



PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(Rev 2/2026 – All Previous Editions Obsolete)

Please submit your responses to your Liaison Privacy Official.

All entries must be Times New Roman, 12pt, and start on the next line.

If you need further assistance, contact your LPO. A listing of the LPOs can be found here:

https://usepa.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/oei_Community/OISP/Privacy/LPODoc/LPO Roster.docx

System Name: Combined Air Emissions Reporting System (CAERS)		System Owner: Michael Brooks	
Preparer: Julia Gamas		Office: Office of State Air Partnerships	
Date: 03/02/2026		Phone: 919-541-3539	
Reason for Submittal:			
New: <input type="checkbox"/>	Revised: <input type="checkbox"/>	Annual Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rescindment: <input type="checkbox"/>
System Lifecycle Stage(s):			
Definition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Development/Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Operation & Maintenance: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rescindment/Decommission: <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>Note: New and Existing Systems require a PIA annually, when there is a significant modification to the system or where privacy risk has increased to the system. For examples of significant modifications, see OMB Circular A-130, Appendix I, Section (c) (1) (a-f).</p> <p>The PIA must describe the risk associated with that action. For assistance in applying privacy risk see OMB Circular No. A-123, Section VII (A) (pgs. 44-45).</p>			

Provide a general description/overview and purpose of the system:

Currently, various state, local, tribal (SLT) and federal programs require industry to report air pollutant emissions to separate U.S. EPA and SLT systems at different times of the year. This leads to redundancy and reporting burden for both industry and government. Through CAERS air emissions reporting is streamlined for facility reporters, SLT authorities, and EPA staff. CAERS was developed iteratively to consolidate emissions reporting across multiple emissions reporting programs so that regulated entities can provide the latest facility attributes, emissions estimation input data, and shared emissions data only once. The programs currently included in CAERS are:

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- National Emissions Inventory (NEI). Facility reporters send criteria emissions reports to their SLTs, and after a review and quality assurance of the data, the SLTs send it to EPA via the Emissions Inventory System (EIS)
- Toxics Release Inventory. Facility reporters

Section 1. Authorities and Other Requirements

1.1 What specific legal authorities and/or Executive Order(s) permit and define the collection of information by the system in question?

The Air Emissions Reporting Rule (AERR), Legal Authorities: 23 U.S.C. §101; 42 U.S.C. §7401 -7671q; in 40 CFR, Part 51) requires state and local agencies to report emissions annually, including some low-risk personal identification information (PII). The primary collection system for the AERR is the Emissions Inventory System (EIS), and CAERS is a system that provides a connection among facilities, state/local/tribal authorities, and EIS (among other systems).

The Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right to Know rule (Legal Authorities: 42 U.S.C. §11023; 42 U.S.C. §11048; in 40 CFR, Part 372) requires companies that release pollutants to the environment to report annually, including some PII. The primary collection system for this rule is TRI-MEweb, and CAERS facilitates collection of that same data to provide for use by TRI-MEweb to pre-populate their data collection system.

In addition to federal rules, CAERS is implementing the requirements of some state/local agencies, who are using CAERS to collect data from the facilities in their jurisdictions. As such, the state and local regulations are relevant and provide those agencies the authorities to collect data through CAERS (Legal Authorities 42 U.S.C. §7401 -7671q).

These are:

- Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control 391-3-1-.02(6)(a)4.
- Washington D.C., Title 20, Chapter 3
- Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 2, Section 327 (R18-2-327)
- Rhode Island Air Pollution control Regulation 14, section 14.2.1
- Maine Department of Environmental Protection Rules Chapter 137
- Rules of the Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.01, “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
- 11 Mississippi Administrative Code, Part 2, Chapter 1
- Rules of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of air Pollution Control, Chapter 1200-03-10
- Colorado, Regulation Number 3 Stationary Source Permitting and Air Pollutant Emission Notice Requirements 5 CCR 1001-5

1.2 Has a system security plan been completed for the information system(s)

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supporting the system? Does the system have, or will the system be issued an Authorization-to-Operate? When does the ATO expire?

As a program service under the Central Data Exchange (CDX), CAERS is covered by the CDX security plan. The 3-year CDX ATO runs through 11/30/2027.

1.3 If the information is covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), provide the OMB Control number and the agency number for the collection. If there are multiple forms, include a list in an appendix.

- a) Some data being provided from facilities to the EPA is covered by the TRI program Information Collection Request (ICR): OMB control number: 2070-0212.
- b) The information being provided from the states/locals/tribes to the EIS is covered under the ICR for the AERR: OMB control number 2060-0580.
- c) The information that is being collected by the states/locals via CAERS is covered by their state/local requirements for ICRs.

1.4 Will the data be maintained or stored in a Cloud? If so, is the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) FEDRAMP approved? What type of service (PaaS, IaaS, SaaS, etc.) will the CSP provide?

The data is being maintained in the Cloud. The cloud service provider is Microsoft Azure provided through CDX. The CSP is FedRamp approved. We are currently using IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service).

Section 2. Characterization of the Information

The following questions are intended to define the scope of the information requested and/or collected, as well as reasons for its collection.

2.1 Identify the information the system collects, uses, disseminates, or maintains (e.g., data elements, including name, address, DOB, SSN).

CAERS collects many data elements broadly categorized as “emissions data” as defined by 40 CFR § 2.301 and include both facility attributes (e.g., facility name, address, industry codes) and annual emissions emitted from the facilities and associated information (e.g., the pollutant, emission factor, activity). To report this information, reporters use reporting codes which are updated over time to reflect code retirements and new codes (e.g. new and retired source classification codes). The definition of “emissions data” from the CFR ensures that no emissions data collected by CAERS (or otherwise) is considered confidential. Data elements collected in CAERS are listed in the appendix.

2.2 What are the sources of the information and how is the information collected for the system?

Preparers, certifiers and SLTs reviewers enter low sensitive consumer PII directly in the process of registering in CDX as shown in the first column of the above list. The rest of the data are collected in CAERS.

2.3 Does the system use information from commercial sources or publicly available data? If so, explain why and how this information is used.

Yes. Contact information entered into CAERS may also be available on company and SLT authority websites.

2.4 Discuss how accuracy of the data is ensured.

- For preparer and certifier contact information, the SLT can check that the user is associated with the correct facility via information from the permit and from the company that owns the facility.
- For the SLT reviewer, access to CAERS is closed registration via CDX by authorization of the program office.
- For the rest of the data, extensive QA checks are applied in CAERS to ensure data is correct and consistent.

2.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Characterization of the Information

Discuss the privacy risks identified for the specific data elements and for each risk explain how it was mitigated. Specific risks may be inherent in the sources or methods of collection, or the quality or quantity of information included

Privacy Risk:

Low risk.

The primary risk to the characterization of the data is human error, which could result in the collection of inaccurate data. The information itself is categorized low risk because only limited PII is collected.

Mitigation:

As mitigation, the system avoids the collection of unnecessary data and does not capture any sensitive information. In addition, the data quality checks implemented in the system mitigate the risk of inaccurate data.

The SLT reviewer is required to sign a Rules of Behavior document to use CAERS where it is stated that the use of the data is only for the purposes intended and the SLT shall safeguard the data. Click or tap here to enter text.

Section 3. Access and Data Retention by the System

The following questions are intended to outline the access controls for the system and how long the system retains the information after the initial collection

3.1 Do the systems have access control levels within the system to prevent authorized users from accessing information they don't have a need to know? If so, what control levels have been put in place? If no controls are in place, why have they been omitted?

Yes, the industry preparers and certifiers are only given access to their data via CDX registration. The SLT verifies that in the CAERS application the preparer/certifier cannot access the wrong facility by mistake.

- Only authorized preparers/certifiers can work on their designated facility report.
- Only authorized SLT authorities can review reports submitted by facilities in their jurisdiction.
- EPA staff/contractor verify that only authorized SLT reviewers are accessing CAERS before allowing them access.

3.2 In what policy/procedure are the access controls identified in 3.1, documented?

These procedures are documented in the Combined Air Emissions Reporting System User's Guide located in the CAER document library on the CAER website.

3.3 Are there other components with assigned roles and responsibilities within the system?

No other components are assigned within the system.

3.4 Who (internal and external parties) will have access to the data/information in the system? If contractors, are the appropriate Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses included in the contract?

Limited EPA staff and contractors have access to the data. The contractors that access the CAERS system are covered by relevant clauses identified in the Agency's cyber security checklist and/or by the Rights in Data clause (FAR 52.227-14).

The Combined Air Emissions Reporting System application is facing publicity. Customers with password protected accounts have access to the information they have entered voluntarily and that other users have shared with them.

3.5 Explain how long and for what reasons the information is retained. Does the system have an EPA Records Control Schedule? If so, provide the schedule number.

After the facility inventory and emissions inventory records contained within the Common Air Emissions Reporting System are approved by the state, local tribal authorities have

routine operational value and are not considered essential for the ongoing management of the program or project. Therefore, these records fall under the EPA Records Schedule 1035, Item C: Routine environmental program and project records and will be stored for a minimum of ten years.

3.6 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Retention

Discuss the risks associated with the length of time data is retained. How were those risks mitigated? The schedule should align the stated purpose and mission of the system

Privacy Risk:

Low. There is a risk that some records will be maintained longer than necessary.

Mitigation:

The record control schedule will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they are followed.

Section 4. Information Sharing

The following questions are intended to describe the scope of the system information sharing external to the Agency. External sharing encompasses sharing with other federal, state and local governments, and third-party private sector entities.

4.1 Is information shared outside of EPA as part of the normal agency operations? If so, identify the organization(s), how the information is accessed and how it is to be used, and any agreements that apply.

Facility data and facility POC information reported by preparers and certifiers are shared with their respective SLT authority reviewers only. There are Rules of Behavior signed by the SLT. Highlights of these rules include the following:

Confidentiality

- SLT Reviewer shall protect Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) or personal identifying information from disclosure to unauthorized individuals or groups. See: <https://www.epa.gov/privacy>
- SLT Reviewer is subject to Section (i)(1) Criminal Penalties, under 5 U.S.C. 552a, the Privacy Act of 1974, “Any officer or employee of an agency, who by virtue of his employment or official position, has possession of, or access to, agency records which contain individually identifiable information the disclosure of which is prohibited by this section or by rules or regulations established thereunder, and who knowing that disclosure of the specific material is so prohibited, willfully discloses the material in any manner to any person or agency not entitled to receive it, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$5,000.”
- SLT Reviewer shall not allow CAERS report data or user information to remain on their screen when an unauthorized person is present.

Safeguarding

- SLT reviewer shall safeguard CAERS data by using the following methods:
- Following their procedures for handling CAERS data.

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- Restricting access to computers that are logged into CDX (i.e., authenticated logins and screen savers, locked offices, etc.).
- Restricting access to CAERS data to those individuals with an official need to access the data (i.e., SLT Reviewer).
- Transmitting CAERS data across the network in a secure manner (i.e., to secure web servers using data encryption with passwords transmitted via secure socket layer).
- Reporting any accidental disclosure or suspected misuse of CAERS data immediately to the CDX Help Desk.

Integrity

- SLT Reviewer shall protect the integrity and quality of the CAERS dataflow and information.
- SLT Reviewer shall never maliciously change CAERS data.
- SLT Reviewer shall never enter unauthorized, inaccurate, or false information.
- SLT Reviewer shall never authorize users to report for a facility in their jurisdiction without positively confirming their signing authority or their authority to prepare reports as a representative of the facility per the SLT procedures.

Availability

- SLT Reviewer shall protect the availability of information and systems, ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. See: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-09/documents/information_security_policy_20190820_508_vwn.pdf

Preparers and certifiers can only view data for the facilities they are authorized to enter data for. TRI emissions data is not made public while in CAERS. Once data has been moved to TRI-MEweb on a voluntary basis, and EIS, data is further reviewed by the relevant EPA staff. Only data that has undergone EPA staff review (in consultation with the SLT in the case of NEI, and in consultation with the relevant facility reporters in the case of TRI), is made publicly available on the NEI and TRI websites per the relevant air quality regulations. Data that is not required to be disclosed to each system is retained in CAERS.

EPA staff do not share any SLT point of contact information with unauthorized outside parties.

4.2 Describe how the external sharing is compatible with the original purposes of the collection.

Because the SLT is the delegated authority for NEI data, the SLT must be able to communicate with the industry POC's for each facility. The SLT must have access to the POC data, so the SLT knows who to reach out to with questions about the report such as to request corrections in the report. Without the ability to reach out and communicate with the facility POC's the SLT cannot assist the POCs, alert them of program changes and how they should be addressed to fulfill the reporting requirements, and request corrections of the report. The SLT would not be able to meet its own reporting requirement under the Federal Air Emissions Reporting Requirements Rule.

4.3 How does the system review and approve information sharing agreements, MOUs, new uses of the information, new access to the system by organizations within EPA and outside?

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CAERS has in place Rules of Behavior with the SLT reviewer that states that any PII data they obtain from CAERS is to be used for the purposes outlined in 4.1 and 4.2 above, and that any other use of the data constitutes a misuse.

4.4 Does the agreement place limitations on re-dissemination?

Yes. The SLT cannot re-distribute the POC data or use it for any other purpose than contacting the POCs about their reports.

4.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Information Sharing

Discuss the privacy risks associated with the sharing of information outside of the agency. How were those risks mitigated?

Privacy Risk:

Risks associated with the PII data in CAERS include:

- PII data being disclosed via a breach in the system.
- An SLT obtaining data from another SLT
- An SLT subsequently sharing PII data with third parties.

Mitigation:

Mitigation for the listed risks is as follows:

- CAERS is within CDX and any PII is protected, thus, by CDX security.
- SLT roles in CDX are limited. The SLT has some administrative abilities to work with the facility data as necessary for them to perform their duties as delegated authority. However, the SLT will not have Registration Maintenance Access Management (RMANS) roles. The list of POCs that each SLT can see and use in CAERS is confined to those facility reporters and certifiers who report to that SLT. One SLT cannot obtain another SLT's PII data.
- The Rules of Behavior assist in ensuring the SLT is fully aware that data sharing is not allowed, and that any PII data should only be used for the intended purposes described above (section 4.2). Furthermore, the ability for the SLT to send emails to their POCs directly from within the CAERS application, reduces the possibility that the SLT will share that list of POCs inadvertently.

Section 5. Auditing and Accountability

The following questions are intended to describe technical and policy-based safeguards and security measures.

5.1 How does the system ensure that the information is used as stated in Section 6.1?

The system ensures the information is used as stated in Section 6.1. by not allowing facility users to access data for other facilities, and by not allowing SLT users to access data for facilities that are not in their jurisdiction.

5.2 Describe what privacy training is provided to users either generally or specifically relevant to the system/collection.

EPA staff and contractors are required to take Information Security Awareness Training every year. SLT users and facility preparers and certifiers undergo training in the registration process, so they understand how and why the system requires an identity verification process.

5.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Auditing and Accountability

Discuss the privacy risks associated with the technical and policy-based safeguards and security measures. How were those risks mitigated?

Privacy Risk:

Low. There is a risk that data could be accessed or modified by authorized and non-authorized users.

Mitigation:

Auditing controls are in place to monitor who is accessing and/or modifying the data in the databases. Additionally, access controls are in place to restrict unauthorized access to the data.

Section 6. Uses of the Information

The following questions require a clear description of the system's use of information.

6.1 Describe how and why the system uses the information

List each use (internal and external to the Department) of the information collected or maintained. Provide a detailed response that states how and why the different data elements will be used. If Social Security numbers are collected, state why the SSN is necessary and how it was used.

Facility PII (contact information) is used *only* by the SLT to whom facilities report their air emissions, for outreach throughout the review/reporting process. (e.g., Send email reminders to facility POCs about approaching deadlines, or to reach out to them with questions about their emissions report.)

6.2 How is the system designed to retrieve information by the user? Will it be retrieved by personal identifier? Yes: No: If yes, what identifier(s) will be used.

A personal identifier is a name, social security number or other identifying symbol assigned to an individual, i.e. any identifier unique to an individual. Or any identifier that can be linked or is linkable to an individual.

Users authenticate based on CDX credentials but the data they see is retrieved based on facility IDs and report IDs, not based on personal identifiers.

6.3 What type of evaluation has been conducted on the probable or potential effect of the privacy of individuals whose information is maintained in the system of records?

The goal here is to look at the data collected, how you plan to use it, and to ensure that you have limited the access to the people who have a need to know in the performance of their official duties. What controls have you erected around the data, so that privacy is not invaded? ex. administrative control, physical control, technical control.

Ensuring that access to internal applications is restricted; no public user can access the internal administrative functions ensures that the information is handled and used accordingly. Entry into the internal applications is via assigned username and password.

Additionally, the majority of information is contact information for businesses (not individuals), and the scope of information has been limited only to that data which is necessary. Limiting the amount of data collected mitigates possible risk to people with information in the system.

6.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to the Uses of Information

Describe any types of controls that may be in place to ensure that information is handled in accordance with the uses described above.

Privacy Risk:

Low risk. Risk of inappropriate use of data is low, because, even if the SLT were to inadvertently publish its list of POC's, it would only be disclosing information that is already public.

Mitigation:

The risk is mitigated by the implementation of access controls to limit access to specific users with a legitimate need to access the data for its intended purpose. In addition, the Common Air Emissions Reporting System User's Guide details how data should be submitted and reviewed, which mitigates this risk by ensuring that accurate information is entered. All users must be identified and authenticated before accessing CAERS.

If no SORN is required, STOP HERE.

The National Privacy Program (NPP) will determine if a System of Records Notice (SORN) is required. If so, the following additional sections will be required.

Section 7. Notice

The following questions seek information about the system's notice to the individual about the information collected, the right to consent to uses of information, and the right to decline to provide information.

7.1 How does the system provide individuals notice prior to the collection of information? If notice is not provided, explain why not.

Any individual who wants to know whether this system of records contains a record about him or her, should make a written request to the Attn: Agency Privacy Officer, MC 2831T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20460, privacy@epa.gov.

7.2 What opportunities are available for individuals to consent to uses, decline to provide information, or opt-out of the collection or sharing of their information?

Click or tap here to enter text.

7.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Notice

Discuss how the notice provided corresponds to the purpose of the project and the stated uses. Discuss

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how the notice given for the initial collection is consistent with the stated use(s) of the information. Describe how the project has mitigated the risks associated with potentially insufficient notice and opportunity to decline or consent.

Privacy Risk:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Mitigation:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Section 8. Redress

The following questions seek information about processes in place for individuals to seek redress which may include access to records about themselves, ensuring the accuracy of the information collected about them, and/or filing complaints.

8.1 What are the procedures that allow individuals to access their information?

Individuals seeking access to information in this system of records about themselves are required to provide adequate identification (e.g., driver's license, military identification card, employee badge or identification card). Additional identity verification procedures may be required, as warranted.

Requests must meet the requirements of EPA regulations that implement the Privacy Act of 1974, at 40 CFR part 16.

8.2 What procedures are in place to allow the subject individual to correct inaccurate or erroneous information?

Requests for correction or amendment must identify the record to be changed and the corrective action sought. Complete EPA Privacy Act procedures are described in EPA's Privacy Act regulations at 40 CFR part 16.

8.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Redress

Discuss what, if any, redress program the project provides beyond the access and correction afforded under the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Privacy Risk:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Mitigation:

Click or tap here to enter text.

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I attest as the Agency Privacy Officer that **Combined Air Emissions Reporting System (CAERS)** Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) has been reviewed. The privacy implications have been adequately identified with appropriate mitigation statements included for implementation in the development or use of information technology systems.

Respectfully,

Lee Kelly
Agency Privacy Officer
Cybersecurity Planning & Risk Mgmt Branch
EPA/OFA

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Appendix List of CAERS of Data Fields

Point of Collection	Type of Data Entry	Collected Data Field Name
CDX Registration	CAERS User	Name
CDX Registration	CAERS User	Role (Certifier, Preparer, SLT Reviewer)
CDX Registration	CAERS User	Work Address
CDX Registration	CAERS User	Work Email
CDX Registration	CAERS User	Work Phone Number
CAERS	Alternative Throughput (optional)	Alternative Throughput Comments
CAERS	Alternative Throughput (optional)	Alternative Throughput Material
CAERS	Alternative Throughput (optional)	Alternative Throughput Units of Measure (UOM)
CAERS	Alternative Throughput (optional)	Alternative Throughput Value
CAERS	Control Device Information	Comments
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Description
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control End Date
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Identifier (ID)
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Measure Code
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Number Operating Months
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Operating Status
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Start Date
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Status Year
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Update Date
CAERS	Control Device Information	Control Upgrade Description
CAERS	Control Device Information	Percent Control Effectiveness
CAERS	Control Device Pollutants	Percent Reduction Efficiency
CAERS	Control Device Pollutants	Pollutant Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) ID
CAERS	Control Device Pollutants	Pollutant Code
CAERS	Control Device Pollutants	Pollutant Name
CAERS	Control Path Assignment	Assignment
CAERS	Control Path Assignment	Percent Path Apportionment (of Control or Sub-Path)
CAERS	Control Path Assignment	Sequence Number
CAERS	Control Path Information	Path Description
CAERS	Control Path Information	Path ID
CAERS	Control Path Information	Percent Path Effectiveness
CAERS	Control Path Pollutants	Percent Reduction Efficiency
CAERS	Control Path Pollutants	Pollutant CAS ID
CAERS	Control Path Pollutants	Pollutant Code
CAERS	Control Path Pollutants	Pollutant Name
CAERS	Emission Information	"I prefer to calculate the total emissions of this pollutant" (optional)
CAERS	Emission Information	Calculation Method

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Point of Collection	Type of Data Entry	Collected Data Field Name
CAERS	Emission Information	Comments
CAERS	Emission Information	Emission Factor
CAERS	Emission Information	Emission Factor Denominator UOM
CAERS	Emission Information	Emission Factor Description
CAERS	Emission Information	Emission Factor Numerator UOM
CAERS	Emission Information	Emission Factor Source
CAERS	Emission Information	Emissions UOM
CAERS	Emission Information	Overall Percent Control Efficiency
CAERS	Emission Information	Pollutant
CAERS	Emission Information	Pollutant CAS ID
CAERS	Emission Information	Pollutant Code
CAERS	Emission Information	Pollutant Name
CAERS	Emission Information	Total Emissions
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Comments
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit Description
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit Design Capacity
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit Design Capacity Unit of Measure (UOM)
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit ID
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit Operating Status
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit Operating Status Year
CAERS	Emission Unit Information	Unit Type Code
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Mailing Address
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Name
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Type
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Work Address
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Work County
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Work Email Address
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Work Mailing Address
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Contact Work Phone Extension
CAERS	Facility Contact Information	Work Phone Number
CAERS	Facility Information	Agency Facility ID
CAERS	Facility Information	Agency Facility Reports to
CAERS	Facility Information	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Code
CAERS	Facility Information	Comments
CAERS	Facility Information	County
CAERS	Facility Information	Description
CAERS	Facility Information	Facility Address
CAERS	Facility Information	Facility Category Code
CAERS	Facility Information	Facility Name
CAERS	Facility Information	Latitude, Facility
CAERS	Facility Information	Longitude, Facility
CAERS	Facility Information	Mailing Address

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CAERS	Facility Information	Above/Below reporting threshold (opt in/out)
CAERS	Facility Information	Operating Status
CAERS	Facility Information	Operating Status Year
CAERS	Facility NAICS Codes	North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code
CAERS	Facility NAICS Codes	NAICS Code, Description
CAERS	Facility NAICS Codes	NAICS Code, Primary
CAERS	Facility NAICS Codes	NAICS Code, Secondary
CAERS	Facility NAICS Codes	NAICS Code, Tertiary
CAERS	Paths Associated with Control	Path Description
CAERS	Paths Associated with Control	Path ID
CAERS	Process Information	Aircraft Engine Code
CAERS	Process Information	Comments
CAERS	Process Information	Comments
CAERS	Process Information	Process Description
CAERS	Process Information	Process ID
CAERS	Process Information	Process Operating Status Year
CAERS	Process Information	Process Status
CAERS	Process Information	SCC Description
CAERS	Process Information	Source Classification Code (SCC)
CAERS	Process Information	Small emitting unit/SLT billing exempt
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Average Days per Week
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Average Weeks per Year
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Fall Operating Percent
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Hours per Day
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Hours per Reporting Period
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Spring Operating Percent
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Summer Operating Percent
CAERS	Process Operating Details	Process Winter Operating Percent
CAERS	Processes Associated with Unit	Process ID
CAERS	Processes Associated with Unit	SCC
CAERS	Release Point Associated with Process	Control Path
CAERS	Release Point Associated with Process	Percent Release Point Apportionment
CAERS	Release Point Associated with Process	Release Point ID
CAERS	Release Point Information	Comments
CAERS	Release Point Information	Release Point Description
CAERS	Release Point Information	Release Point ID
CAERS	Release Point Information	Release Point Operating Status
CAERS	Release Point Information	Release Point Operating Status Year
CAERS	Release Point Information	Release Point Type Code

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Point of Collection	Type of Data Entry	Collected Data Field Name
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive	Fence Line Distance
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive	Fence Line Distance UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive	Width Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive	Width Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive	Height Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive	Height Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive 2-D	Mid-Point 1 Latitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive 2-D	Mid-Point 1 Longitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive 2-D	Mid-Point 2 Latitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive 2-D	Mid-Point 2 Longitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive 3-D	Center Latitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive 3-D	Center Longitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Angle Measure (degrees azimuth):
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Height Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Height Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Length Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Length Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area South-West Corner Latitude
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area South-West Corner Longitude
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Width Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Fugitive Area	Area Width Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Comments
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Exit Gas Flow Rate Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Exit Gas Flow Rate UOM

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Point of Collection	Type of Data Entry	Collected Data Field Name
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Exit Gas Temperature Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Exit Gas Velocity Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Exit Gas Velocity UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Fence Line Distance
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Fence Line Distance UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Latitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Longitude Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Diameter Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Diameter Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Height Measure
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Height Measure UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Length
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Length UOM
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Width
CAERS	Release Point Information, Stack	Stack Width UOM
CAERS	Reporting Period	Comments
CAERS	Reporting Period	Fuel Material
CAERS	Reporting Period	Fuel UOM
CAERS	Reporting Period	Fuel Value
CAERS	Reporting Period	Heat Content Ratio
CAERS	Reporting Period	Heat Content Ratio Denominator
CAERS	Reporting Period	Heat Content Ratio Numerator
CAERS	Reporting Period	Operating Type
CAERS	Reporting Period	Reporting Period Type Code*
CAERS	Reporting Period	Throughput Parameter Code
CAERS	Reporting Period	Throughput Material
CAERS	Reporting Period	Throughput UOM
CAERS	Reporting Period	Throughput Value

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