

Environmental Integrity Project

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS



A LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND THE PRESIDENT

Environmental laws that promise so much on paper can mean so little if they are never enforced. That's why the Environmental Integrity Project was established on March 1, 2002, as the first national nonprofit organization dedicated to improving environmental enforcement. We've spent the last five years working to:

- *Breathe new life* into environmental laws through better enforcement—to protect public health and natural resources, allow law-abiding businesses to compete on a level playing field, and open the door to clean energy alternatives we need to reduce global warming;
- *Shine a light* on the biggest emission sources—through accurate, user-friendly reports the public can use to pressure local polluters to clean up their act;
- *Give citizens a voice* in decisions that affect their communities—through better access to the media, the legislature, and the environmental agencies established to protect them.

With our small, highly-skilled staff and support from our friends, we have won important victories for the environment in just a few short years. For example, in 2006 EIP and PennFuture settled a lawsuit with the Hatfield's Ferry power plant in Pennsylvania that will reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by more than 140,000 tons per year and save more than \$1 billion per year in public health costs. In response to a legal challenge from EIP, the Sierra Club, and other groups, a Texas judge derailed "fast-track" permits for six coal-fired power plants that TXU wanted to build; shortly afterwards, TXU's new owners deep-sixed plans for these greenhouse gas-belching plants in favor of cleaner alternatives. We worked with local activists to stop a refinery permit that would have increased air pollution in Corpus Christi, Texas. For two years in a row, EIP has helped block legislation to exempt large concentrated animal feeding operations from hazardous waste laws, and our research persuaded Iowa to finally begin regulating these "factory farms" through Clean Water Act permits.

Hard-hitting, data-rich research has earned EIP a reputation as a respected, reliable resource for the

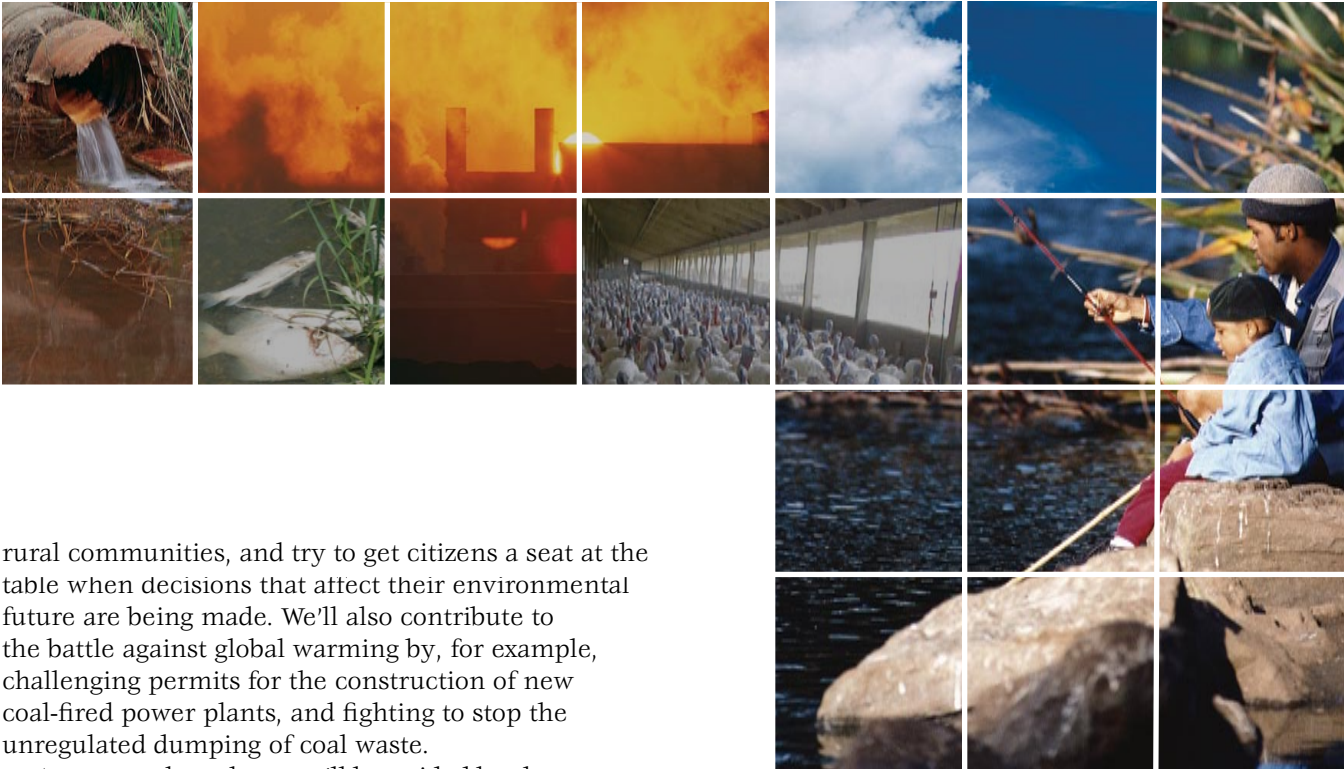
public, media, and policymakers. We help communities zero in on the worst polluters by identifying and ranking emissions from individual facilities. EIP's annual ranking of the nation's dirtiest power plants has become a measuring stick for the industry—what began as a one-time report has evolved into a much-anticipated yearly event, with publicity that gives the biggest polluters one more good reason to clean up their plants.

EIP periodically audits the effectiveness of enforcement activities (such as programs designed to limit stormwater pollution). Our reports consistently hold government and industry accountable for results by drawing the attention of national and local media to laws that aren't working because they are almost never enforced. Government is the key to effective enforcement, and EIP's government-savvy professionals (several of whom are former USEPA staff) understand how the system works and can help others to navigate it. We've brought neighborhood activists to Washington to demand action against local polluters from their legislators and from the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Through all of its actions, EIP creates a bridge between local communities and the government agencies, laws, and regulations that are supposed to protect them. Our goal is to help citizens understand and exercise their rights to protect their communities from powerful local polluters.

This report illustrates how environmental enforcement can make our air and water cleaner. Perhaps less obviously, enforcement also helps fight global warming by creating a level playing field for cleaner alternatives to the fossil fuels on which too much of our economy now depends. Right now, coal is the cheapest way to generate electricity, because loopholes and lax enforcement make it easy for the industry to avoid the high environmental cost of mining and burning coal, and disposing of combustion waste. Enforcing the law and closing those loopholes forces the industry to internalize the costs, and makes investments in conservation and renewable energy much more competitive.

This report celebrates EIP's first five years, but our work is far from over. We'll continue to target the nation's dirtiest power plants and refineries for cleanup, fight to keep factory farms from destroying



rural communities, and try to get citizens a seat at the table when decisions that affect their environmental future are being made. We'll also contribute to the battle against global warming by, for example, challenging permits for the construction of new coal-fired power plants, and fighting to stop the unregulated dumping of coal waste.

As our work evolves, we'll be guided by the same principles that have motivated us since the beginning. The enforcement of our environmental laws protects the public's health, gives communities the power to fight back against local polluters, and safeguards the democratic process. We thank all of you who have helped EIP with financial support and words of encouragement, and look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

ERIC SCHAEFFER
Executive Director, Environmental Integrity Project

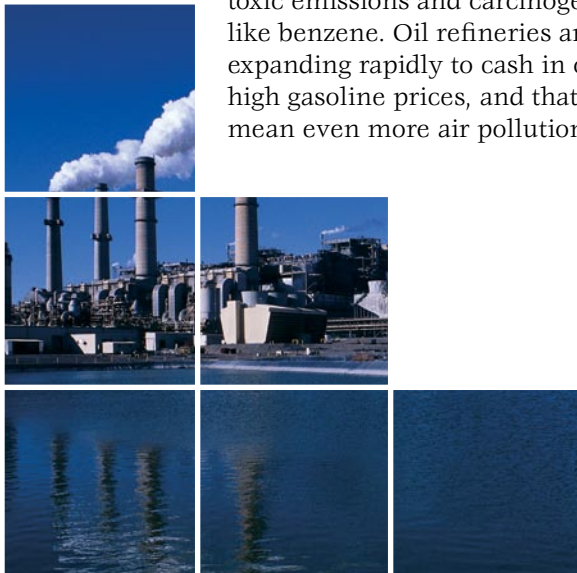
LORI EHRLICH
President, Board of Directors, Environmental Integrity Project, Co-Founder, HealthLink

For more information, check out our website at environmentalintegrity.org. EIP is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, and tax exempt organization, and our work is supported entirely through individual donations and foundation grants. If you'd like to help us keep industry and government accountable and get environmental laws enforced, you can make a tax-deductible donation to the Environmental Integrity Project, and mail it to 1920 L St., NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036. Donations can also be made electronically through PayPal, or through our website.

CLEAN AIR AND WATER

Clean air and water should be the birthright of every American. But according to the USEPA, more than 100 million Americans live in areas with unhealthy levels of air pollution, and 40% of our streams are not clean enough to support fishing or swimming. Where does much of that pollution come from?

- Coal-Fired Power Plants are the nation's single largest source of air pollution, responsible for more than 60% of the annual emissions of sulfur dioxide, almost 25% of the nitrogen oxide, and more than a third each of mercury and carbon dioxide emissions. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides form fine particle pollution that triggers hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks and (according to the USEPA) more than 20,000 premature deaths per year from heart disease and lung cancer. Power plants, primarily coal-fired, contribute to approximately 35% of the annual US emissions of carbon dioxide, which is indisputably linked to global warming. Coal fired power plants also produce the second largest waste stream in the US, in the form of combustion residue laced with heavy metals like arsenic, lead and selenium that can leach into drinking water.
- Petroleum Refineries can overwhelm the working class and minority neighborhoods that crowd their fencelines with toxic emissions and carcinogens like benzene. Oil refineries are expanding rapidly to cash in on high gasoline prices, and that can mean even more air pollution to



EIP has proved to be an invaluable partner with Sierra Club as we fight to clean up dirty coal plants in Texas, and stop new ones from being built.

— KEN KRAMER, DIRECTOR,
SIERRA CLUB LONE STAR CHAPTER

communities that already suffer from too much. An EIP report released this year shows how emissions of cancer-causing chemicals have actually increased in some neighborhoods over the last five years. These communities are home to people with modest incomes who often don't get much attention from government—here, environmental and social justice concerns come together, with communities that lack political clout bearing the brunt of hazardous emissions.

- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs, or Factory Farms) have transformed American agriculture by warehousing masses of hogs, chickens, and dairy cows into confined sheds, and dumping huge quantities of animal waste on small plots of land. These large animal feedlots generate more untreated waste than a mid-sized municipality, and much of that waste ends up contaminating rivers, streams, and groundwater. These operations also can release an astonishing amount of air pollution—for example, a giant hog farming facility in Missouri releases more ammonia than all other industrial sources in the state combined.

Breathing New Life into Our Environmental Laws

EIP has fought to enforce our clean air and clean water laws against some of the nation's biggest polluters:

EIP provided critical legal and technical expertise for our successful lawsuit to reduce pollution at the Hatfield's Ferry power plant in western Pennsylvania. We are already working with them on the next project.

— CHARLES MCPHEDRAN,
SENIOR ATTORNEY, PENNFUTURE



EIP organizer Lisa Marcucci works with communities to clean up power plant pollution near Pittsburgh, PA.

Power Plants

- Earthjustice represented EIP in a lawsuit that convinced the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals that EPA's efforts to weaken emissions monitoring rules at coal-fired power plants violated the Administrative Procedures Act. EPA has tried to resurrect this giveaway to industry lobbyists, and we are back in court with a coalition of environmental groups to try to stop them.
- EIP and a coalition of environmental groups persuaded a Texas state judge to deny “fast track” permitting for TXU's proposed fleet of greenhouse gas belching power plants. TXU has since withdrawn its proposal to build these plants in favor of cleaner energy sources.
- An EIP/PennFuture lawsuit forced the Hatfield's Ferry power plant in Pennsylvania to reduce harmful sulfur dioxide and particulate matter emissions by more than 145,000 tons per year by installing scrubbers that were long overdue. This action will eliminate an estimated \$1 billion in annual public health costs by reducing exposure to fine particles.
- Maryland identified EIP as the catalyst for state enforcement action requiring Mirant to clean up emissions at its Chalk Point power plant, by switching from dirty fuel oil to clean-burning natural gas. EIP's lawsuit prompted Maryland's Department of the Environment to agree to reduce particulate matter pollution at other power plants in the state by closing loopholes in emission monitoring and enforcement rules.
- After a whistleblower complained, EIP filed suit against a power plant in east Texas for ignoring Clean Air Act emission limits, a case expected to be tried this summer.

- EIP hosts an annual meeting of public interest attorneys to coordinate enforcement and permit strategies for power plants. Permit challenges filed by the Sierra Club and other organizations have helped stop construction of new coal-fired power plants that would add millions of tons of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. EIP intends to step up its support of these permit challenges over the next several years.

Refineries

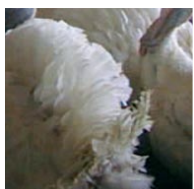
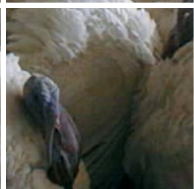
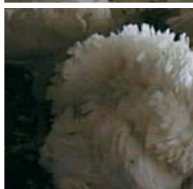
- EIP's research prompted the USEPA to investigate refineries in Port Arthur and Corpus Christi, Texas that released hundreds of tons of smog-forming chemicals and sulfur dioxide every year during flaring episodes that are supposed to be used only in emergencies. In April of 2007, EPA fined the Atofina refinery in Port Arthur \$2.9 million, and required the plant to spend millions more to eliminate pollution from flaring.
- EIP supported Corpus Christi activist Suzie Canales and the Refinery Reform Campaign in stopping Citgo's attempt to expand its catalytic cracking unit without investing in pollution controls. The permit was withdrawn after the state of Texas made clear that it would be denied.
- EIP research helped persuade a federal judge to require a Louisiana refinery to clean up emissions of benzene released during plant “upsets.”

The Humboldt Regional Chapter of Concerned Citizens of Iowa learned a lot from EIP about the Clean Water Act permit system and how it could help those of us who live and work in rural Iowa.

— KATHERYN SPENCER, IOWA FAMILY FARMER

Factory Farms/CAFOs

- Since 2003, EIP has documented potential Clean Air Act violations at factory farms and urged the EPA to investigate. EIP's research also has inspired citizens to file lawsuits against factory farms that discharge waste into local waterways.
- EIP organized Congressional briefings and provided factual analysis that proved instrumental in blocking industry efforts to exempt factory farms from "right to know" and "superfund" laws. These laws, which remain in effect, require big agriculture to report noxious emissions like ammonia, and assume responsibility for cleaning up drinking water contaminated by huge volumes of animal waste.
- EIP and its state partners are challenging EPA's decision to give more than 13,000 factory farms long-term amnesty from the Clean Air Act in exchange for limited monitoring at just 17 facilities. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals is expected to decide our case in 2007.
- For several years, EIP worked with local partners in Iowa on a Clean Water factory farm campaign. Recently, the coalition convinced the state to begin issuing Clean Water Act permits to confinement operations for the first time in 30 years.



- EIP organized a grassroots group in Ohio to challenge the spread of industrial sized "megadairies" in the state. Citizens are citing our report, "Giving Away the Farm," to oppose transfer of Clean Water Act permitting authority to the state's department

of agriculture, which lacks the ability to regulate factory farms.

Shining a Light on the Worst Polluters

EIP's research helps communities identify the biggest local polluters, and demand action to clean them up.

- In 2004, EIP released a report with Public Citizen's Congress Watch that ranked the nation's most polluting power plants and drew connections between campaign contributions, lobbyists, and the Administration's actions to stop enforcement of the Clean Air Act. This has evolved into an annual EIP report that ranks emissions at power plants nationwide, which have a direct impact upon the air quality in surrounding communities. Our annual ranking has become an authoritative reference for the media, federal and state agencies, and the public, and helped to build pressure for cleanup.
- Since 2002, EIP has documented the enormous volume of hazardous air pollution released during accidents or "maintenance" events at petrochemical plants. EIP's 2004 report, "Gaming the System," caught the attention of federal and state regulators and prompted efforts to close these loopholes. In "Who's Counting," another report released the same year with the Galveston Houston Association for Smog Prevention, we hit the industry's underreporting of toxic air emissions.
- Early in 2007, EIP ranked the top refinery sources of cancer-causing chemicals like benzene, in a report covered by more than 100 media outlets that has prompted calls for investigation and cleanup. We discovered that refineries may be underreporting emissions of formaldehyde, a potent carcinogen, by millions of pounds a year, and EPA has promised an investigation. We expect to continue our efforts to rank refinery emissions, and our reports have attracted the attention of organizations that promote socially responsible investing.

- EIP's research showed that power plants in Maryland were among the nation's dirtiest, which prompted the legislature to mandate cleanup of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and global warming gases.
- We've shown how loopholes and lax enforcement can make our water unsafe for drinking, swimming or fishing. 2004's "Swimming in Sewage," jointly released by EIP and the Natural Resources Defense Council, documented how chronic overflows of stormwater mixed with untreated sewage close beaches and threaten aquatic life in the Great Lakes. "Flying Bind," released in the same year, took a critical look at how the six Great Lakes states and the EPA determine if our lakes and streams are safe for fishing and swimming. The report uncovered the patchwork of inconsistent state standards that often result in an incomplete or misleading picture of water quality.
- EIP's "Weathering the Storm" report looked at efforts by EPA and various states (including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) to stop stormwater pollution. The report described how states could improve compliance through better data collection and partnership with local governments.
- More than six years ago, the Supreme Court ruled that certain wetlands "isolated" from navigable waterways could not be protected under the federal Clean Water Act. EIP highlighted the consequences of that ruling in "Drying Out," a 2005 report that tracked decisions by the Army Corps to permit development of thousands of acres of wetlands formerly protected under the law.



EIP teams up with Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement to demand regulation of factory farms. Pictured are (bottom row, from left) Kathy McFarlin, Arliss Kelsey, Sharon Zanders Ackiss, Mary Welsh, Joe Fagan, Hugh Espey, (top row, from left) Myron Hill, Kurt Kelsey, Cris Doby, Rosie Partridge, Carroll Harless, and Ken Kuper.

- The USEPA's "Performance Track" program is supposed to reward companies that go beyond compliance—but EIP's 2006 analysis showed that some participants actually had serious violations of environmental law, while others had increased their emissions of toxic pollutants. EIP's research, together with a critique by the Natural Resources Defense Council, led to an investigation by the Agency's Inspector General that recommended major improvements to the program.

Giving Citizens a Voice

EIP has helped citizens navigate government agencies, obtain environmental and enforcement data, and demystify pollution problems that are plaguing their neighborhoods. EIP's work to keep refineries from polluting low income communities raises both environmental and social justice concerns, as citizens who lack the clout to fight big business on their own turn to EIP to ensure that their voices are heard in the corridors of power.

EIP is playing a valuable, leading role in fighting to improve federal policies dealing with factory farm pollution...Without EIP's work, the industry would face minimal opposition in efforts to weaken laws governing toxic chemicals and remediation.

—ED HOPKINS, DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROGRAM, SIERRA CLUB

EIP's report listing two Corpus Christi refineries on the top 10 list of worst polluters was extremely helpful—it supports our position that low-income people of color living by these refineries bear a disproportionate share of pollution.

— SUZIE CANALES, CITIZENS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

- In the past five years, we've helped community activists petition for better monitoring and more pollution control at refineries in Corpus Christi and Port Arthur, Texas; Lemont, Illinois; Warren, Pennsylvania; and Makoti, North Dakota. We expect even more requests for help over the next several years, as refineries expand to take advantage of rising gasoline prices and the Bush Administration's affection for fossil fuels. EIP will publish a handbook to help guide citizens through the permitting maze by the early summer of 2007.
- After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, we brought Gulf Coast residents to speak against legislative efforts to weaken Clean Air Act permits for refineries. Following their visits and the Congressional testimony of EIP Director Eric Schaeffer, the legislation was ultimately defeated.
- In the early spring of 2005, the small community of Forward Township, Pennsylvania, was buried in toxic mud when a nearby hillside laden with fly ash gave way after heavy rain. EIP obtained lab tests to show that the ash was contaminated with arsenic and other metals, which helped residents get preliminary cleanup and file a lawsuit for damages.
- For nearly a hundred years, the communities next to Sparrows Point near Baltimore, Maryland, were home to one of the world's largest steel mills. Not surprisingly, the surrounding neighborhoods and nearby harbor are contaminated by the toxic legacy of decades of unregulated disposal practices. EIP helped citizens document high levels of contamination in harbor sediment, and is evaluating compliance with a consent decree that requires cleanup of surrounding areas.
- EIP successfully opened up the federal government's industry-dominated "Agricultural Air Quality Task Force" to include scientists and public health advocates, bringing a more balanced, science-based viewpoint to the Task Force's work.
- In Ohio, EIP helped to establish a grassroots organization to oppose the expansion of poorly regulated, industrial-sized dairies in that state. EIP has brought citizens from Ohio and other states to Congress to testify against proposed legislation that exempts factory farms from hazardous waste laws. We've testified before the National Commission on Industrial Farm Animal Production, and helped local activists participate in Commission meetings.



Hilton Kelley fights to stop refinery pollution in Port Arthur, Texas.

Here in Port Arthur on the Texas Gulf Coast, we're surrounded by refineries and other big polluters. The Environmental Integrity Project has been a major source of the kind of information we need to fight for our right to environmental justice, and has helped us find the right people in government to hear our concerns.

— HILTON KELLEY

EIP employs a team of lawyers who work closely with technical experts, media consultants, and environmental organizations. EIP is small but agile, with no bureaucracy and the freedom to respond quickly to emerging environmental threats. EIP's "insiders' view" of government is one of the strongest tools in its arsenal—EIP's staff knows how the system works and how to get things done at USEPA and on Capitol Hill.

ERIC SCHAEFFER, *Director*

Eric Schaeffer founded EIP in 2002, with support from the Rockefeller Family Fund and other foundations. Mr. Schaeffer directed the US Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Regulatory Enforcement until 2002, when he resigned after publicly expressing his frustration with White House efforts to weaken enforcement of the Clean Air Act. Eric received numerous awards during his twelve year tenure at EPA, and before that, spent nearly nine years as an attorney in private practice and as a legislative aide on Capitol Hill. Eric is a graduate of Georgetown Law and Vanderbilt University.

KARLA RAETTIG, *Counsel*

Karla Raettig joined EIP in 2005 with expertise in both the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, and on environmental matters related to refineries and factory farms. Karla was Deputy Director of Tulane's Environmental Law Clinic in New Orleans before joining EIP, worked in the Seattle office of Earthjustice, and clerked for Magistrate Judge Janice M. Stewart in the District of Oregon. Karla earned her LL.M in environmental law from Tulane University School of Law, and is a graduate of Lewis and Clark Law School and Evergreen State College.

ILAN LEVIN, *Counsel*

Ilan Levin joined EIP in 2004, after practicing environmental law with the Austin, Texas firm Henry & Levin, where he represented landowners and conservation groups in legal and legislative battles. Prior to that, as staff attorney for a legislative agency, Ilan specialized in public health and environmental policy and played a key role in developing and drafting state anti-pollution laws. Ilan is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin, where he earned both his J.D. (1995) and B.A., Phi Beta Kappa with High Honors (1991). Ilan lives in Austin with his wife Kelly Haragan and their daughter Cassidy.

STEPHANIE KODISH, *Counsel*

Stephanie Kodish, who came to EIP in 2006, focuses on litigation and policy issues under the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act. Before joining EIP, Stephanie concentrated on international environmental law and policy at the World Resources Institute, Innovest Strategic Value Advisors and the Center for International Environmental Law. Stephanie is a published author and a 2001-2 Schweitzer Fellow. Stephanie graduated from Vermont Law School in 2002 with her JD and Masters in Environmental Law.

BENJAMIN WAKEFIELD, *Counsel*

Ben Wakefield joined EIP in 2006, and spends most of his time at EIP on environmental issues related to oil refineries and coal-fired power plants. Before joining EIP, Ben served as an attorney with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, worked on environmental law issues for the Trial Lawyers for Public Justice, and clerked for the Honorable Robert W. Redding in the Oregon State Circuit Court. Ben has also worked in private practice in the areas of criminal defense and food & drug law. Ben is a graduate of Lewis and Clark Law School (with a certificate of environmental law) and of UC-Santa Cruz.

TRACY LUCAS, *Office Operations Manager*

Tracy Lucas is the Office Operations Manager for the Environmental Integrity Project. She is an integral part of keeping the office functioning in an efficient manner. Prior to EIP, she worked for a Spanish language educational organization and other environmental nonprofit organizations. She is well versed in Spanish, has a degree in photography and is currently working towards a degree in Elementary Education. Tracy is extremely concerned about the environment and endeavors to educate children about the need to recycle.



MICHELE MERKEL, graduate of Lafayette College, Tulane University School of Law, Chattahoochie Riverkeeper, King & Spalding, and the USEPA, was a co-founder of EIP and its senior counsel until June of 2007. Michele's leadership and her own hard work are behind many of the success stories in this report, and we wish her all the best in her new job as Chesapeake Regional Director of the Waterkeeper Alliance.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Our environmental laws have accomplished so much, but they will wither on the vine if they are not enforced. Lawyers and lobbyists will always try to outmaneuver understaffed government agencies, and exercise their political clout to block investigations. We think it's important to fight back. Looking ahead, EIP expects to:

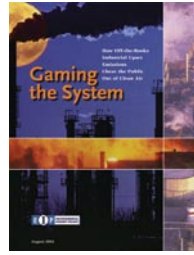
- Challenge permits for construction of new coal-fired power plants that would add millions of tons of global warming gases to the atmosphere;
- Help communities require that refineries use only the cleanest technologies when they are expanding, accurately account for their emissions, and minimize hazardous air emissions released during routine maintenance;
- Continue to partner with rural communities to ensure that states and to USEPA issue strong clean water and air permits to factory farms and take enforcement against the worst polluters;
- Expand our existing efforts to rank the nation's worst polluters;
- Keep pressure on governmental agencies through periodic audits of environmental enforcement programs.
- Push the environmental costs of coal use into the public spotlight by fighting to close loopholes that allow the unregulated dumping of coal waste.

Because the environment is not static, and we try to respond to complaints from citizens when we can, it is difficult to forecast all of our future activity. But whatever tomorrow brings, we'll always be inspired by the idea that everybody deserves the full protection of the laws that guarantee clean air and clean water to all Americans.



EIP brings refinery activists to Washington to ask EPA to enforce the Clean Air Act. Pictured are, from left to right: Alexandra Hankovszky, PACE Law School, White Plains NY; Karen Hadden, Sustainable Energy and Economic Development Coalition, Austin, TX; Kathy Andrea, American Bottom Conservancy, East St. Louis, IL; Hilton Kelly, Community In-power and Development Association, Port Arthur, TX; Suzie Canales, Citizens for Environmental Justice, Corpus Christi, TX; Larry Shapiro, Rockefeller Family Fund, New York, NY; Virginia Madrid, Ohio Citizen Action, Toledo, Ohio; Eric Schaeffer, EIP, Washington, DC; Karla Raettig, EIP, Washington, DC; and Denny Larson, Global Community Monitor, San Francisco, CA.

EIP PUBLICATIONS AND ON-LINE REPORTS



2007

- MAR: Short-changing the Clean Air Act: An Analysis of State Revenues Lost Due to Low Emission Fees
- FEB: Refined Hazard: Carcinogenic Air Emissions from America's Oil Refineries
- JAN: Dredge Report in Patapsco River Basin Raises Warning Flags

2006

- NOV: Texans Oppose Dirty Coal-fired Power Plants (Public Opinion Survey)
- OCT: Giving Away the Farm: Why USEPA Should Reject the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Bid to Administer the Clean Water Act
- JUL: Dirty Kilowatts: America's Most Polluting Power Plants (2005 data)
- FEB: Wrong Track? Some Performance Track Facilities Increase Toxic Emissions

2005

- DEC: Off the Books: Air Pollution Missing from Texas Annual Emissions Inventory
- SEP: Drying Out: Wetlands Opened for Development by U.S. Supreme Court and U.S. Army Corp.
- MAY: Dirty Kilowatts: America's Most Polluting Power Plants (2004 data)
- Backed Up: Cleaning Up Combined Sewer Systems in the Great Lakes

2004

- AUG: Gaming the System: How Off-the-Books Industrial Upset Emissions Cheat the Public Out of Clean Air
- JUN: Who's Counting? The Systematic Underreporting of Toxic Air Emissions (joint report with GHASP)
- MAY: Threatening Iowa's Future: Iowa's Failure to Implement and Enforce the Clean Water Act for Livestock Operations
- America's Dirtiest Power Plants: Plugged into the Bush Administration (joint report with Public Citizen)
- MAR: Flying Blind: Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment in the Great Lakes
- FEB: Swimming in Sewage: The Growing Problem of Sewage Pollution and How the Bush Administration is Putting our Health and Environment at Risk (Joint report with NRDC)
- JAN: Race to the Top: State Leadership in Protecting Our Air

2003

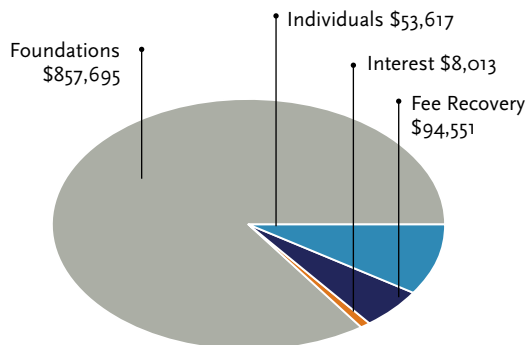
- OCT: Reform or Rollback: How EPA's Changes to New Source Review Could Affect Air Pollution in 12 States
- SEP: Weathering the Storm: Controlling Stormwater Pollution in the Great Lakes States
- APR: Assessing State Enforcement: Too Many Claims, too Little Data
- JAN: Paying Less to Pollute: The Decline of Environmental Enforcement at EPA Under the Bush Administration

2002

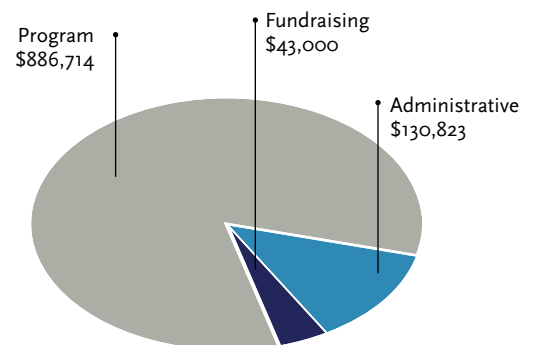
- DEC: Bright Lines or Loopholes: How Industrial Accidents Can Help Increase Pollution Under the Bush Administration's Clean Air Act "Reforms"
- NOV: Smoking Guns: Smoking Flares and Uncounted Emissions from Refineries and Chemical Plants in Port Arthur, Texas
- OCT: Turning Back the Clock on the Clean Air Act: Accepting EPA's Challenge: Comparing the Bush Administration's New Source Review Loophole to Reality
- Accidents Will Happen: Pollution from Plant Malfunctions, Startups and Shutdowns in Port Arthur, Texas
- JUL: Raising a Stink: Air Emissions from Factory Farms

INCOME AND EXPENSES

2006 Income: \$1,013,876*



2006 Expenses: \$1,060,537



* Income does not include \$374,266 in carryover from 2005

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