Air Monitoring Network Expansion – Community Rankings

November 2026

Air Program
Environmental Monitoring Branch
California Department of Pesticide Regulation
1001 I Street (P.O. Box 4015), Sacramento, CA 95614

Contents

Background 4

Tulare County Communities 6

- Delft Colony 8
- El Rancho 9
- Tooleville 10
- Linnell Camp 11
- Richgrove 12
- Seville 13
- Sultana 14
- Traver 15
- Cutler 16
- Strathmore 17
- Ivanhoe 18
- Ducor 19
- Waukena 20

Stanislaus County Communities 21

- Bret Harte 22
- Rouse 23
- Airport 24
- Parklawn 25
- Bystrom 26
- Westley 27
- Hickman 28

Imperial County Communities 29

- Westmorland 30
- Calipatria 31
- Holtville 32
- Heber 33

Seeley 34
San Joaquin Communities 35
Taft Mosswood 36
Lincoln Village 37

Background

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) is in the process of expanding its statewide Air Monitoring Network (AMN). DPR initiated the AMN in the beginning of 2011 to monitor pesticides in the air as part of its continuous evaluation of pesticide risks and to help assess and improve protections for people and the environment. The program currently collects and analyzes data in Merced, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Kern, and Monterey Counties. One site in Delhi (Merced County) was recently converted from limited pesticide sampling to a full monitoring station. A similar site in Parlier will be relocated to a school site within Fresno County to provide expanded monitoring capabilities.

The 2024–25 State Budget provided permanent funding to DPR to expand ambient air monitoring to a total of ten stations. DPR used an updated, data-driven prioritization process to identify four counties – Tulare, Stanislaus, Imperial, and San Joaquin – for four new AMN stations. More information about the AMN expansion is located on DPR's Air Program website.

This document provides additional information on the community analyses within Tulare, Stanislaus, Imperial, and San Joaquin counties. Community rankings in this document were based on fumigant and organophosphate ranks, population characteristic percentile (PC), and additional site specific considerations. Fumigants were prioritized due to their high use statewide and their propensity to enter ambient air. Organophosphates were prioritized due to their additive toxicity from a shared biological mechanism. Fumigant and organophosphate community rankings were determined using 2020-2024 Pesticide Use Report (PUR) data. The PC percentile was pulled from CalEnviroScreen 4.0[1] by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). The PC percentile field rates sensitive population indicators as well as socio-economic factors. The higher the PC percentile, the higher the degree to which the population of a community is burdened. Further data, including the spatial distributions of fumigant and organophosphate use, prevailing wind directions determined from nearby California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather stations, and proposed monitoring site locations, were considered in determining the final community rankings.

There will be a 60-day comment period open for the public to provide feedback on the community rankings [the comment period will be open from November 18, 2026– January 17, 2027]. DPR intends to review and consider public comments received to determine a final decision on community prioritization in AMN expansion counties. DPR will use the

[1] CalEnviroScreen 5.0 was published in July 2026. The latest version was not used in this document because it was not available when the 2025 AMN site selection analysis was performed. The older version (4.0) was used in this document to remain consistent during AMN expansion processes.

final list of communities in each county to target sites. To determine the final site DPR intends to go down the list beginning with the highest rank (rank 1). If there is no willing sampling partner or if there are no locations within the site that meet the US EPA siting criteria, DPR intends to contact the sites in the next ranked community until a sampling agreement is in place. Therefore, the top ranked communities may not be selected for a new AMN station. DPR will publish the list of California communities where the AMN stations were installed on the Air Monitoring website.

Please provide feedback on the order of community rankings for each county. Layouts for each potential expansion community have been provided below. These layouts show the spatial distribution of fumigant and organophosphate use near the communities and the prevailing (dominant) wind direction.

Tulare County Communities

A total of 13 communities in Tulare County were among the final list of communities identified as being located in high-fumigant and/or high-organophosphate use areas (Table 1). Figures 1-13 display the spatial distribution of fumigant and organophosphate pesticide use, proposed monitoring sites, and prevailing wind directions for Tulare County listed communities.

Table 1. List of Tulare County communities prioritized based on their proximity to high-fumigant and/or high-organophosphate use areas. A higher population characteristics (PC) percentile indicates a higher community susceptibility to pollution burden, while a rank closer to 1 indicates higher usage.

DPR Rank	Community	Number of Schools	Fumigant Rank	Organophosphate Rank	PC Percentile
1	Delft Colony	1	4	16	66.12
2	El Rancho	3[a]	6	1	63.75
3	Tooleville	1	13	7	64.71
4	Linnell Camp	2	15	27	56.31
5	Richgrove	1	44	50	86.59
6	Seville	1	31	12	77.77
7	Sultana	1	25	25	66.12
8	Traver	1	29	NA	89.57
9	Cutler	3	NA	47	85.83
10	Strathmore	4	NA	44	85.67
11	Ivanhoe	1	NA	46	65.61
12	Ducor	1	NA	40	86.60
13	Waukena	1	NA	49	88.57
[a]Two schools are located on the same campus					

Tulare County Rationale

In Tulare County, Delft Colony, El Rancho, Tooleville, Linnell Camp, Richgrove, Seville, and Sultana were prioritized due to their high rankings for both fumigant and organophosphate use. Most of these communities that were ranked in both pesticide categories had higher rankings than the communities listed for a single category, either fumigant or organophosphate rank.

DPR prioritized Delft Colony over El Rancho due to greater absolute fumigant use and where the community is located relative to pesticide use and the prevailing wind directions (Figures 1-2). Fumigant rank, organophosphate rank, PC score, prevailing wind direction, and spatial distribution of pesticide use were considered for ranking Tooleville, Linnell Camp, Richgrove, Seville, and Sultana (Figures 3-7). Traver (Figure 8) was prioritized due to

its fumigant use ranking. The other communities all have similar OP use rankings and PC scores. Therefore, the remaining communities were prioritized based on fumigant use and prevailing wind directions (Figures 9-13).

Delft Colony

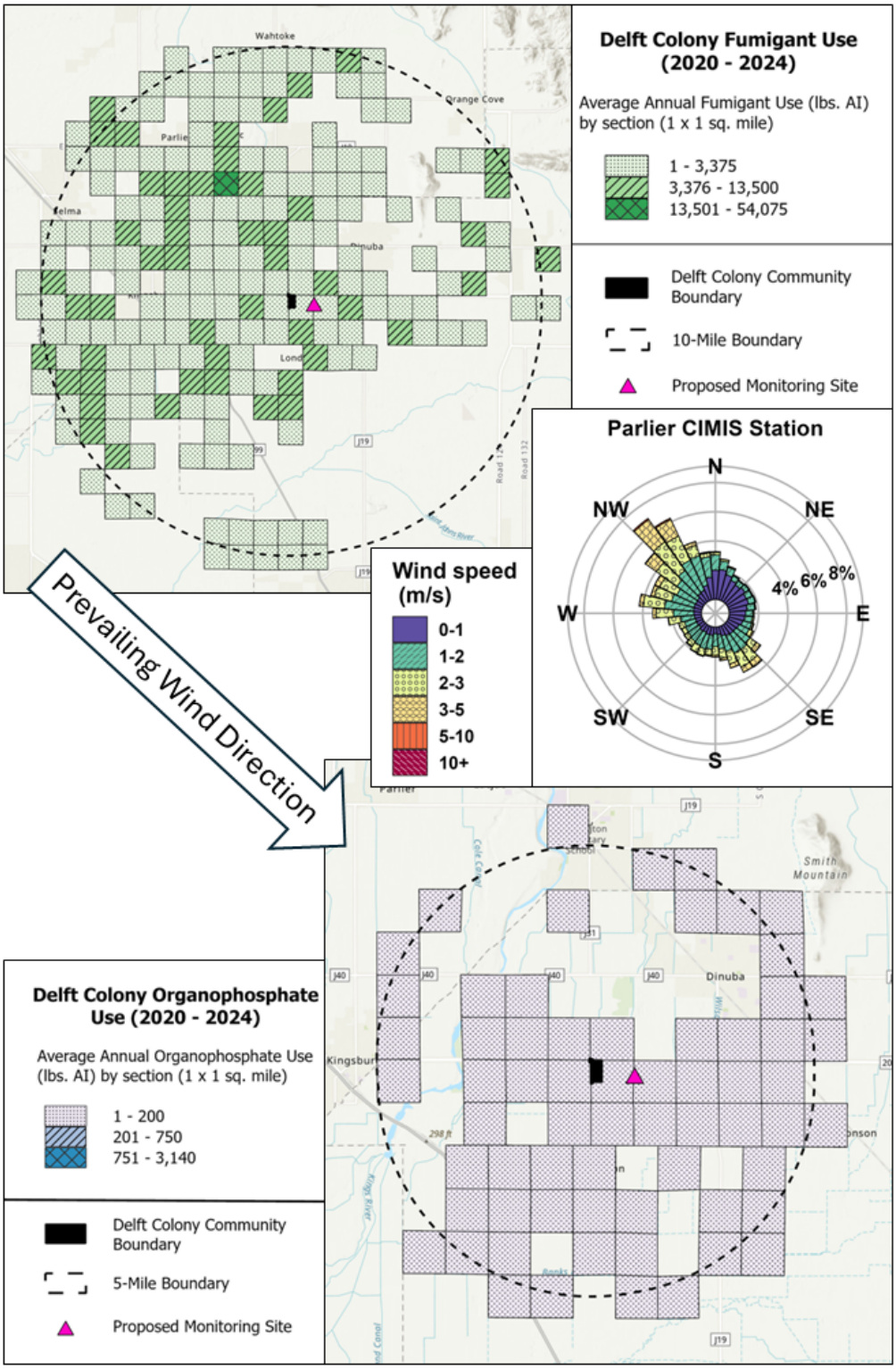


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Delft Colony. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

El Rancho

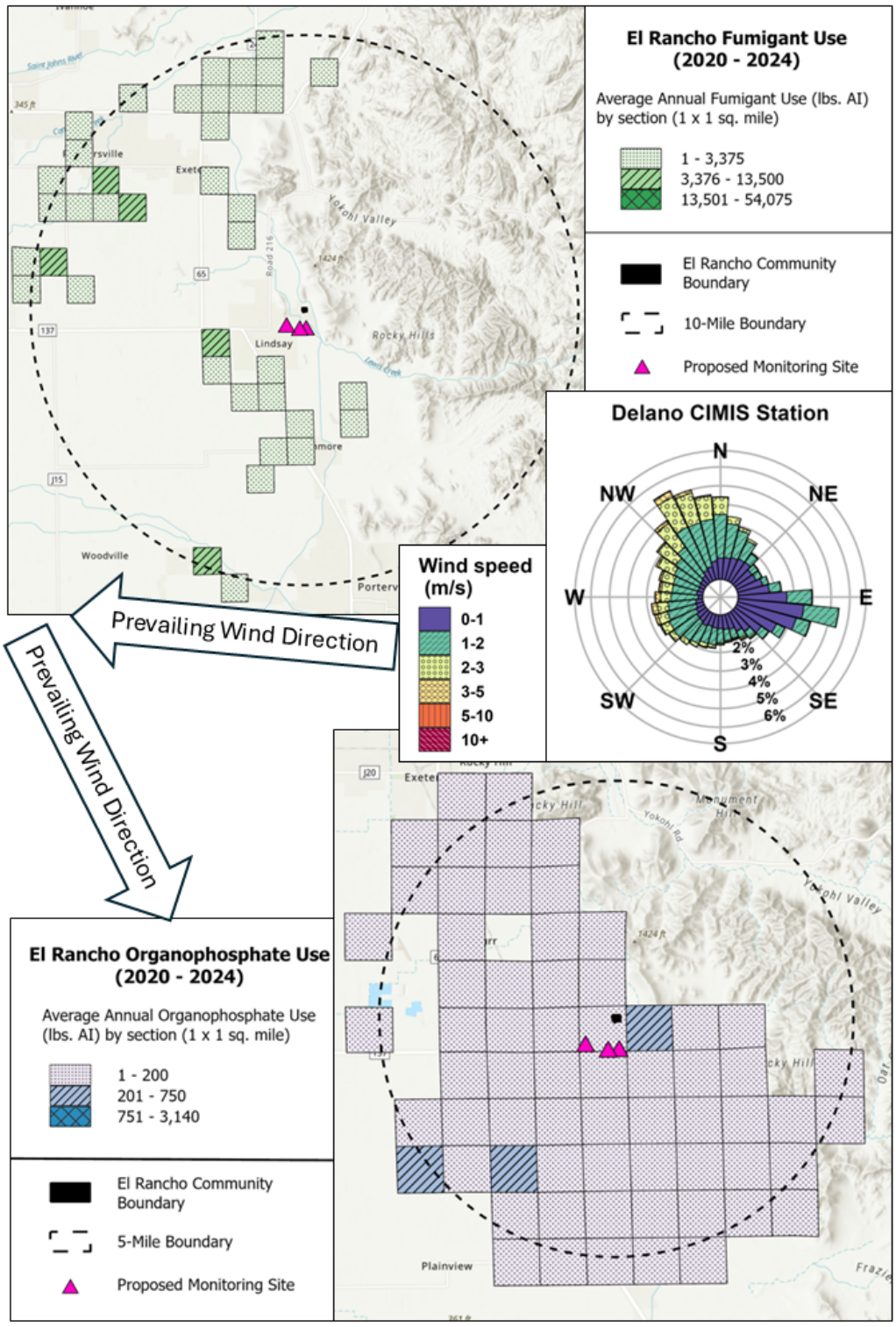


Figure 2. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in El Rancho. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest and east.

Tooleville

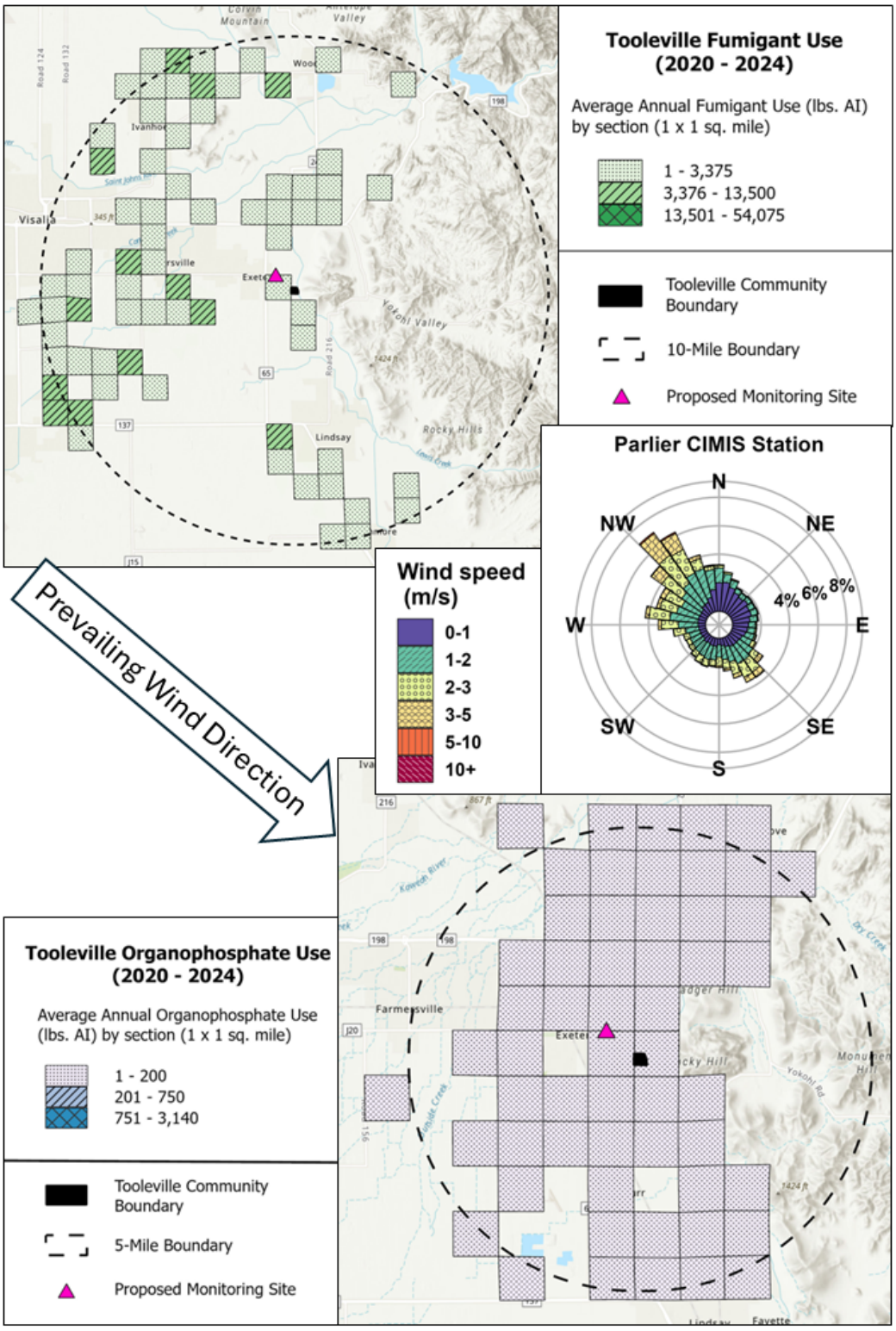


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Tooleville. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Linnell Camp

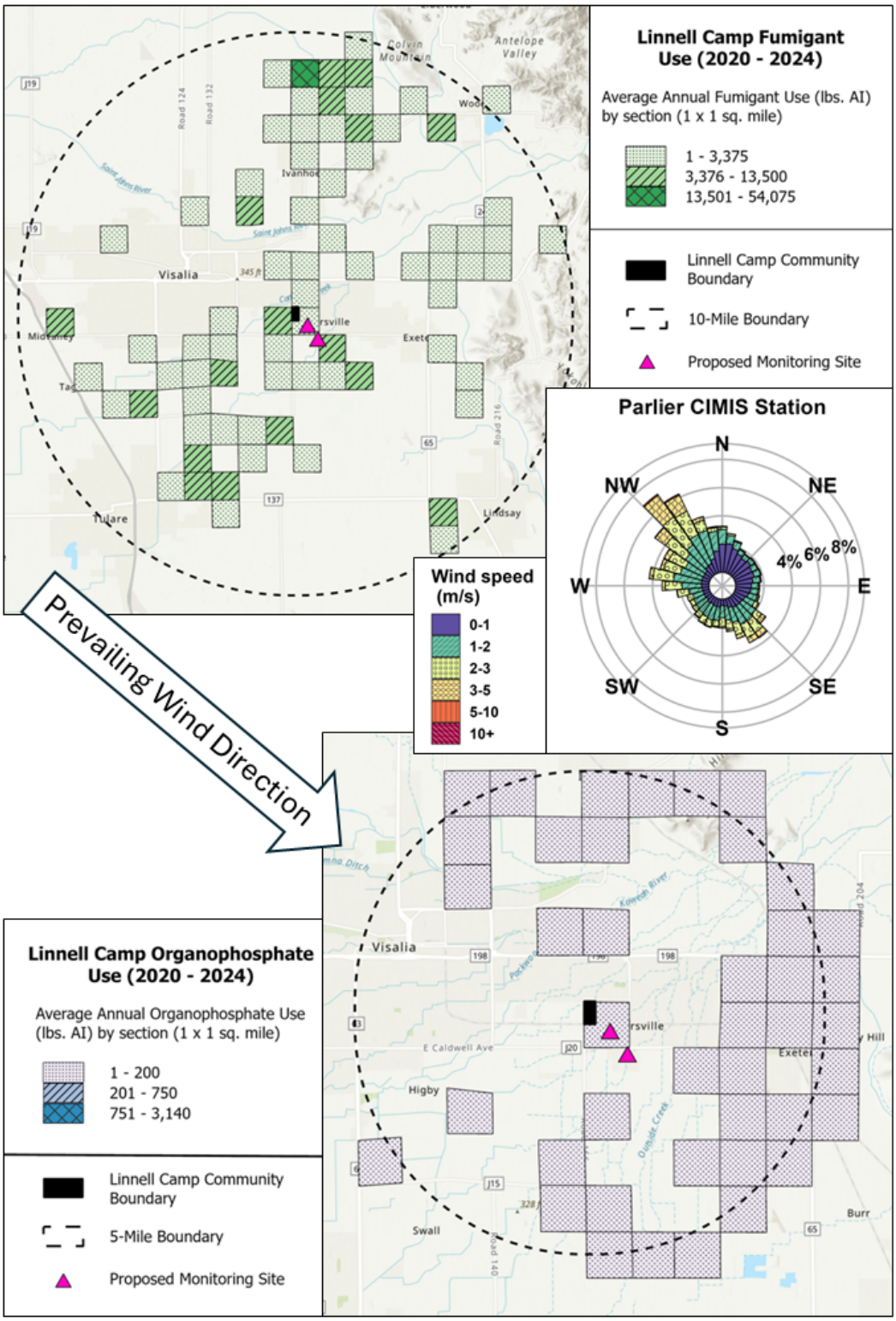


Figure 4. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Linnell Camp. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Richgrove

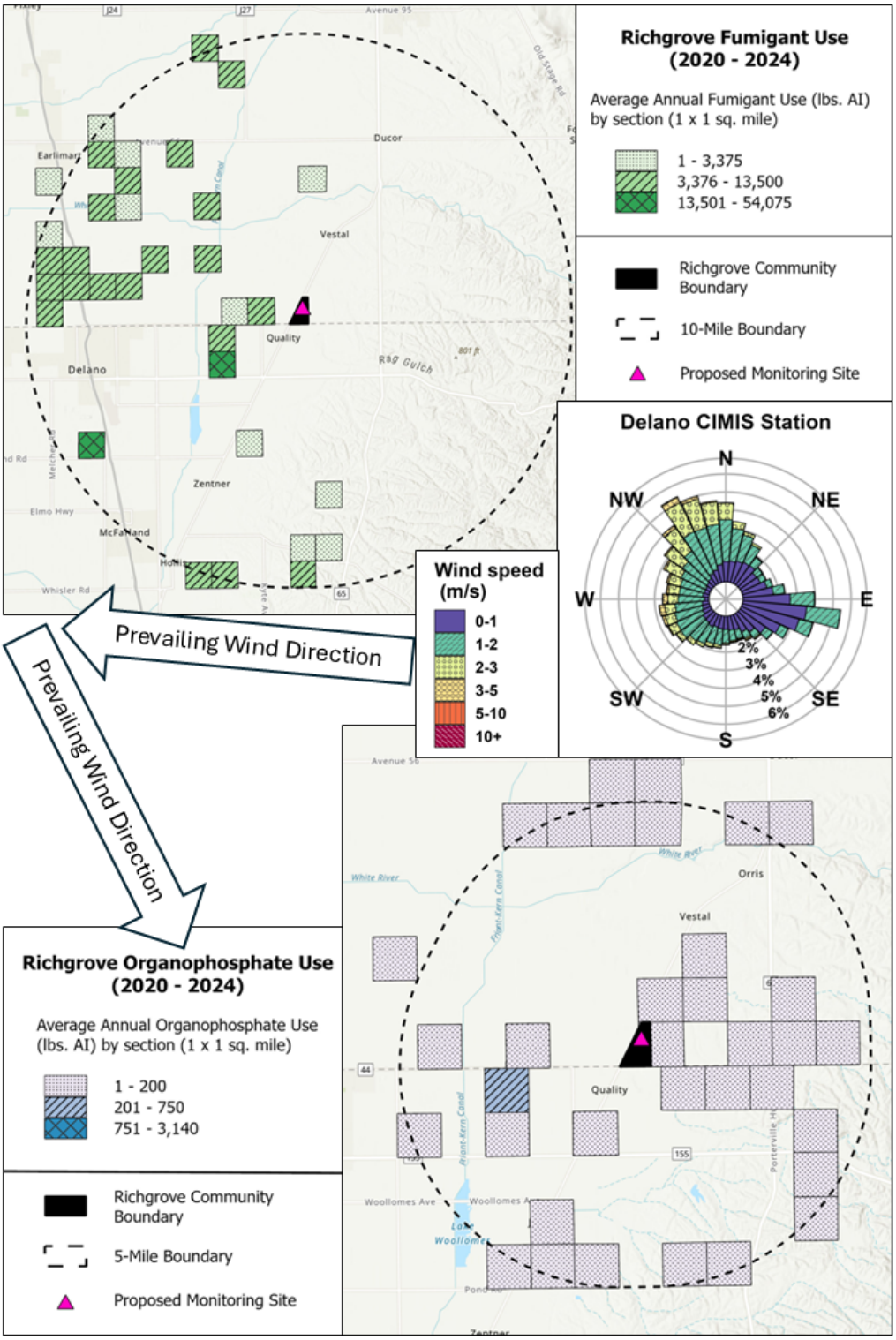


Figure 5. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Richgrove. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest and east.

Seville

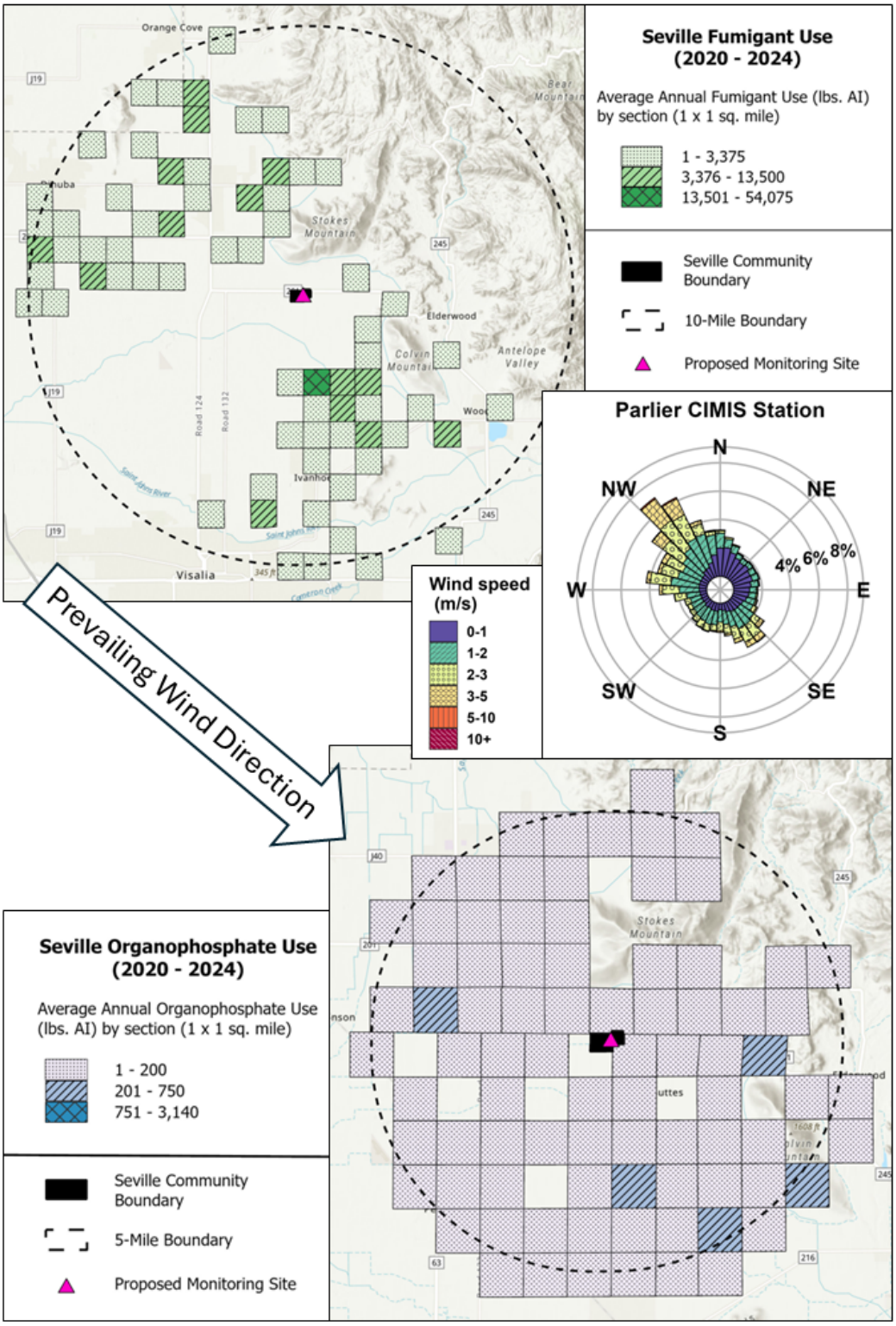


Figure 6. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Seville. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Sultana

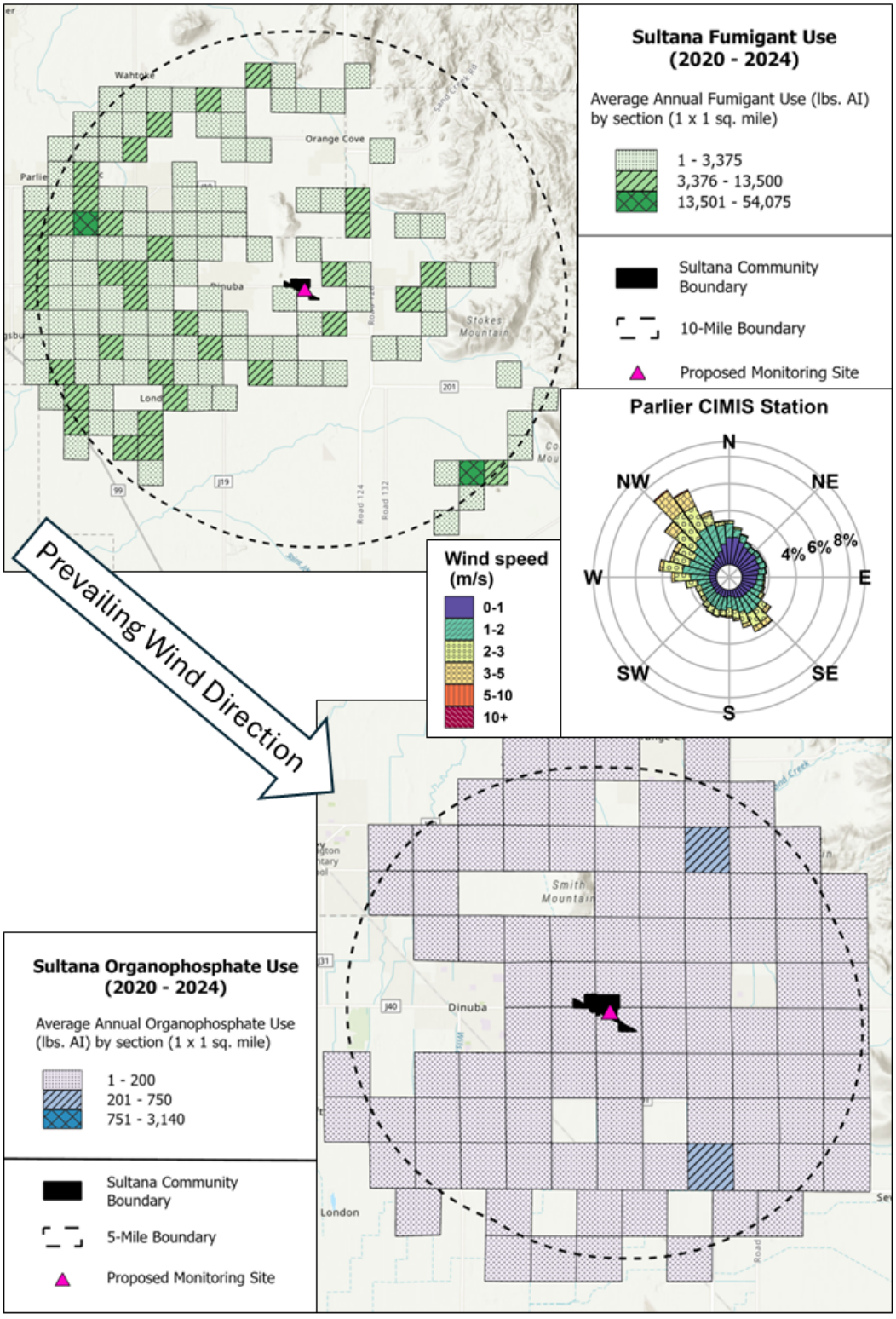


Figure 7. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Sultana. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Traver

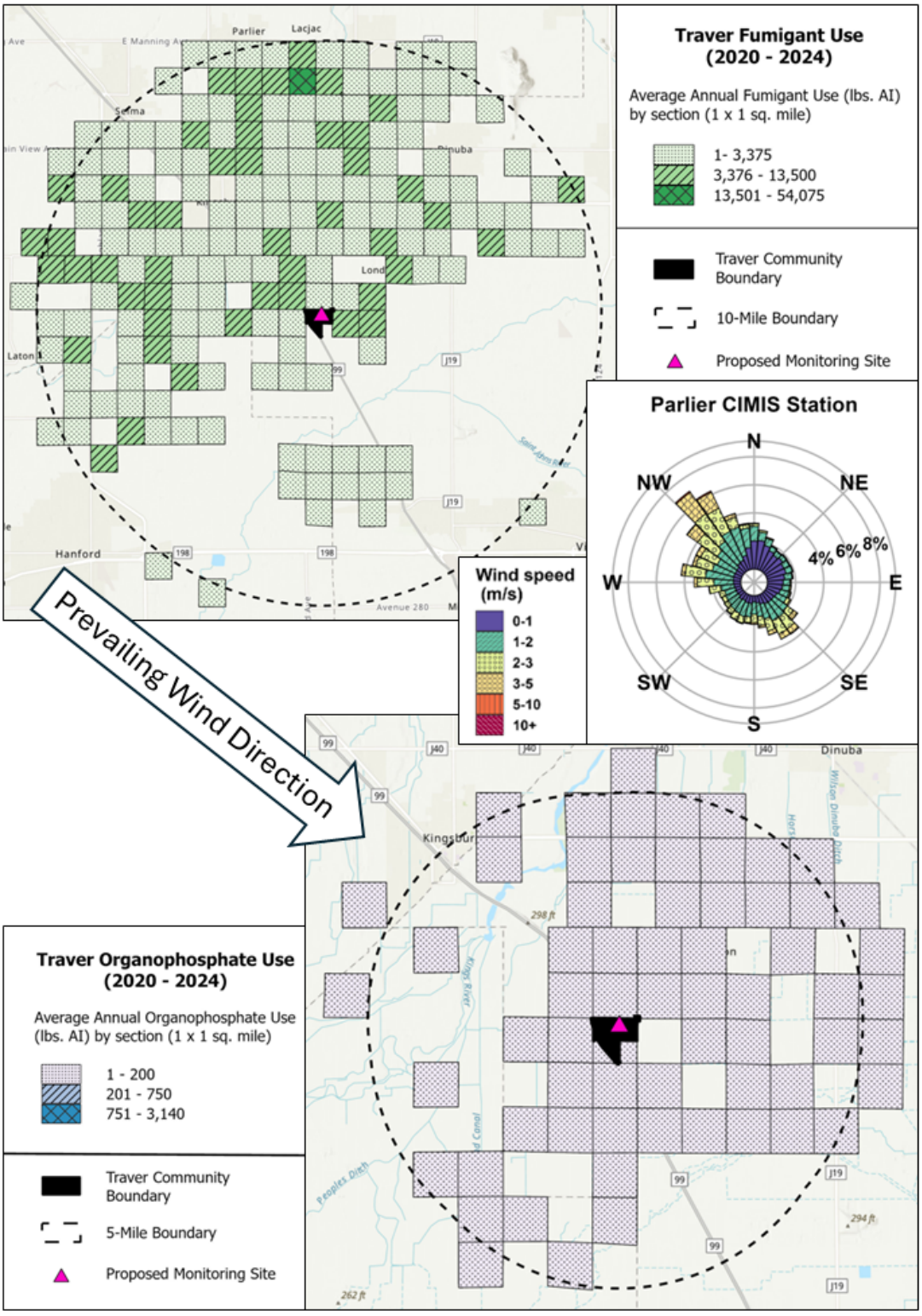


Figure 8. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Traver. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Cutler

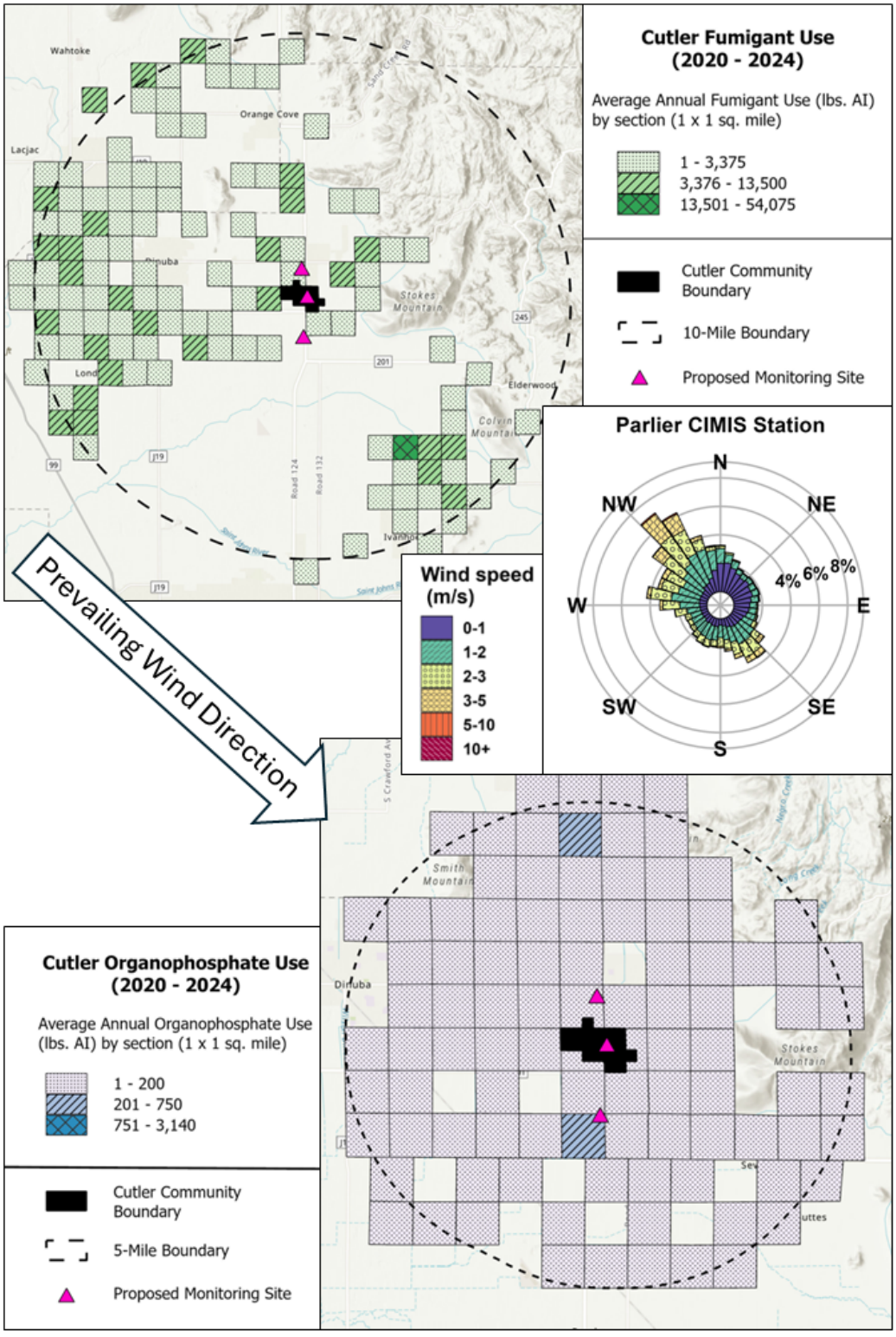


Figure 9. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Cutler. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Strathmore

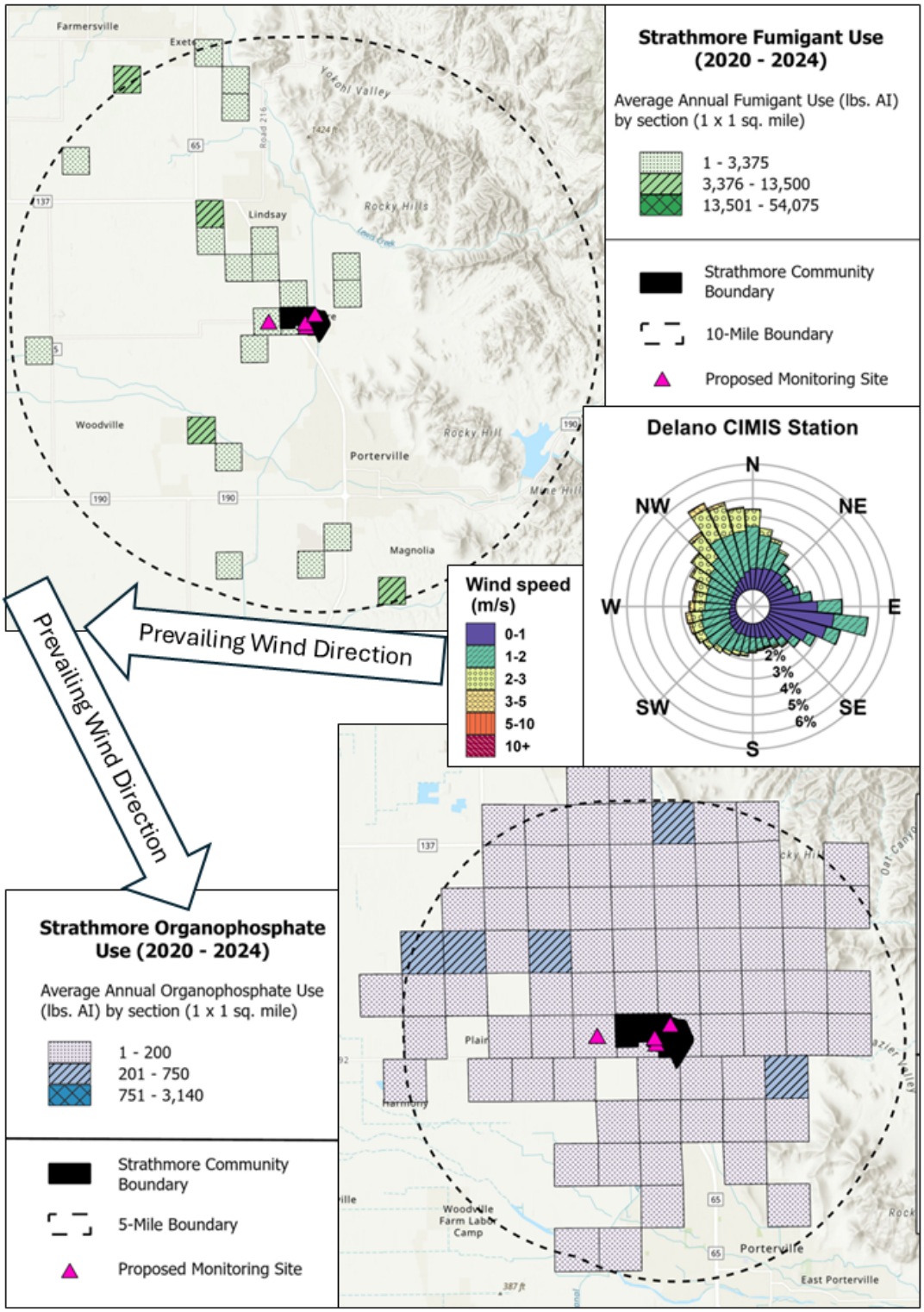


Figure 10. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Strathmore. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest and east.

Ivanhoe

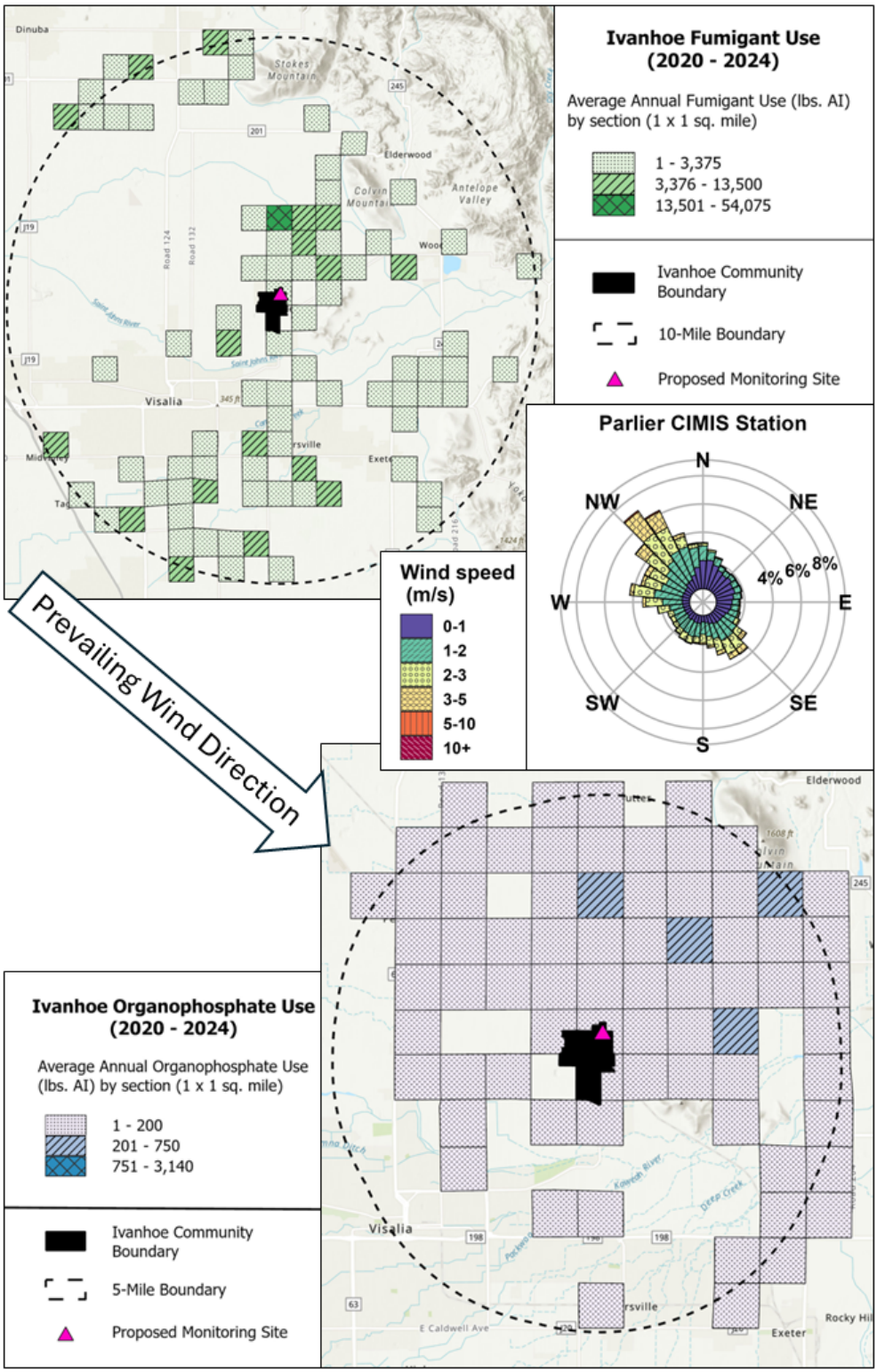


Figure 11. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Ivanhoe. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Ducor

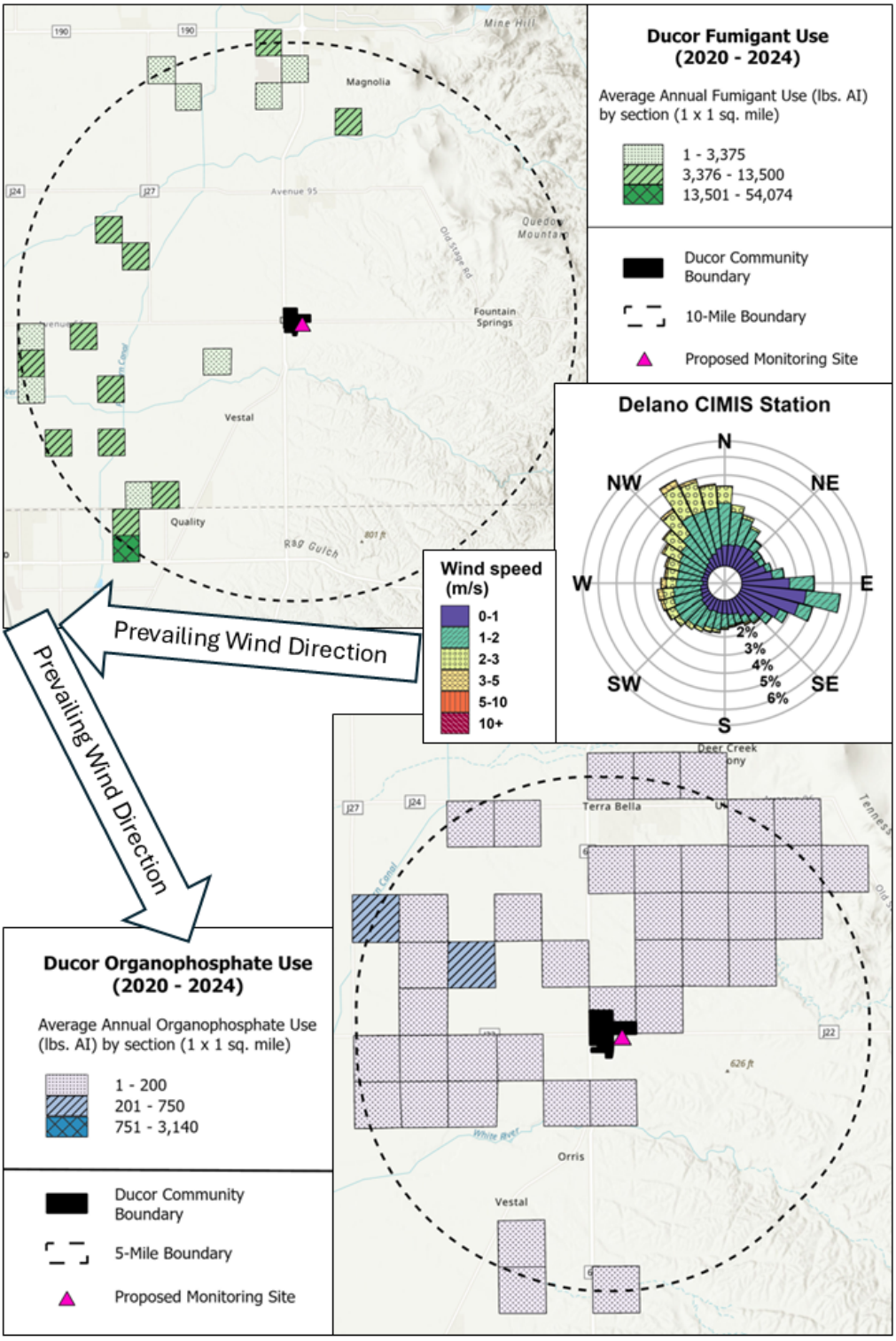


Figure 12. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Ducor. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest and east.

Waukena

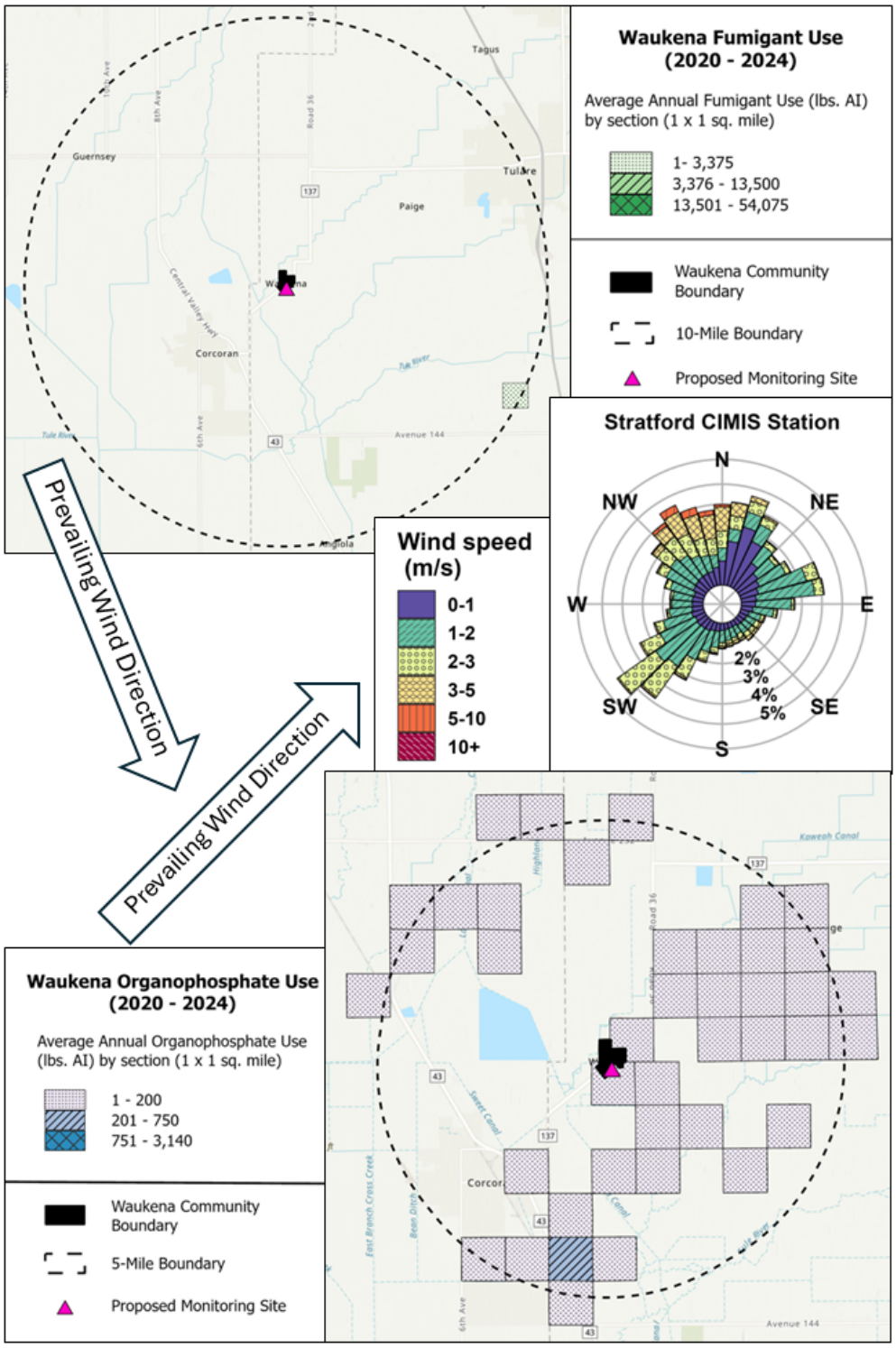


Figure 13. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Waukena. The center figure shows most winds come from the north and southwest.

Stanislaus County Communities

A total of eight communities in Stanislaus County were among the final list of communities identified as being located in either high-fumigant and/or high-organophosphate use areas. Westley was ranked for both its high fumigant and organophosphate use (Table 2). The community of Denair was initially listed as a potential expansion site in Stanislaus County; however, Denair was excluded due to its proximity to the Delhi AMN station in Merced County. Figures 14-20 display the spatial distribution of fumigant and organophosphate pesticide use, proposed monitoring sites, and prevailing wind directions for listed communities in Table 2.

Table 2. List of Stanislaus County communities prioritized based on their proximity to high-fumigant and/or high-organophosphate use areas. A higher PC percentile indicates a higher community susceptibility to pollution burden, while a rank closer to 1 indicates higher usage.

DPR Rank	Community	Number of Schools	Fumigant Rank	Organophosphate Rank	PC Percentile
1	Bret Harte	8	26	NA	84.63
2	Rouse	11	11	NA	96.38
3	Airport	5	9	NA	98.88
4	Parklawn	3	7	NA	75.02
5	Bystrom	7	24	NA	93.72
6	Westley	1	22	36	50.73
7	Hickman	4	21	NA	42.86

Stanislaus County Rationale

There are five communities near Modesto (Airport, Bret Harte, Bystrom, Parklawn, and Rouse) and all are within five miles of one another. As a result, establishing a monitoring site at any of these locations will effectively capture data relevant to the other ranked communities (Figures 14-18). Although, Airport had a higher fumigant use rank and PC percentile than Bret Harte and Rouse, its more central location was not ideal for an air monitoring station. Bret Harte and Rouse, situated at the edges of Modesto near agricultural fields, are more appropriate monitoring locations. Although Westley was the only community ranked for both fumigant and organophosphate use, the proposed monitoring site was upwind from most of the pesticide use (Figure 19).

Bret Harte

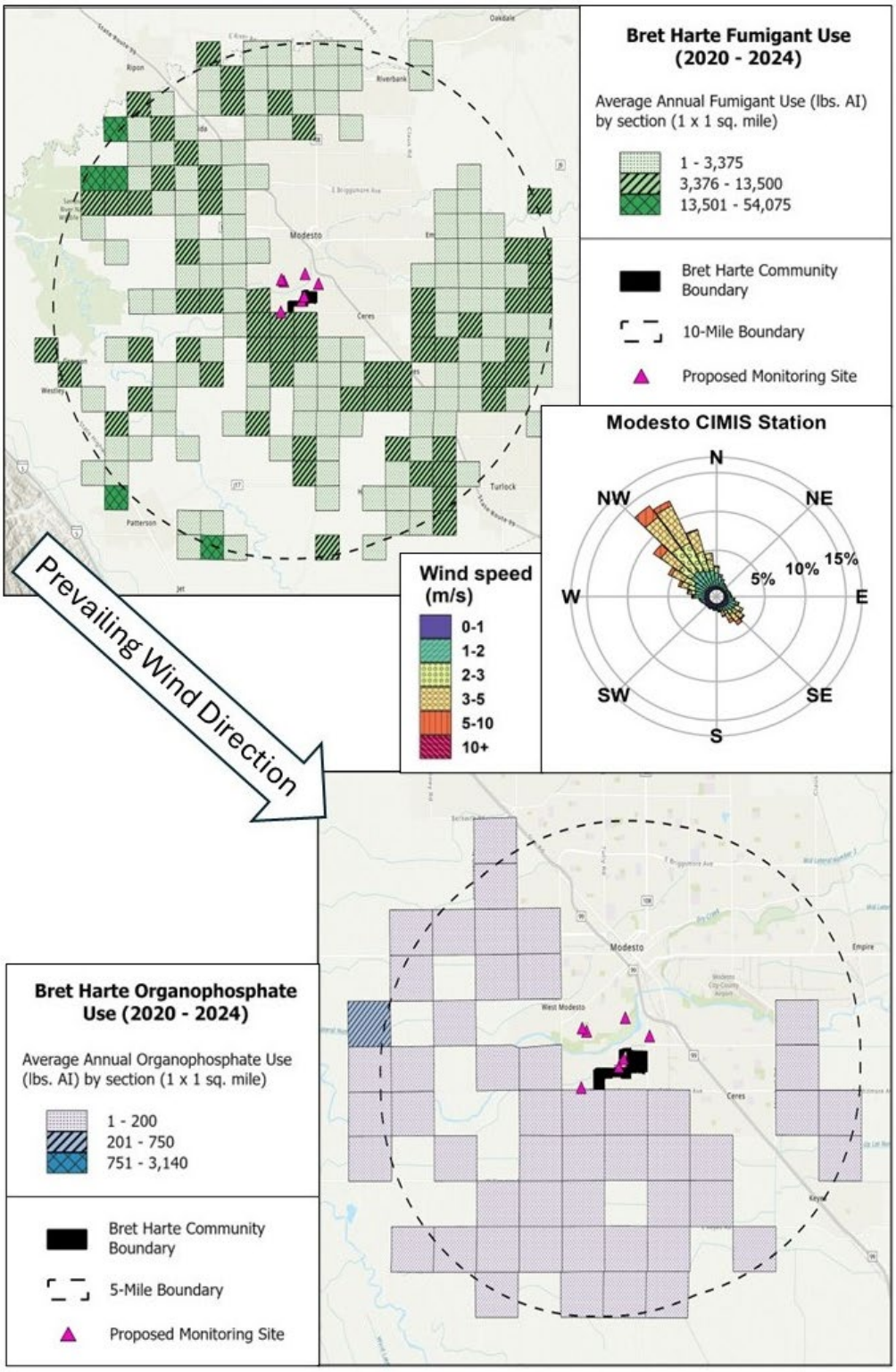


Figure 14. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Bret Harte. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Rouse

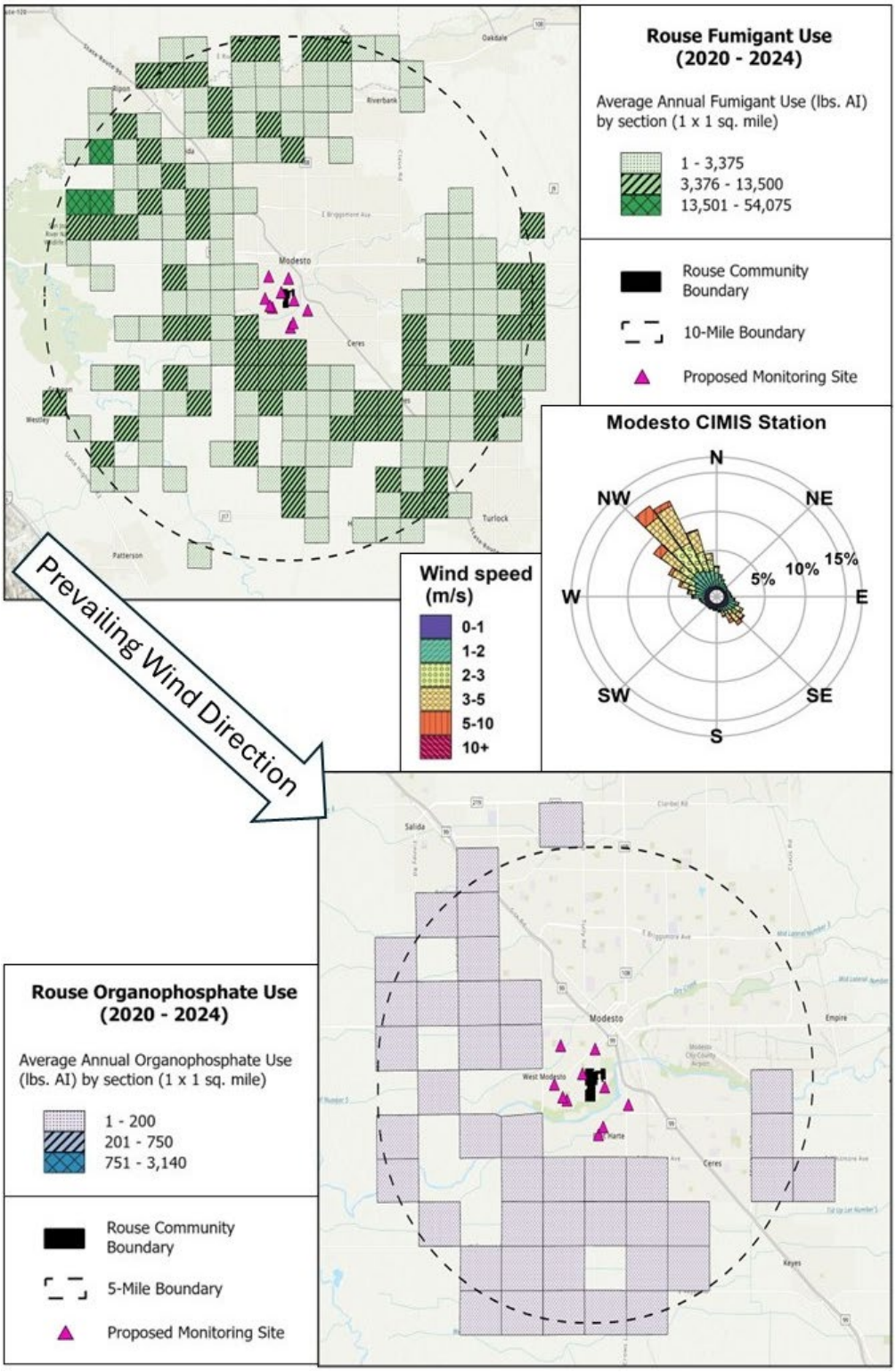


Figure 15. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Rouse. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Airport

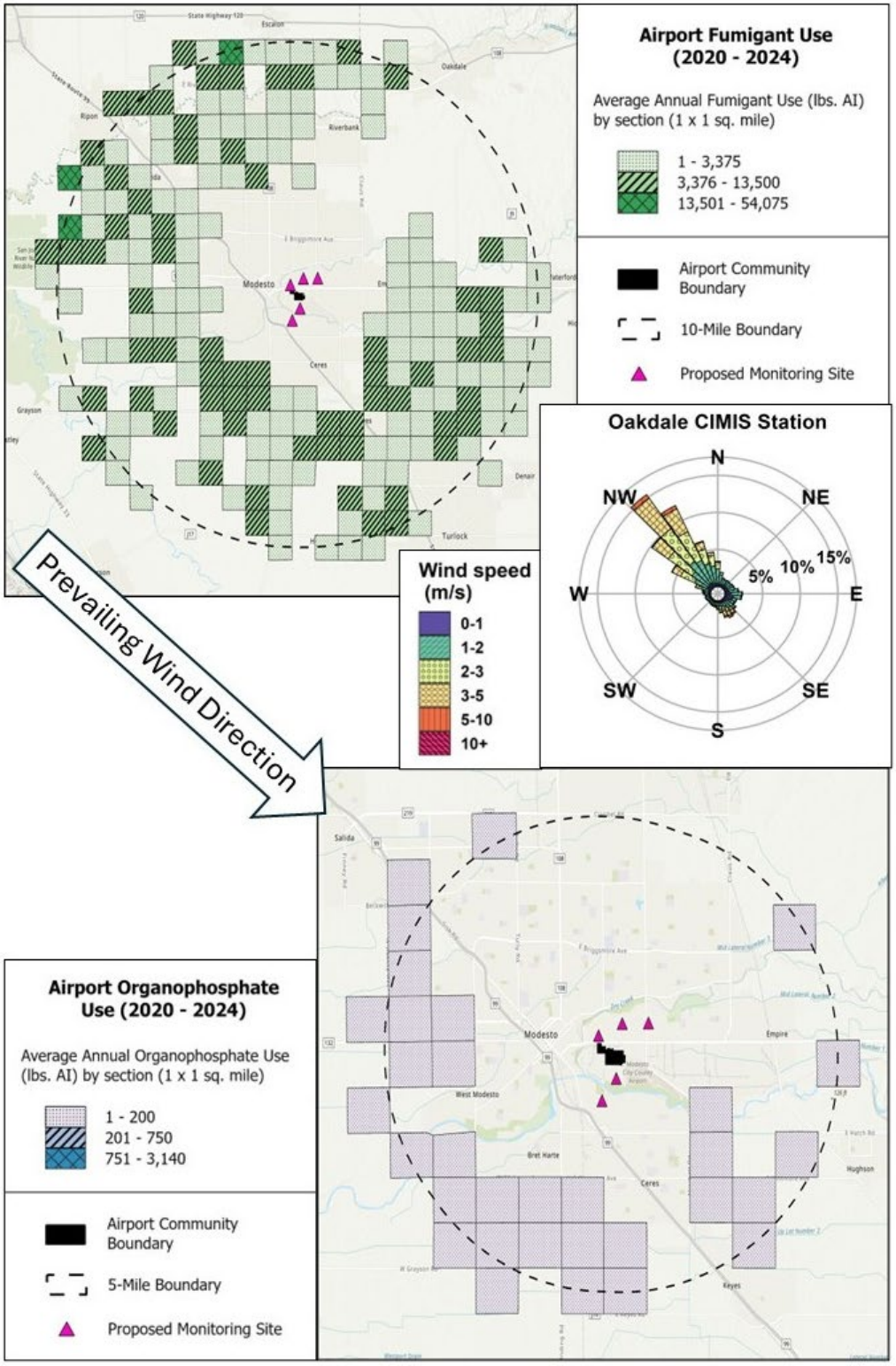


Figure 16. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Airport. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Parklawn

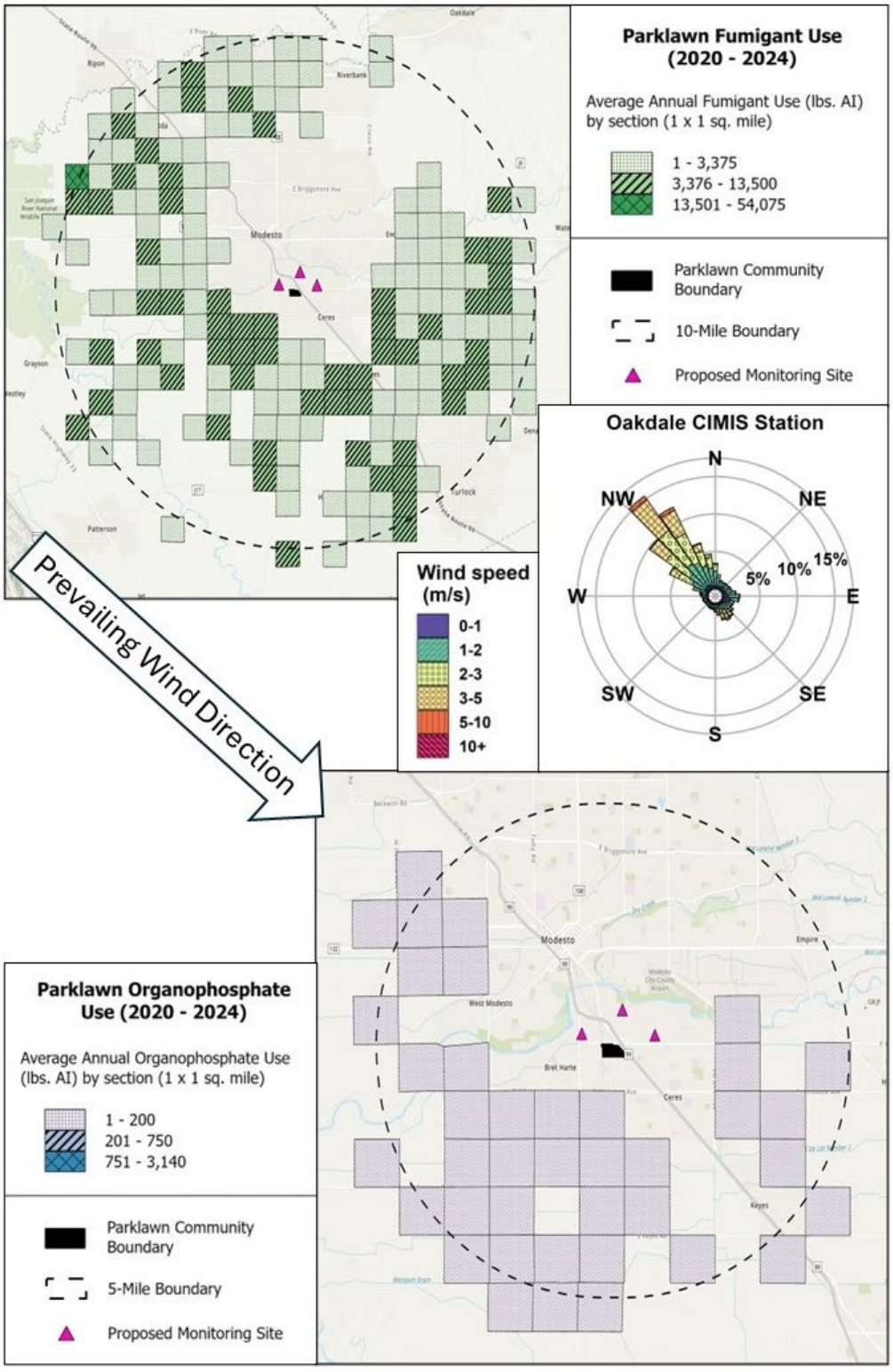


Figure 17. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Parklawn. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Bystrom

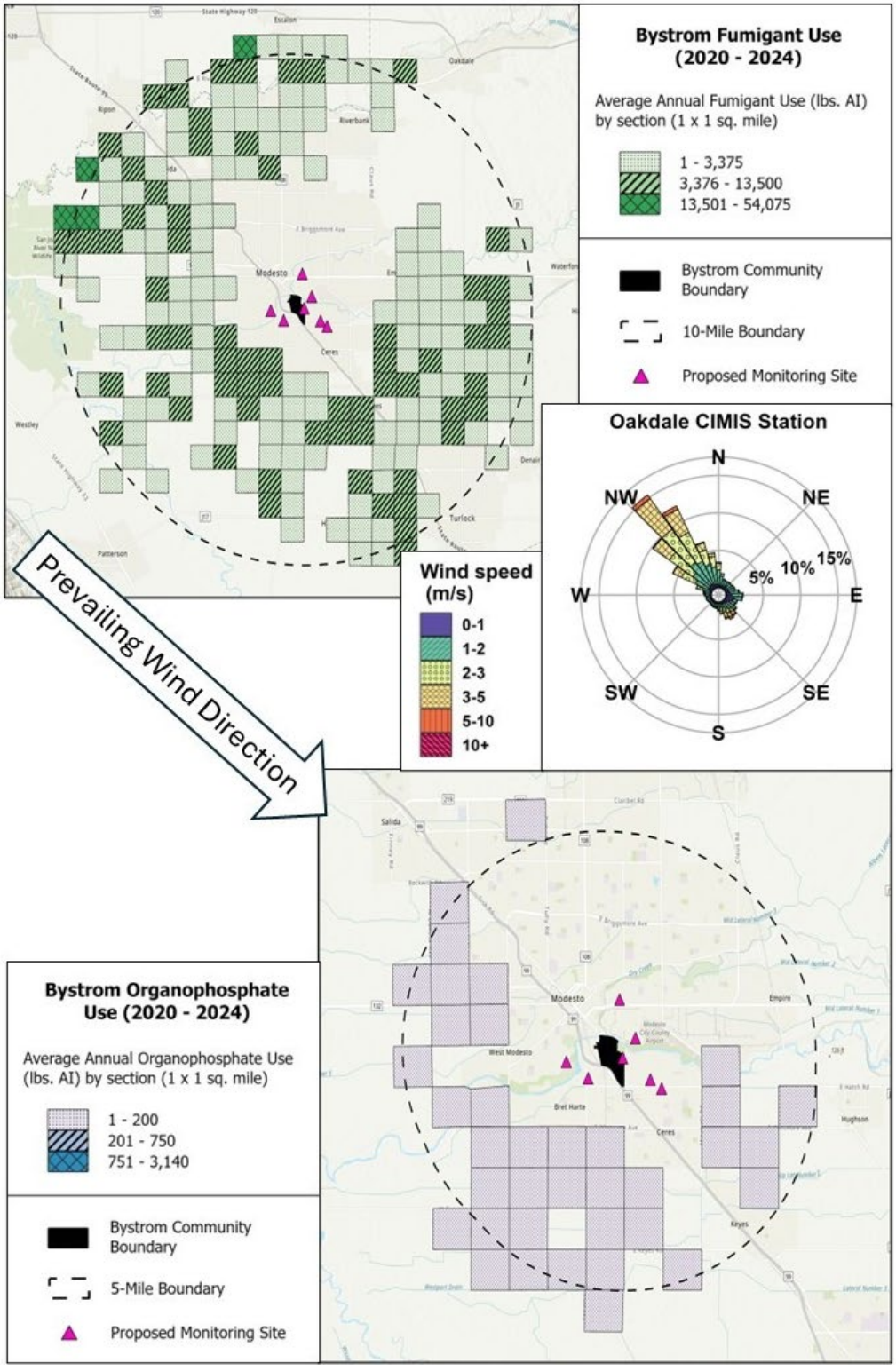


Figure 18. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Bystrom. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Westley

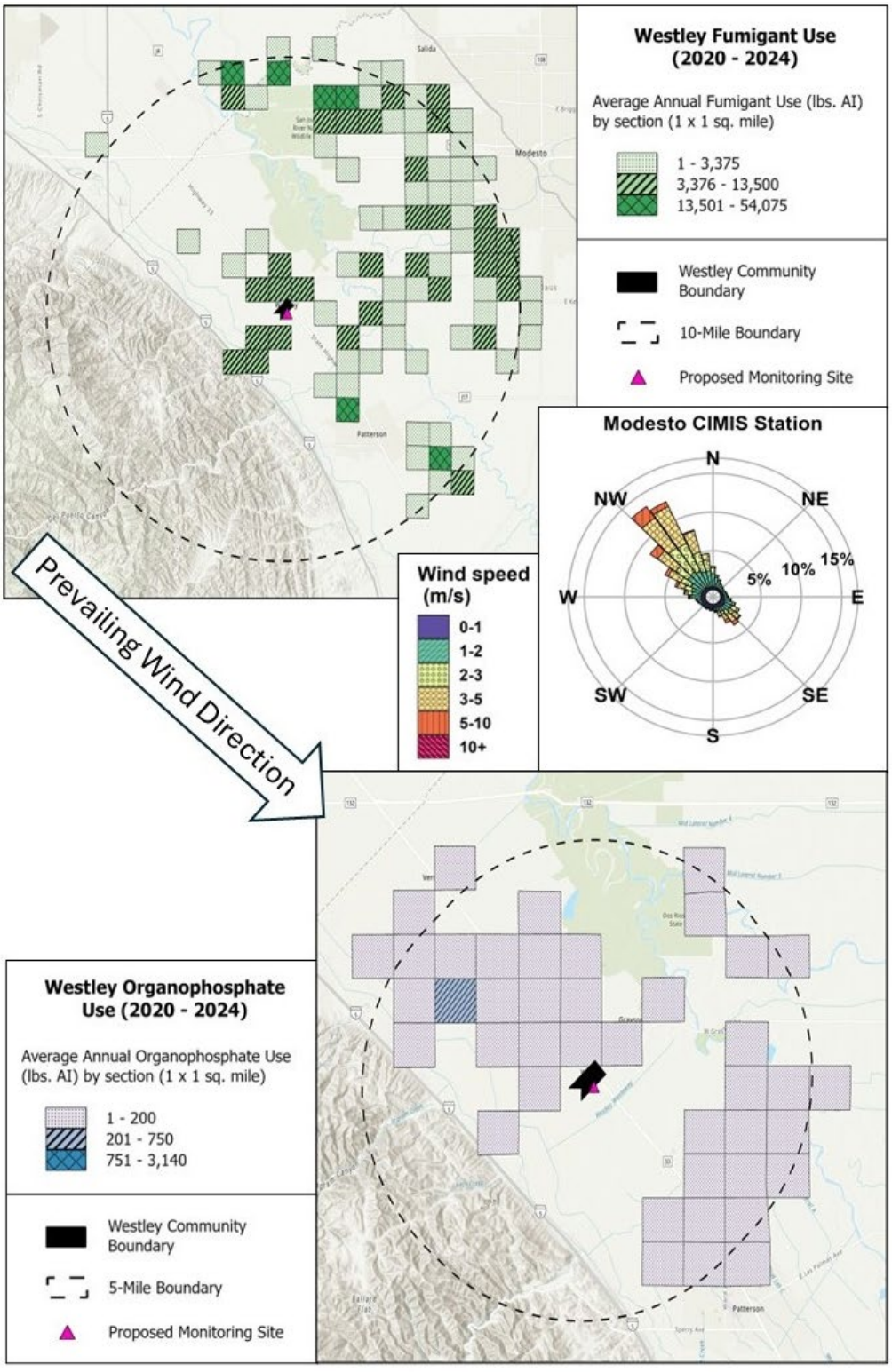


Figure 19. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Westley. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Hickman

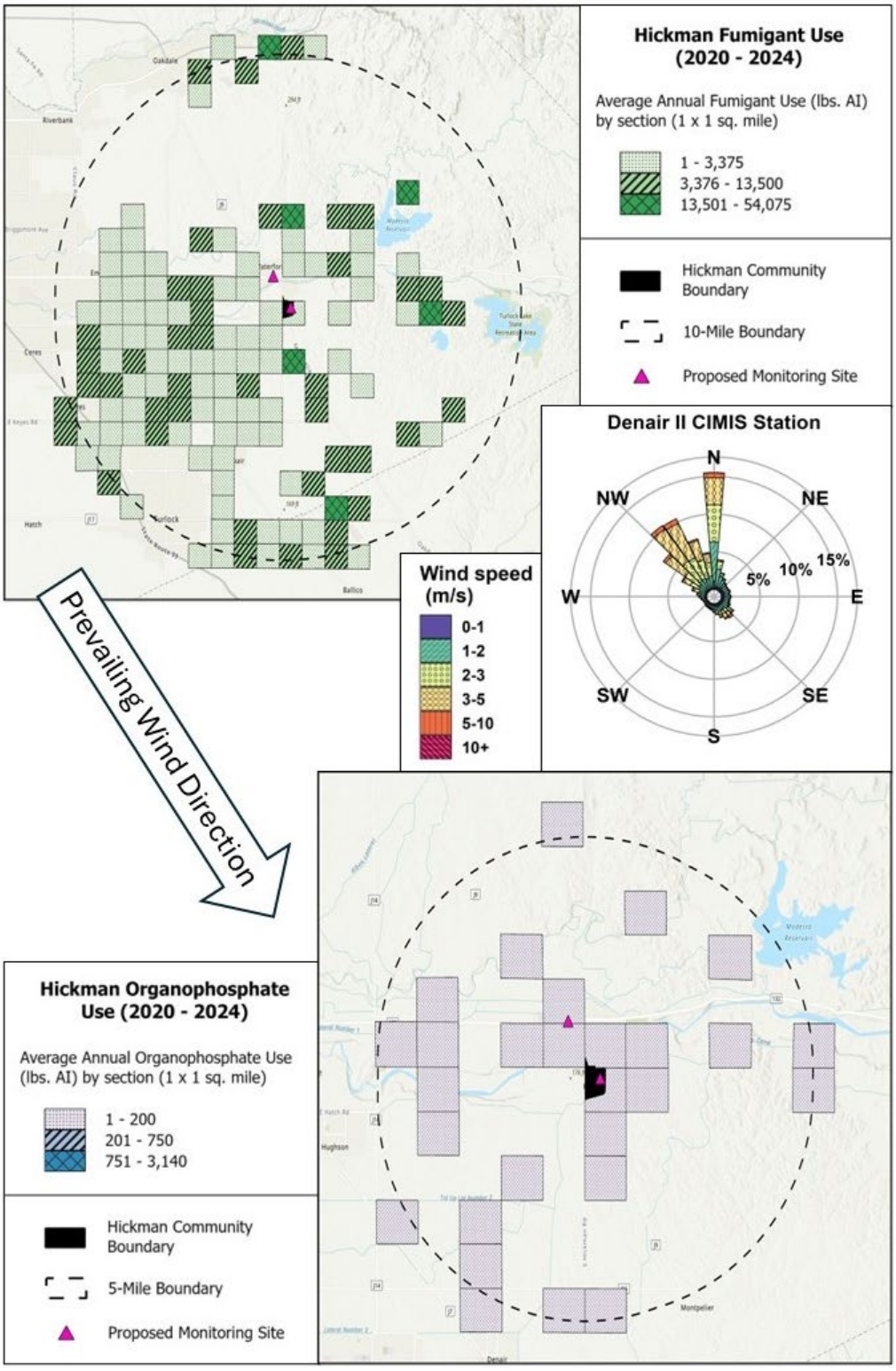


Figure 20. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Hickman. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Imperial County Communities

A total of five communities in Imperial County were among the final list of communities identified as being located in high-organophosphate use areas. Westmorland was also ranked for its high fumigant use (Table 3). Figures 21-25 display the spatial distribution of fumigant and organophosphate pesticide use, proposed monitoring sites, and prevailing wind directions for communities in Imperial County.

Table 3. List of Imperial County communities prioritized based on their proximity to high-fumigant and/or high-organophosphate use areas. A higher PC percentile indicates a higher community susceptibility to pollution burden, while a rank closer to 1 indicates higher usage.

DPR Rank	Community	Number of Schools	Fumigant Rank	Organophosphate Rank	PC Percentile
1	Westmorland	2[a]	42	2	97.47
2	Calipatria	3[b]	NA	38	86.28
3	Holtville	6	NA	13	70.95
4	Heber	2	NA	31	75.73
5	Seeley	1	NA	39	77.95

[a]Schools are located across the street from one another.
[b]Schools are all located on one campus.

Imperial County Rationale

In Imperial County, Westmorland was the only community listed as having both high fumigant and organophosphate use (Figure 21). Westmorland also had the highest PC score leading to its prioritization. Calipatria was selected as the second highest priority due to its proximity to Westmorland, high PC score, and its location downwind from organophosphate use (Figure 22). The remaining communities were prioritized based on their organophosphate rankings (Figures 23-25).

Westmorland

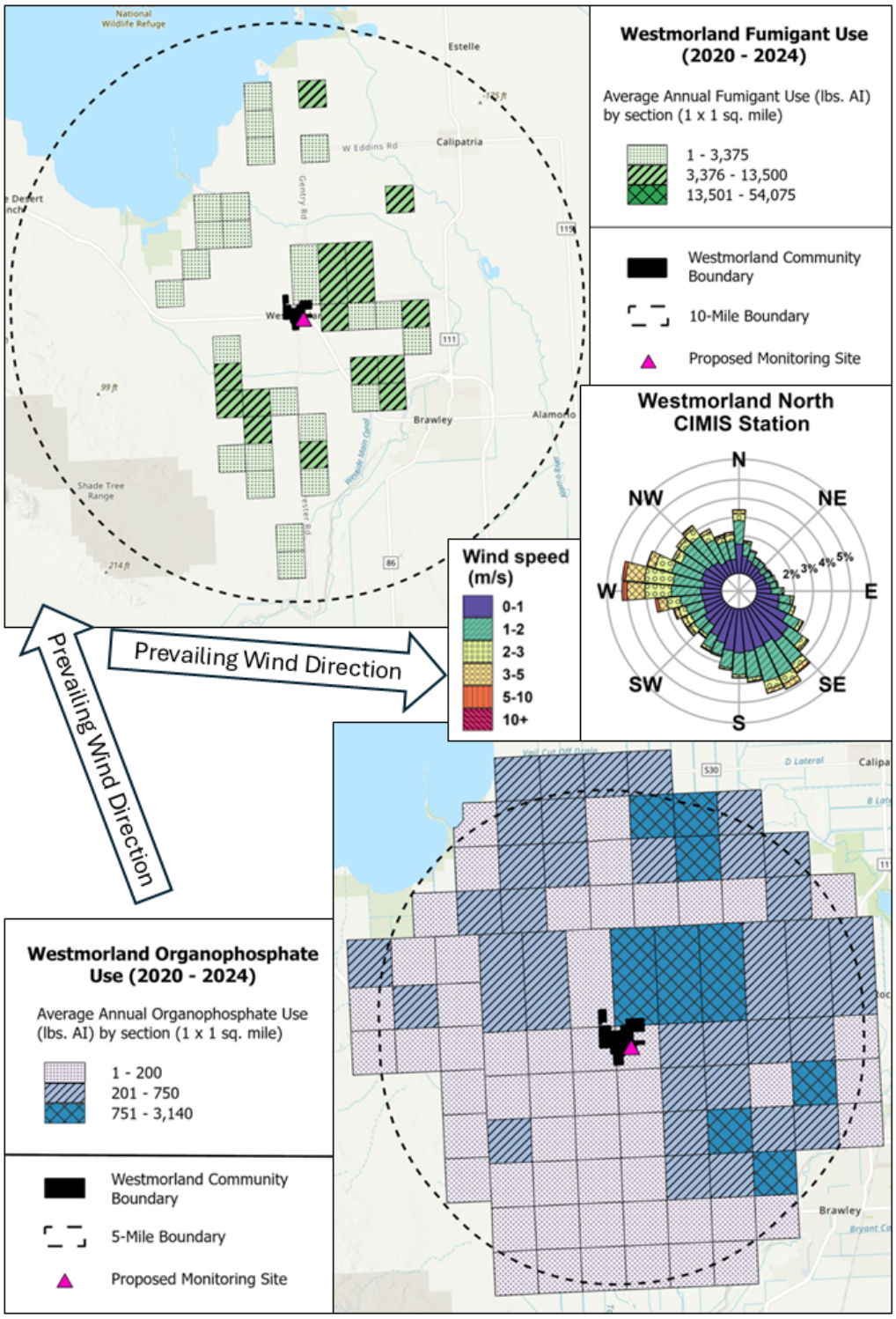


Figure 21. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Westmorland. The center figure shows most winds come from the west and southeast.

Calipatria

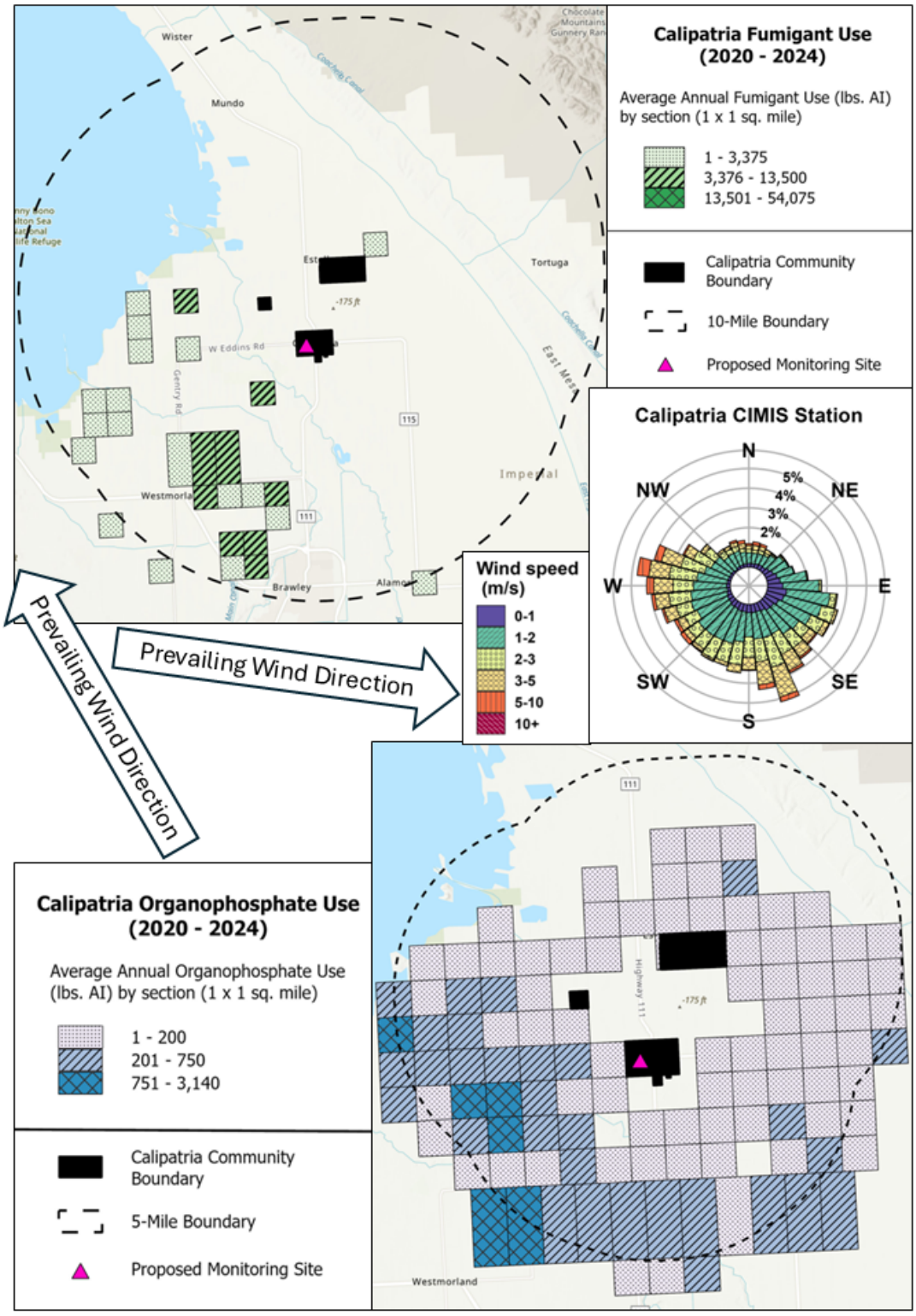


Figure 22. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Calipatria. The center figure shows most winds come from the west and southeast.

Holtville

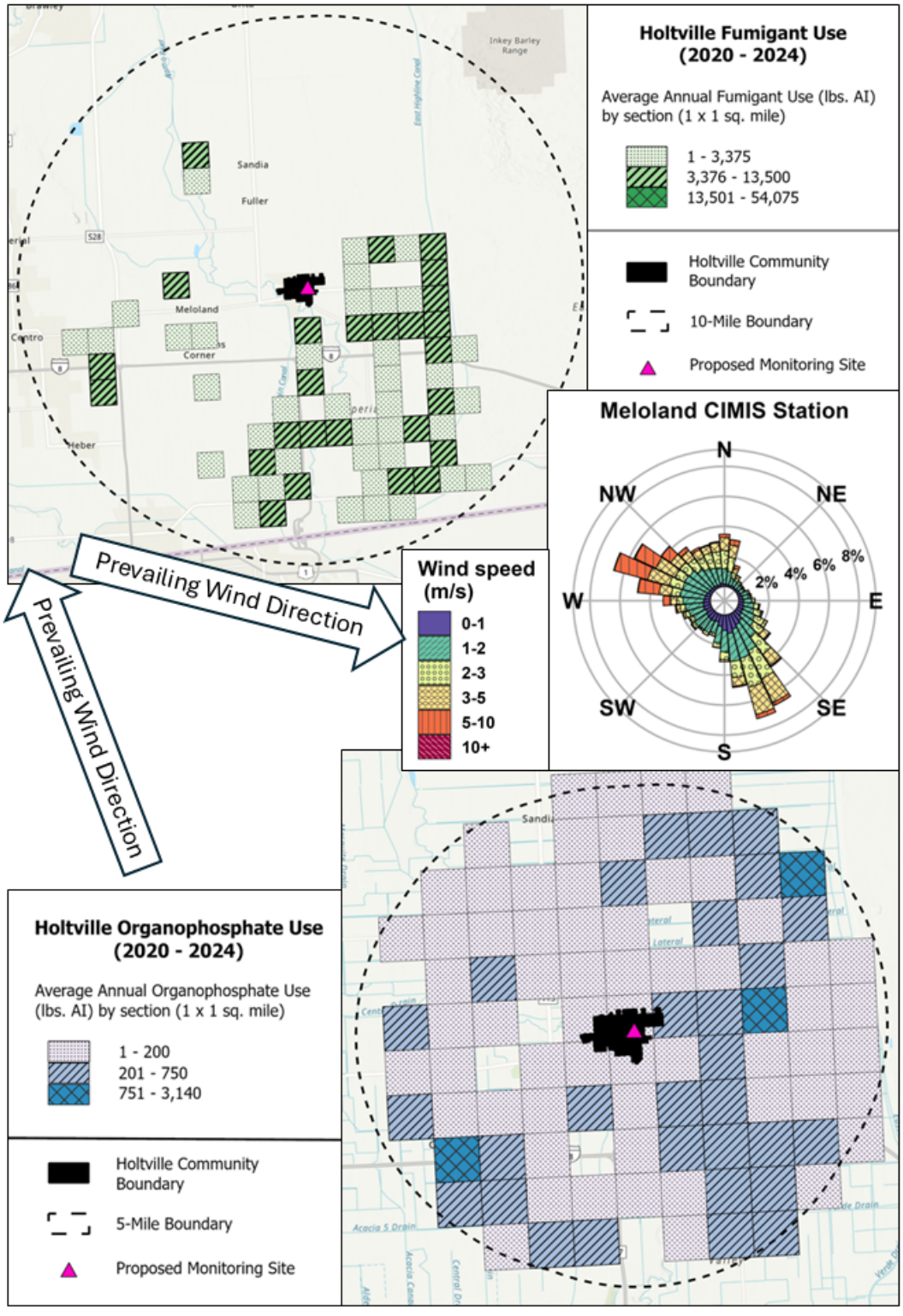


Figure 23. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Holtville. The center figure shows most winds come from the west and southeast.

Heber

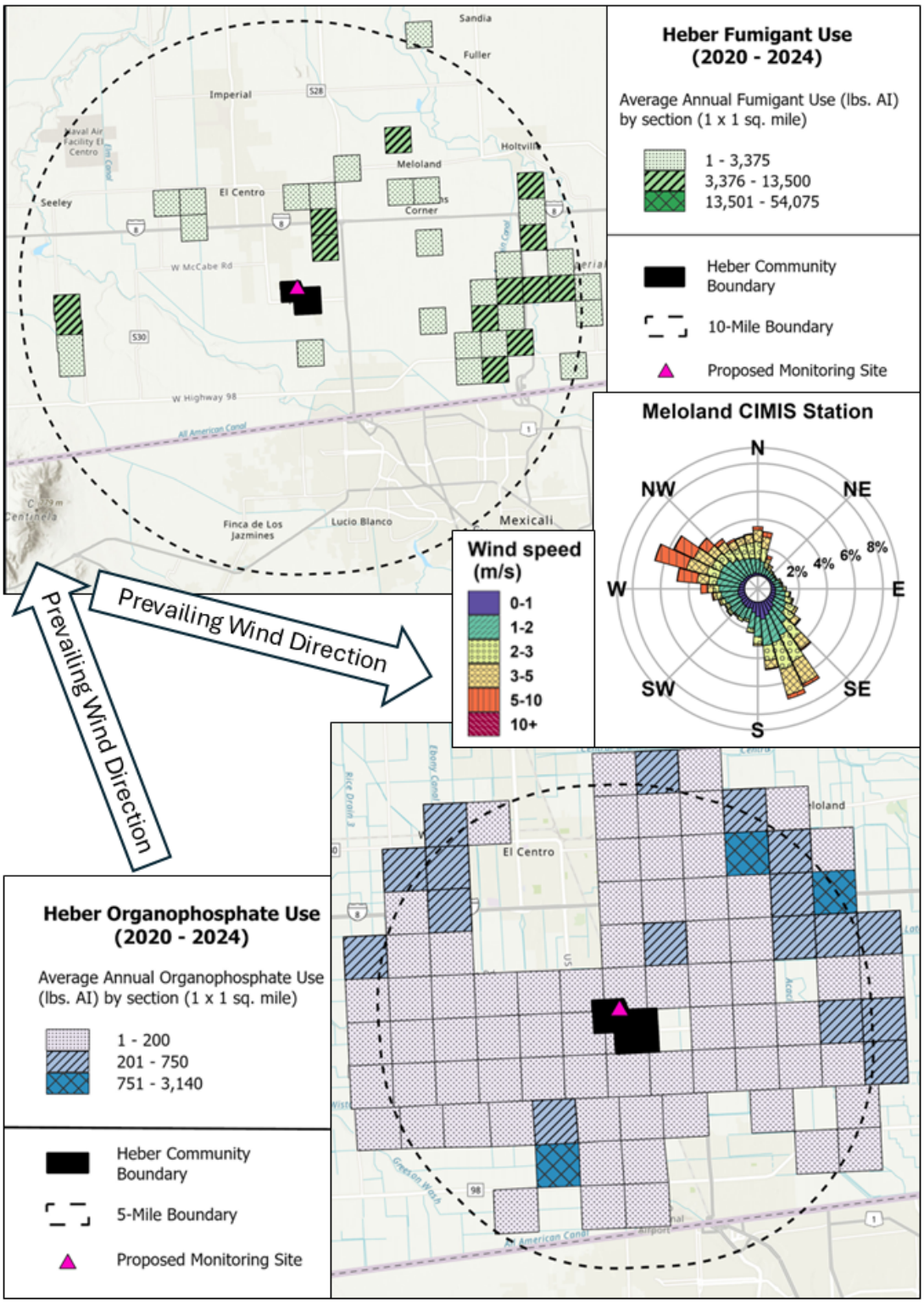


Figure 24. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Heber. The center figure shows most winds come from the west and southeast.

Seeley

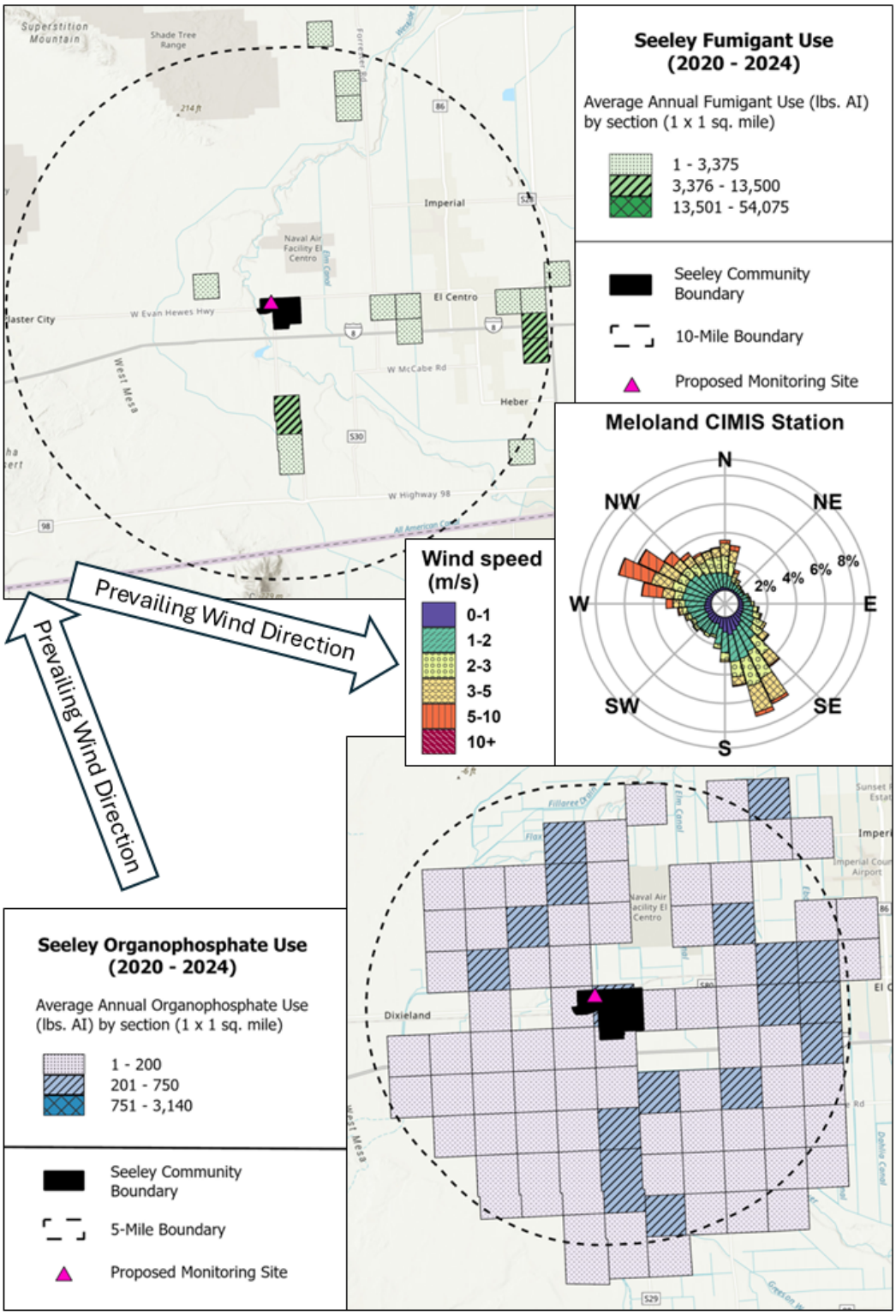


Figure 25. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Seeley. The center figure shows most winds come from the west and southeast.

San Joaquin Communities

Two communities, Taft Mosswood and Lincoln Village, in San Joaquin County, were on the final list of communities identified as being located in high-fumigant-use areas (Table 4). Figures 26-27 display the spatial distribution of fumigant and organophosphate pesticide use, proposed monitoring sites, and prevailing wind directions for San Joaquin County listed communities.

Table 4. List of San Joaquin County communities prioritized based on their proximity to high-fumigant and/or high-organophosphate use areas. A higher PC percentile indicates a higher community susceptibility to pollution burden, while a rank closer to 1 indicates higher usage.

DPR Rank	Community	Number of Schools	Fumigant Rank	Organophosphate Rank	PC Percentile
1	Taft Mosswood	3	37	NA	92.93
2	Lincoln Village	8	49	NA	68.80

San Joaquin County Rationale

Taft Mosswood was selected as the highest priority community in San Joaquin County because of its higher fumigant ranking and PC score compared to Lincoln Village. The prioritization was further supported by the spatial distributions of fumigant use and proposed monitoring sites in relation to prevailing wind directions (Figures 26-27).

Taft Mosswood

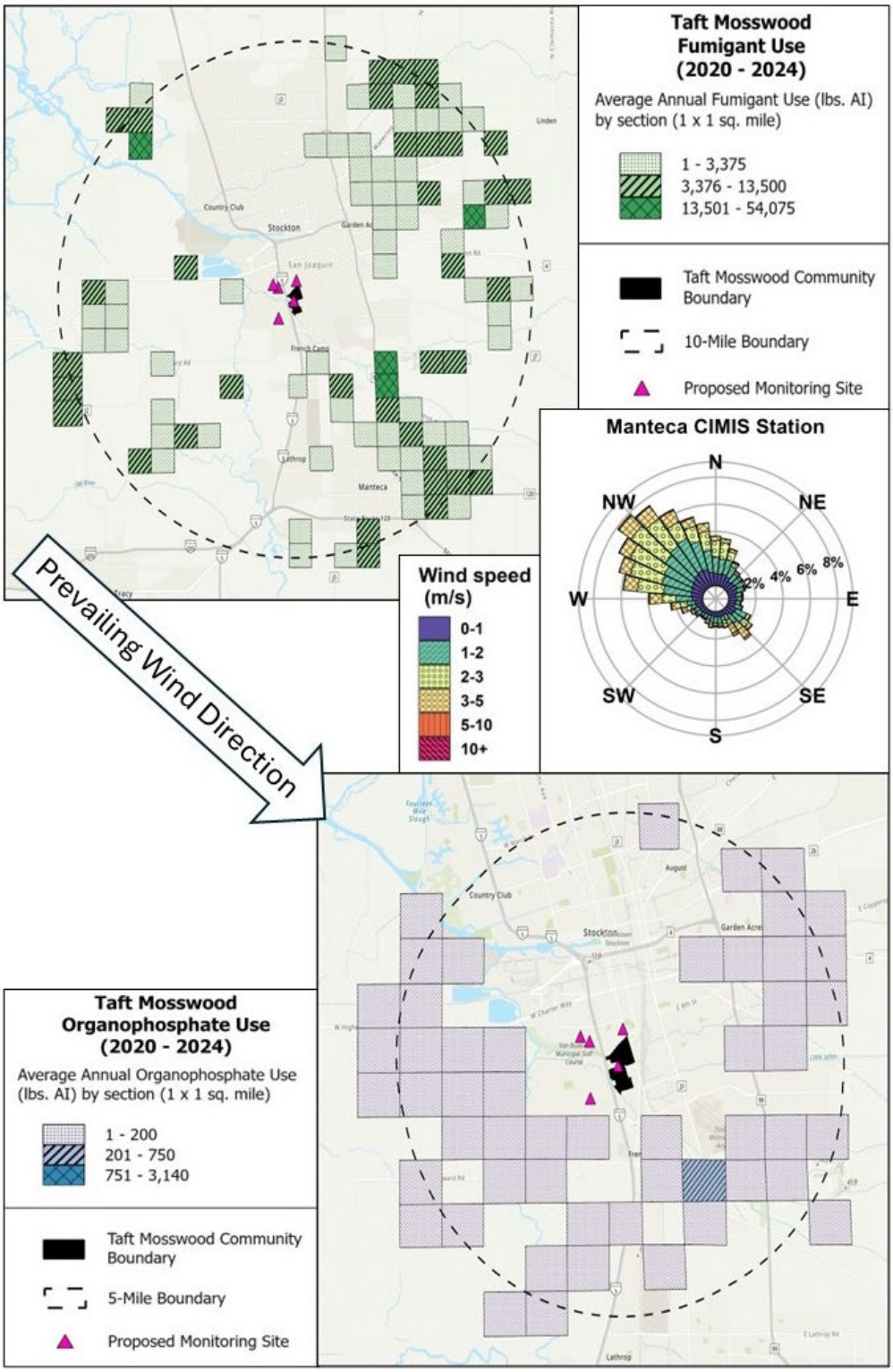


Figure 26. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Taft Mosswood. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest.

Lincoln Village

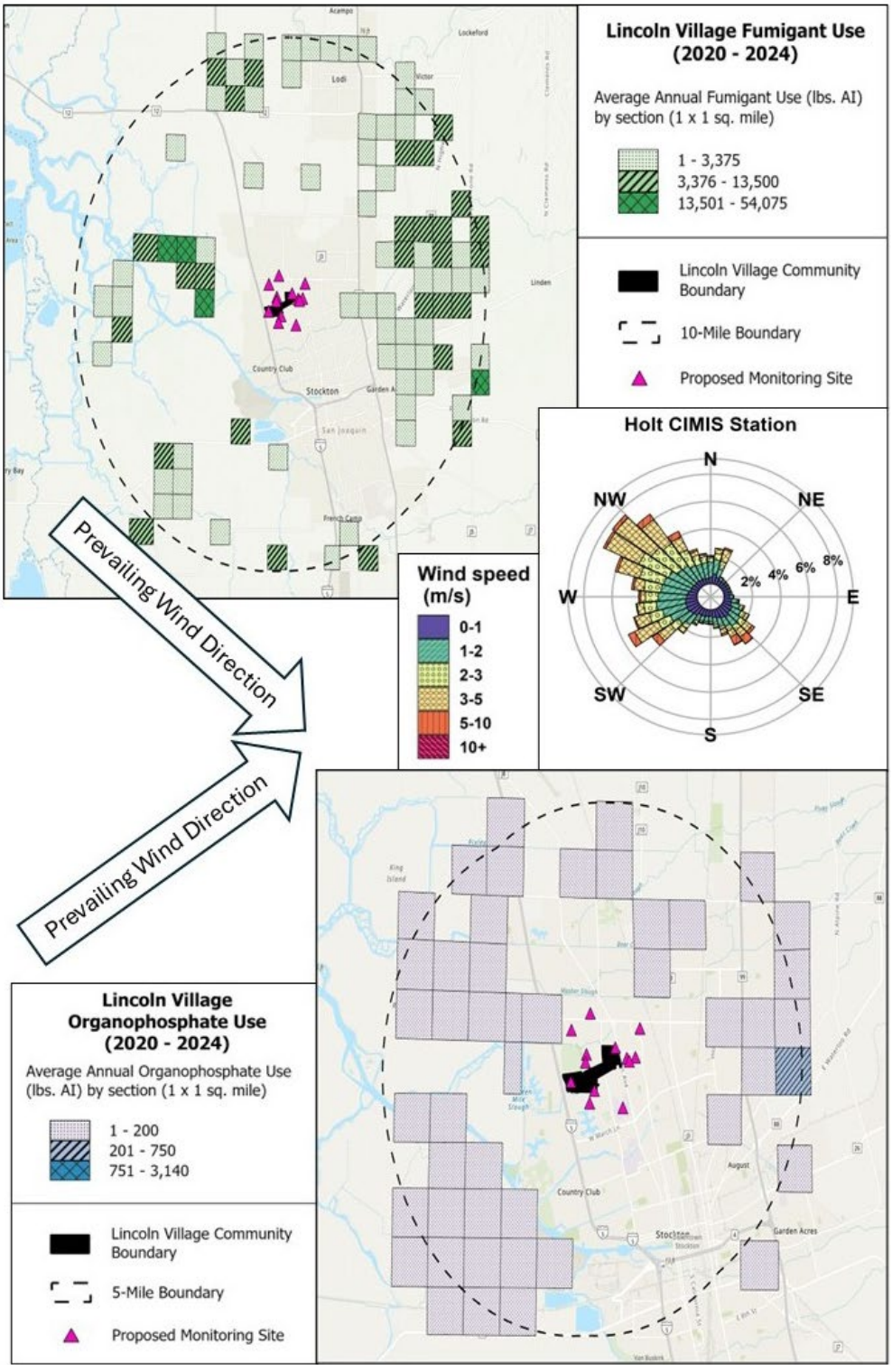


Figure 27. Spatial distribution of fumigant use (top left) and organophosphate use (bottom right) in Lincoln Village. The center figure shows most winds come from the northwest and southwest.