

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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



**FY 2012 Quarter 1
Cumulative Results as of December 31, 2011**

February 1, 2012

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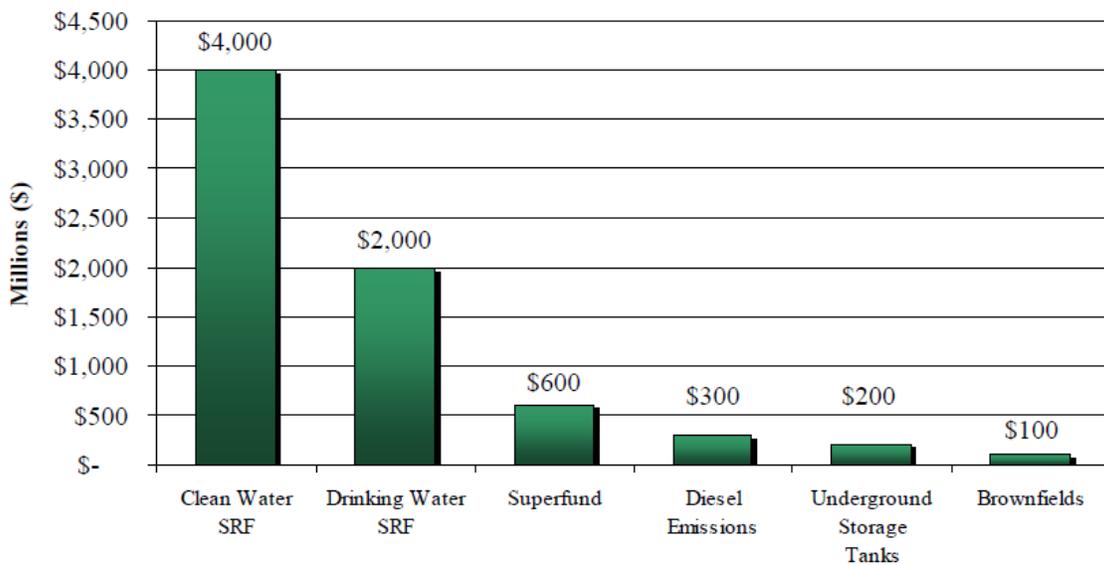
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Funding by Program



Background

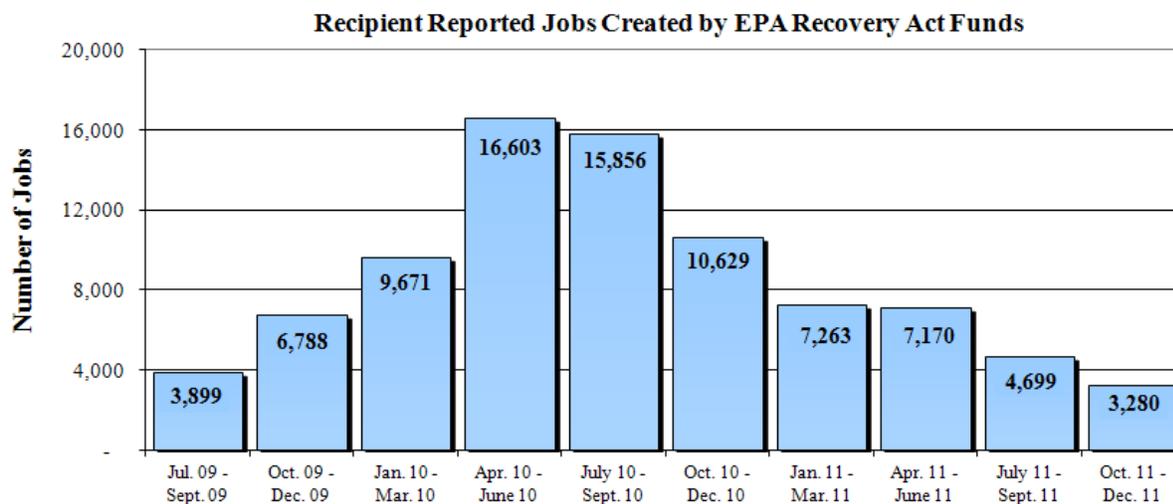
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect 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 December 31, 2011 (Quarter 1, 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, 3,280 jobs have been funded by ARRA appropriations as reported by recipients from October 1 to December 31, 2011.¹ 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. In the July-September 2011 reporting quarter, a recipient error made during the continuous review period overstated the jobs impact for EPA-related awards by 4,700 jobs. The reported jobs in the chart above are the accurate reported jobs number.

**FY 2012 Quarter 1 Highlights
As of December 31, 2011**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,866 projects started construction and 959 (51%) projects completed construction
- 92 Tribal projects started construction and 40 (44%) completed construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,337 projects started construction and 668 (50%) projects completed construction
- 63 Tribal projects started and 33 (52%) projects completed construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 26,650 old diesel engines retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 718,900 tons and particulate matter by 3,450 tons



Brownfields

- 693 properties assessed with 45 properties cleaned up
- 637 acres are ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,378 site assessments initiated and 1,806 assessments completed
- 1,783 cleanups initiated and 1,781 cleanups completed
- 38 of the 54 states have spent 100% of their ARRA funds



Superfund

- Over 96% of total remedial obligations expended
- 99% of remedial action projects expended over 50% of the obligated funds

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

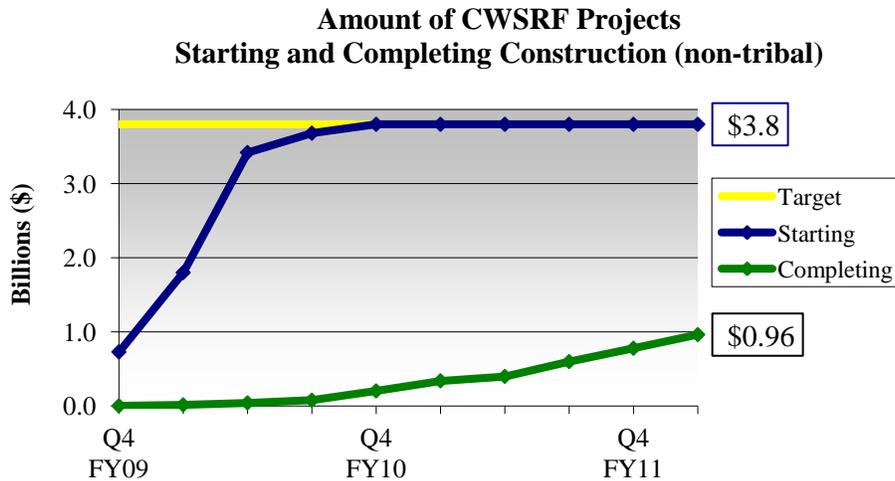
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to capitalize state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

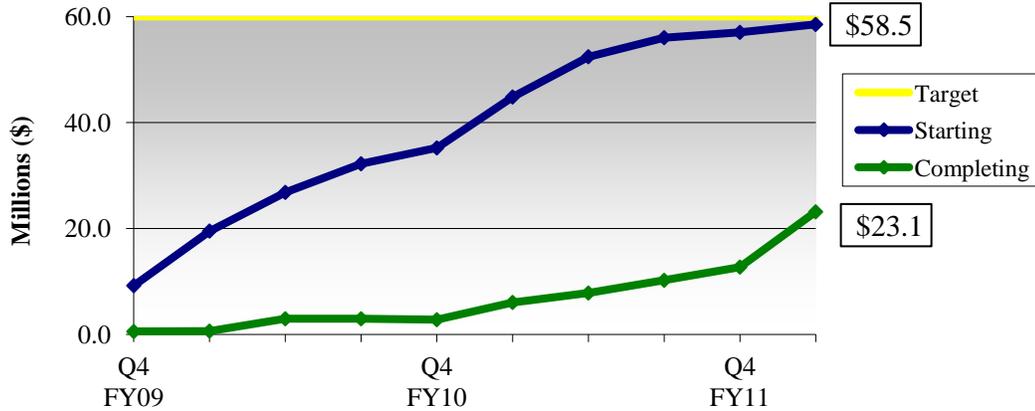
Program Results as of December 31, 2011²

The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, 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.



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

Amount of CWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



The sanitary sewer system in Slater, South Carolina needed rehabilitation due to significant inflow and infiltration problems due to an aging collection system. The Metropolitan Sewer Sub-District wished to incorporate this sewer system into their district at the request of the town of Slater and the Renewable Water System (ReWa). However, it could not be transferred because of its poor operating condition. However, the availability of ARRA funding for this project allowed the district to take over the system and sponsor a project to replace 18,840 linear feet of sewer line. The resulting project will now eliminate sanitary sewer overflows, surcharging manholes, and sewer backups. On top of the human health and environmental benefits, the decreased water flow arriving at ReWa facilities for treatment will result in an estimated energy and treatment cost savings of \$16,100 per year.

The Talking Water Gardens project in Albany and Millersburg, Oregon includes the design and construction of integrated natural wetlands to treat effluent from the cities and the industrial wastewater into the Willamette River. This project has helped the Willamette River meet water quality requirements and been noted for its exceptional integration of green infrastructure. Furthermore, the loan recipients and stakeholders of the project conducted research to develop a sustainable solution, which included pilot wetlands studies to determine the treatment rates for wastewater constituents that had not previously been published and identified synergistic effects of blending the treatment effluent.



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

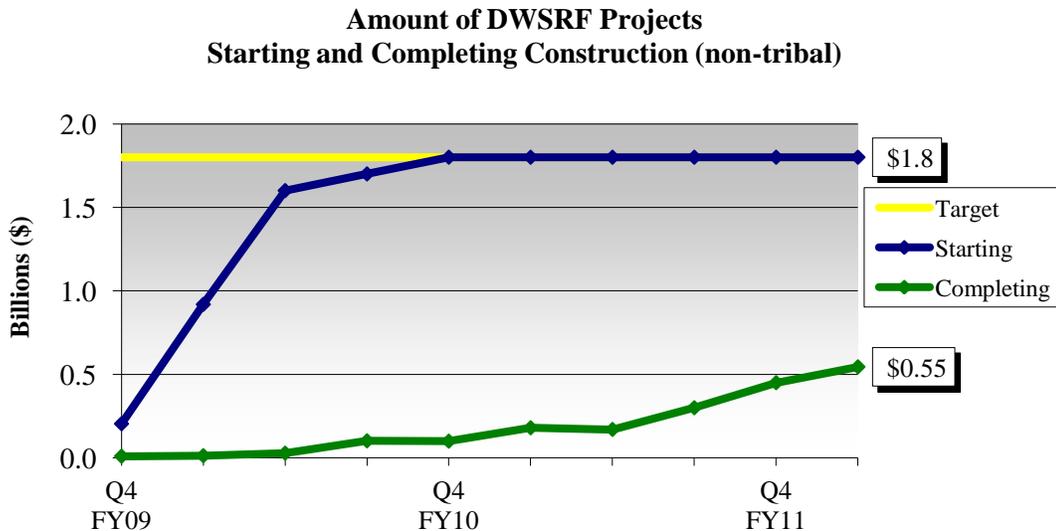
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal 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.³

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 December 31, 2011⁴

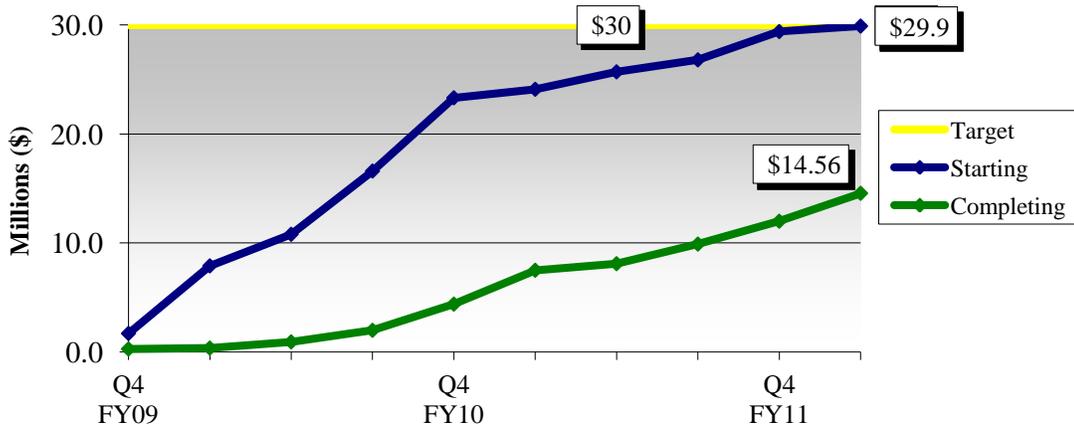
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states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



³ For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

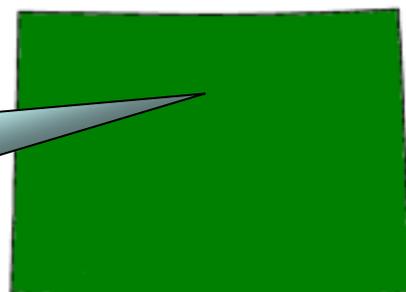
⁴ Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

Amount of DWSRF Projects Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



The Mirror Lake facility serves approximately 18,000 customers in six communities in Maine. To address public health issues and bring the facility into compliance with the new Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product Rule (DBPR), the Maine Water Company installed a new membrane filtration system. The Maine Water Company sought to capture the efficiencies from membrane filtration, which would improve the system's sustainability and ability to address public health concerns. Since project completion in July 2010, the Maine Water Company now saves an equivalent of over 75 percent of the facility's annual energy requirements to heat more than 900,000 gallons of water per year. The solar systems reduce emissions by 54 metric tons of CO₂ and allow the Mirror Lake facility to avoid \$8,915 in electricity costs each year.

Improvements to the city of La Junta's water distribution system in Colorado were necessary to sustain the system over a 20-year planning period. The improvements were made to the existing Reserve and Airport storage tanks and pump stations that had reached the end of their design-life and capacities. This project created 25 jobs, and in the year following the storage tank and pipe replacement, La Junta saved 197,421 kilowatt hours (kWh) and nearly \$13,000 for the water distribution system.



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.

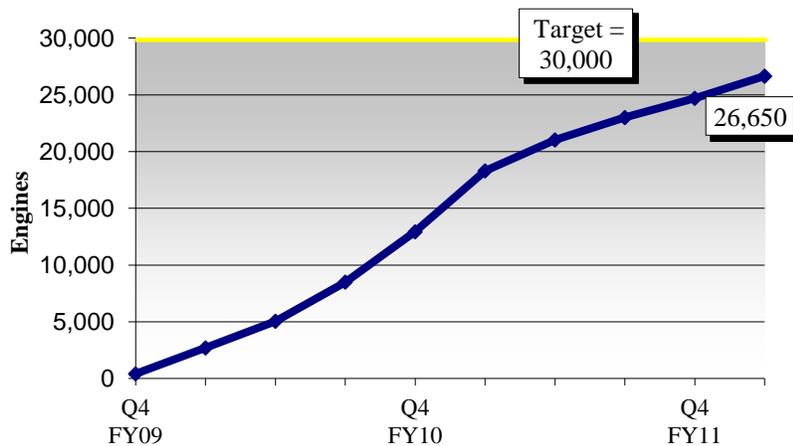
The program aims to accelerate emission reductions from older diesel engines to provide more immediate air quality benefits and improve public health while using Recovery Act funds to maximize job preservation and creation in order to promote economic recovery.

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 Programs⁵	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ⁶	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 December 31, 2011

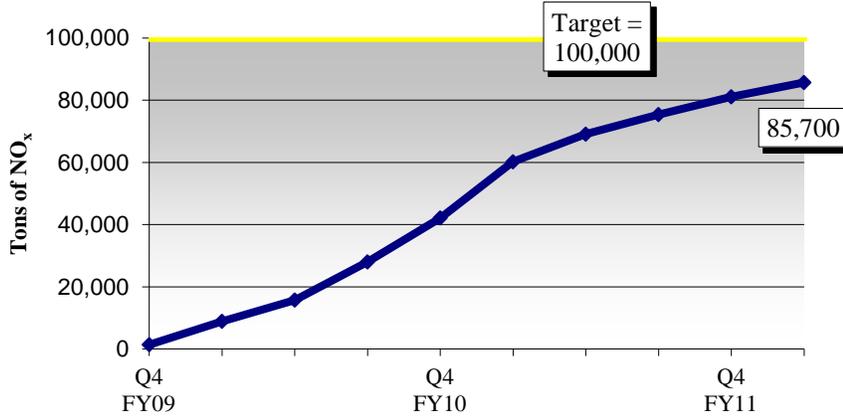
**Number of Existing Heavy Duty Diesel Engines
(Including School Buses) Retrofitted, Replaced, or Retired**



⁵ 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.

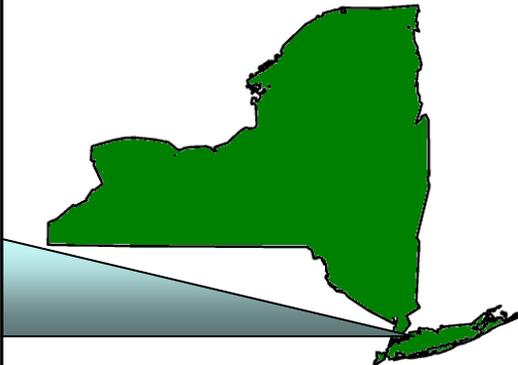
⁶ The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates grants to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Lifetime Reductions of Nitrous Oxide (NO_x) Emissions



With a Recovery Act grant, Grace Hill Settlement House started the North St. Louis Impact on Diesel Emissions (SLIDE) project to dramatically reduce emissions from a variety of diesel engines. Grace Hill is a small community-based organization that initially had little experience soliciting bids and implementing diesel projects but has worked over the course of the last five years to develop capacity to improve air quality for residents of North St. Louis - a community with the highest levels of particulate matter pollution, and correspondingly, the highest asthma rates in the state of Missouri. This project will target delivery trucks, long-haul trucks, school buses, and emergency vehicles with clean diesel technologies that will save local businesses over 68,000 gallons of fuel and reduce toxic air emissions by 40 tons annually.

EPA awarded a National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance program grant to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey for \$7 million to fund a Regional Truck Replacement Program targeting replacement of 600 pre-1994 heavy duty trucks that regularly service the Port Authority's marine terminals with model year 2004 and newer trucks. This project will result in the emissions reductions of approximately 2,000 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 40 tons of particulate matter (PM), 30 tons of hydrocarbons (HC), and 250 tons of carbon monoxide (CO).



Brownfields

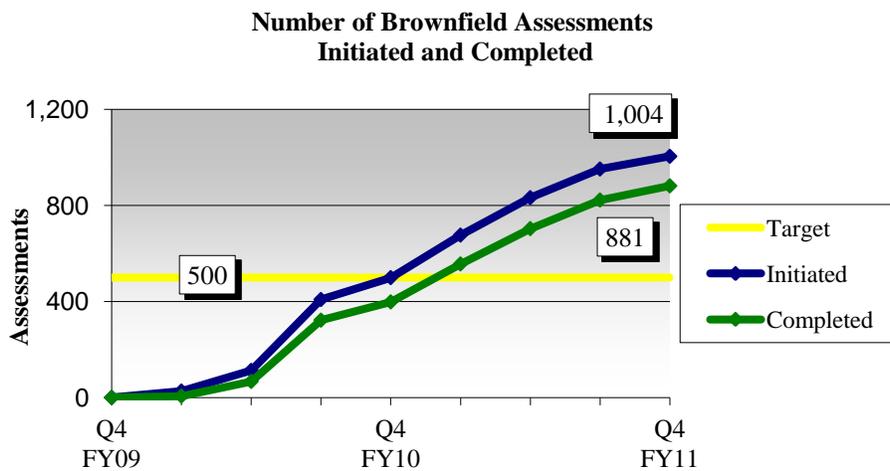
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

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:

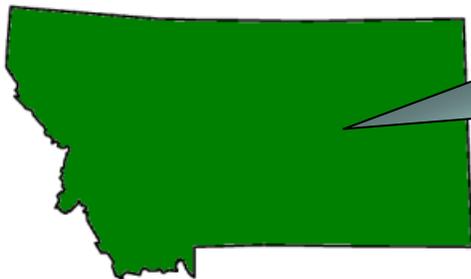
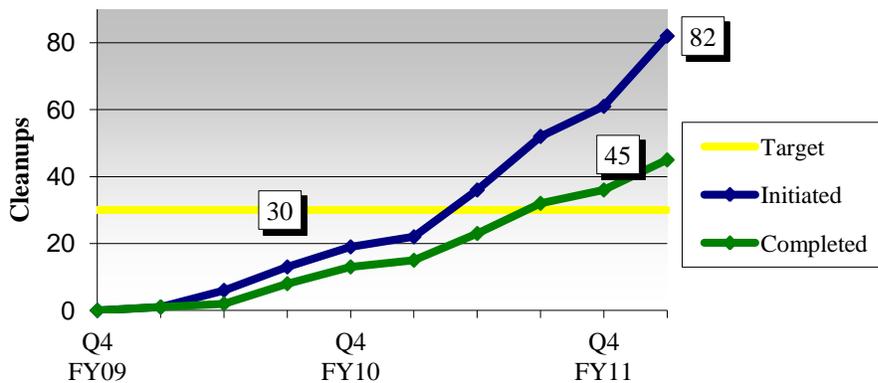
- assessments to identify the contaminants at properties and initiate cleanup planning;
- direct cleanup of brownfield properties;
- community involvement activities for property selection, cleanup and reuse planning; and
- training of participants in the handling and removal of hazardous substances, 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 December 31, 2011

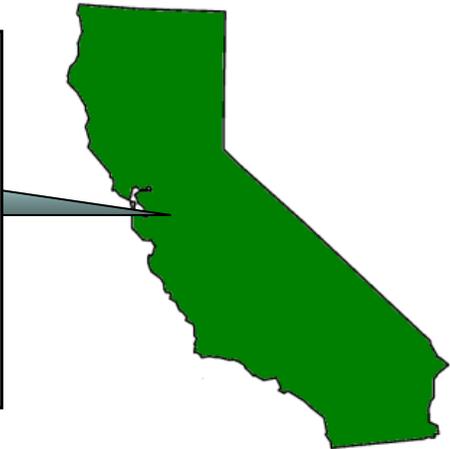


Number of Brownfield Cleanups Initiated and Completed



A former mill in the Old Sawmill District on the Clark Fork River in Missoula, Montana is being remediated with the help of ARRA funds. Before the remediation of the property, it had been previously used as a dump for wood waste. The presence of the wood waste had been exacerbating a petroleum contamination problem by adding methane releases from the decomposing logs. The 45-acre site is now in the final stages of remediation and will be an attractive place for future commercial real estate development.

The city of Richmond, California received an ARRA grant for job training that focuses on brownfields cleanup. The city has trained 128 students and placed 102 graduates in environmental jobs. The training program is part of the RichmondBUILD Green Careers Academy and consists of 250 hours of training in a variety of environmental, green technology, and construction skills. The primary trainers are staff from the Richmond BUILD program, as well as instructors from CAL Inc, a private environmental training firm.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

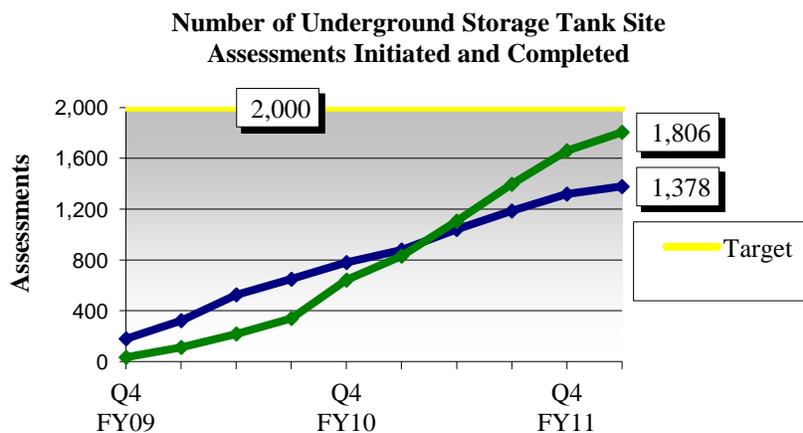
Across the country, approximately 90,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground 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 December 31, 2011, 38 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.

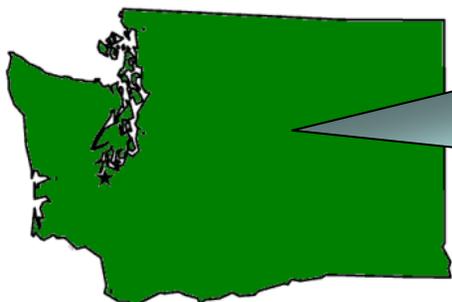
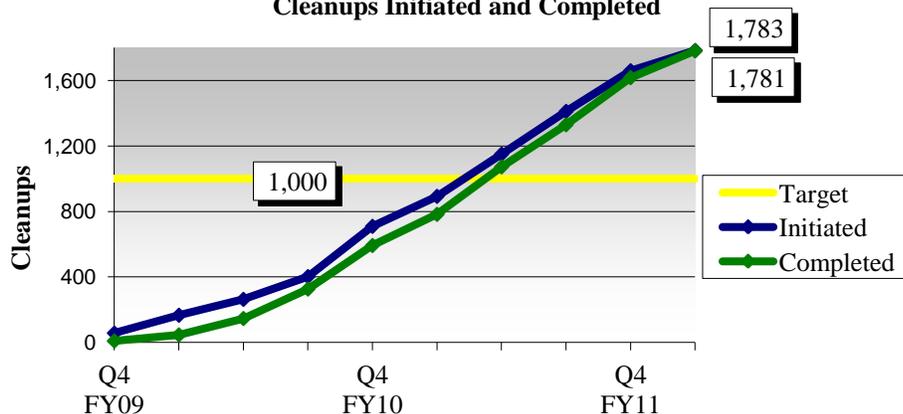
Program Results as of December 31, 2011

From the assessments and cleanups, the EPA estimates an estimated 2,000 assessments and at least 1,000 cleanups will result which will reduce the backlog of approximately 90,000 sites remaining to be cleaned up⁷. In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 4,172 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.



⁷ For the assessments performance measure, initiated assessments is sometimes entered as just “completed” (instead of “initiated” and “completed”) by the recipient on the same day that the project is initiated which leads to a lower “initiated” result.

Number of Underground Storage Tank Site Cleanups Initiated and Completed



In May 2007, Washington’s Department of Ecology (DoE) conducted a geophysical survey of a former Exxon gas station in Darrington. During the site survey, DoE identified eleven tanks that still contained petroleum which triggered a more extensive assessment of the site. A buyer, unaware of the history of the site, purchased it from the county during a tax foreclosure auction but was unable to conduct the additional site assessment and cleanup work. In November 2009, Washington used ARRA funds to complete the site assessment and excavate the tanks and petroleum-contaminated soil.

Built in 1939, the now-abandoned Evansville, Indiana Greyhound bus depot was used as a terminal and refueling station from 1950 until 2007. A confirmed release of petroleum was reported during underground storage tank closure activities in 1992. Evansville Redevelopment Commission currently owns the property. Indiana ARRA funds to excavate the contaminated tanks and soils on the property. At that time, three additional gasoline tanks were discovered and removed. The property is now remediated and Indiana’s Brownfields program indicates no further action is necessary and that the site is designated for redevelopment. Until the property is redeveloped, Evansville Department of Metropolitan Development is hosting Farmers Market Fests on Saturdays at the site.



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:

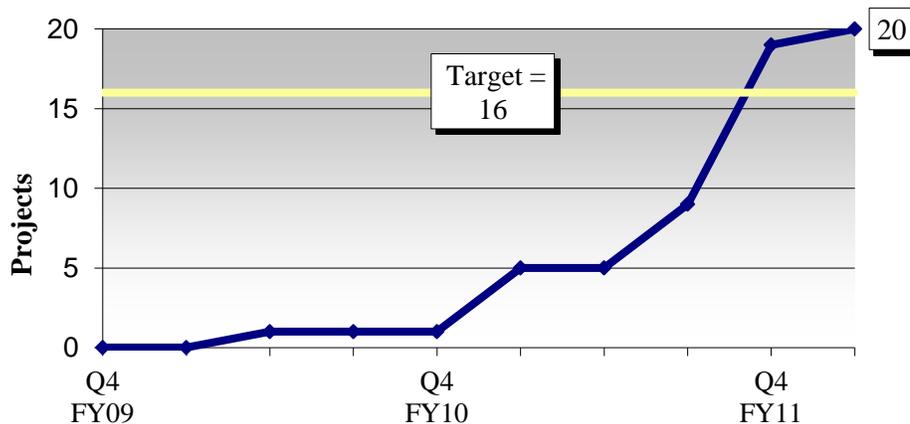
- treatment or removal of organic compound contamination;
- treatment or removal of heavy metal contamination;
- beginning or accelerating work to treat drinking water to meet standards;
- provision of alternate residential drinking water supplies; and
- mitigation of damage to wildlife habitat and ecosystems 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 the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/index.html.

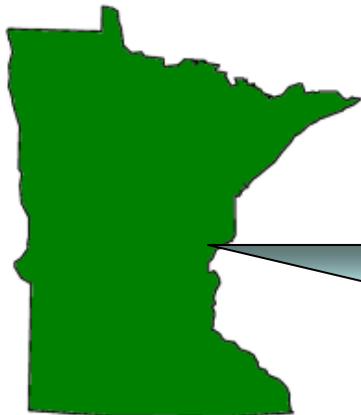
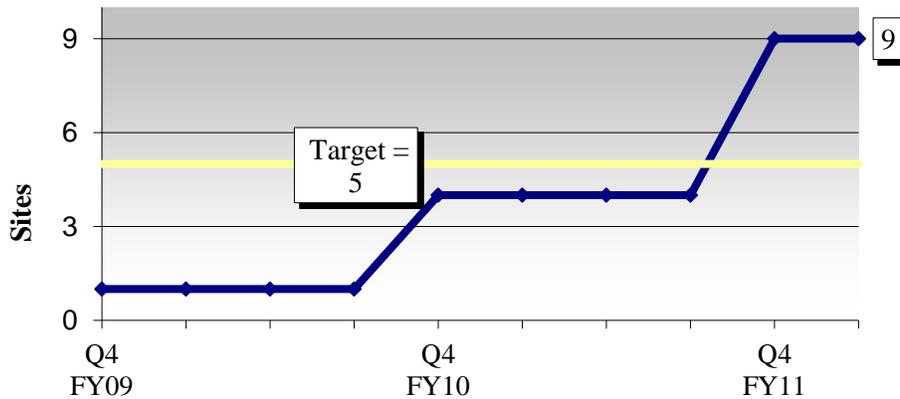
Program Results as of December 31, 2011

The Superfund program has made significant progress over the past few months by allocating funding to 51 sites and 61 projects. Of these, 26 are on new sites across the country. Visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/eparecovery/sites.html> for more information.

Number of Superfund Projects Achieving Completion

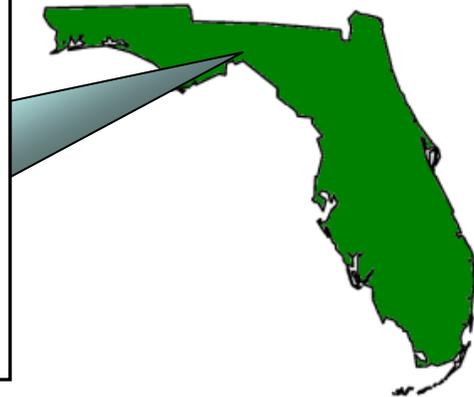


Number of Superfund Sites Achieving Construction Completion



The EPA is using ARRA funds to conduct the majority of the cleanup and restoration work in the yards of more than 400 homes by removing approximately 45,000 tons of dangerous arsenic-contaminated soil. This investment helped EPA complete the construction phase of the cleanup in September 2011, ahead of schedule, and to conduct a multi-lingual outreach campaign in Spanish, Somali, Hmong, Vietnamese and English. Ongoing work at the site will include final landscaping in the spring of 2012. The investment removes a serious health risk for residents, especially children who play in their yards and residents who spend time in their gardens.

The EPA used Recovery Act funds to accelerate the ongoing cleanup of off-site properties at Escambia Wood Treating Company in Pensacola, Florida. The ARRA funding enabled EPA to maintain a higher level of effort and more quickly eliminate human exposure to contaminants. The ARRA funding was 10% of the total used to build a 550,000 cubic yard containment cell filled with contaminated soil. The ARRA funds were used to hire local companies for surveying, erosion control, supplies, engineering, and sewer line construction. When remedial action is complete, the site will be turned into an industrial park that could support an estimated 1,714 jobs.



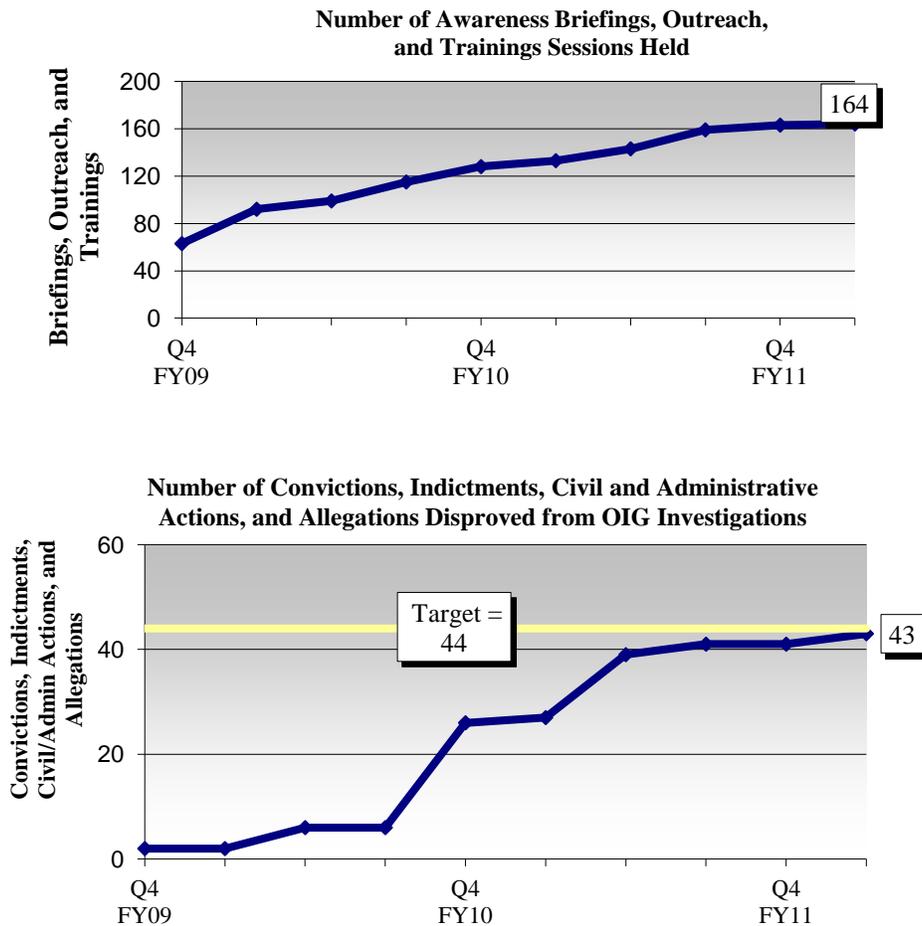
Inspector General

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 December 31, 2011

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	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	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.73 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	\$3.8 B	25%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9.23 M	\$35.2 M	\$57 M	\$58.5 M	\$60 M	98%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$0.54 M	\$3.0 M	\$12.7 M	\$23.1 M	\$60 M	39%
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	100%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 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	\$1.8 B	31%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	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	\$30 M	99%
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$4.4 M	\$12.0 M	\$14.6 M	\$30 M	49%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	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	30,000	88%
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	85,700	100,000	86%
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	3,450	4,000	86%
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	10,220	12,000	85%
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	11,570	13,000	89%
	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	718,900	850,000	84%
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	499	1,004	1,133	500	100%
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	398	881	988	500	100%
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	322	637	693	500	100%
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	19	61	82	30	100%
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	13	36	45	30	100%
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	30	548	637	500	100%
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$42 M	\$183 M	\$192.5 M	\$450 M	43%
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	161	1,186	1,303	500	100%
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	54%	58%	65.1	65%	100%
	Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	12	41	58	45	100%

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Target	Percent Complete
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	780	1,319	1,378	2,000	69%
	Site assessments completed	34	642	1,660	1,806	2,000	90%
	Site cleanups initiated	57	709	1,659	1,783	1,000	100%
	Site cleanups completed	9	592	1,617	1,781	1,000	100%
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	60	100%
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	50	100%
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	4	9	9	5	100%
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	4	5	5	5	100%
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	25	100%
	Projects achieving completion	0	1	19	20	16	100%
Inspector General	Environmental and business actions taken, improvements made, or risks reduced in response to or influenced by OIG recommend.	2	41	41	47	222	21%
	OIG recommendations or risks identified for action, correction, or improvement	71	171	201	231	402	57%
	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	26	41	43	44	97%
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	128	163	164	N/A	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	52	71	79	N/A	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	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	51.6	88.6	N/A	N/A