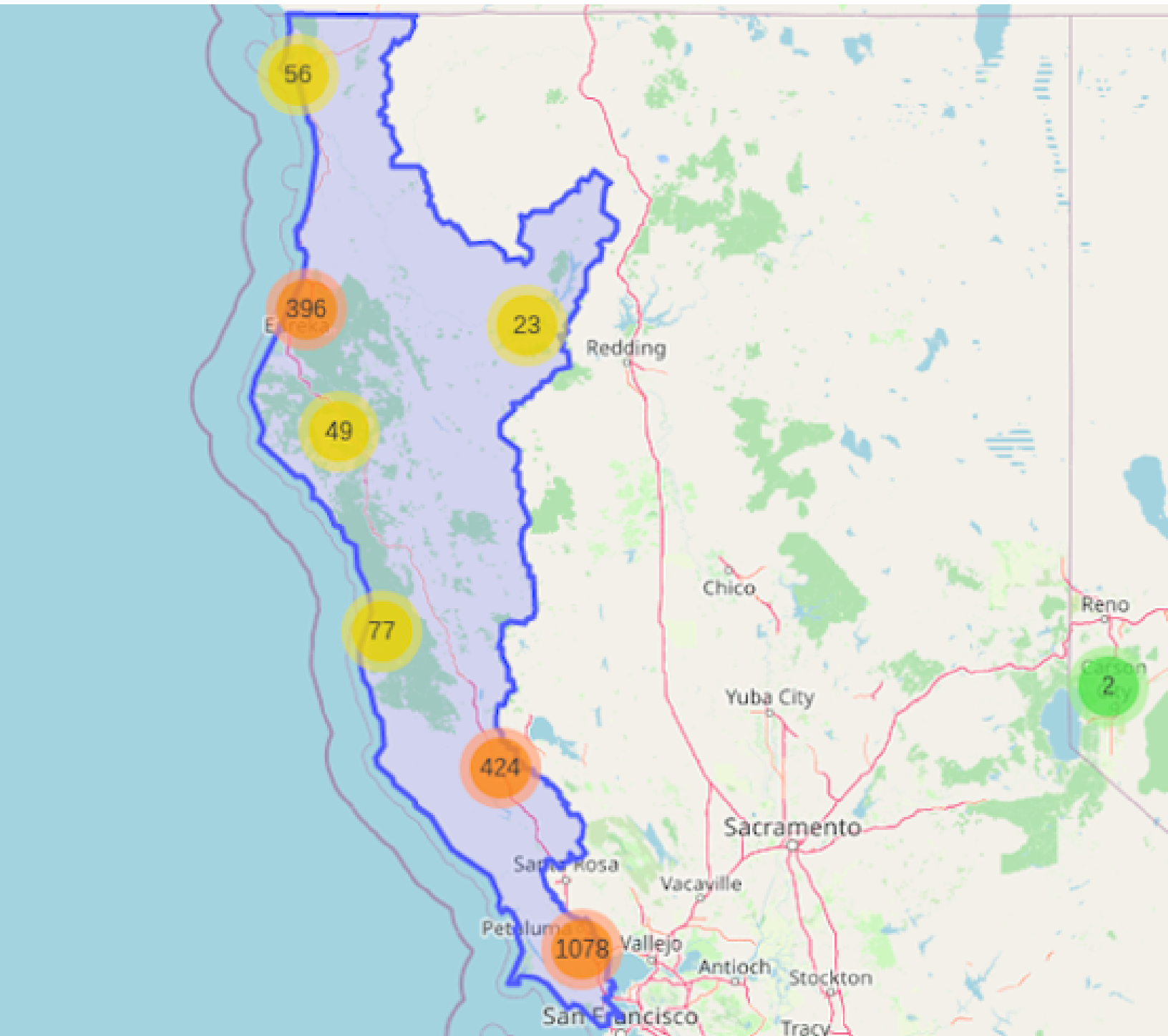


ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT WATCH

Congressional Report Card

Virginia's 4th District; seat held by Donald McEachin since 2017



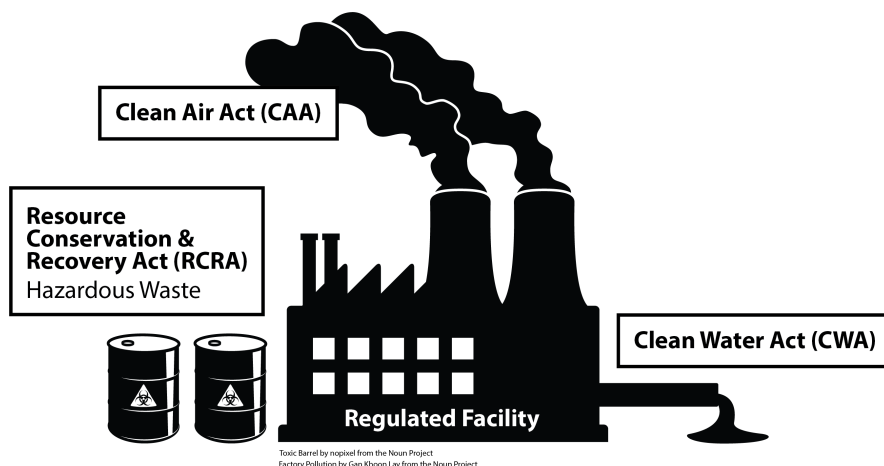
INTRODUCTION

Why Report Cards on compliance with and enforcement of Environmental Laws?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is charged by Congress to enforce laws that protect people from air pollution, water pollution and hazardous waste. Without effective enforcement, **these laws are meaningless**. Congress can strengthen EPA enforcement by increasing EPA's budget, passing more effective laws, requiring better data collection, and holding the EPA accountable when it fails to protect people.

This report card analyzes available data from the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database regarding violations, inspections and enforcement actions made under the Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

What is a "regulated facility"?



Key changes in this District under the Trump Administration:*

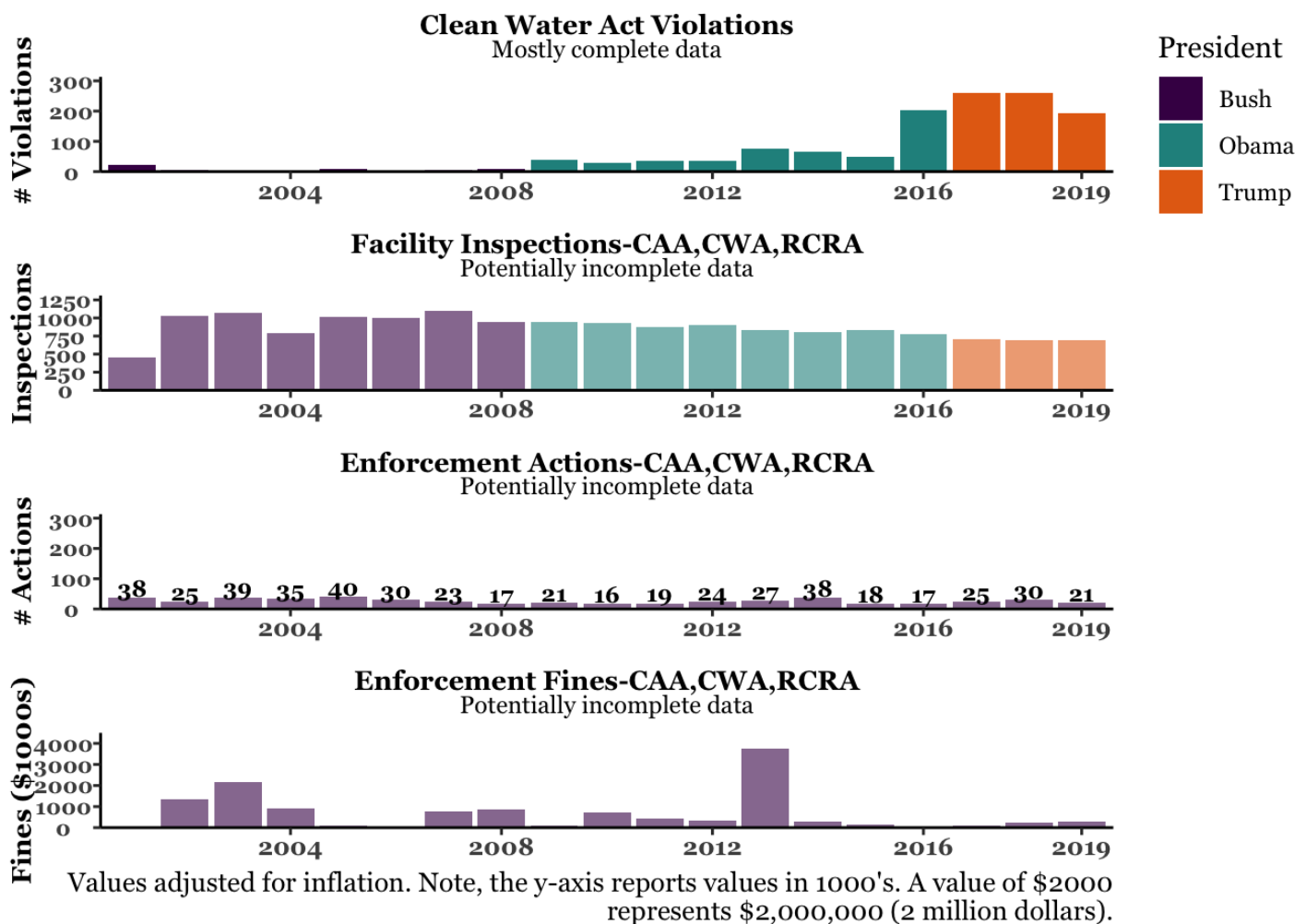
Clean Water Act Violations: **much worse** than the previous 16 years, representing a **551% increase** in violations

Enforcement Actions under CAA, CWA, and RCRA: **worse** than the previous 16 years, representing a **5% decrease** in enforcement actions

*see data limitations page for metric calculations

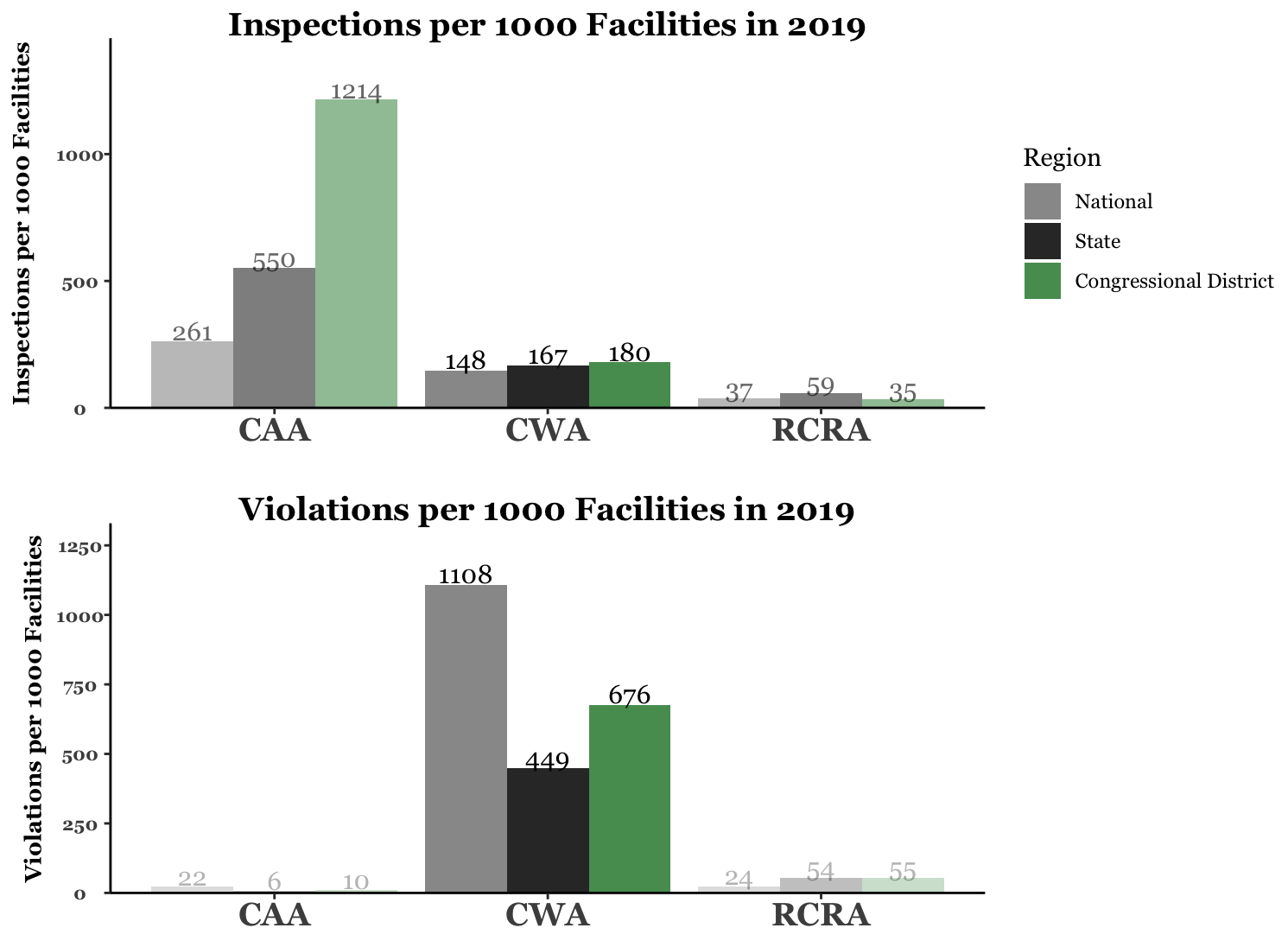
HIGHLIGHTS FOR VIRGINIA'S 4TH DISTRICT

- Comparing the first 3 years of the Obama administration to the first 3 years of the Trump administration, there has been a **24% decrease in inspections**, **38% decrease in fines**, and a **36% increase in enforcement actions**.
- Under the Clean Water Act, the regulation most well-reported by EPA in this report, **54 facilities**, representing **19% of all regulated facilities in VA4**, were in violation for at least 9 months of the last 3 years.



Figures throughout this report indicate reliability by the subtitle and the degree of transparency of the data. See the data limitations page to view the transparency-coding table and access the data here ([NEED LINK HERE](#)).

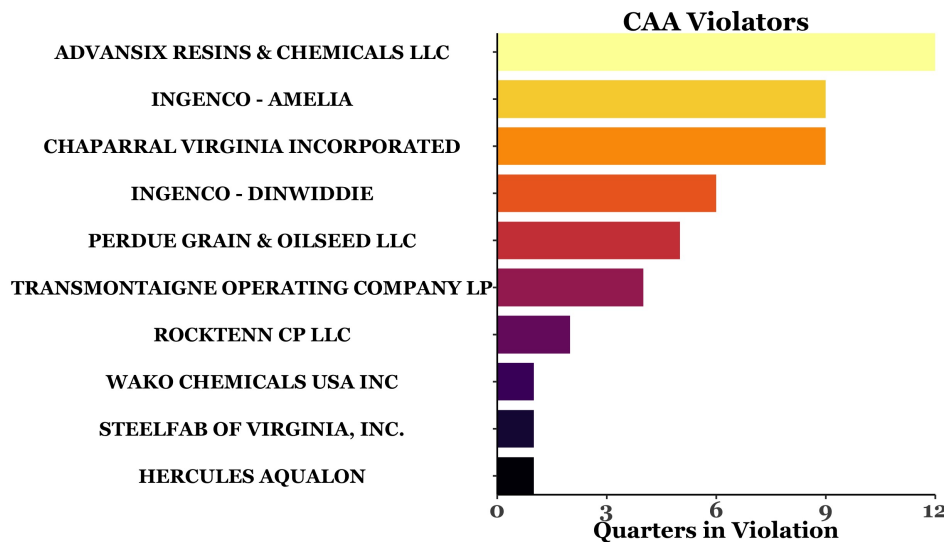
THIS DISTRICT IN COMPARISON



These two charts show how inspections and violations in this district compare to the national and state averages per 1000 facilities in 2019. We use data from 2019 as it was the most recent full year and the ECHO database only reports *currently* active facilities. To enable comparison across locations with a differing number of active facilities, we standardize the comparison to a value per 1000 facilities, proportionally adjusting the data if there are more or less than 1000 facilities in a district or state.

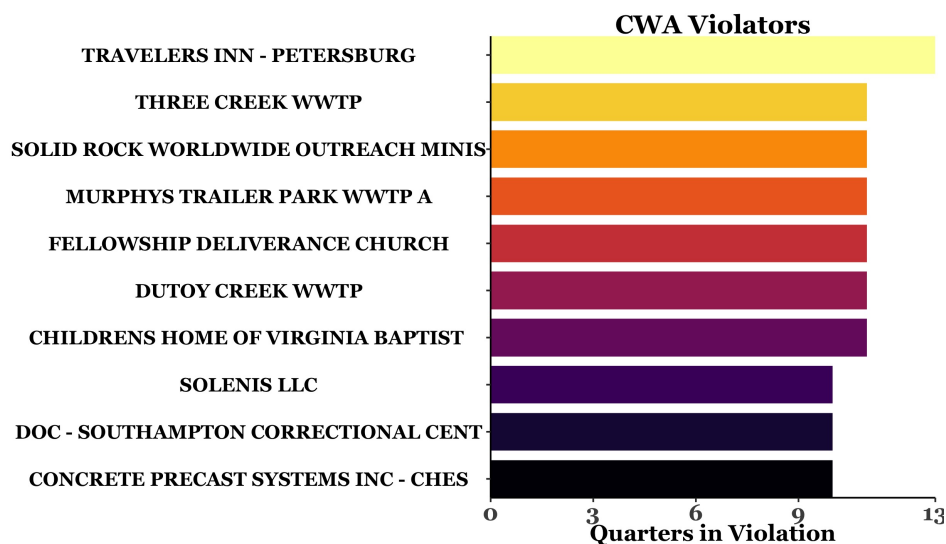
RECENT NON-COMPLIANCE IN THIS DISTRICT

These figures show the ten facilities in this district with the worst history of environmental compliance based on their number of noncompliant quarters in the past 3 years (not necessarily consecutive).



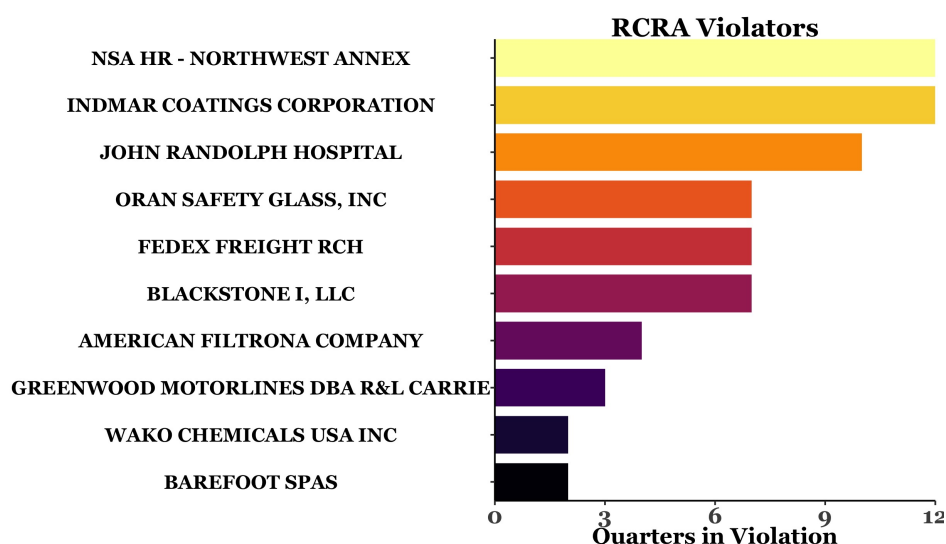
ECHO reports for facilities:

- [ADVANSIX RESINS & CHEMICALS LLC](#)
- [CHAPARRAL VIRGINIA INCORPORATED](#)
- [INGENCO - AMELIA](#)
- [INGENCO - DINWIDDIE](#)
- [PERDUE GRAIN & OILSEED LLC](#)
- [TRANSMONTAIGNE OPERATING COMPANY LP](#)
- [ROCKTENN CP LLC](#)
- [HERCULES AQUALON](#)
- [STEELFAB OF VIRGINIA, INC.](#)
- [WAKO CHEMICALS USA INC](#)



ECHO reports for facilities:

- [TRAVELERS INN - PETERSBURG](#)
- [DUTOY CREEK WWTP](#)
- [CHILDRENS HOME OF VIRGINIA BAPTIST](#)
- [SOLID ROCK WORLDWIDE OUTREACH MINIS](#)
- [MURPHYS TRAILER PARK WWTP A](#)
- [THREE CREEK WWTP](#)
- [FELLOWSHIP DELIVERANCE CHURCH](#)
- [DOC - SOUTHAMPTON CORRECTIONAL CENT](#)
- [CONCRETE PRECAST SYSTEMS INC - CHES](#)
- [SOLENIS LLC](#)



ECHO reports for facilities:

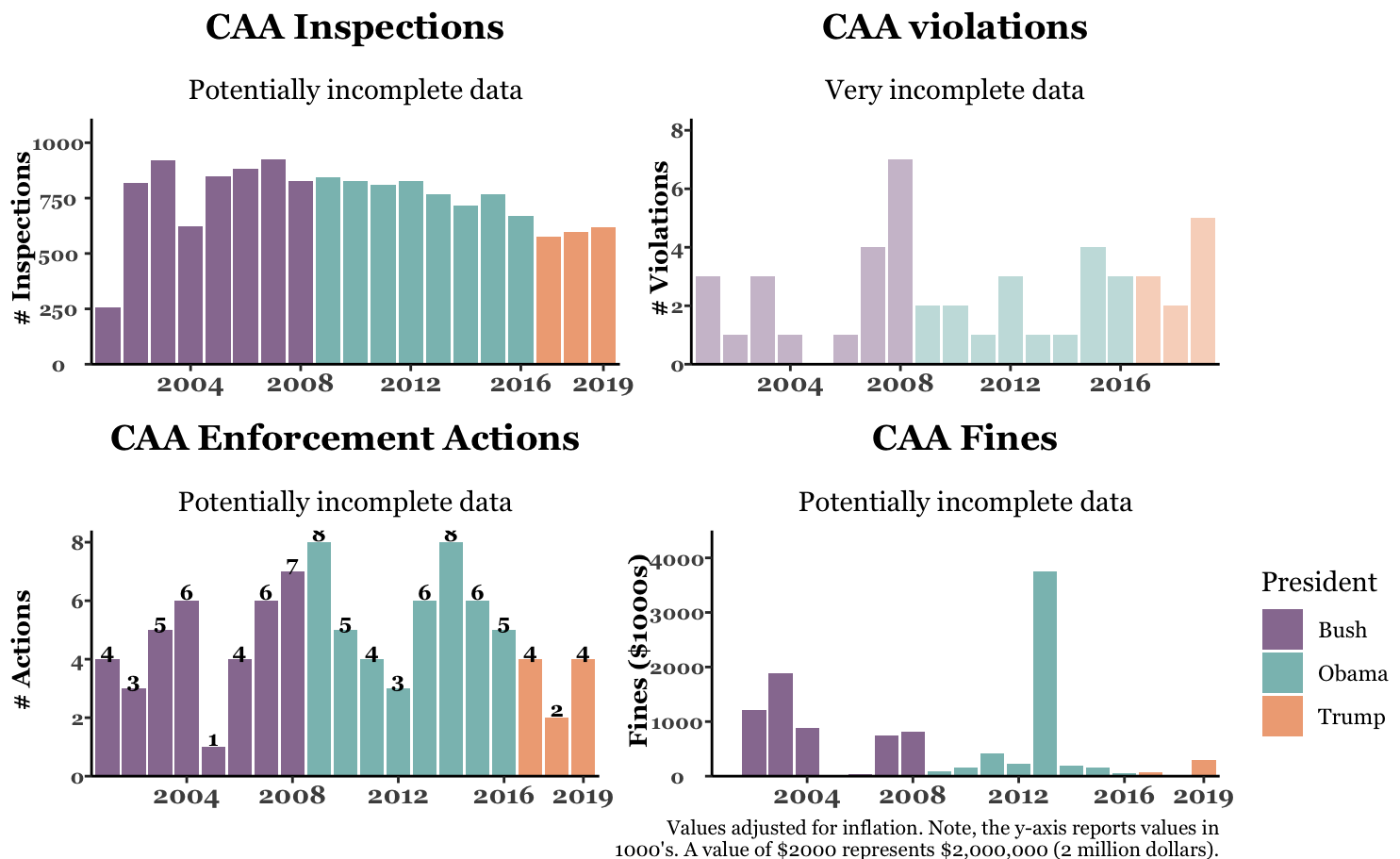
- [INDMAR COATINGS CORPORATION](#)
- [NSA HR - NORTHWEST ANNEX](#)
- [JOHN RANDOLPH HOSPITAL](#)
- [ORAN SAFETY GLASS, INC](#)
- [BLACKSTONE I, LLC](#)
- [FEDEX FREIGHT RCH](#)
- [AMERICAN FILTRONA COMPANY](#)
- [GREENWOOD MOTORLINES DBA R&L CARRIE](#)
- [WAKO CHEMICALS USA INC](#)

- [BAREFOOT SPAS](#)

CLEAN AIR ACT

The [Clean Air Act \(CAA\)](#) is the comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from stationary and mobile sources such as refineries, power plants and cars. For the CAA, violations are most commonly recognized via inspections. Infrequent inspection usually results in fewer identified violations. If CAA violations have decreased, make sure to check whether inspections have also decreased as recent cuts in inspections are likely related to drops in CAA violations. Unless thorough inspections are occurring regularly, fewer violations does not necessarily mean air quality has improved. [More info on CAA](#)

There are 510 facilities currently reporting under the CAA

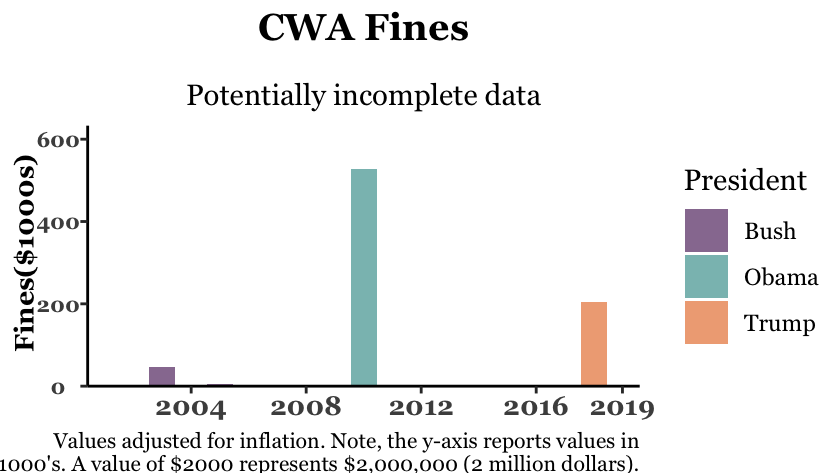
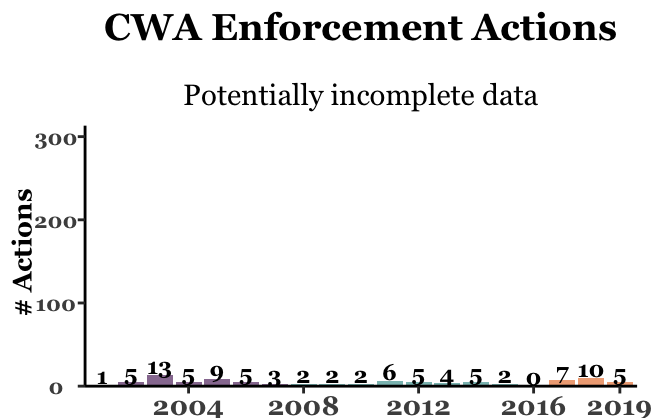
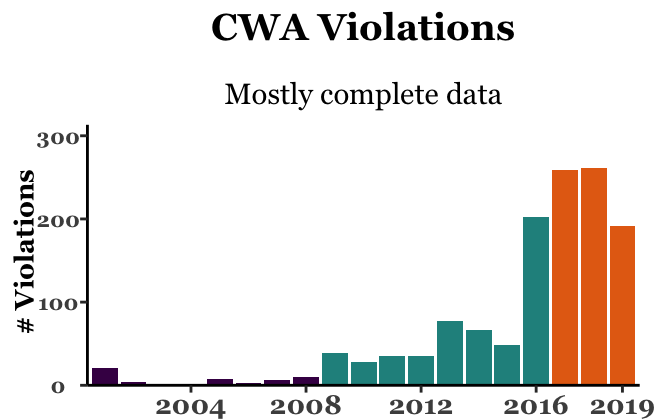
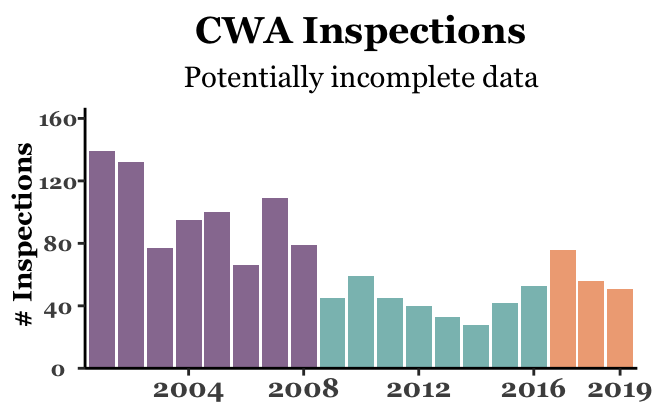


These figures show patterns of CAA inspections, violations, enforcement actions and fines in this district since 2001 based on available EPA data (see page 9). The bars are colored by president. Figure transparency illustrates data reliability: the more transparent, the more uncertain the data. Data on CAA violations is particularly unreliable as emissions are often not directly monitored but are estimates. Inspection, enforcement, and fine data can be unreliable state reporting to ECHO may be incomplete.

CLEAN WATER ACT

The [Clean Water Act \(CWA\)](#) regulates the discharge of hazardous pollutants into and establishes quality standards for the waters of the United States. The CWA established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) which permits facilities to discharge certain kinds and amounts of pollutants. Unlike the CAA, effluent (waste emissions) from CWA facilities is routinely reported electronically to ECHO. Levels of contaminants reported over permitted levels triggers a NPDES violation automatically. Therefore, CWA violations are recorded independently of facility inspections and inspections often occur in response to recorded violations. [More info on CWA](#)

There are 284 facilities currently reporting under the CWA

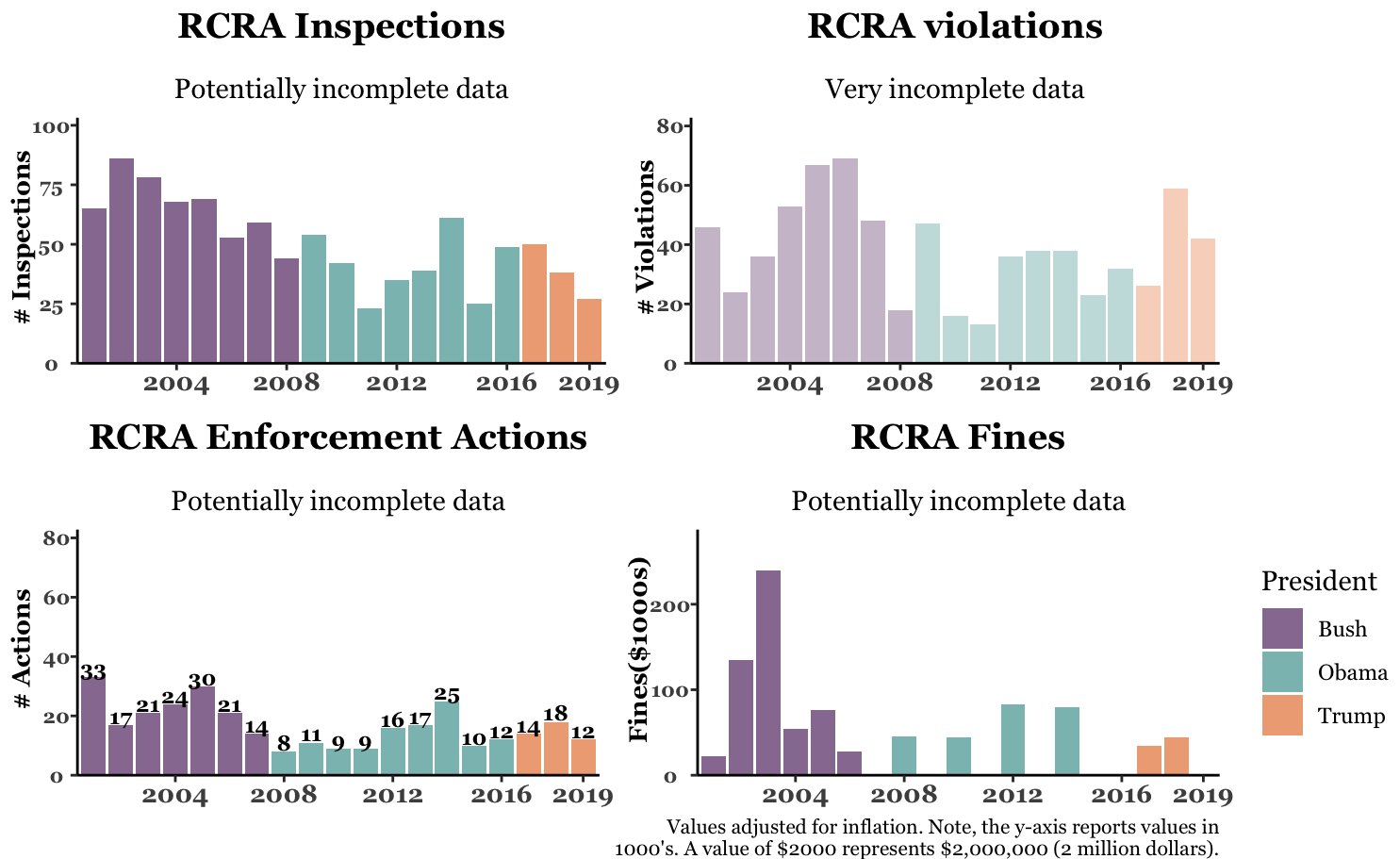


These figures show patterns of Clean Water Act inspections, violations, enforcement actions and fines in this district since 2001 based on available EPA data (see page 9). The bars are colored by president. Figure transparency illustrates data reliability: the more transparent, the more uncertain the data. Data on CWA violations is particularly reliable as effluent violations are automatically reported to EPA.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

The [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act \(RCRA\)](#) gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the “cradle-to-grave”, regulating the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Facilities self-report under RCRA, like the CAA, and violations are most often found after an inspection. If RCRA violations have decreased, make sure to check whether inspections have also decreased as recent cuts in inspections are likely related to drops in RCRA violations. [More info on RCRA](#)

There are 766 facilities currently reporting under RCRA



These figures show patterns of RCRA inspections, violations, enforcement actions and fines in this district since 2001 based on available EPA data (see page 9). The bars are colored by president. Figure transparency illustrates data reliability: the more transparent, the more uncertain the data. Data on RCRA violations is particularly unreliable as violations are not necessarily directly measured. Inspection, enforcement, and fine data can be unreliable state reporting to ECHO may be incomplete.

LEGISLATOR INFORMATION



A. Donald McEachin (D)

In office since January 3rd, 2017

Relevant Committee Membership: Energy and Commerce Committee

The House Energy and Commerce Committee

This Committee is the oldest house Committee with the broadest jurisdiction of any authorizing committee. The Committee oversees the EPA, and legislates on issues like environmental protection, clean air, climate change, safe drinking water, toxic chemicals and hazardous waste, and nuclear facilities. Currently, the Committee consists of 55 members – 24 Republicans and 31 Democrats. The subcommittees of primary interest to these reports are Environment & Climate Change and Oversight & Investigations.

Relevant Subcommittees:

ENERGY

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ABOUT THE EPA DATA ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT CARD AND ITS LIMITATIONS

The data in this report is from EPA's publicly-available [ECHO database](#) that compiles information from a number of distinct state and federal sources. However, poor reporting by states and inconsistent reporting schemes result in data gaps and inaccuracies.

EPA lists numerous specific issues on its ["Known Data Problems"](#) page. In addition, EPA [notes](#) that data on inspections, violations, and enforcement actions from prior to 2001 should be treated as incomplete and unreliable. For that reason, we have only tracked data back to 2001. In addition to many data entry errors – too numerous to list here – there are several major problems with ECHO:

- There is serious under-recording and under-reporting of CAA violations at the state level. Most CAA violations – [perhaps 85% or more](#) – do not make it into ECHO. Violation data is therefore inaccurate and misleading: states which report the fewest violations may be states whose recording and reporting of violations is actually the poorest.
- Although there is no specific information about the quality of data on RCRA violations, it is likely that this program, like the CAA, has serious reporting problems. Therefore, RCRA violations data should also be considered inaccurate and potentially misleading. The key difference between these and the CWA is that the CWA entails mandatory electronic self-reporting.
- ECHO does not record how many regulated facilities there were for programs in previous years. Therefore, we cannot calculate the number of inspections, enforcement actions, and violations per regulated facility before 2019.

Data reliability coding

In this report, we have divided data issues into three categories, using transparencies in graphs as well as subtitles to indicate data reliability and completeness. See the table below:

Data Quality	Example	Transparency	Explanation
High	CWA NPDES violations	100% (opaque)	These data are relatively reliable because effluent levels are frequently directly measured. The data are mostly complete due to mandatory electronic reporting.
Medium	CWA, CAA, RCRA inspections; CAA, CWA, RCRA enforcement actions and penalties	60%	These data can be incomplete due to incomplete state reporting to ECHO.
Low	CAA and RCRA violations data	30%	These data are unreliable and potentially misleading because emissions may not be directly measured, there are few mandatory federal electronic reporting requirements, and there are large gaps in state reporting to ECHO.

Notes on 2020 data

We do not include data from 2020 because we are only part way through the year. It is important to note, as well, that data from 2020 will be strongly influenced by the EPA's decision to suspend, from March through August, pollution monitoring requirements for industries that claim to have been impacted by COVID-19. EDGI's report on this policy ["More Permission to Pollute"](#) found that, despite relatively few facilities claiming the COVID exemption, a much larger proportion of facilities are still failing to report.

HOW AND WHY EEW DEVELOPED THE METRICS IN THIS REPORT

Page 1: Trump administration grade

To enable direct comparison between changes in enforcement and violations since the Trump Administration took office we calculate the percent change in Clean Water Act violations and enforcement actions per district or state between Trump's first three years in office and the historical average in each district from 2001 to 2016. We analyze data since 2001, as EPA is most confident in their own data since 2001. We analyze data just on Clean Water Act violations because that data is the most complete due to routine digital reporting requirements. We analyzed all forms of enforcement actions informal and formal. All data is drawn from the ECHO database.

We describe rates to be "Much Worse" if the percent increase in violations or decrease in enforcement actions is greater than 100%, "Worse" if the percent change is between 0% and 100% percent and "the same" if there is no change.

We describe rates to be "Better" if violation rates decreased or enforcement rates increased by 0% to 100% and "Much Better" if rates of enforcement or compliance increased by more than 100%.

This District or State in comparison dot plot:

The dot plot shows the number of Clean Water Act violations in your state or district compared to all others in this Senate or House committee in 2019. We use Clean Water Act data as it is the most reliable and use 2019 as we have the most confidence about data per 1000 facilities in that year. We provide this metric as some districts' rates of violations and enforcement may not have changed, but that is because they are consistently poor or consistently good.

Page 2: Highlights from this district

Trump and Obama Administration comparison: To enable comparison to a more recent administration we compare levels of inspection and enforcement in the first three years of the Obama administration compared to the first three years of the Trump administration. For these figures inspections and enforcement numbers for the CWA, CAA and RCRA are combined. We compare to only the first 3 years of each Administration's term for parity.

Non-compliant facilities:

To highlight the problem of chronic and routine violations of major environmental laws this bullet point provides data on the number of facilities in each Congressional District or state who have been out of compliance with environmental laws for 9 or more months in the past 3 years under the Clean Water Act.

HOW AND WHY EEW DEVELOPED THE METRICS IN THIS REPORT (CONTINUED)

Page 3: This District In Comparison

To generate a comparison across Congressional Districts who each have varying numbers of facilities we look at the average number of violations, inspections and enforcement action per 1000 facilities. In states where there are fewer than 1000 facilities this requires us to adjust up their data.

Page 4: Consistently Bad Actors in this District

To examine facilities with consistent records of noncompliance we provide information on the 10 facilities with the most quarters of non-compliance under the CAA, CWA, and RCRA. Important notes here: The ECHO data we work with shows the number of quarters of non-compliance not exactly which quarters they were out of compliance, so non-compliance here may not be consecutive. Quarters can be a little confusing also: there are 4 quarters in a year, so 12 quarters equals 3 years of time. In some locations there may be more than 10 facilities who are out of compliance for all 12 quarters. We limit to 10 for space and clarity, the full list can be found in the Jupyter notebook for that district. Additionally, you will see the x-axis for these figures display a maximum of 12 quarters for the CAA and RCRA, but 13 for the CWA. This is because the CWA has automatically reported violations, so we have violations information for the first quarter of 2020 for the CWA.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS AND LINKS TO DATA

About EEW

Environmental Enforcement Watch (EEW) is a collaborative project across working groups of the Environmental Data and Governance Initiative (EDGI). The EEW project builds on EDGI's 2019 [Sheep in the Closet Report](#) that documents large declines in EPA enforcement of environmental laws. This project uses data from EPA's [ECHO database](#), revealing how useful ECHO could be for communities to track pollution and EPA responses in their areas. However, it also reveals the inaccessibility of ECHO for non-specialists, and major omissions, errors, and confusions present in the data itself (see page 9). EEW aims to highlight gaps and inadequacies in the enforcement of environmental laws and to help investigate whether EPA is fulfilling its congressionally mandated duty to enforce environmental laws. EEW's data analysis is conducted using open source and publicly available using Jupyter Notebooks developed by EDGI members.

A full list of EEW members, including their role in this project, can be found here (need link)

About this Project

This EEW project aims to make EPA data more directly accessible to the public and their representatives based on Congressional Districts. Aiming to reach the Representatives and Senators with the most direct role in overseeing the EPA, for this project EEW made report cards for the 76 Senators and House Representatives that sit on the House Energy & Commerce Committee and the Senate Environment & Public Works Committee as these Congressional committees oversee the EPA. By providing a novel look at the chronic state of non-compliance in their states and districts, we hope to provide these key representatives with information they need to evaluate the state of Environmental Law compliance and enforcement in their communities so they might more effectively hold EPA accountable.

For access to the Jupyter Notebooks used to develop this report see our Github repository.(need to figure out which link)

For more on EEW see our website

About EDGI

EDGI is an international network of over 175 members from more than 80 different academic institutions and non-profits, comprised foremost by grassroots volunteer efforts. Since 2016, EDGI has served as a preeminent watchdog group for federal environmental data, generating international effort to duplicate and monitor repositories of public data that are vital to environmental health research and knowledge. EDGI's work has been widely acknowledged, leading to EDGI testifying before Congress on declines in EPA enforcement, and hundreds of mentions in leading national and international media such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, Vice News, and CNN. For more about our work, read our [2019 Annual Report](#) and [2020 Annual Report](#). For more on EDGI see [our website](#).

[CONTACT US](#)

