



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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



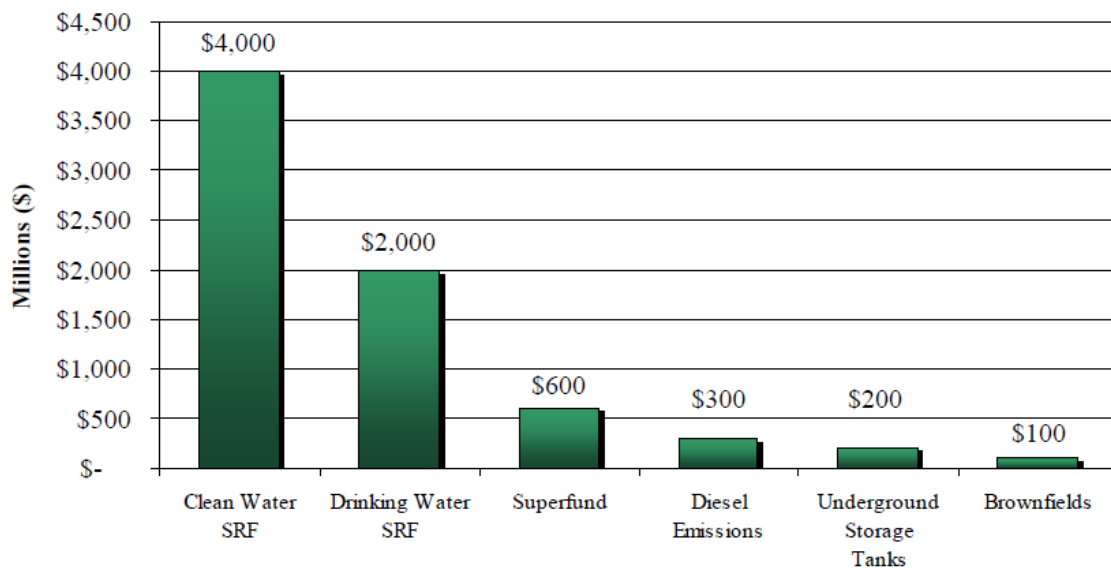
**FY 2012 Quarter 4
Cumulative Results as of September 30, 2012**

Published October 31, 2012

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Funding by Program



Background

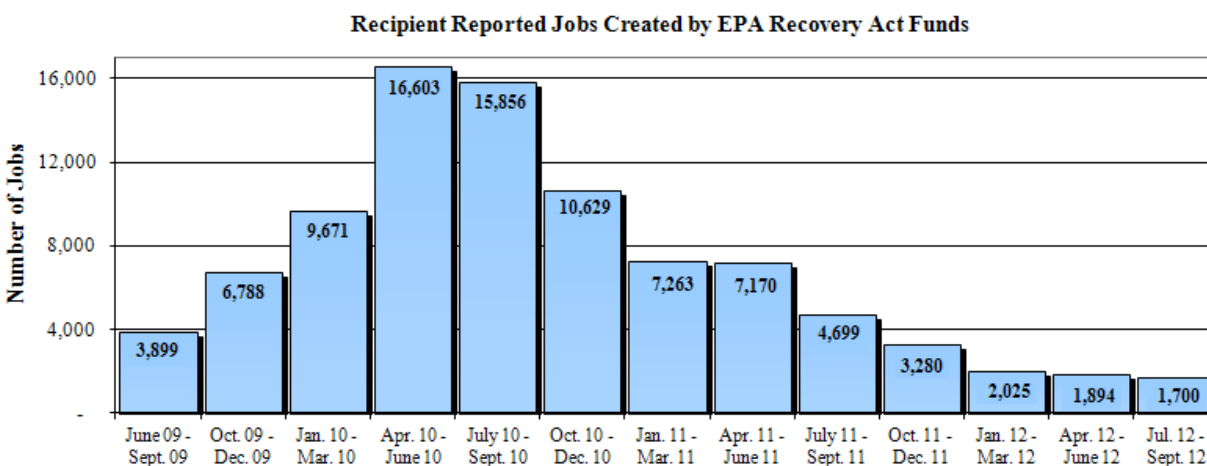
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) has been an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and address long-neglected challenges emerging in the 21st century. The Recovery Act includes \$7.22 billion for programs administered by EPA to protect 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 September 30, 2012 (Quarter 4, 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 1,700 jobs have been funded by ARRA appropriations as reported by recipients from July 1 to September 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. In the reporting period (April-June 2012), a recipient error overstated the jobs impact for EPA-related awards. The reported number of jobs in the chart is the accurate reported jobs number for the April-June 2012 reporting cycle.

**FY 2012 Quarter 4 Highlights
As of September 30, 2012**



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,870 projects started construction and 1,287 projects completed construction
- 93 Tribal projects started construction and 49 completed construction



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- 1,338 projects started construction and 861 projects completed construction
- 64 Tribal projects started and 54 projects completed construction



Diesel Emissions Reductions

- 27,700 old diesel engines retrofitted, replaced, or retired
- Reduced lifetime emissions of carbon dioxide by over 753,000 tons and particulate matter by 3,500 tons



Brownfields

- 825 properties assessed with 67 properties cleaned up
- 201 properties totaling 963 acres are ready for reuse



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- 1,651 site assessments initiated and 2,410 completed
- 2,260 cleanups initiated and 2,449 completed
- 51 of the 54 states and territories that received ARRA money completed their work



Superfund

- 30 remedial action projects have expended 100% of their obligated funds
- 96.5% of total remedial obligations have been expended

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

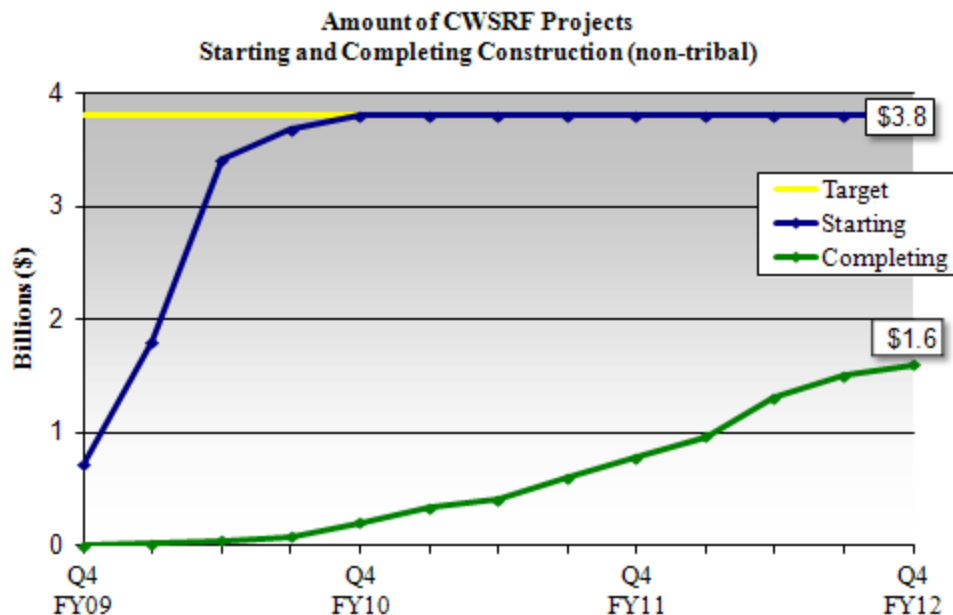
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to capitalize state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories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

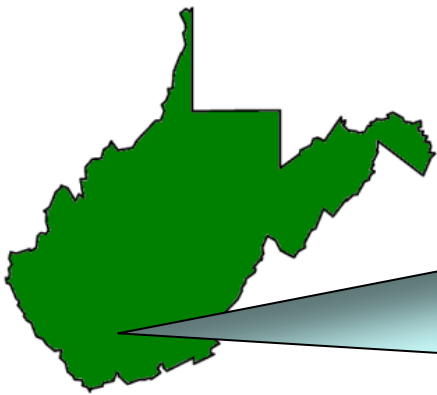
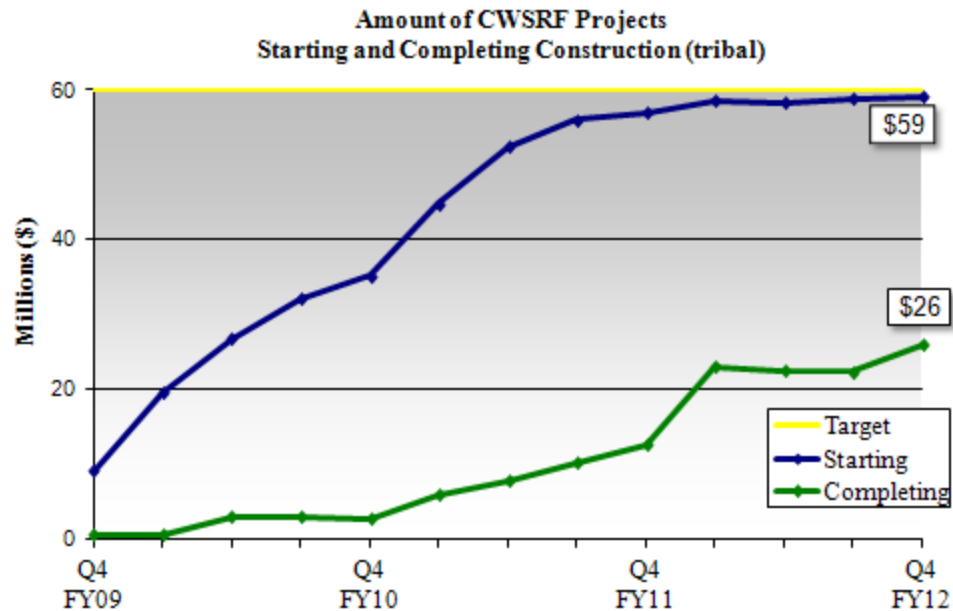
The EPA received \$4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awarded grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided 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 September 30, 2012

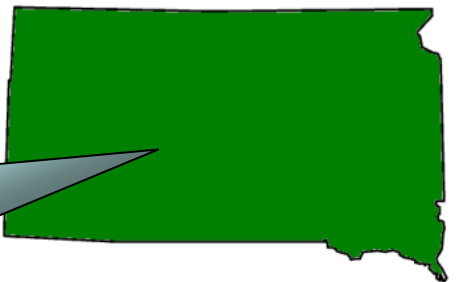
States certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Collectively, states far surpassed the 20% requirement, providing a national total of \$1.13 billion, or 30% of all funds.





Despite significant wastewater needs, there are few financial resources available to small, rural communities. The Lincoln County Commission, in West Virginia, used a \$718,626 Recovery Act loan, all of which was provided in the form of principal forgiveness, to fund the construction of on-site wastewater systems for 19 residences in the community of Alkol, in the Left Fork watershed of the Mud River. The systems use innovative peat filters that pre-treat septic system effluent, removing high concentrations of nutrients and producing high quality effluent with less biological oxygen demand, fewer total suspended solids, and reduced fecal coliform bacteria. These on-site systems replaced direct discharges from homes or failing septic systems and reduced pollutants that were negatively impacting surface and ground water in the watershed, helping to protect the environment and public health.

The city of Lennox, in South Dakota used to treat wastewater through aerated ponds. However, a change in beneficial use classifications for Long Creek resulted in a revision of effluent limits beyond the level the old facility. As a result, Lennox invested in the construction of new technology which lowered ammonia in the wastewater stream to acceptable levels. The system also utilizes ultraviolet disinfection of effluent prior to discharge, which allowed Lennox to avoid the increased costs and risks associated with chemical treatment options. This up-front investment had lower life-cycle costs than other alternative treatment technologies. Nevertheless, taking on a \$4 million loan was a huge commitment for a community of only 2,843. The Recovery Act made this investment affordable to Lennox with more than \$1.5 million in principal forgiveness and 30 year extended financing terms. The project enabled Lennox to protect water quality in Long Creek over the long term while also keeping sanitary sewer rates affordable for the public.



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

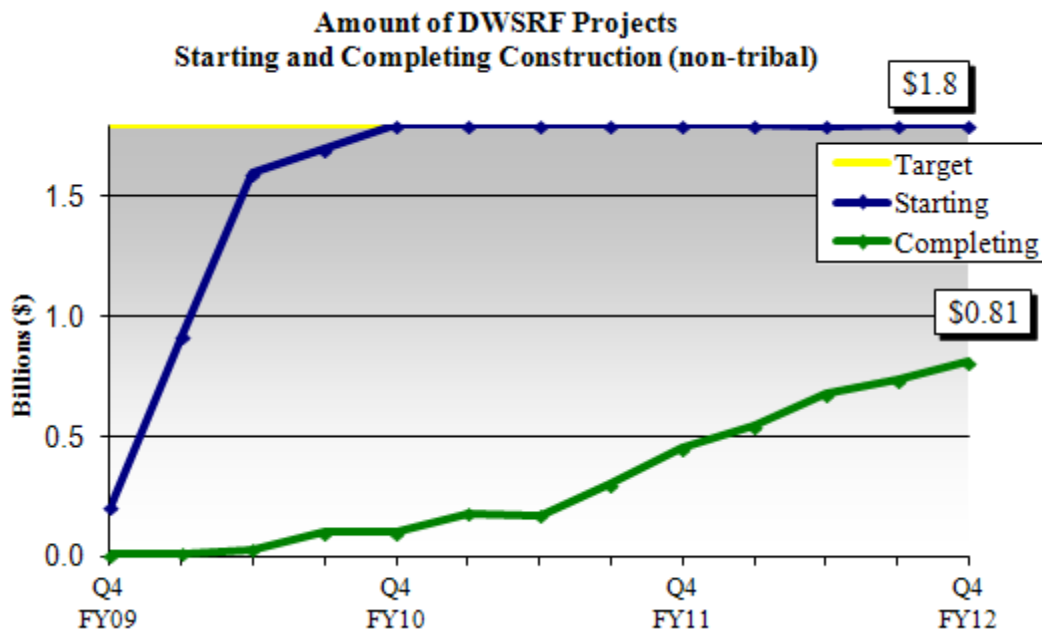
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal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

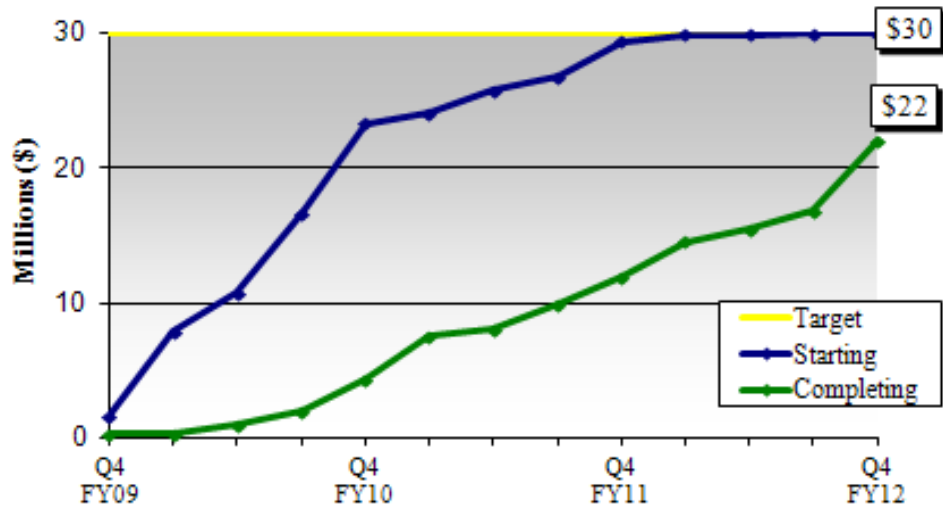
The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities)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

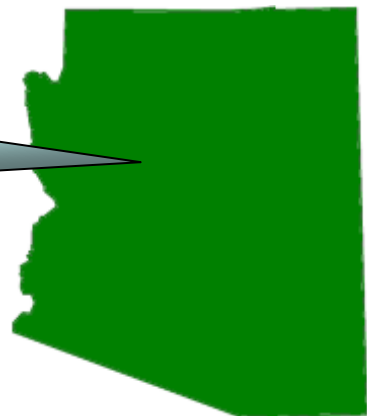


**Amount of DWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)**



The Central Shoshone County Water District used their low-interest American Recovery Act loan to help correct a long-standing problem with a local drinking water source. The Enaville well near Kellogg, Idaho requires filtration under the 1993 Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the loan helped pay for the installation of a microfiltration plant to treat drinking water and install residential meters. Inadequate treatment of surface water that is used for drinking water can lead to ingestion of harmful parasites, such as cryptosporidium. Installation of filtration will provide approximately 5,800 people with cleaner, safer drinking water, and installation of metering will allow the water system to become more sustainable.

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

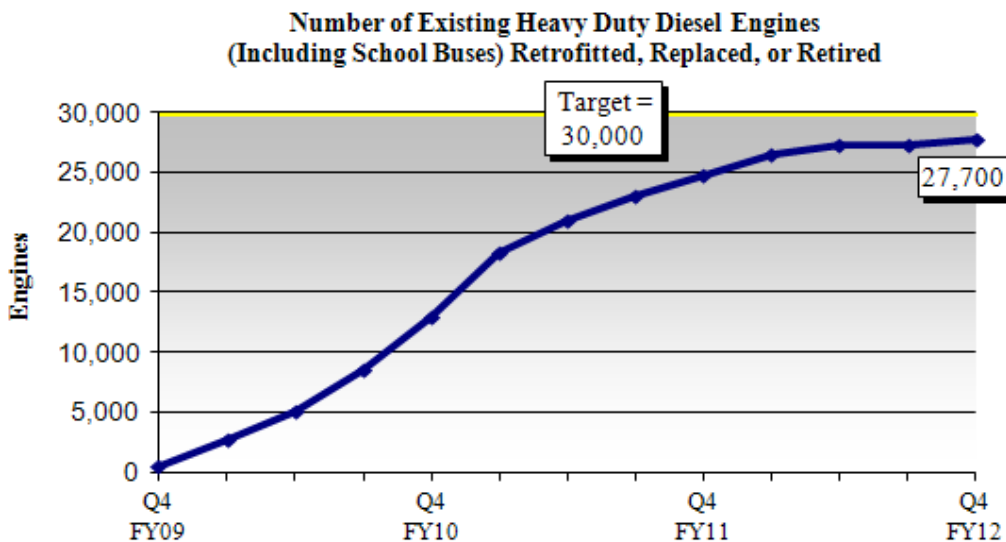
Diesel engines emit large amounts of air pollutants which contribute to serious public health problems including asthma, lung cancer and various other cardiac and respiratory diseases. With funds dispersed through four programs, regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations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

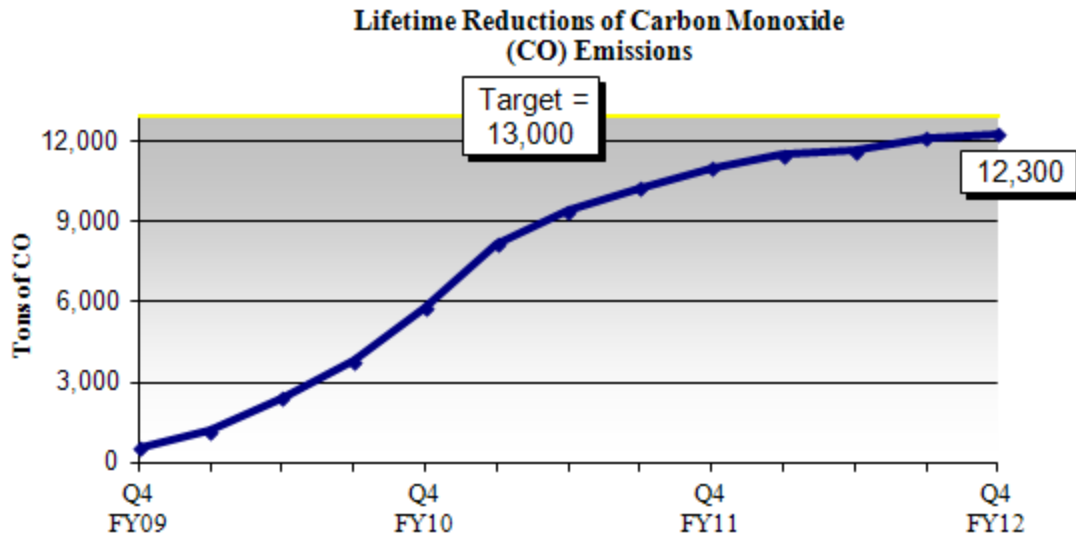
Diesel Emissions Reductions Act (DERA) Clean Diesel Funding Programs²	Number of ARRA Grants	Total Funds (\$ Millions)
National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program	90	\$156
State Clean Diesel Grant Program ³	51	\$88
Clean Diesel Emerging Technologies Funding Assistance Program	14	\$20
SmartWay Clean Diesel Finance Program	5	\$30
Total	160	\$294

Program Results as of September 30, 2012



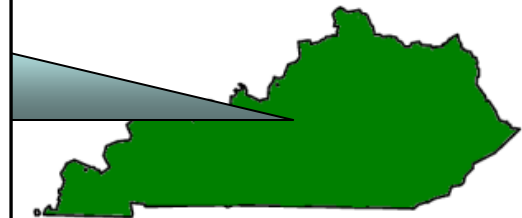
² As indicated in the program plans, projects should be completed for the National, State, and Emerging Technology Funding Assistance programs by the end of December 2010. SmartWay projects have until the end of December 2012 to complete.

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



The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District received grant funding to replace, repower, and retrofit 125 older school buses. With three major international and interstate transportation corridors in San Diego County, vehicular traffic has a big impact on air quality in the area. Forty-one public schools in the county are located within 1,500 feet of one of these major highways. Using Recovery Act funding, San Diego County cleaned up the dirtiest school buses in its fleet. These upgrades will significantly reduce negative impacts on human health as well as smog by reducing emissions of particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x).

Partnership played an important role in the success of the Kentucky Clean Diesel Construction Project to reduce diesel emissions throughout the state. The Associated General Contractors of Kentucky worked closely with its members to replace engines on 36 pieces of equipment and add diesel particulate filters (DPFs) to 18 pieces of equipment. Idle reduction is also being promoted on 100 construction sites across Kentucky. The resulting reduction in particulate matter (PM) is equivalent to removing 110 long haul trucks from the road.



Brownfields

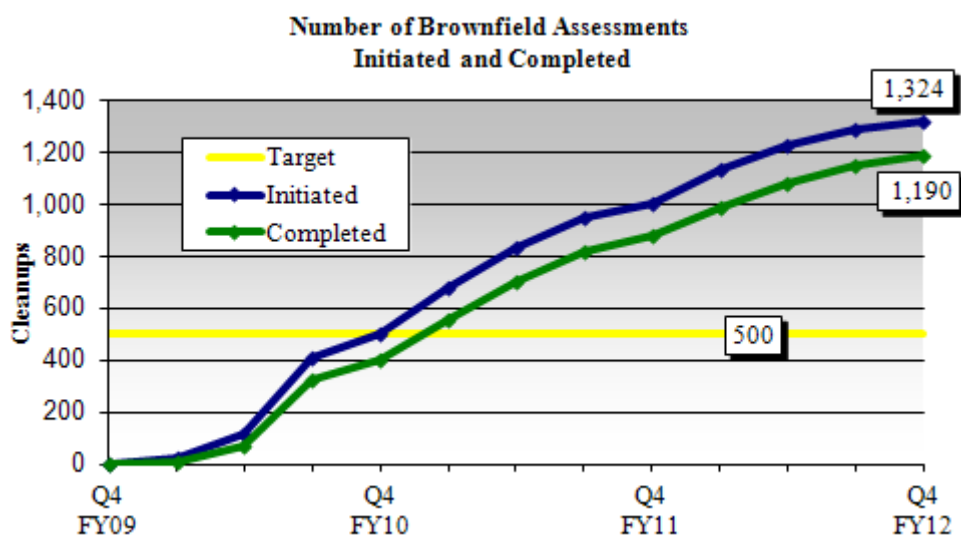
A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$100 million for the Brownfields Program.

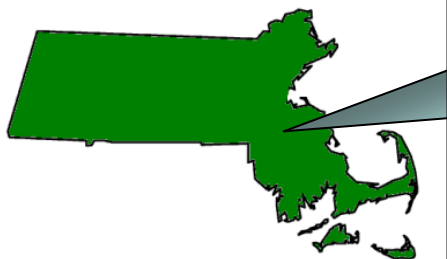
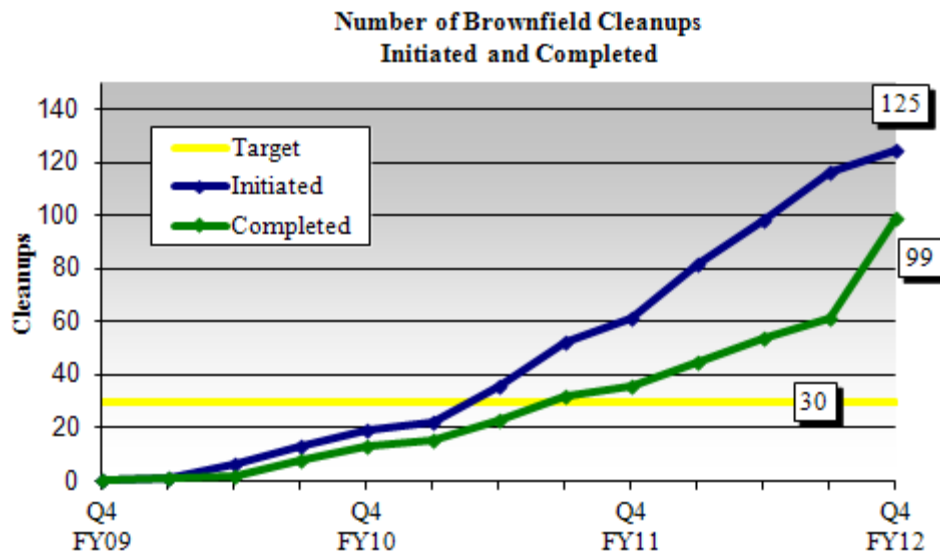
The funds provide awards for brownfields assessment, cleanup, new and supplemental Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and job training cooperative agreements through a competitive process. Communities receive technical assistance and targeted brownfields assessments via regional contracts and Interagency Agreements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

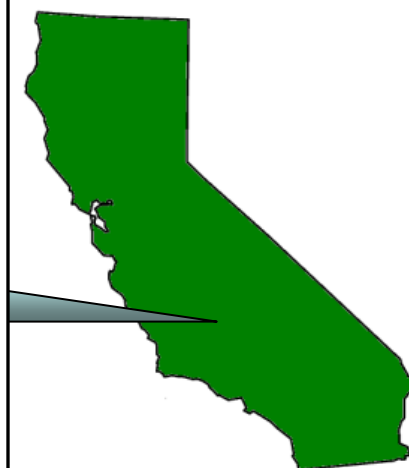
Program Results as of September 30, 2012





A grand opening ceremony for the home of the new Mattapan Community Health Center took place on September 10, 2012. The Mattapan Community Health Center, established in 1975, had outgrown its old facility. The new building provides state of the art medical services to this underserved community and also contains the first pharmacy in Mattapan Square in 30 years. A Recovery Act grant helped remediate the parcels in preparation for the new construction. The project created 600 jobs in construction and operation of the new health center. The new health center will provide for clinical, dental and laboratory services for its patients and will double the number of residents it can serve.

Utilizing a Brownfields Recovery Act grant, the city of Vista, California collaborated with the state's environmental regulatory agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to achieve the ultimate goal of the Brownfields program – make properties available for redevelopment quickly and efficiently to allow cities to implement their redevelopment plans. The city and DTSC developed and implemented a carefully considered Supplemental Site Investigation. The city was able to obtain DTSC's concurrence that the chemicals of concern did not present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment and no further action was issued. This strategy saved the city up to 500 thousand dollars. This project is an excellent example of how EPA's Brownfields program can result in significant savings to cities and provide opportunities for expedited redevelopment.



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

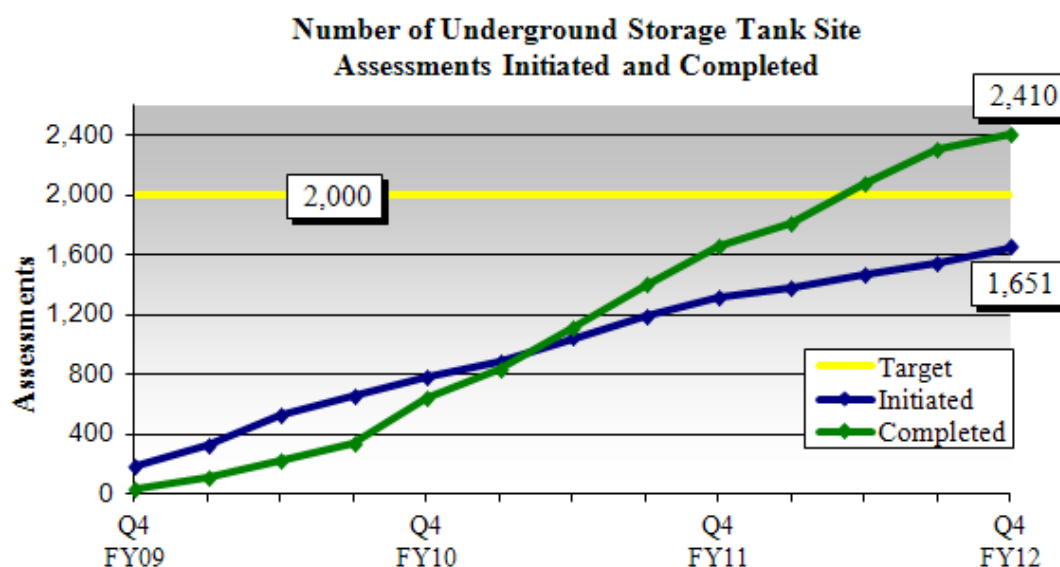
Across the country, approximately 85,000 releases from underground storage tanks remain to be cleaned up. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$200 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for assessing and cleaning up releases of contamination from federally-regulated underground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

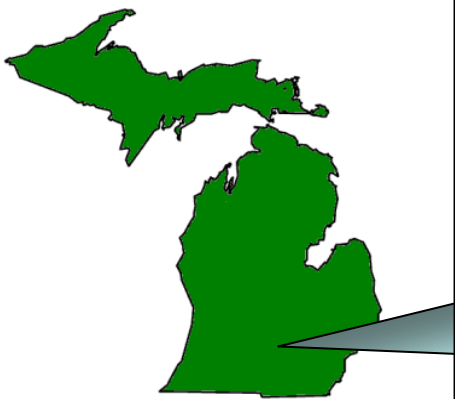
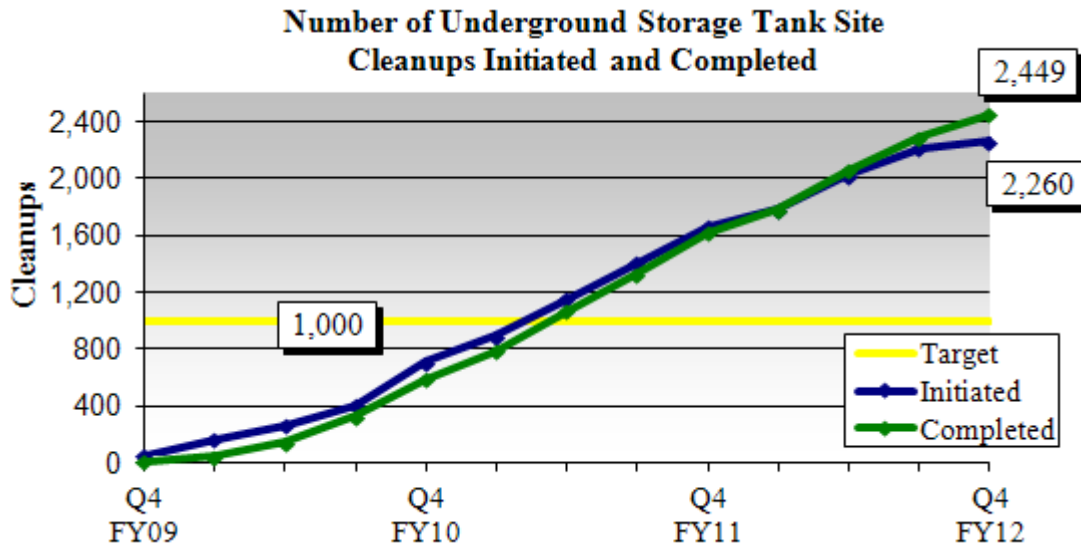
- emergency response and initial site hazard mitigation;
- site investigations and assessments;
- petroleum contamination release cleanups;
- soil and groundwater monitoring;
- enforcement actions and recovery of costs from liable tank owners and operators; and
- public or community involvement activities.

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 September 30, 2012, 51 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 September 30, 2012

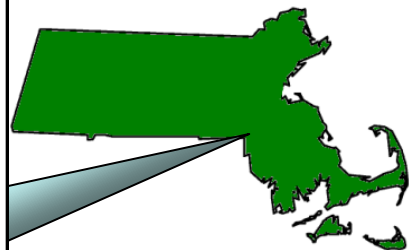
In addition to the results below, Recovery Act funds have contributed to other assessment and cleanup activities at a total of 4,031 sites, which did not begin as Recovery Act projects.





In 1949, Butch's Tackle and Marina established operations on the Clam River where it enters Torch Lake on Michigan's northwest Lower Peninsula. In 1965, the marina installed gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), which in 1989 contaminated two neighborhood residential drinking wells with gasoline. In 2010, Michigan used Recovery Act funds to implement a plan, which included protecting the on-site building and providing excavation support in order to remove contamination; treating and discharging over 13 million gallons of groundwater; removing highly-contaminated source soil; and removing and disposing of almost 11,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. As a result, the Clam River and Torch Lake, both sensitive environmental areas, are protected. Because residents and businesses in the area use the drinking water aquifer, this work is protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare.

The Fisherville Mill is located between the Blackstone River, which is an American Heritage River, and the historic Blackstone Canal in Grafton, Massachusetts. Intermittently from 1831 to 1986, the mill manufactured textiles, tool and die parts, machine tool stamps, lawn furniture, foam rubber, and fabrics for car seats. In 1987, contamination from a diesel fuel underground storage tank, along with heavier oils already in the ground, migrated to the Blackstone Canal. Beginning in 2009, Massachusetts used Recovery Act funds to install a containment structure, which limited oil infiltration into the canal; excavate and dispose of oil-contaminated sediments and debris; and re-grade and stabilize parts of the canal bank disturbed when excavating canal sediment. The Fisherville Mill is part of a streetscape project, which is restoring parts of South Grafton while embracing its history as an industrial region.



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.

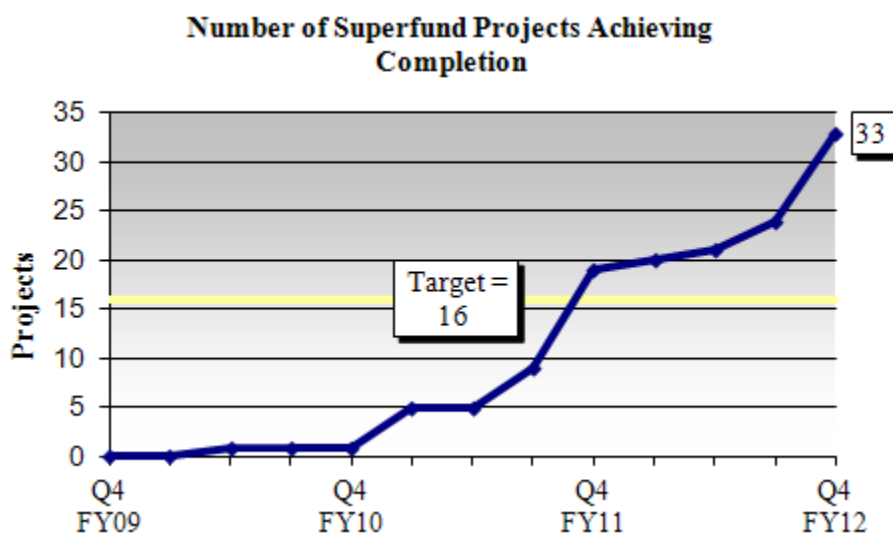
The Recovery Act funds provide immediate short and longer-term health, environmental, and economic benefits at both new and ongoing Superfund remedial projects through the following:

- 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

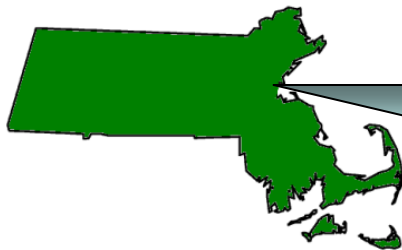
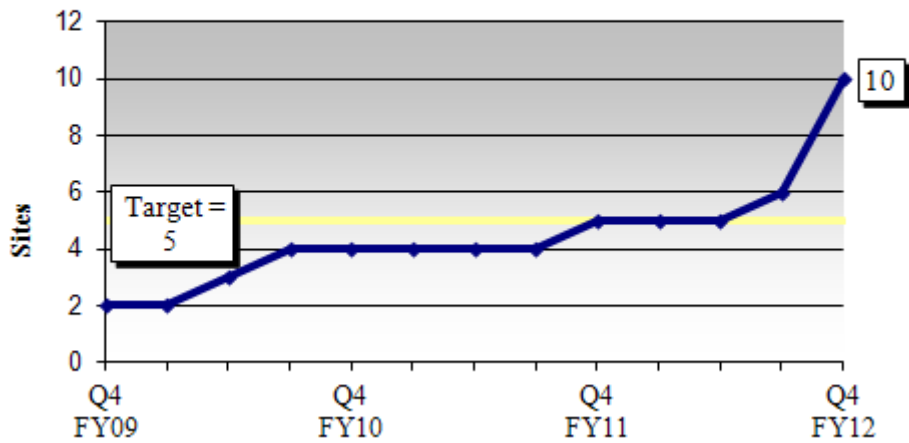
The job sectors benefiting from the Superfund Recovery Act funds include, but are not limited to: cleanup operation and management, laboratory sampling and analysis, hazardous waste disposal and management, construction and monitoring equipment rental, water and soil treatment, and environmental engineering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

Program Results as of September 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>.

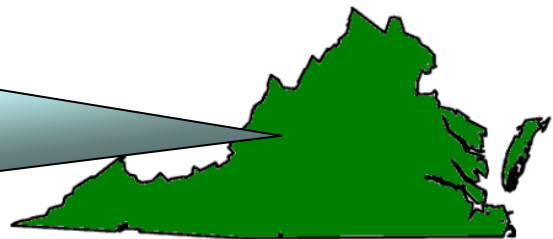


Number of Superfund Sites Achieving Human Exposure Under Control



Changes to the cleanup remedy for the Silresim Chemical site in Lowell, Massachusetts called for replacing the existing interim cap with a Final Cap, and implementing a thermally-enhanced soil vapor extraction (SVE) technology referred to as Electrical Resistive Heating (ERH). With the help of Recovery Act funds, EPA was able to complete construction on both remedy modifications. Groundwater sampling continued with the final round in August 2012. The ERH system removed soil vapor contaminants in the range of 40,000 to 80,000 pounds, including 3,480 pounds of pure waste product.

Recovery Act funding for the Atlantic Wood Industries site in Portsmouth, Virginia has allowed the cleanup to start one year earlier than originally planned. EPA has spent over \$3 million of the \$3.7 million in Recovery Act funds that were allocated for cleanup activities. The EPA used funds to excavate contaminated soils, build part of a landfill berm, and build another berm along the banks of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River that will help contain dredged sediments.



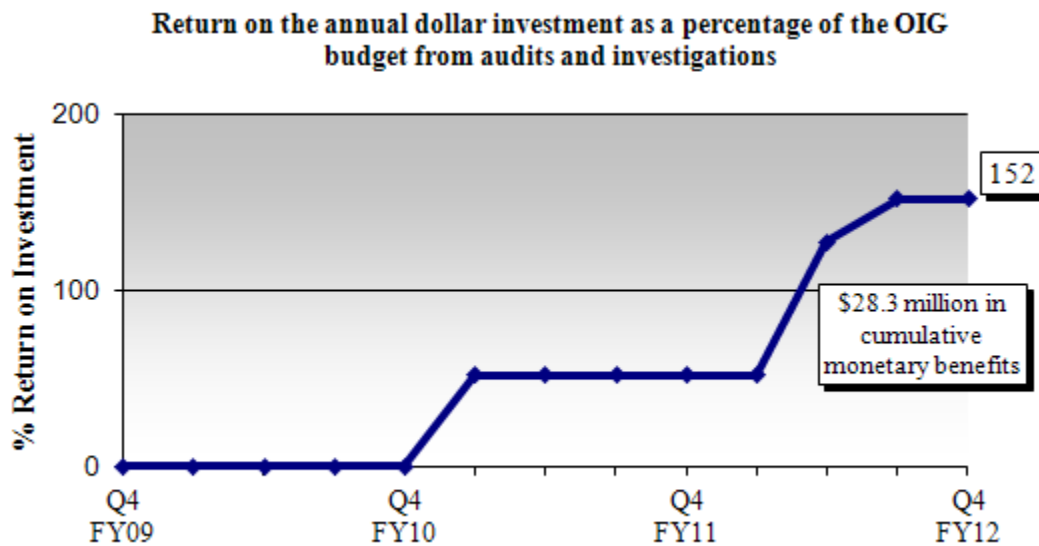
Inspector General

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 September 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	Q4 FY12	Target
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
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.73 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.003 B	\$.20 B	\$.78 B	\$1.6 B	\$3.8 B
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	51
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9 M	\$35 M	\$57 M	\$59 M	\$60 M
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$3.0 M	\$13 M	\$26 M	\$60 M
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
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$.20 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$.01 B	\$.10 B	\$.45 B	\$.81 B	\$1.8 B
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	51
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$1.7 M	\$23 M	\$29 M	\$30 M	\$30 M
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$.54 M	\$4.4 M	\$12 M	\$22 M	\$30 M
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	160
	Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	12,934	24,700	27,700	30,000
	Lifetime reductions of NO _x emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	91,000	100,000
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	3,500	4,000
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	10,600	12,000
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	12,300	13,000
	Lifetime reductions of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	753,000	850,000

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Q4 FY12	Target
Brownfields	Brownfield assessments initiated	0	499	1,004	1,324	500
	Brownfield assessments completed	0	398	881	1,190	500
	Brownfields properties assessed	0	322	637	825	500
	Brownfield cleanups initiated	0	19	61	125	30
	Brownfield cleanups completed	0	13	36	67	30
	Acres of Brownfields made ready for reuse	0	30	548	963	500
	Millions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged	0	\$42 M	\$183 M	\$309 M	\$450 M
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfield's activities	0	161	1,186	1,791	500
	Percentage of participants trained obtaining employment	0	54%	58%	70%	65%
	Revolving Loan Fund loans/sub grants	0	12	41	99	45
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Site assessments initiated	180	780	1,319	1,651	2,000
	Site assessments completed	34	642	1,660	2,410	2,000
	Site cleanups initiated	57	709	1,659	2,260	1,000
	Site cleanups completed	9	592	1,617	2,449	1,000
Superfund	Projects in receipt of Recovery Act funding	60	61	61	61	60
	Sites in receipt of Recovery Act funding	50	51	51	51	50
	Sites achieving construction completion	1	4	9	11	5
	Sites achieving human exposures under control	2	4	5	10	5
	Sites with new construction	25	26	26	26	25
	Projects with new construction	25	26	26	26	25
	Projects achieving completion	0	1	19	33	16
Inspector General	Convictions, indictments, civil and administrative actions, and allegations disproved from OIG investigations	2	26	41	70	44
	Awareness briefings, outreach briefings, and training sessions held	63	128	163	175	N/A
	Recovery Act complaints received	13	52	71	91	N/A
	Whistleblower reprisal allegations	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%	N/A