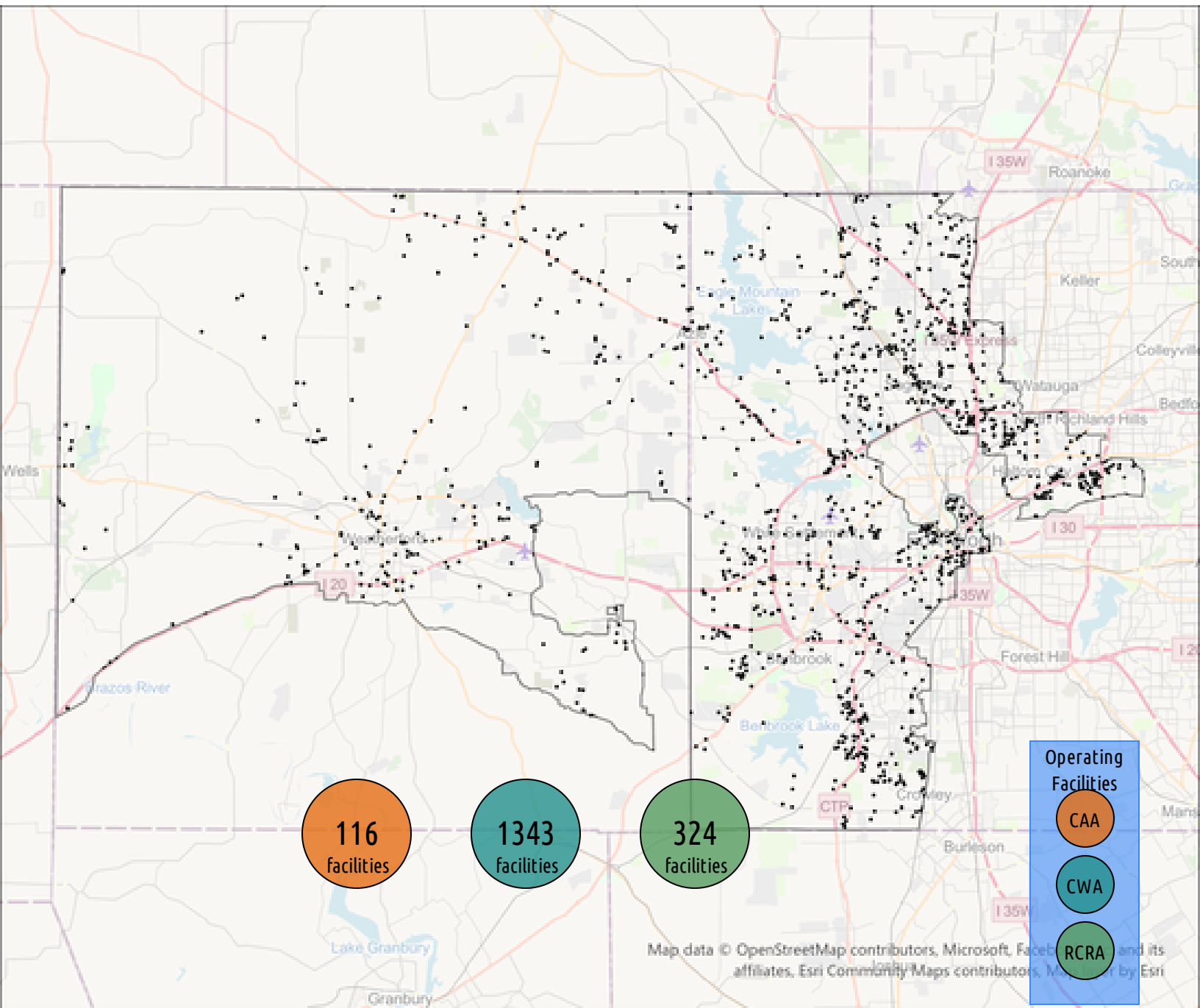


Congressional Report Card

Texas' 12th District; seat held by Kay Granger since 1997

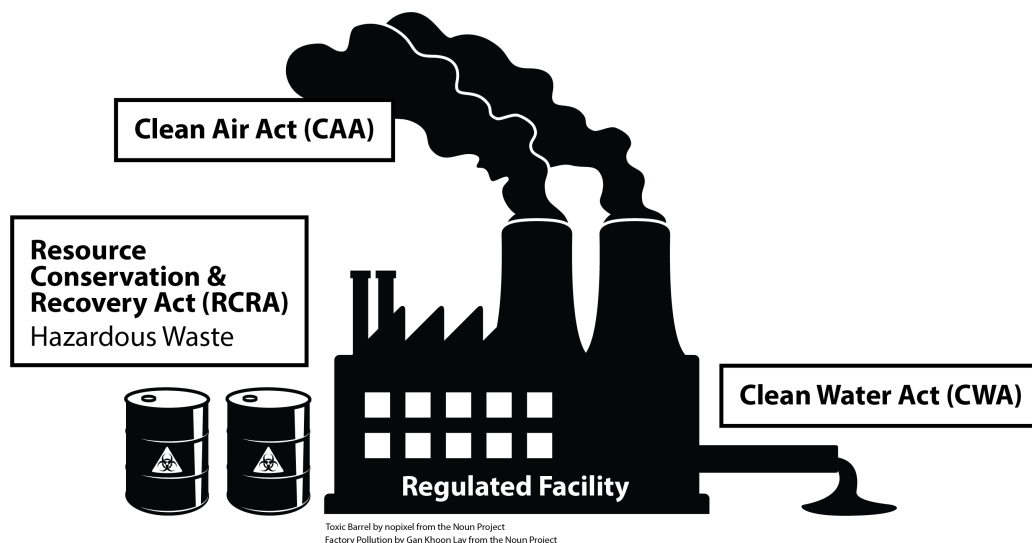


INTRODUCTION

Why report cards on compliance with and enforcement of environmental protection 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.** Based on data from EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database this report card reviews violations, inspections and enforcement actions under three laws: Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for this Congressional District or State since 2001. Report cards like this one are becoming available on the [EEW website](#) for all House Representatives and Senators. The [EEW website](#) also has a summary analysis of enforcement trends and data issues for all geographies covered by the House Energy and Commerce and Senate Environment and Public Works Committees. The report cards contain data from *both* state environmental agencies and the EPA. If the states are enforcing the above laws, it is because the EPA has delegated that authority to them. The EPA must ensure that states are doing their job. Congress must ensure that the EPA is doing its job. And the public must have accurate data from states and the EPA in order to understand if national environmental laws are being properly enforced. For the first time, EEW Congressional Report Cards give members of Congress and their constituents the chance to evaluate whether the EPA is fulfilling its mandate in their district. Congress can strengthen EPA enforcement by increasing its budget, passing more effective laws, requiring better data collection, and holding the EPA accountable when it fails to protect people.

What is a “regulated facility”?

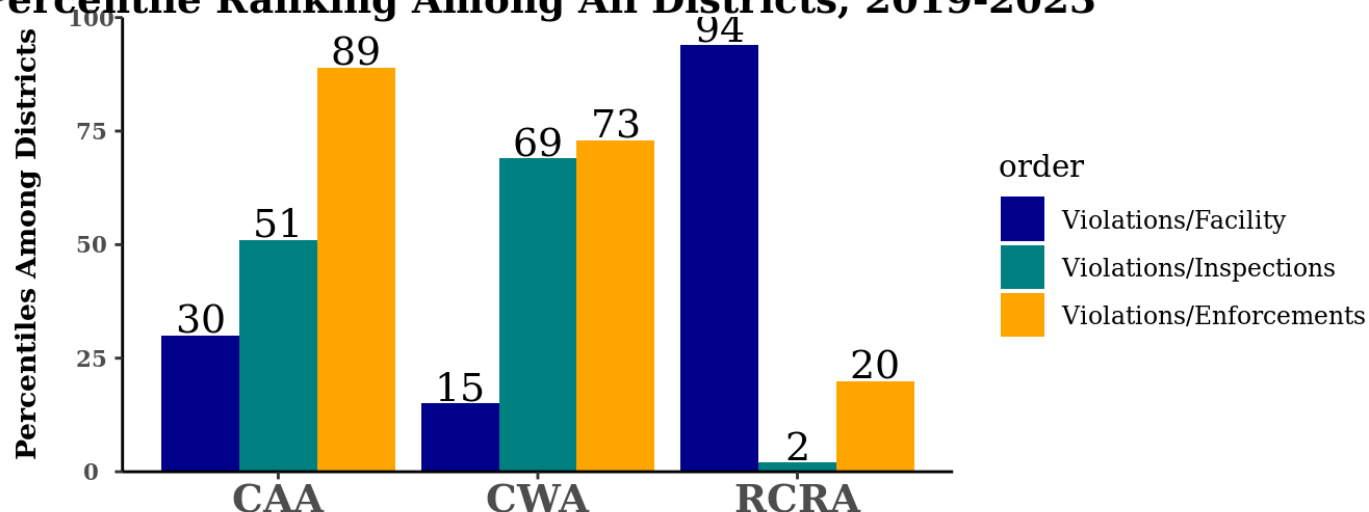


A regulated facility in this report is a facility that reports air or water emissions under the Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act, or a facility that generates, transports, or disposes of hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Regulated facilities can be large-scale e.g. oil refineries, or small-scale e.g. dry cleaners.

GRADING THE DISTRICT ON DATA FROM 2020 THROUGH TARGET_YEAR

This graph shows how this district compares by its percentile with other U.S. congressional districts on three metrics: number of violations, number of violations per inspection, and number of violations per enforcement action. These metrics are used on the data from each of the three EPA programs—the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The data used is for the past five years, 2020 through 2024.

Percentile Ranking Among All Districts, 2019-2023



As an example, a Violations per Facility score of 15 for CWA violations means that this district has more violations than 15% of all districts in the United States. From these scores we can assign letter grades to districts—the top 20%, those districts with more violations than 80% of all districts, would get an F; the districts scoring between 60% and 80% get a D; between 40% and 60% get a C; between 20% and 40% get a B; and less than 20% get an A. As such, Texas' 12th District receives the following grades:

- CAA Violations per Facility - B
- CAA Violations per Inspection - C
- CAA Violations per Enforcement - F
- CWA Violations per Facility - A
- CWA Violations per Inspection - D
- CWA Violations per Enforcement - D
- RCRA Violations per Facility - F
- RCRA Violations per Inspection - A
- RCRA Violations per Enforcement - B

Rationale for grading using these metrics:

- More **violations per active facility** are worse.
- More **inspections** mean more problems will be found, which is good. Dividing violations by inspections indicates the strength of the inspecting
- More **enforcements** when violations are found disincentivizes violating. Dividing violations by enforcements indicates EPA's willingness to penalize.

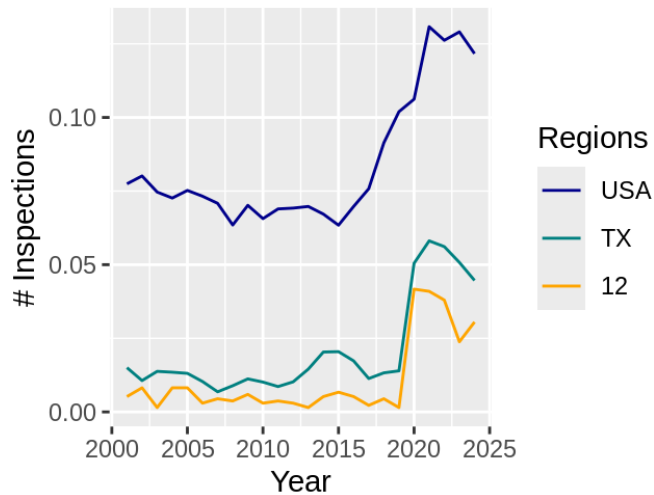
*see data limitations page for metric calculations

CLEAN WATER ACT - INSPECTIONS, VIOLATIONS, ENFORCEMENTS SINCE 2001

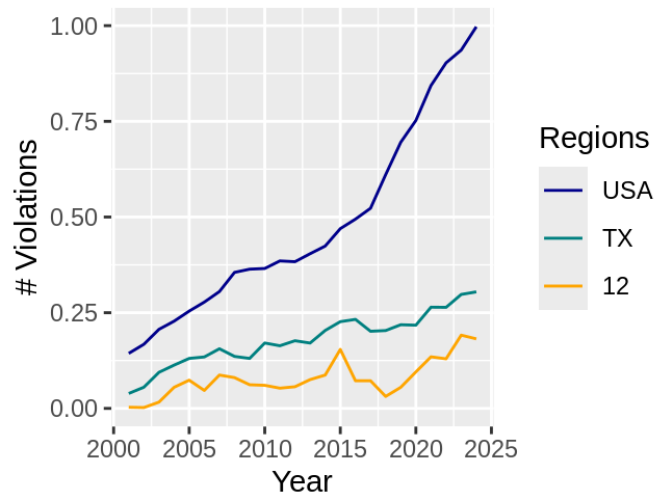
These graphs show the changes in numbers of inspections, violations and enforcement actions per facility for the U.S., the state of TX, and congressional district 12, under the Clean Water Act (CWA)*.

*(The current number of active facilities is used for the calculations for all graphs, as the historical data for facility counts was not available. The graphs therefore give trends rather than faithful statistics.)

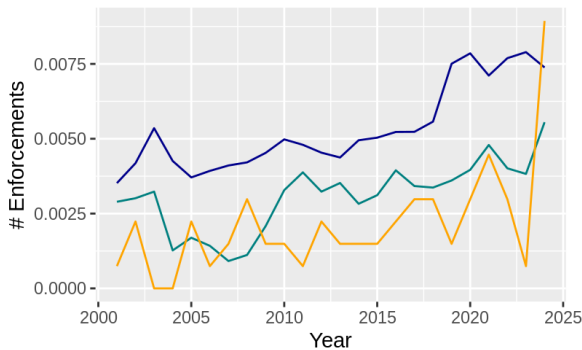
CWA - Inspections Per Facility



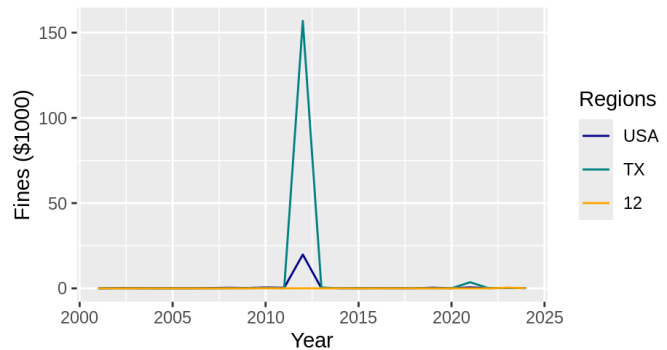
CWA - Violations Per Facility



CWA - Enforcement Actions Per Facility



CWA - Enforcement Fines Per Facility



Clean Water Act Violations*: Violations during the Biden administration much worse than the average over the previous 20 years, representing a 145% increase in violations

Enforcement actions under Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*: better than the average over the previous 20 years, representing a 47% increase in enforcement actions

When comparing the graphs, note that the vertical axes may have considerably different scales.

*see data limitations page for metric calculations

Comparing the first three years of the Trump administration to those of the Biden administration, there was a **197% increase in inspections**, **18% increase in fines**, and a **17% increase in enforcement actions**.

Clean Water Act Violations
Mostly complete data

Year	President	Violations
2003	Bush	20
2004	Bush	80
2005	Bush	100
2006	Bush	70
2007	Bush	120
2008	Bush	110
2009	Obama	90
2010	Obama	90
2011	Obama	80
2012	Obama	80
2013	Obama	100
2014	Obama	120
2015	Obama	210
2016	Obama	100
2017	Trump	100
2018	Trump	40
2019	Trump	80
2020	Trump	130
2021	Biden	180
2022	Biden	180
2023	Biden	260
2024	Biden	240

Facility Inspections-CAA,CWA,RCRA
Potentially incomplete data

Year	President	Inspections
2003	Bush	10
2004	Bush	45
2005	Bush	38
2006	Bush	38
2007	Bush	25
2008	Bush	40
2009	Bush	25
2010	Obama	40
2011	Obama	38
2012	Obama	48
2013	Obama	50
2014	Obama	25
2015	Obama	48
2016	Obama	40
2017	Obama	30
2018	Trump	30
2019	Trump	20
2020	Trump	75
2021	Biden	70
2022	Biden	75
2023	Biden	45
2024	Biden	60

Enforcement Actions-CAA,CWA,RCRA
Potentially incomplete data

Year	President	Actions
2003	Bush	7
2004	Bush	14
2005	Bush	5
2006	Bush	7
2007	Bush	18
2008	Bush	4
2009	Bush	5
2010	Bush	7
2011	Obama	9
2012	Obama	10
2013	Obama	6
2014	Obama	6
2015	Obama	4
2016	Obama	11
2017	Obama	18
2018	Obama	11
2019	Obama	12
2020	Obama	12
2021	Obama	11
2022	Obama	9
2023	Obama	17
2024	Obama	19
2025	Obama	5
2026	Obama	17

Enforcement Fines-CAA,CWA,RCRA
Potentially incomplete data

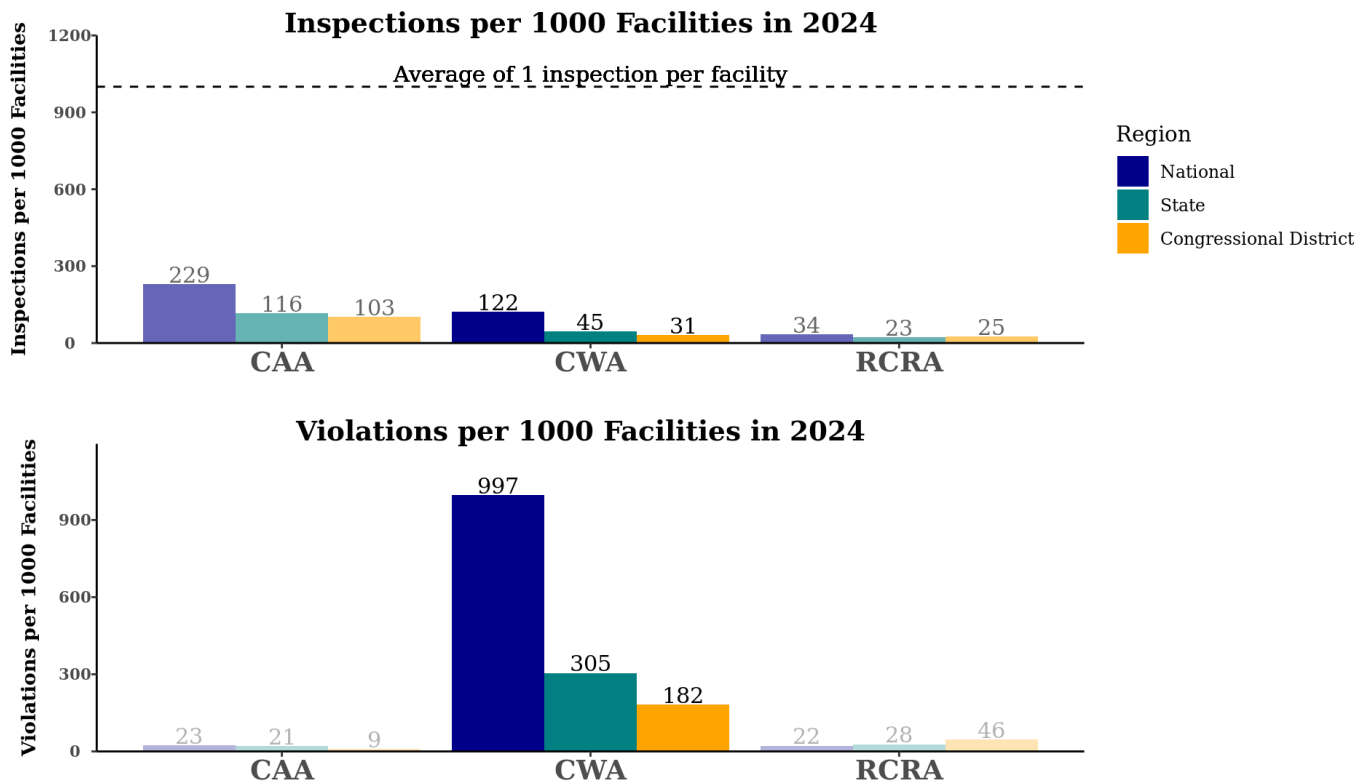
Year	President	Fines (\$1000s)
2003	Bush	150
2004	Bush	100
2005	Bush	50
2006	Bush	100
2007	Bush	100
2008	Bush	100
2009	Obama	250
2010	Obama	200
2011	Obama	100
2012	Obama	100
2013	Obama	20
2014	Obama	250
2015	Obama	50
2016	Obama	300
2017	Obama	100
2018	Obama	100
2019	Obama	450
2020	Obama	150
2021	Obama	20
2022	Obama	20
2023	Obama	650
2024	Obama	150

Values adjusted for inflation. Note, the y-axis reports values in 1000's. A value of \$2000 represents \$2,000,000 (2 million dollars).

The reliability of data in figures throughout this report is indicated by the figure subtitle and degree of transparency. See the data limitations page (Page 10) to view the transparency-coding table and access state and congressional district data [here](#).

When comparing the graphs, note that the vertical axes may have considerably different scales.

THIS DISTRICT IN COMPARISON

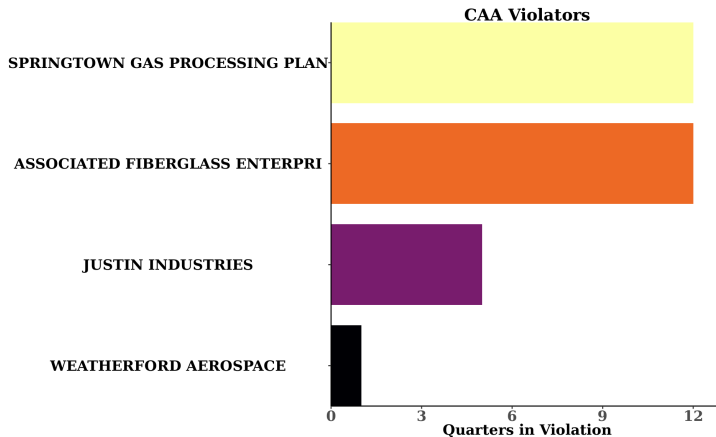


These two charts show how inspections and violations in this district compare to the national and state averages per 1000 facilities in 2024. We use data from 2024 as it was the most recent full year and the ECHO database only reports *currently* active facilities. To enable comparison across locations 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.

For access to the software which pulls data from ECHO, see the Github repository [here](#). The reliability of data in figures throughout this report is indicated by the figure subtitle and degree of transparency. Figure transparency illustrates data reliability: the more transparent, the more uncertain the data. See the data limitations page (Page 10) to view the transparency-coding table

RECENT NON-COMPLIANCE IN THIS DISTRICT

These figures show the ten facilities in this district with the worst environmental compliance based on the number of noncompliant quarters in the past 3 years (not necessarily consecutive). In some districts, for some programs, the number may be fewer than ten. The EPA data shows records for the past 12 months for CAA and RCRA, and 13 months for CWA. The facilities shown with equal number of quarters in violation are selected at random. We only have room for ten in the graph, so we note when there are more facilities with the same number of quarters in violation.



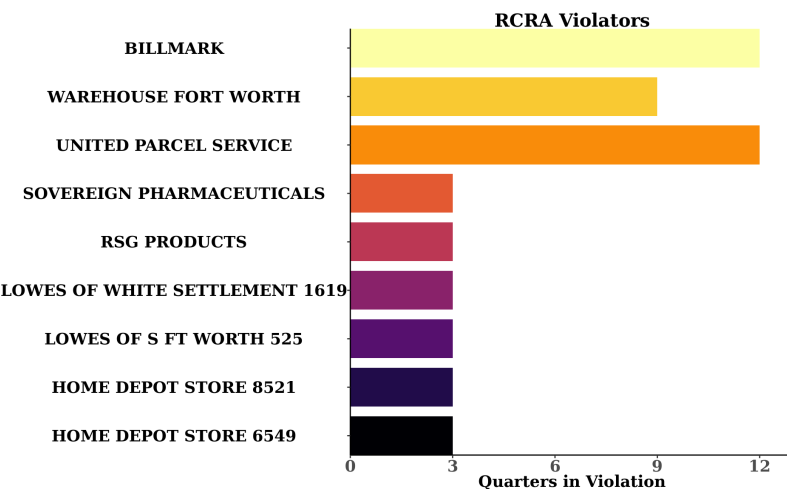
ECHO reports for facilities:

[SPRINGTOWN GAS PROCESSING PLANT](#)

[ASSOCIATED FIBERGLASS ENTERPRISES](#)

[JUSTIN INDUSTRIES](#)

[WEATHERFORD AEROSPACE](#)



ECHO reports for facilities:

[BILLMARK](#)

[WAREHOUSE FORT WORTH](#)

[UNITED PARCEL SERVICE](#)

[UNITED PARCEL SERVICE](#)

[SOVEREIGN PHARMACEUTICALS](#)

[RSG PRODUCTS](#)

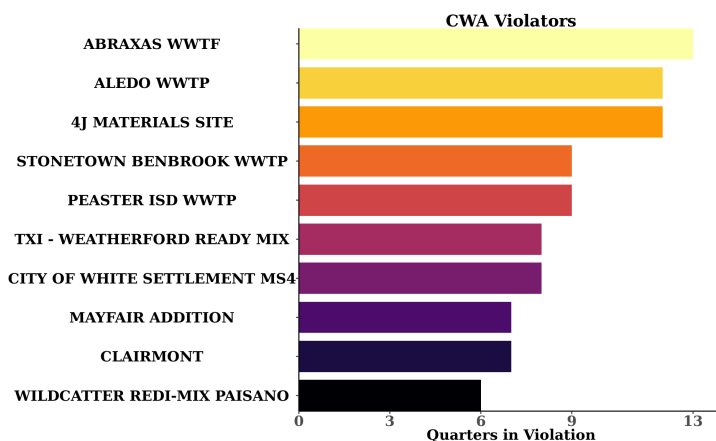
[HOME DEPOT STORE 6549](#)

[LOWES OF S FT WORTH 525](#)

[LOWES OF WHITE SETTLEMENT 1619](#)

[HOME DEPOT STORE 8521](#)

7 additional facilities with 3 quarters in violation



ECHO reports for facilities:

[ABRAXAS WWTF](#)

[4J MATERIALS SITE](#)

[ALEDO WWTP](#)

[STONETOWN BENBROOK WWTP](#)

[PEASTER ISD WWTP](#)

[TXI - WEATHERFORD READY MIX](#)

[CITY OF WHITE SETTLEMENT MS4](#)

[CLAIRMONT](#)

[MAYFAIR ADDITION](#)

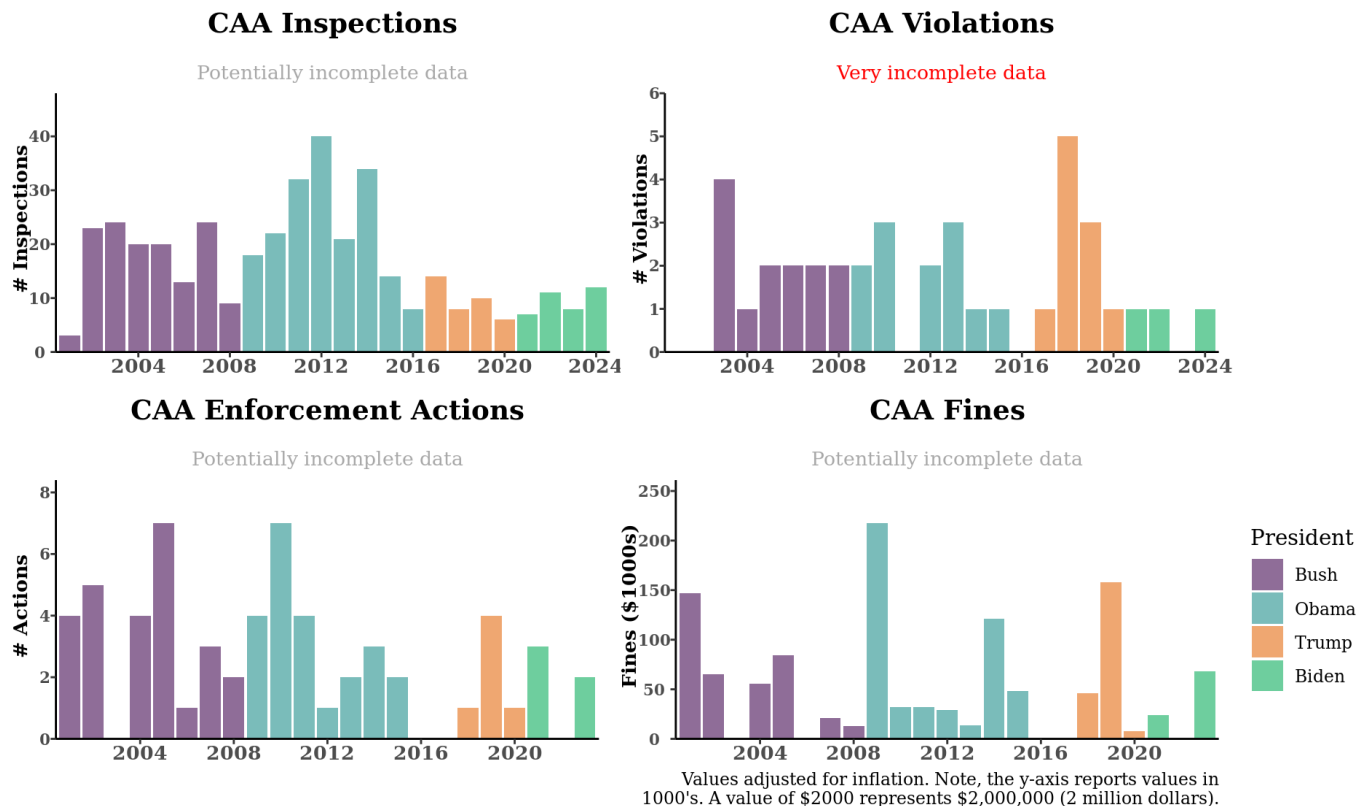
[WILDCATTER REDI-MIX PAISANO](#)

3 additional facilities with 6 quarters in violation

CLEAN AIR ACT

The [Clean Air Act \(CAA\)](#) regulates air emissions from mobile sources, such as cars, and stationary sources, such as refineries and power plants. *Please note, in this report we are only utilizing data from stationary air emission sources.* 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 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 116 facilities currently reporting under the CAA in this district.

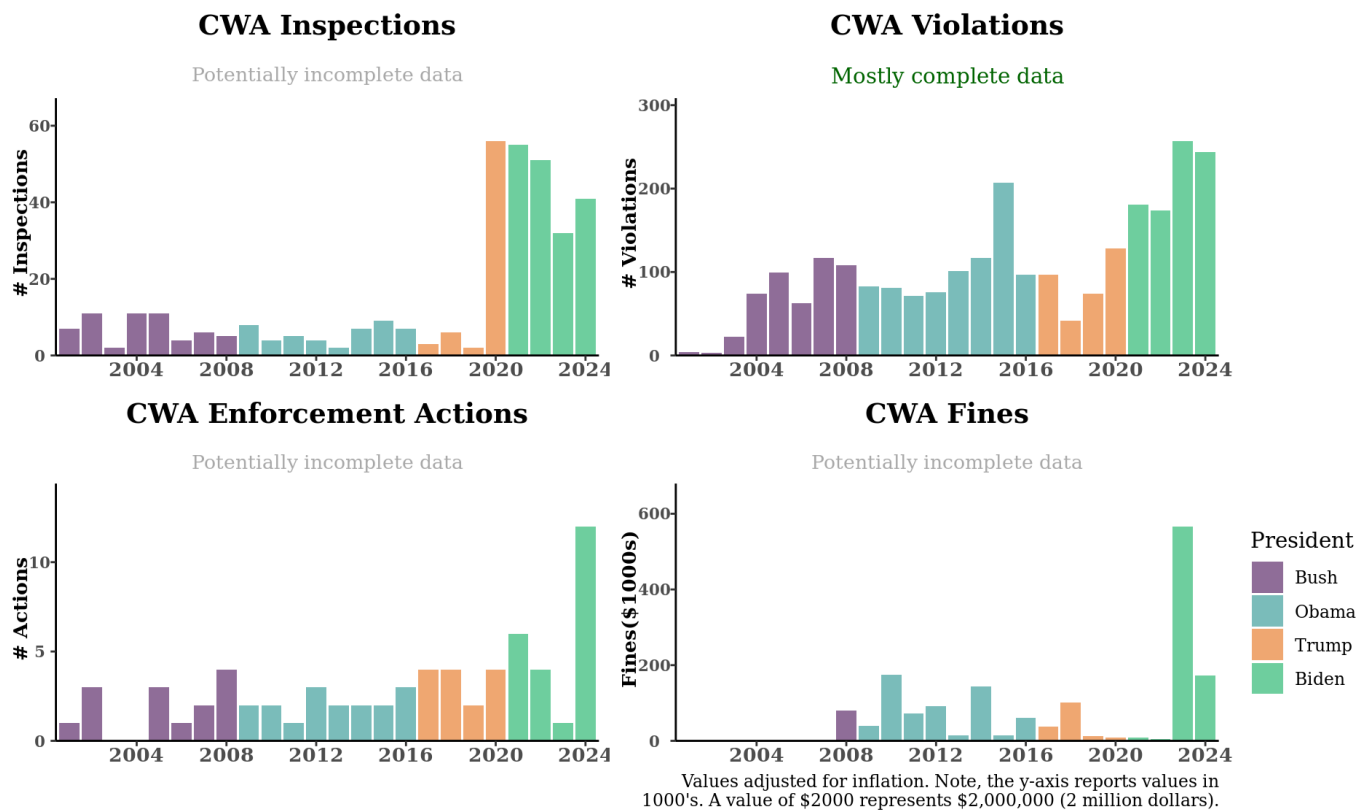


These figures show patterns of CAA inspections, violations, enforcement actions and fines in this district since 2001 based on available EPA data (see page 10). The bars are colored by the president in office that year. Figure transparency illustrates data reliability: the more transparent the figure is, 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 because state reporting to ECHO may be incomplete. For access to the Jupyter Notebook which pulls data from ECHO at the state and congressional district level, click [here](#). When comparing the graphs, note that the vertical axes may have considerably different scales.

CLEAN WATER ACT

The [Clean Water Act \(CWA\)](#) establishes quality standards for surface waters. In this report, we focus on CWA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) which permits facilities to discharge certain kinds and amounts of pollutants. Unlike the CAA, under the CWA effluent (waste emissions) is directly measured and routinely reported electronically to ECHO. CWA violations are automatically triggered if data is not submitted and if contaminant levels in effluent exceed the permitted amount. Such CWA violations can lead to inspections. [More info on CWA](#)

There are 1343 facilities currently reporting under the CWA in this district.



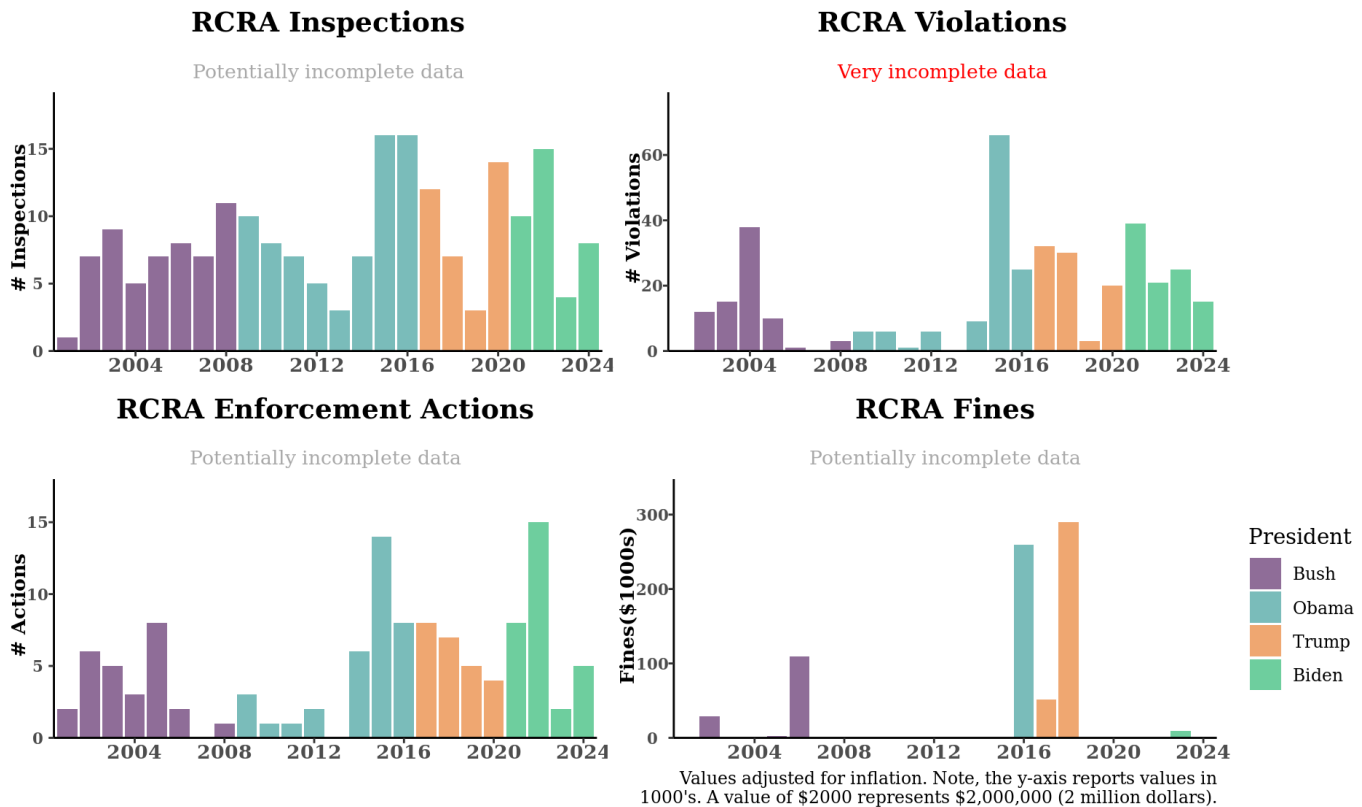
These figures show patterns of Clean Water Act inspections, violations, enforcement actions and fines in this district since 2001 based on available EPA data (see page 10). The bars are colored by the president in office that year. Figure transparency illustrates data reliability: the more transparent, the more uncertain the data. Data on CWA violations is particularly reliable as effluent violations are automatically reported to EPA. For access to the Jupyter Notebook which pulls data from ECHO at the state and congressional district level, click [here](#).

When comparing the graphs, note that the vertical axes may have considerably different scales.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

The [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act \(RCRA\)](#) gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from “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 324 facilities currently reporting under RCRA in this district.



These figures show patterns of RCRA inspections, violations, enforcement actions and fines in this district since 2001 based on available EPA data (see page 10). The bars are colored by the president in office that year. 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 because state reporting to ECHO may be incomplete. For access to the Jupyter Notebooks which pull data from ECHO at the state and congressional district level, click [here](#).

When comparing the graphs, note that the vertical axes may have considerably different scales.

LEGISLATOR INFORMATION



[Kay Granger](#) (Republican)

In office since January 7th, 1997

[Govtrack web page](#)

[OpenSecrets web page](#)

This member of Congress serves on the following committees relevant to this report:

Committee Name: House Committee on Appropriations

Jurisdiction: The House Committee on Appropriations is responsible for legislation allocating federal funds prior to expenditure from the treasury. Appropriations are generally limited to the levels set by the Budget Resolution drafted by the House Committee on the Budget. The Committee is also responsible for supplemental spending bills, which are sometimes needed in the middle of a fiscal year to compensate for emergency expenses. [Committee web page](#)

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 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 2024.

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	Opacity	Explanation
High	CWA NPDES violations	100% (full color)	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 2024 data

We do not include data from 2025 because we are only part way through the year.

HOW AND WHY EEW DEVELOPED THE METRICS IN THIS REPORT

Page 3: Comparisons to past years

To enable direct comparison between changes in enforcement and violations over the years, we calculate the percent change in Clean Water Act violations and enforcement actions per district or state between Biden's first three years in office, and the historical average in each district from 2001 to 2023. We analyze data since 2001, as EPA is most confident in its own data since 2001. We analyze violations data just for the Clean Water Act because that data is the most complete due to routine digital reporting requirements. We analyze 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%.

Page 4: Highlights from this District

Trump and Biden Administration comparison: We compare levels of inspection and enforcement in the first three years of the Trump administration to those of the Biden administration. For these figures inspections and enforcement numbers for the CWA, CAA and RCRA are combined.

Does a reduction in violations indicate better adherence or less oversight?

Facilities in Violation (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 which 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 5: This District in Comparison

To generate a comparison across Congressional Districts, each of which has a different number of facilities, we look at the average number of violations, inspections and enforcement actions per 1000 facilities. In states where there are fewer than 1000 facilities this requires us to scale up their data.

Page 6: Recent Noncompliance 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: these charts show the number of quarters of non-compliance, not exactly *which* quarters they were out of compliance. Non-compliance shown here may not be consecutive. Quarters can also be confusing: 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 out of compliance for all 12 quarters. We limit our figures to 10 facilities for space and clarity. A list of 20 facilities can be found in the Jupyter notebook for that district or state. Additionally, the x-axis for these figures displays a maximum of 12 quarters for the CAA and RCRA, but 13 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 2020 [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 10). 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 data using Jupyter Notebooks developed by EDGI members.

A full list of EEW members, including their roles in this project, can be found [here](#).

About this Project

This EEW project aims to make EPA data more directly accessible to the public and their representatives. By providing a novel look at the chronic state of non-compliance, we hope to provide representatives with the information they need to evaluate the state of environmental law compliance and enforcement in their communities so they might more effectively hold EPA accountable.

Useful Links

[State and Congressional District Jupyter Notebooks](#) | [National-Level Jupyter Notebook](#) | [Github Repository to produce reports](#) | [EEW website](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Link to download PDF version of this report](#)

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 [2024 Annual Report](#) and [2024 Annual Report](#). For more on EDGI see [our website](#).

