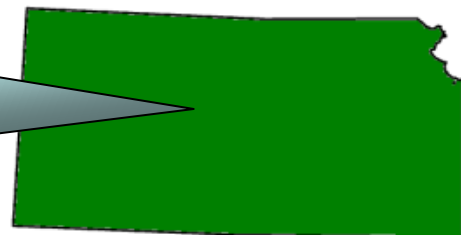


Number of Superfund Sites Achieving Construction Completion



In Nebraska, over 80 percent of the Recovery Act funds have been expended on the lead Superfund site in Omaha. The contractor has completed soil excavation at all residential properties (1,300 in total) contaminated with lead to be remediated during this phase. The work has contributed to continuous reductions in elevated blood-lead levels in children, removed the stigma of lead contamination from these homes, and increased community awareness of the health hazards from exposure to lead. During construction periods, the contractor employed over 75 local workers and made significant local purchases, thereby strengthening the local economy.

In Baxter Springs and Treece, Kansas, remediation work funded by Recovery Act for a Superfund site has been completed with landscaping and grass maintenance as the final step in the reuse of the site. Mine waste excavation and disposal resulted in over 2 million cubic yards and over 133 acres of mining-impacted land returning to a useful and aesthetic state. During construction, over 28 local workers were employed, having a significantly positive impact on the local economy.



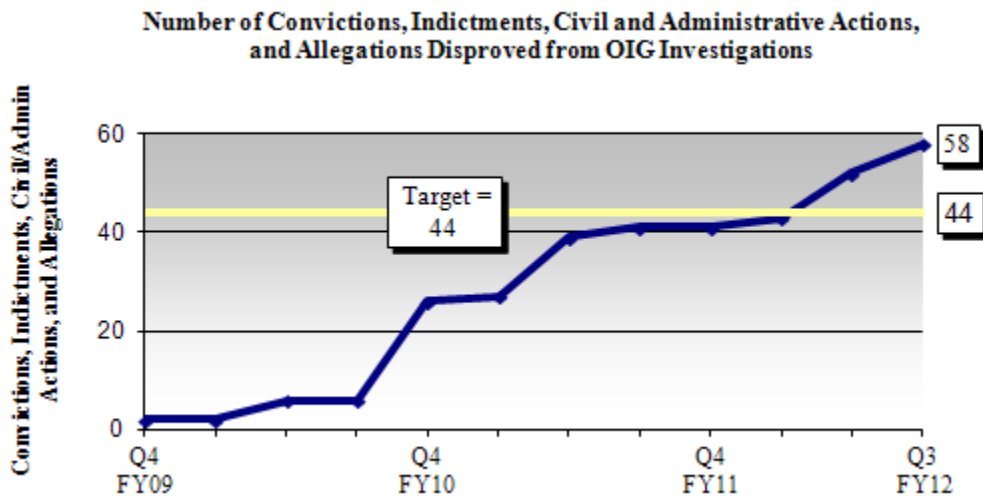
Inspector General

The Recovery Act provides the EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) with \$20 million through December 31, 2012 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, 2012

To ensure accountability the OIG has provided outreach and training to numerous groups and has identified a number of actions for improvement. Additionally, the OIG identified over \$3.4 million in cost efficiencies/savings as funds to be put to better use.



Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Q3 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.61 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.73 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.20 B	\$.78 B	\$.96 B	\$1.31 B	\$1.5 B	\$3.8 B	39%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.23 M	\$35.2 M	\$57 M	\$58.5 M	\$58.5 M	\$58.9 M	\$60 M	98%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$3.0 M	\$12.7 M	\$23.1 M	\$22.6 M	\$22.4 M	\$60 M	37%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$.16 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.01 B	\$.10 B	\$.45 B	\$.54 B	\$.68 B	\$.74 B	\$1.8 B	41%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$1.70 M	\$23.3 M	\$29.4 M	\$29.9 M	\$29.9 M	\$30 M	\$30 M	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$4.4 M	\$12.0 M	\$14.6 M	\$14.6 M	\$16.9 M	\$30 M	56%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Q3 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	100%
	Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	12,934	24,700	26,650	27,250	27,300	30,000	91%
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	85,700	86,600	89,500	100,000	90%
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	3,450	3,495	3,550	4,000	86%
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	10,220	10,455	10,500	12,000	88%
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	11,570	11,665	12,150	13,000	93%
	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	718,900	719,800	742,200	850,000	87%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	499	1,004	1,133	1,255	1,289	500	100%
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	398	881	988	1,080	1,148	500	100%
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	322	637	693	757	802	500	100%
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	19	61	82	98	116	30	100%
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	13	36	45	54	61	30	100%
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	30	548	637	785	929	500	100%
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$42 M	\$183 M	\$192.5 M	\$275 M	\$308 M	\$450 M	68%
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	161	1,186	1,303	1,698	1,789	500	100%
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	54%	58%	65%	72%	70	65%	100%
	Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	12	41	58	75	92	45	100%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Q3 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	780	1,319	1,378	1,468	1,545	2,000	77%
	Site assessments completed	34	642	1,660	1,806	2,074	2,305	2,000	100%
	Site cleanups initiated	57	709	1,659	1,783	2,022	2,212	1,000	100%
	Site cleanups completed	9	592	1,617	1,781	2,060	2,288	1,000	100%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	61	61	60	100%
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	51	51	50	100%
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	4	9	9	9	9	5	100%
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	4	5	5	5	6	5	100%
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects achieving completion	0	1	19	20	21	24	16	100%
Inspector General	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	26	41	43	52	58	44	100%
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	128	163	164	172	174	N/A	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	52	71	79	87	91	N/A	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Return on the annual dollar investment as a percentage of the OIG budget from audits and investigations	0	0	52%	52%	128%	236%	N/A	N/A