2001 Annual Report

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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

2001 was an eventful year at LRAPA. In the spring it appeared that the Pacific Northwest region was in danger of suffering electrical black-outs due to the effects of drought conditions and market uncertainties brought about by the deregulation of the electric power industry in California. LRAPA staff worked diligently with the Springfield Utility Board to facilitate the temporary location of diesel generators in Springfield. Fortunately, as the crisis eased, these generators were not needed more than about half-time, and no air pollution exceedances were recorded as a result of their operation.

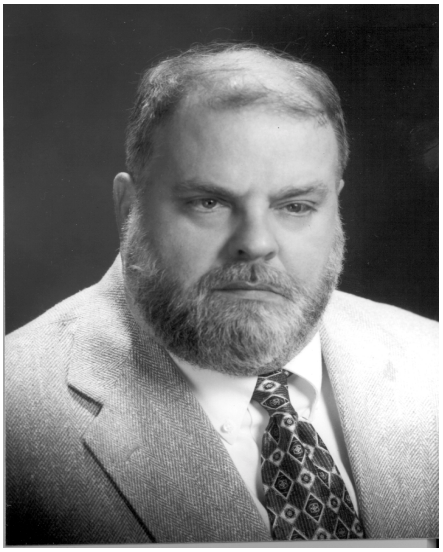
Springfield City Councilman Dave Ralston joined the Board of Directors in 2001, as did Oakridge Mayor Don Hampton and Eugene at-large representative Shannon McCarthy. Efforts were made in the legislative session to secure a more equitable share of the state general fund for LRAPA; unfortunately, these efforts failed on the last day of the session. At least LRAPA was able to present its case to the appropriate Joint Ways & Means subcommittee. LRAPA is grateful to the entire Lane County legislative delegation for their support.

2001 saw the last of the Title V permits either issued or out on public comment, thereby satisfying one of the most pressing goals as identified in the Strategic Plan. There were several staff moves, including the transfer of Morris McClellan from AirMetrics to Operations in March, and the hiring of Joyce Hartman as receptionist. McClellan has since transferred to Public Information and Education, where he is responsible for our public school outreach program. The Public Information Group also began sending wood-burning and asbestos brochures to all new home-buyers in Lane County.

Airmetrics, the agency's enterprise that manufactures and markets portable air pollution samplers and services worldwide, had an excellent year after a slow start. The MiniVol Portable Air Sampler continues to be a popular product both in developing countries and with domestic air authorities. Customers included the USDA, Battelle, the US EPA, the US Army, numerous native American Indian tribes, and various universities and researchers throughout the world. This past year marked Airmetrics' first sale to mainland China, as well as the development of a new sales brochure. While sales of new samplers were strong, Airmetrics also continued to develop its other departments: filter weighing service, parts and repair, calibration service, and rental service.

The community's most vexing air pollution problem, the chronic odor complaint situation at Monaco Coach in Coburg, was resolved by means of a civil lawsuit and mediation. Although LRAPA was not a party to the lawsuit, the ends achieved were consistent with staff's recommendations all along: the installation of two Regenerative Thermal Oxidizers (RTOs) on Monaco's primary paint lines. LRAPA permit staff "fast-tracked" the RTO permit application to help get the equipment in place by the end of the year.

LRAPA monitoring staff, working jointly with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, established an air toxics monitoring site in South Eugene. Data will be collected at least through the end of calendar year 2002. This information should give staff a good idea of the backgound concentrations of a variety of urban air toxics, and allow us to devise strategies to deal with these potentially harmful chemicals, thereby helping to make Lane County's ambient air more healthful.



Brian Jennison, Ph.D.
Director

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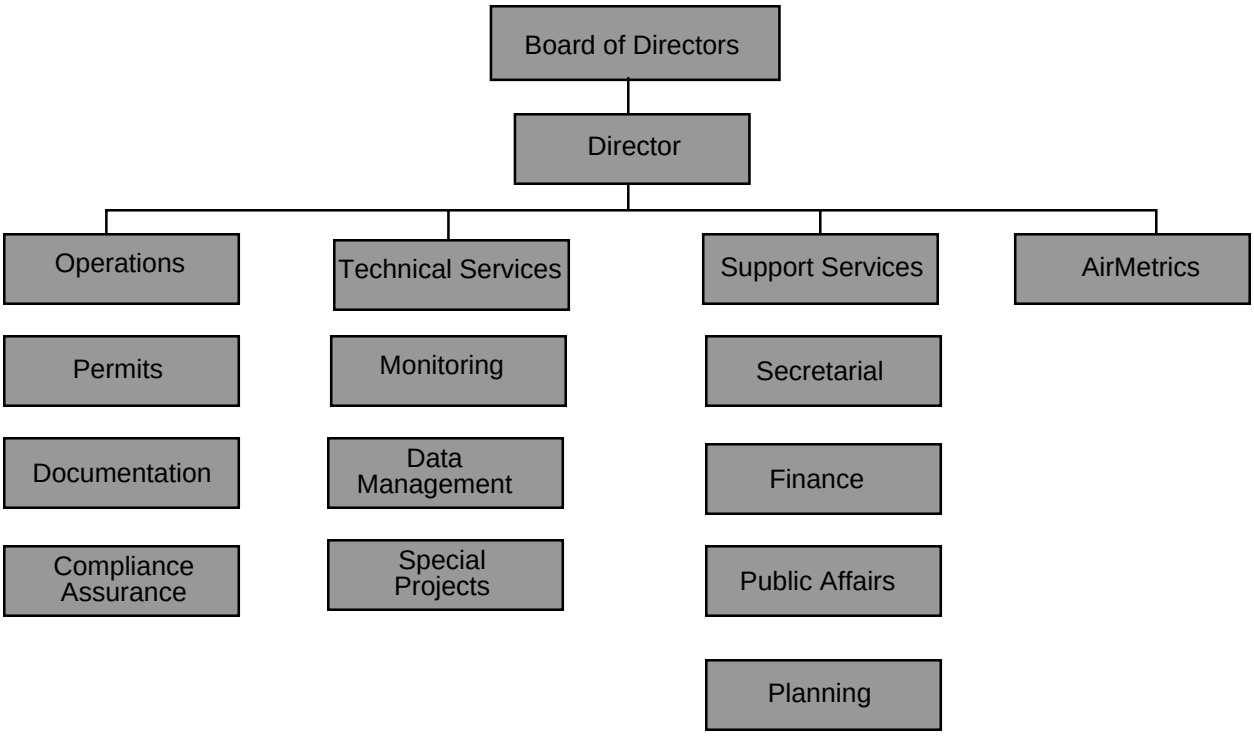
LRAPA Organization

Staff Organizational Chart



LRAPA Phone Numbers

Business Office 736-1056
Home Wood Heating Advisory Line 746-HEAT
Backyard Burning Advisory Line 726-3976
24-Hour Complaint Line 726-1930
Toll-Free Line 1-877-285-7272
LRAPA Air Line ..... 485-2000, ext. 4273
Website: ..... www.lrapa.org
E-mail: ..... lrapa@lrapa.org

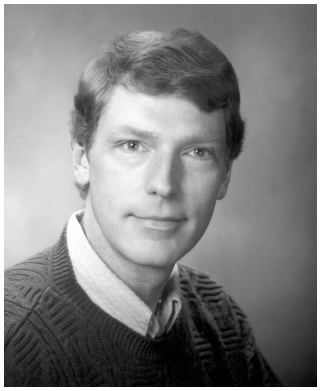
LRAPA Organization

2001 LRAPA Board of Directors

The LRAPA Board of Directors is a seven-member board which meets monthly to establish policy and adopt agency regulations. Board members are appointed by their respective city councils and the Lane County Board of Commissioners. Membership includes three representatives from the city of Eugene, one each from Lane County and the city of Springfield, one from either the city of Cottage Grove or city of Oakridge, and one at-large representative appointed by the board. Cities with more than one member may appoint the second or third member from the public within their jurisdictions.

Betty Taylor - Chair
5 yrs. service
Eugene City Council

Carol Tannenbaum- Vice Chair
2 yrs. service
LRAPA Board Appointment



Al Johnson
7 yrs. service
Eugene City Council Appointment

Pete Sorenson
3 yrs. service
Lane County Board of Commissioners

Don Hampton- Vice Chair
2 yrs. service
Cottage Grove City Council

Shannon McCarthy
1 yr. service
Eugene City Council Appointment

Dave Ralston
1 yr. service
Springfield City Council Appointment

2001 LRAPA Citizens Advisory Committee

The LRAPA Citizens Advisory Committee includes local interested citizens representing specific areas of interest, including agriculture, community planning, fire suppression, industry, public health, the environment and the general public. The committee is called upon to advise the board and staff on a variety of air quality issues, rules and policies. Up to 15 members may comprise the committee at any one time.

Lorena Young - 9 yrs. service — Chair
Representing General Public
Russ Ayers - 2 yrs. service
Representing Major Industry
Dave Breitenstein- 4 yrs. service
Representing General Public
Doug Brooke - 2 yrs. service
Representing Industry
Larry Dunlap - 3 yrs. service
Representing Public Health
Paul Engleking - 4 yrs. service
Representing Environment
Jennifer Juden -2 yrs. service
Representing General Public
Rick Rogers - 3 yrs. service
Representing Fire Suppression
John Tamulonis - 4 yrs. service
Representing Planning
Fred Walter - 10 yrs. service
Representing General Public
Bill Young - 1 yr. service
Representing Agriculture

2001 LRAPA Budget Committee

The LRAPA Budget Committee consists of the LRAPA Board of Directors plus seven board-appointed citizens. The committee meets yearly to review and approve LRAPA's budget request. 2001 appointed committee members include:

Tom Gentle
John Woodrow II
Sean Wilson
Landa Gillette
Trish Binder
Jack Bynum
Eric DeFreest
Shannon McCarthy
Dave Ralston
Pete Sorenson
Carol Tannenbaum
Betty Taylor
Don Hampton
Al Johnson

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

The board of directors appoints the director of the agency, who has overall authority to appoint and direct the LRAPA staff. The director makes policy recommendations to the board and is responsible for implementing board decisions.

The LRAPA staff consists of 23.6 professional and technical full-time employees (equivalencies) who perform permitting, enforcement, planning, clerical, financial, enterprise, and public information and outreach programs.

OPERATIONS — PERMITTING, COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Permitting establishes conditions under which regulated industrial sources may operate to minimize their contribution to air pollution in the area. *Compliance* is assured through inspections of permitted sources. *Enforcement* acts to correct violations by industrial sources; enforces regulations related to open burning and asbestos abatement; enforces emission limit regulations; and responds to and resolves public complaints about air quality. Enforcement includes administering contested case hearings and negotiating settlements.

TECHNICAL SERVICES — MONITORING AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Ambient monitoring provides measured air quality data through a network of sampling and continuous monitoring equipment. *Source monitoring* provides a quality assurance program for continuous monitoring at air emission sources.

Data Management, using a variety of techniques, determines whether ambient air quality standards are met, and provides technical assistance in the development of program priorities and program planning.

AIRMETRICS

AirMetrics is an enterprise that manufactures and markets the agency's MiniVol portable air pollution sampling device, and provides filter analysis and training on the operation of air monitoring networks that use these portable samplers.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Public education and information promotes public understanding of air pollution and methods of prevention through public presentations, media relations, intergovernmental relations, and audio/visual and written materials; designs public education campaigns and programs; produces a quarterly newsletter and annual report; issues daily air pollution advisories to the media and public; and responds to public complaints and inquiries about air quality. LRAPA speakers are available to address community groups upon request.

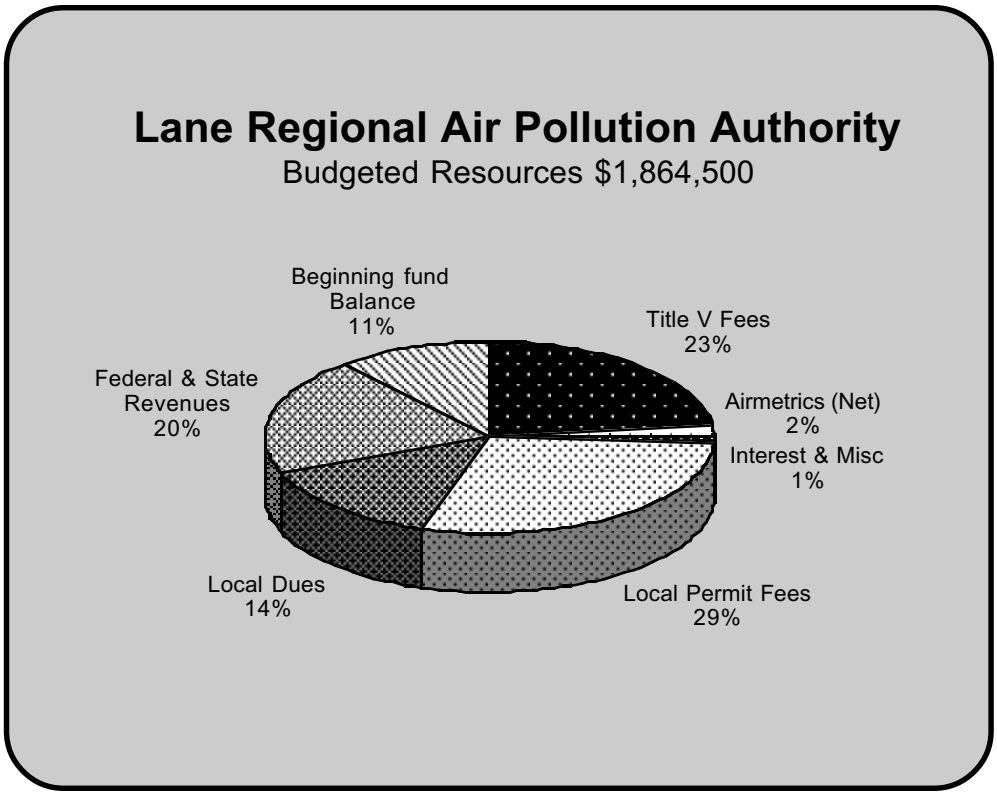
Air quality planning identifies present and future air quality problems and develops appropriate emission control strategies designed to achieve and maintain healthy air quality. One of LRAPA's goals is to forestall or prevent the occurrence of future problems as population growth occurs. LRAPA works together with other local planning, transportation and community development agencies to ensure adequate attention is given to air quality concerns.

Finance provides the agency with full financial management services, including accounting, budgeting, grant writing and reporting, facilities and fleet, and human resource support services.

LRAPA's Gordon Griffin measures data with the agency's $PM_{2.5}$ sampler

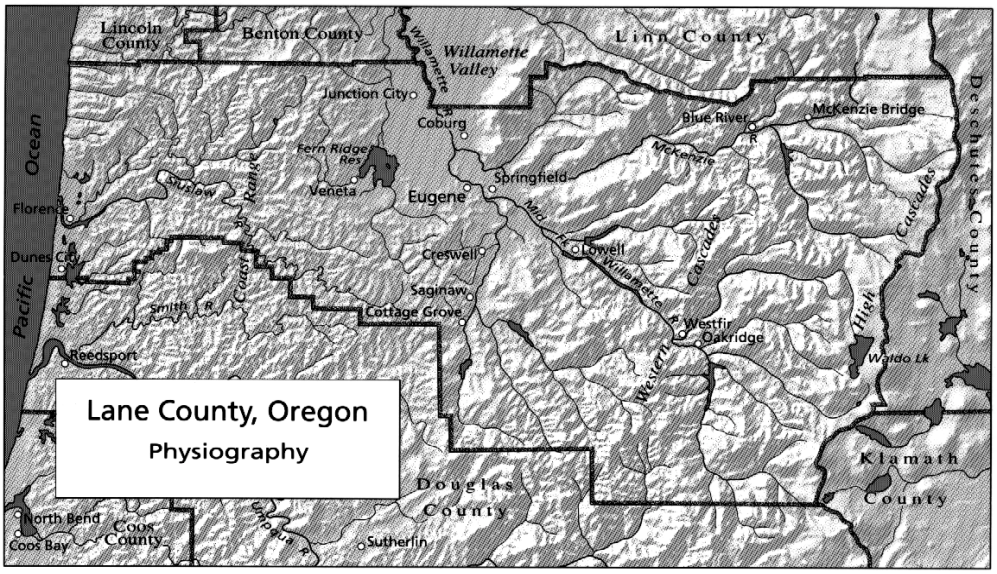
LRAPA's funding comes from many sources, including local contributions (Lane County and the cities of Eugene, Springfield, Oakridge and Cottage Grove), state and federal grants, industrial and open burning permit fees, asbestos fees, AirMetrics sales and services, and miscellaneous contracts.

In FY '00/01, local member annual dues were increased by 5 percent. In addition, the agency increased fees for Air Contaminant Discharge Permits by 4 percent to help cover increased operating costs. The proposed fee change took effect July 1, 2001.



LANE COUNTY

THE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGY



THE SETTING: THE 'WILLAMETTE VALLEY'

Lane County is located at the southern end of the Willamette Valley and stretches from the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The county's population is around 322,959 or about 10 percent of the state's total population. The incorporated cities of Eugene and Springfield comprise the second largest urban area in Oregon with an estimated 190,757 residents. (*U.S. Census, 2000*)

The Eugene/Springfield metropolitan area is the most populated portion of Lane County, both in terms of people and industry. Because of this, the area has the greatest potential for air quality degradation as the population continues to grow. However, several other areas of Lane County experience seasonal air quality problems due to residential wood burning, forest slash burning and agricultural field burning. Many smaller cities within Lane County are surrounded by large tracts of agricultural and forest land. The city of Oakridge, for example, located about 40 miles southeast of Eugene/Springfield in the Willamette National Forest, experiences high concentrations of particulates in the wintertime months from home wood heating. The areas of Cottage Grove, Marcola, Veneta, Elmira, and Junction City experience seasonal air quality problems resulting from slash and agricultural field burning.

During the summer months, ozone pollution is becoming a growing concern throughout the Willamette Valley.

TOPOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGY INFLUENCE AIR QUALITY

Many of the inland areas of Lane County experience periods of air stagnation. When this happens during winter months, cold air often becomes trapped near the valley floor with slightly warmer air aloft, creating temperature inversion conditions. The combination of cold, stagnant air and restricted ventilation causes air pollutants to become trapped near the ground. Although temperature inversions can occur anytime, they are most frequent and pose most harm to air quality in the winter when many residents are using wood to heat their homes. During these episodes, smoke and gas concentrations climb, causing the local air quality to deteriorate.

NAAQS AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established health-based standards for six air pollutants (criteria pollutants): particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and lead (Pb). These National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are set to protect against adverse health and environmental effects. In areas where studies have shown these pollutants to be potential problems, concentrations of the pollutants must be continually measured to ensure the standards are met. Areas that fail to meet the NAAQS are designated as "non-attainment" areas by EPA and are required, by law, to develop strategic plans to bring the areas back into compliance with the standards and maintain compliance.

LANE COUNTY — CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

In Lane County, three criteria pollutants are measured: particulate matter, carbon monoxide and ozone. The Eugene/Springfield area is monitored for all three pollutants, while the city of Oakridge is monitored for particulate matter only.

LRAPA measures pollutants at four locations in Eugene, two locations in Springfield, one location in Oakridge (southeast of Eugene/Springfield), one location in Saginaw (south of Eugene/Springfield) and one location in Cottage Grove (south of Saginaw).

Particulate Matter

Although there are a variety of sources of particulate matter, such as industry, dust, construction, and wood burning, studies have indicated that Lane County typically experiences its highest particulate levels from wintertime residential wood burning. This is when the temperatures are very cold, with little or no precipitation, and winds are calm.

Both the Eugene/Springfield area and Oakridge have been designated PM_{10} "non-attainment" areas.

The Eugene/Springfield area was first designated a "non-attainment" area January 10, 1980, for exceeding the 24-hour secondary "total suspended particulate" (TSP) standard. The TSP standard was changed to the PM_{10} standard (particulate matter 10 microns in size or smaller) in 1987, which resulted in a PM_{10} "non-attainment" designation on August 7, 1987. Both the Eugene/Springfield area and Oakridge were proposed a PM_{10} "non-attainment" area in September 1992, and designated on January 20, 1994.

In 1997, EPA established a $PM_{2.5}$ (particulate matter 2.5 microns in size or smaller) standard. LRAPA currently collects both $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} data.

Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Federal Standard	Monitoring Status in Lane County
Particulate ($PM_{2.5}$)		
24-hour standard	65 ug/m^3	Required
Annual standard	15 ug/m^3	Required
Particulate (PM_{10})		
24-hour standard	150 ug/m^3	Required
Annual standard	50 ug/m^3	Required
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
8-hour average	9 ppm	Required
1-hour average	35 ppm	Required
Ozone (O_3)		
8-hour average	0.08 ppm	Required
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)		
24-hour average	0.14 ppm	Not required
1-hour average	0.10 ppm	Not required
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)		
Annual average	0.05 ppm	Not required
Lead (Pb)	1.5 ug/m^3	Not required

ug/m^3 — micrograms per cubic meter
ppm — parts per million

PM_{10} standards were last exceeded in the Eugene/Springfield area in 1987. Oakridge last exceeded the federal PM_{10} standard in 1993. Both areas currently meet the $PM_{2.5}$ standard, although close evaluation of monitoring data indicates Oakridge may have difficulty meeting the $PM_{2.5}$ standards in the future. In 2001, all of Lane County met both the annual and 24-hour PM_{10} standards, as well as the annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard. The city of Oakridge, however, exceeded the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard on three occasions. The standard allows for several yearly excursions over the threshold without an area being designated "non-attainment."

Ozone (O_3)

Ozone, a by-product of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds reacting in the presence of sunlight in warm temperatures, is also formed naturally as a by-product of the photosynthesis process of plants, as well as by many human activities, such as industrial operations, and use of the automobile. Naturally occurring background levels of ozone in Lane County are greatly influenced by the area's heavy forests. During high temperatures with light northerly winds, the combination of human and natural sources of the pollutants contributing to ozone has the potential to cause ozone levels to rise near or above the standard on occasion. Similar to the particulate standard, the ozone health-based standard has been designed to allow for the occasional excursion over the standard, without triggering a violation of the actual standard.

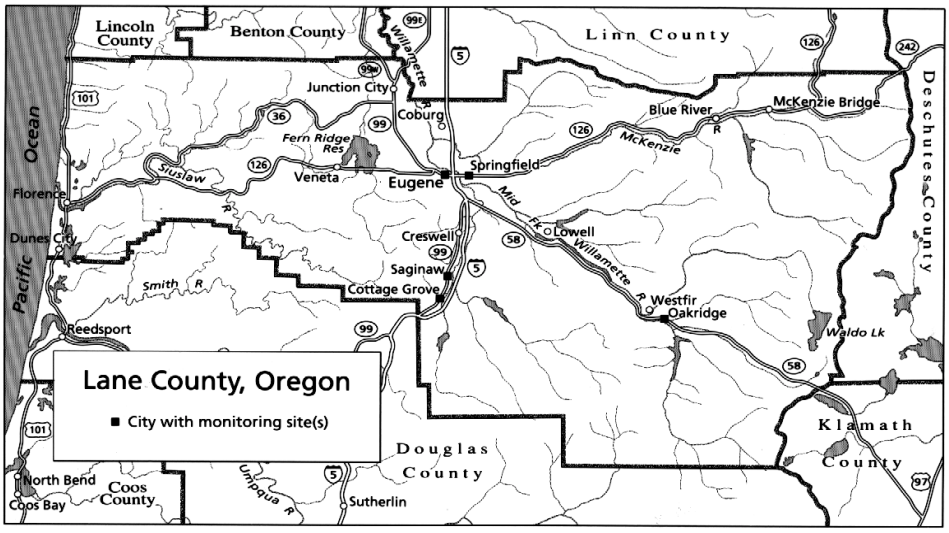
Ozone concentrations have been monitored in the Eugene/Springfield area since May 1974. The area has remained in attainment with federal standards since that time.

During the 2001 season, a mild summer kept Lane County's ozone levels below the thresholds of both the one-hour standard and eight-hour standard (see pages 18-19).

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas associated with any form of combustion. LRAPA began monitoring CO in 1971, and has continued to monitor it in downtown Eugene. The Eugene/Springfield area was designated a "non-attainment" area for CO March 3, 1978, after monitoring data confirmed levels exceeded the federal standards on numerous occasions. The area was redesignated an "attainment" area February 4, 1994. The CO standard was last exceeded in 1986 in the Eugene/Springfield area. The standard allows for one eight-hour exceedance per calendar year.

The general fleet turnover of old "dirty" cars with newer "clean" ones has accounted for most of the reduction in CO emmissions.



Lane County map highlighting locations of cities with air monitoring sites.

PARTICULATE MATTER/OZONE AIR QUALITY HEALTH STANDARDS REVIEWED

In 1996, new health-based standards were proposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for ambient ozone and particulate matter. The standards became effective September 16, 1997. The changes were published in the Federal Register, Volume 62, No. 138, on Friday, July 18, and promulgated concurrently, effective September 16, 1997.

However, in October 1999, the U.S. Court of Appeals reaffirmed an earlier controversial decision by a three-judge panel to block EPA from enforcing the new standards, citing that EPA had used "unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority" in establishing the regulations. The Court also revoked the revised form of the PM_{10} standard, leaving the traditional PM_{10} standard in effect.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled on February 27, 2000 that EPA's methods for determining standards were constitutional: that standards may be set based solely on safety and health requirements. This ruling protected the new regulations.

LRAPA monitoring site: one of three sites equipped to collect and log both pollution and meteorological data.

Particulate Matter (PM)

Currently, there are four particulate standards: two for particulates 10 microns and smaller in size — PM_{10} annual and PM_{10} 24-hour, and two for fine particulates measuring no larger than 2.5 microns in size — $PM_{2.5}$ annual and $PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour.

- Annual PM_{10} Standard — The annual PM_{10} standard is met when the three-year average of the annual mean PM_{10} concentration at each monitoring site is less than or equal to 50 micrograms per cubic meter.
- 24-hour PM_{10} Standard — The 24-hour PM_{10} standard is met when the second highest value at each monitoring site is less than or equal to 150 micrograms per cubic meter.
- Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Standard — The annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard is met when the three-year spatially-averaged annual mean at each monitoring site is less than or equal to 15 micrograms per cubic meter.
- 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standard — The 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard is met when the three-year average of the 98^{th} percentile value at each monitoring site is less than or equal to 65 micrograms per cubic meter.

Areas were required to begin collecting $PM_{2.5}$ data in January 1999. EPA is scheduled to determine attainment/non-attainment areas in 2002. LRAPA began measuring $PM_{2.5}$ levels in Eugene in March of 1998, and began measuring levels in the city of Oakridge later that year, in November.

Currently, there are two ozone standards: a one-hour standard and an eight-hour standard.

◆ One-hour Ozone Standard — The one-hour ozone standard is attained when the daily maximum one-hour concentration does not exceed 0.12 parts per million more than once per year, averaged over three consecutive years.

◆ Eight-hour Ozone Standard — The eight-hour ozone standard is attained when the consecutive three-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum eight-hour average concentration does not exceed 0.08 parts per million.

National Air Quality Index Summary

The EPA developed the Air Quality Index to provide the public with timely and easy-to-understand information on local air quality and whether air pollution levels pose a health concern.

◆ **"Good"**–
Air quality is considered satisfactory and air pollution poses little or no risk.

◆ **"Moderate"**–
Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate heatlh concern for a very small number of individuals.

◆ **"Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups"**–
Certain groups of people are particularly sensitive to the harmful effects of certain pollutants, and are likely to be affected at this level.

◆ **"Unhealthy"**–
The general public may begin to experience adverse health effects. Members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.

Air Quality Index Summary
1999 - 2001 Season
Eugene/Springfield

Year	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy (Sensitive)	Unhealthy
2001	304	54	7	0
2000	313	47	6	0
1999	323	38	4	0

**The totals were accumulated from CO, PM, and O3 samples*

Air Quality Index Summary
1999 - 2001 Season
Oakridge

Year	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy (Sensitive)	Unhealthy
2001	270	61	23	2
2000	276	71	16	1
1999	255	64	12	1

**The totals were accumulated from CO, PM, and O3 samples*

Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects	Environmental Effects
Particulate Matter PM	PM_{10}: Respirable particles less than 10 microns in size $PM_{2.5}$: Respirable particles less than 2.5 microns in size	Wood burning; Industry; Fugitive dust; Construction activities; Street sand application; Combustion sources; Transportation; Open burning; NOx, SO_2, VOC gases	Aggravates ailments such as bronchitis and emphysema; Especially bad for those with chronic heart and lung disease, as well as the very young and old, and pregnant women	Causes reduced visibility and haze
Carbon Monoxide CO	An odorless, colorless gas which is emitted primarily from any form of incomplete combustion	Gasoline and diesel-powered mobile sources, such as autos, trucks, buses and locomotives; Wood burning; Open burning; Industrial combustion sources	Deprives the body of oxygen by reducing the blood's capacity to carry oxygen; Harmful to unborn children; Causes headaches, dizziness, nausea; In high doses, may cause death	
Ozone O_3	A toxic gas associated with smog; formed when nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) react with one another in the presence of sunlight and warm temperatures	VOCs and NOx from gasoline-powered mobile sources; Industry; Power plants; Gasoline transfer and storage; Paints and solvents; Consumer products	Irritates eyes, nose, throat and respiratory system; Especially bad for those with chronic heart and lung disease, as well as the very young and old, and pregnant women	Can cause damage to plants and trees; smog can cause reduced visibility
Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	A poisonous gas produced as a by-product of high burning temperatures	Combustion processes — fossil fuel power, motor vehicles, industry; Home heating; Fertilizer manufacturing	Harmful to lungs, irritates bronchial and respiratory systems; Increases adverse symptoms in asthmatic patients	Contributes to acid fog and rain, which can damage plant and aquatic life; Can cause reduced visibility; Precursor to smog
Sulfur Dioxide SO_2	A pungent, colorless gas that combines with water vapor to become sulfurous acid (H_2SO_3), which, when combined with oxygen, produces sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4), a very corrosive and irritating chemical	Fossil fuel power plants; Nonferrous smelters; Kraft pulp production	Irritates respiratory system; Increases the risk of adverse symptoms in asthmatic patients	Contributes to acid fog and rain, which can damage plant and aquatic life; Dissolves stone and corrodes iron and steel; Can contribute to reduced visibility
Lead Pb	A widely used metal, which may accumulate in the body	Leaded gasoline; Battery manufacturing; Battery recycling; Smelting	Causes intestinal distress, anemia and damage to the central nervous system, kidneys and brain; Children more adversely affected than adults	Harmful to wildlife

PARTICULATE MATTER DATA

YEARLY PM_{10} LEVELS — 1991 - 2001 (ug/m³)

Site #	Site Name	Notes	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2018056	Lane Community College (dwntwn)	a	27	25	25	21	21	18	21	17	19	19	19
		b	95	61	68	66	52	60	52	63	47	51	53
		c	73	54	59	42	49	46	49	56	45	50	35
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018058	Key Bank— Hwy 99N	a	38	31	33	31	27	22	23	20	20	21	21
		b	126	123	103	125	84	66	50	68	53	78	70
		c	121	98	92	62	70	60	49	67	41	54	65
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018060	Amazon Park	a	34	25	24	20	19	17	19	15	18	18	18
		b	73	101	70	71	63	61	54	59	60	58	62
		c	62	55	64	46	57	45	53	49	46	55	35
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030003	Willamette Acti. Center— Oakridge	a	37	32	32	26	23	22	21	19	20	23	24
		b	187	178	166	144	142	84	96	80	99	89	108
		c	184	161	151	143	135	78	90	79	73	73	80
		d	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2033060	Springfield City Hall	a	30	27	28	24	22	19	21	19	16	20	19
		b	97	56	66	74	48	58	57	62	57	56	45
		c	89	55	61	51	44	55	49	59	56	46	38
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2033061	Springfield High School	a	29	31	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		b	99	53	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		c	85	53	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		d	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2009002	Harrison Elem. Sch. — Cottage Grove	a	29	27	26	23	22	19	20	17	19	18	17
		b	132	69	68	109	93	52	75	50	49	38	44
		c	71	60	67	57	46	49	54	48	41	35	37
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018063	Santa Clara	a	---	---	---	20	18	17	---	---	---	---	---
		b	---	---	---	107	68	59	56	---	---	---	---
		c	---	---	---	100	63	56	32	---	---	---	---
		d	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---

Standards:

24-hour average — 150 micrograms/cubic meter (ug/m³)
Annual arithmetic mean — 50 micrograms/cubic meter

Notes:

- **a** Annual arithmetic mean
- **b** Highest 24-hour concentration
- **c** 2nd highest 24-hour concentration
- **d** Number of days over 24-hour standard
- --- No data collected at site during year

YEARLY $PM_{2.5}$ LEVELS — 1999 - 2001 (ug/m³)

Site #	Site Name	Notes	1999	2000	2001
2033061	Springfield High School	**a**	---	8.8	8.4
		b	36.5	37.3	43.7
		c	26.5	35.4	26.3
		d	0	0	0
2018060	Amazon Park	**a**	8.6	9.4	9.4
		b	52.6	58.8	50.6
		c	36.3	52.5	34.3
		d	0	0	0
2030003	Willamette Acti. Center - Oakridge	**a**	13.0	13.1	13.7
		b	72.0	74.2	95.7
		c	57.0	63.4	59.5
		d	1	1	3
2000036	Delight Valley School - Saginaw	**a**	6.7	6.7	7.0
		b	24.7	20.9	26.8
		c	20.8	18.8	17.1
		d	0	0	0

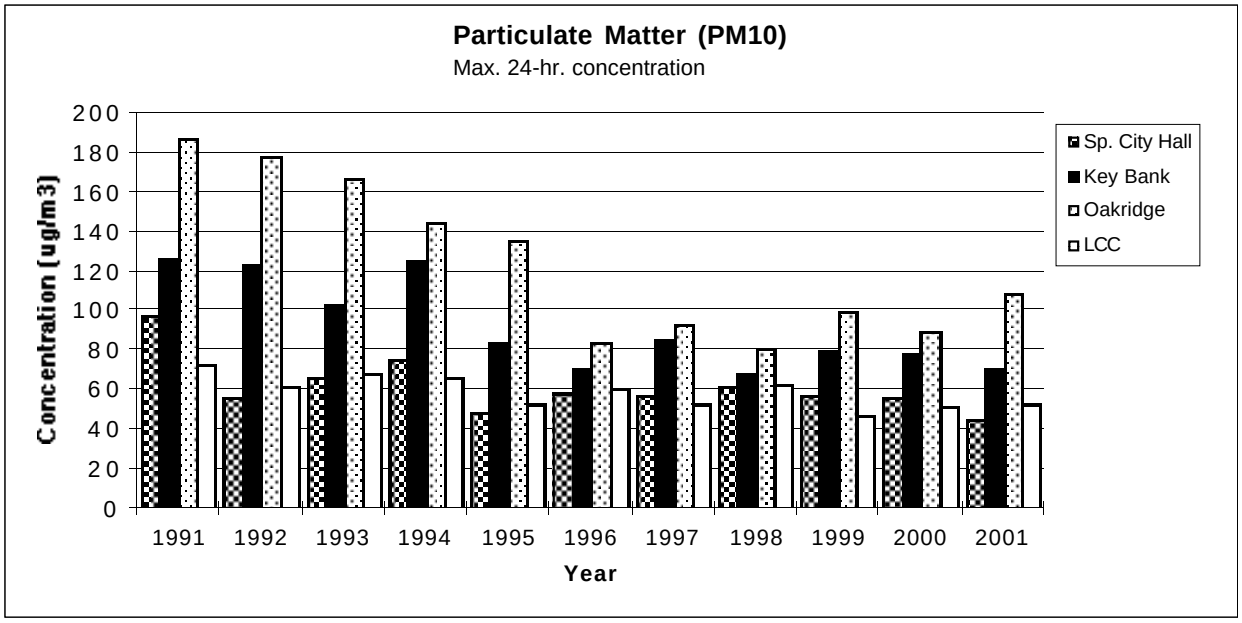
Standards:

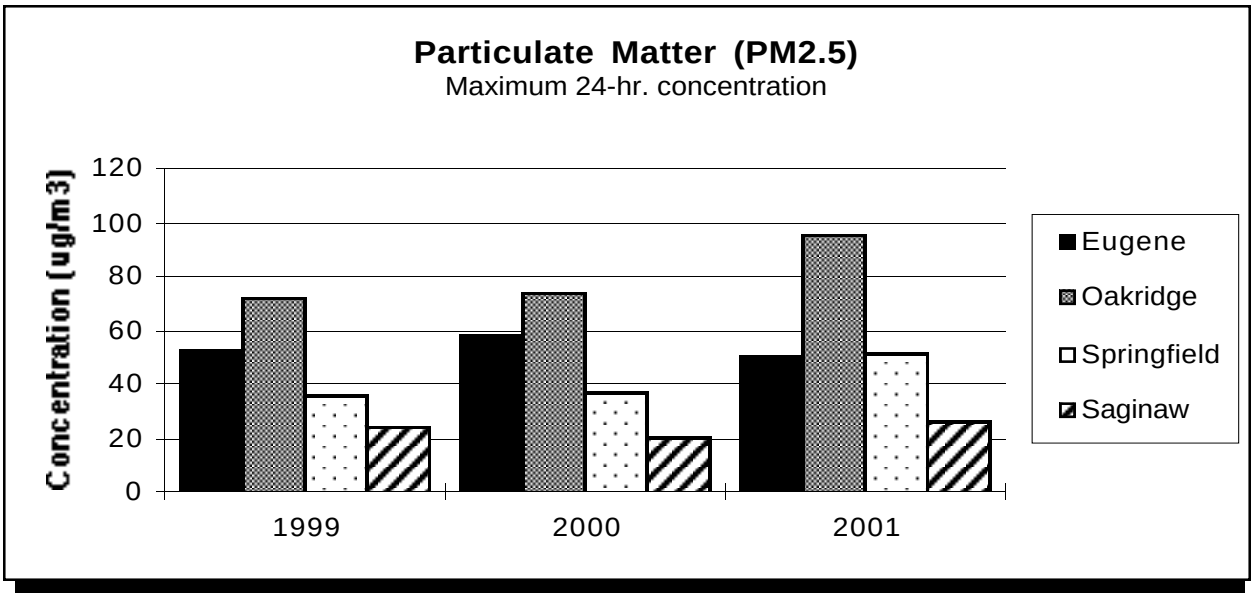
Annual arithmetic mean — 15 micrograms/cubic meter

24-hour average — 65 micrograms/cubic meter of the 98th percentile of measured concentrations

Notes:

a	Annual arithmetic mean
b	Highest 24-hour concentration
c	98th percentile concentration
d	Number of days over 24-hour standard
---	No data collected at site during year





OZONE DATA

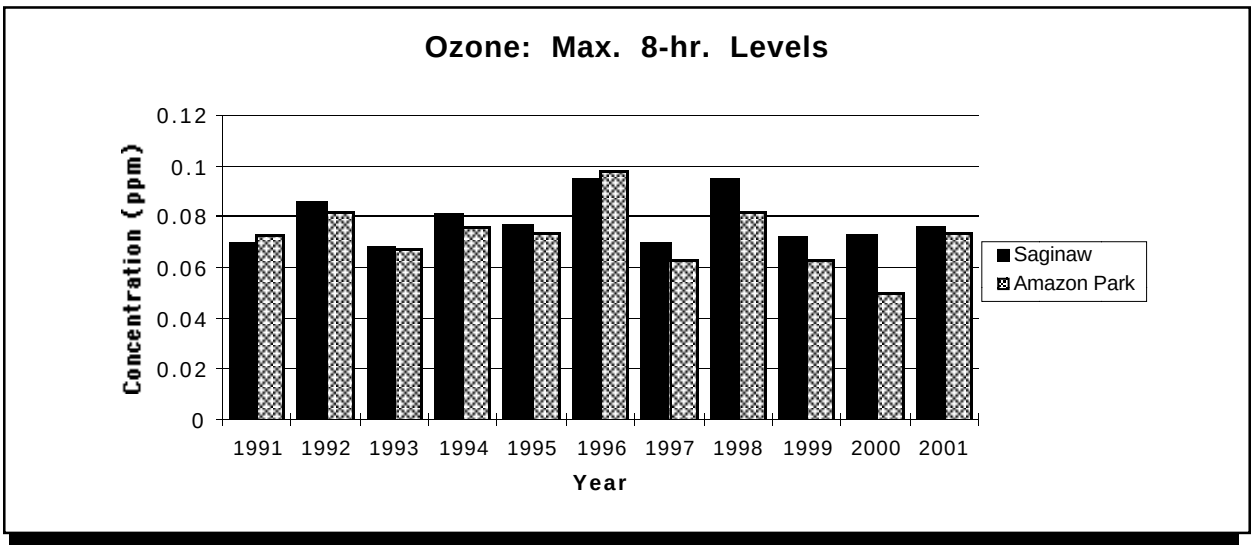
YEARLY EIGHT-HOUR OZONE LEVELS — 1991 - 2001 (ppm)

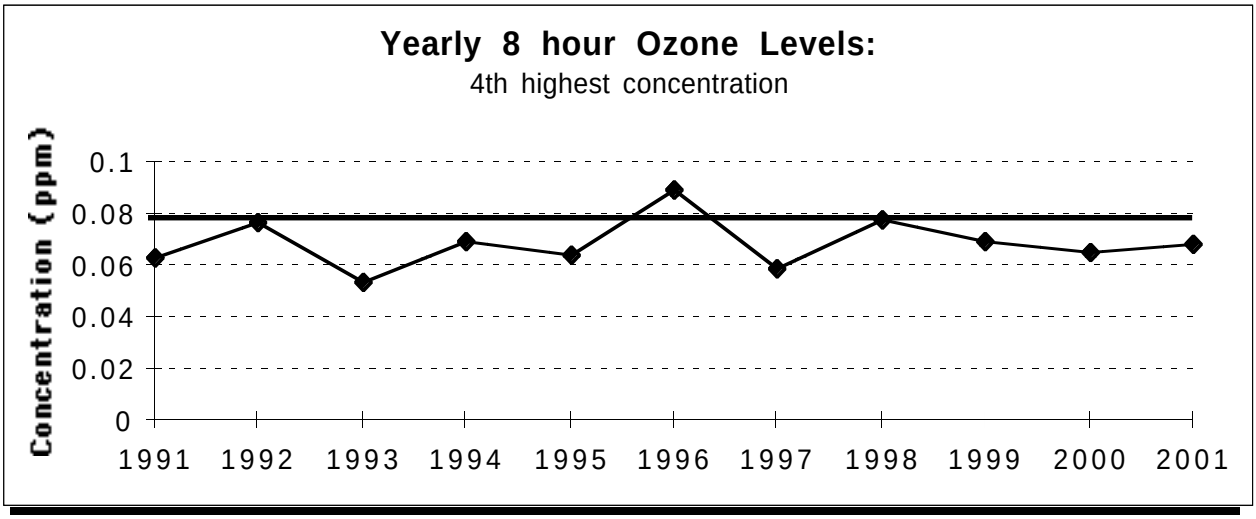
Site #	Site Name	Notes	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2000036	Delight Valley School — Saginaw	a	.070	.086	.068	.081	.077	.095	.070	.095	.072	.073	.076
		b	.063	.077	.054	.070	.064	.089	.059	.078	.069	.065	.067
		c	0	3	0	1*	0	6*	0	2	0	0	0
2018060	Amazon Park	a	.073	.082	.067	.076	.074	.098	.063	.082	.063	.050	.074
		b	.063	.071	.056	.068	.060	.084	.057	.073	.057	.047	.062
		c	0	2	0	0	0	3*	0	0	0	0	0

Standard:
Fourth highest 8-hour average: 0.08 parts per million
(technically must be ≥ 0.085 ppm for an exceedance)

Notes:

a	Highest 8-hour concentration
b	4th highest 8-hour concentration
c	Number of exceedances
---	No data collected at site during year
*	Prior to the 1998 established standard; not a formal exceedance



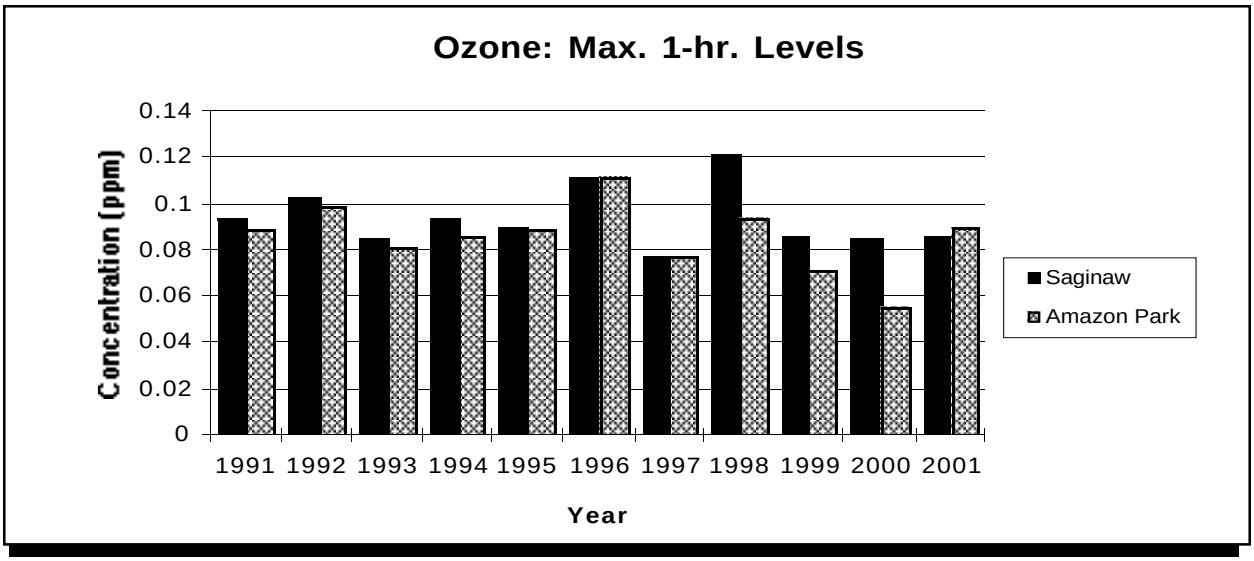


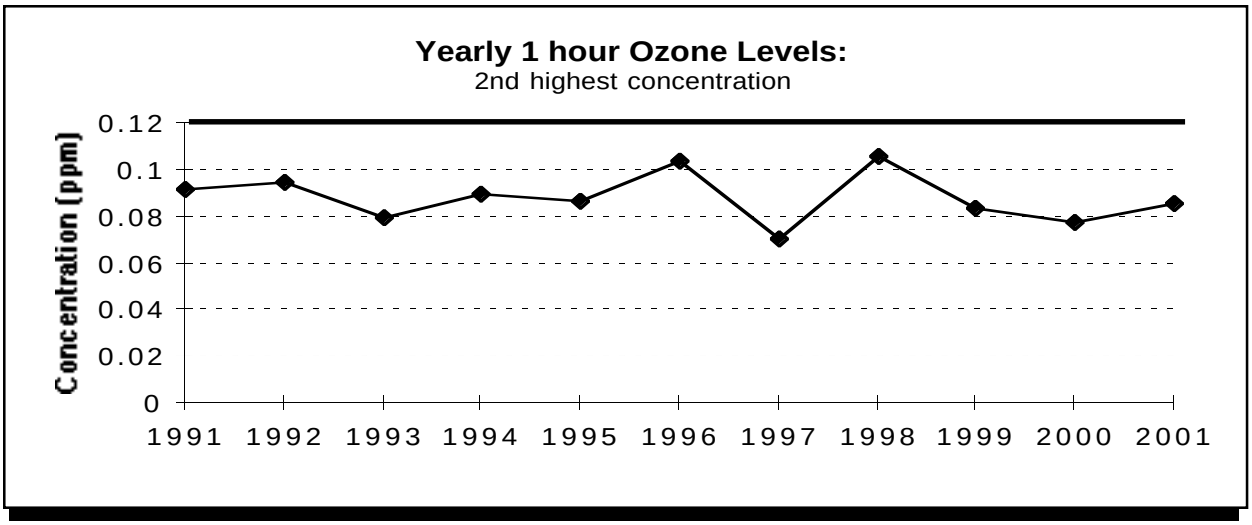
Yearly One-hour Ozone Levels — 1991 - 2001 (ppm)

Site #	Site Name	Notes	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2000036	Delight Valley School — Saginaw	a	.094	.103	.084	.094	.090	.111	.077	.121	.086	.084	.086
		b	.092	.095	.080	.090	.087	.104	.071	.106	.084	.078	.081
		c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2018060	Amazon Park	a	.089	.099	.081	.085	.089	.111	.077	.094	.071	.056	.090
		b	.088	.095	.073	.082	.077	.105	.073	.089	.068	.056	.077
		c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Standard:
1-hour average: 0.12 parts per million

Notes:
a Highest 1-hour concentration
b 2nd highest 1-hour concentration
c Number of exceedances
--- No data collected at site during year





CARBON MONOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS

YEARLY CARBON MONOXIDE LEVELS — 1991 - 2001 (ppm)

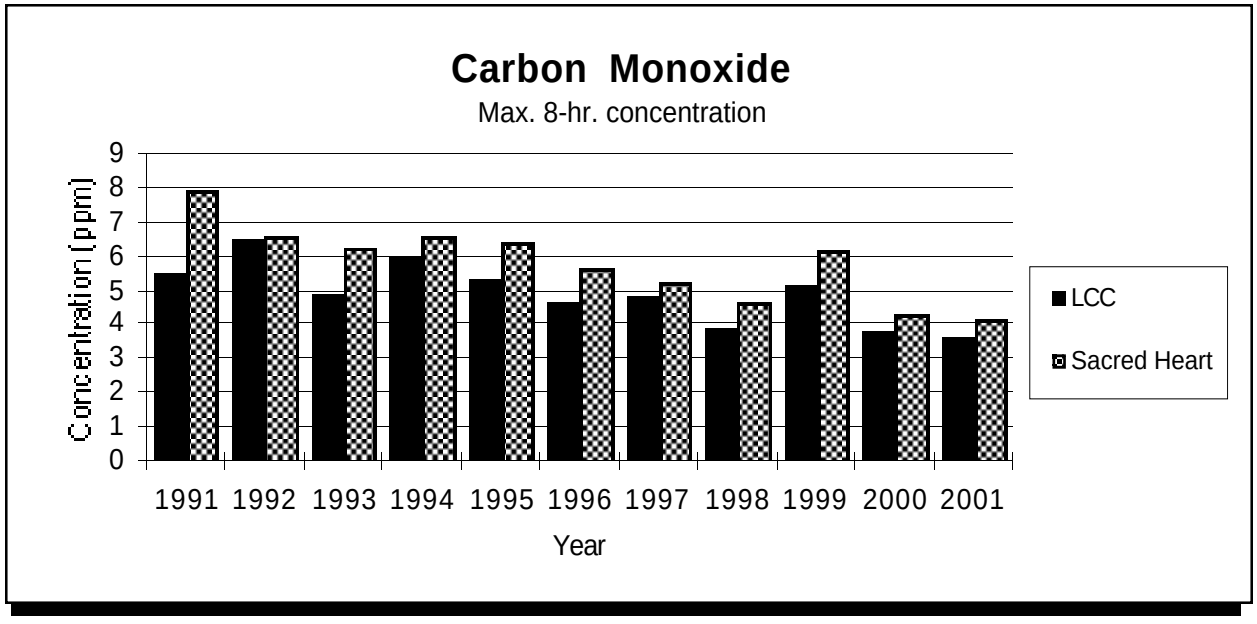
Site #	Site Name	Notes	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2018056	**Lane Comm. College (downtown)**	**a**	5.5	6.5	4.9	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.1	3.8	3.6
		b	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6
		c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018058	**Sacred Heart Medical Center**	**a**	7.9	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.2	4.6	6.1	4.3	4.1
		b	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.3	3.9
		c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Standard:

8-hour average — 9 parts per million

Notes:

a Highest 8-hour concentration
b 2nd highest 8-hour concentration
c Number of exceedances
--- No data collected at site during year



Lane County Home Wood Heating Programs

The Eugene/Springfield area and the city of Oakridge have home wood heating advisory programs due to episodes of poor wintertime air quality. Residential wood stove smoke is a major source of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in these areas. Home wood heating advisory programs in Lane County use a simple "green, yellow, red" advisory system to inform residents whether or not wood-burning is allowed. The programs do not generally ban the practice of burning, but rather ban visible emissions during "red" advisory periods. Residents are notified of the daily advisories through local media, such as newspapers, radio and television stations. In addition, residents may call a 24-hour advisory line for up-to-date information. While home wood heating is allowed on most days, the agency encourages residents to avoid burning to reduce the health impacts associated with inhalation of wood smoke.

Eugene/Springfield Program

The Eugene/Springfield area began its home wood heating advisory program in 1986 to reduce pollution caused from home wood-heating, a major wintertime source of particulate. Eugene/Springfield was designated a federal non-attainment area August 7, 1987, after violating the federal PM_{10} standards on various occasions in past years. The program changed from voluntary to mandatory in January 1991, as part of LRAPA's federally required implementation plan designed to bring the area back into compliance with PM_{10} standards.

The Eugene/Springfield mandatory program is now in its eleventh season. Residents living within the Eugene/Springfield Urban Growth Boundary (ESUGB) are affected by the program, which runs from November 1 through the end of February each year. Residents with economic hardship may be granted exemptions from the program on a yearly basis.

In addition to the "green, yellow, red" advisories, the mandatory program includes a Phase II "red" advisory, which prohibits all burning in wood stoves without an exemption in cases of severe deterioration in air quality.

Because this program is mandatory, residents who violate a "red" advisory provision may be fined $50 to $500. No "red" advisory periods have been called since the inception of the program, nor have the PM_{10} standards been exceeded.

Oakridge Program

The city of Oakridge adopted its home wood heating advisory program in 1989, after air quality data showed Oakridge exceeded the federal PM_{10} standard on numerous occasions. Five years later, on January 20, 1994, EPA officially declared Oakridge a PM_{10} non-attainment area. The 2000-2001 season marked the twelth season of the program.

As in the Eugene/Springfield area, the advisory season runs from November 1 through February of each year. However, unlike Eugene/Springfield, strategies in the Oakridge program have remained voluntary. The Oakridge plan was adopted by EPA in March '99, and became effective May 14, 1999.

Strategies to improve Oakridge air quality include provisions for mandatory curtailment upon failure to meet a predetermined attainment schedule. A city-operated program to replace old, uncertified wood stoves with cleaner burning systems, a tarp give-away program, enhanced public education, and measures to reduce road dust have all been pieces of the strategic plan.

Home wood heating advisories are an integral part of the home wood heating program. Advisories are determined by comparing current pollution levels to current meteorological conditions and weather forecasts. Generally, a "green" advisory is called when pollution levels are forecast to be less than 40 micrograms per cubic meter – the standard being 65 micrograms per cubic meter. A "yellow" advisory is called when pollution levels are forecast to be greater than or equal to 41 micrograms per cubic meter, but less than 54 micrograms per cubic meter. A "stage I red" advisory is called when pollution levels are forecast to be greater than or equal to 55 micrograms per cubic meter, but less than 65 micrograms per cubic meter. A "stage II red" advisory is called when levels are forecast to be greater than or equal to 65 micrograms per cubic meter.

Eugene/Springfield HWH Advisories 1991 - 2001 Season

Season Year	Yellow	Red I	Red II	PM_{10} Exceedances
*2000-2001	6	0	0	0
*1999-2000	0	0	0	0
*1998-1999	0	0	0	0
1997-1998	0	0	0	0
1996-1997	0	0	0	0
1995-1996	0	0	0	0
1994-1995	0	0	0	0
1993-1994	0	0	0	0
1992-1993	3	0	0	0
1991-1992	1	0	0	0

Oakridge HWH Advisories 1991 - 2001 Season

Season	Yellow	Red	PM Exceedances
*2000-2001	35	2	2
*1999-2000	11	0	2
*1998-1999	6	0	1
1997-1998	1	0	0
1996-1997	5	0	0
1995-1996	5	0	0
1994-1995	7	3	0
1993-1994	16	3	0
1992-1993	11	7	1
1991-1992	5	11	3

** Based on $PM_{2.5}$ monitored levels.*

Firewood	*Available Heat*
	Million Btu/Cord
Tree Species	20% Moisture
Alder	20
Apple	35
Ash	27
Birch	24
Cedar	16
Cherry	25
Cottonwood	17
Elm, American	18
Fir, Douglas	23
Fir, White	19
Hemlock	21
Juniper	25
Madrone	34
Oak, Red	29
Oak, White	33
Maple	25
Pine, Lodge pole	20
Pine, Ponderosa	18
Pine, White	18
Poplar	12
Walnut, Black	25
Walnut, English	25
Willow	16

Wood Burning Advisories

(November — February)

Eugene/Springfield

Green— means air quality is good at this time and unrestricted use of a wood heating device is allowed.

Yellow— means air quality is deteriorating. Residents are asked to cut back on home wood-heating use.

Red I— means air quality is reaching an unhealthy stage. Visible smoke from a chimney will result in a violation, unless the resident has an exemption. Burning is allowed if done without producing any visible smoke.

Red II— means all burning must stop. Use of a pellet stove is allowed if no visible smoke is emitted into the air.

Oakridge

Green— Burn cleanly. Use only dry, well-seasoned wood.

Yellow— Don't burn unless absolutely necessary.

Red— Stop using wood stoves and fireplaces.

2001 Home Wood Heating Exemptions (Eug./Spfld.)

Number of applications received *(economic need only)*	28
Number of exemptions granted	28

Where to find advisory information

- ✔ Major area radio stations
- ✔ Local television stations during weather portion of newscasts
- ✔ Local newspaper weatherpages
- ✔ Guardline — 485-2000, ext. 4273
- ✔ Home wood-heating call line — **746-HEAT (746-4328)**

PERMIT PROGRAM SUMMARY

There are 188 industrial and commercial businesses that have LRAPA air permits, allowing them to operate in Lane County. Typically, two types of permits are issued — operating permits, which establish conditions under which an industrial company may operate in accordance with LRAPA regulations; and construction-type permits, which allow for construction activities of LRAPA-regulated companies. Both permit types are designed to allow a business to operate in a manner consistent with LRAPA's goal to protect public health and the environment.

Operating Permits

LRAPA issues two types of operating permits, the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) and Title V Federal Operating Permit (Title V). Both permits allow for operation of industrial sources, although the ACDP is also a construction permit.

ACDPs are the most common type of operating permit issued by LRAPA. Of the 188 permitted industrial sources in Lane County, 168 require ACDPs. The remaining 20 industrial sources are required to have Title V permits.

ACDPs are issued to all industries that are required by LRAPA rules to obtain permits, except those “major” sources subject to federal operating permit requirements. Industrial sources are classified as “major” sources if they have the potential to emit into the air more than 100 tons of any criteria pollutant (see pg. 11), or 10 tons or more of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons or more of any combination of HAPs on an annual basis.

Companies can choose to “opt out” of the Title V permitting process by agreeing to limit their emissions to levels below the federal program thresholds, thereby avoiding the comprehensive permitting and monitoring required under the federal program. Twenty-four Lane County industries have chosen to do this, thereby reducing their permitting and monitoring costs, while at the same time, making improvements to the airshed by limiting the amount of pollutants they emit into the air.

Industrial source categories in Lane County which require operating permits include: food and agriculture, wood products manufacturing, chemical products manufacturing, mineral products manufacturing, metal products manufacturing; waste treatment, fuel burning, fuel transfer operations, coating operations, sources of toxic air pollutants, and any source emitting more than 10 tons per year of any combination of criteria pollutants.

Construction Permits

Prior to construction of a new major industrial source or modification of an existing industrial source, a construction permit is issued to assure that the project complies with applicable LRAPA rules so that the resulting construction will not jeopardize the airshed. Construction permits address such aspects as pollution control equipment, and operation and maintenance requirements.

Industries located in areas of Lane County that are recognized as "non-attainment" areas (areas not meeting the Clean Air Act standards, i.e. Eugene/Springfield and Oakridge) for particulate matter may be required to obtain a more complex type of construction permit from LRAPA prior to the start of construction or modification when the planned construction or modification could potentially cause emissions to significantly increase.

In addition, industries located in attainment areas of the county (areas meeting the Clean Air Act standards) must obtain construction permits subject to special requirements when their emissions have the potential to exceed thresholds which protect an area from significant deterioration.

2001 Permitting Summary

January 16, 2001 - January 15, 2002

Permits issued or renewed.....45
Permits modified 29
Industries inspected 61

AirMetrics is an LRAPA enterprise which began a number of years ago when the agency, in partnership with the EPA, developed an inexpensive, portable, battery-operated air sampler to help address the need for particulate matter (PM) survey sampling of metropolitan areas. Since that time, the sampler, now patented as the MiniVol, has been adapted to sample gaseous pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, as well as fine particulates ($PM_{2.5}$), in addition to the coarse particles (PM_{10}) it was originally designed to sample. Applications for the sampler range from use in urban air quality studies, to cropland erosion and roadside monitoring, and indoor air monitoring.

AIRMETRICS™
INNOVATIVE AIR SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

While not a federally recognized sampling method, independent studies have demonstrated the sampler gives results that closely approximate data obtained from EPA reference method samplers — those samplers approved for EPA-required monitoring. This has made the sampler especially popular for special studies where numerous samplers are necessary or where it may be difficult to temporarily access power or locate a reference sampler.

AirMetrics markets the MiniVol and related products world-wide and works with nearly 30 international distributors to promote sale of the product line. With nearly 50 percent of annual sales being international, AirMetrics' products can be found on almost every continent. Domestically, AirMetrics products are used by state air authorities, consultants, mining companies, the US EPA, the USDA, and several branches of the United States military. In addition, a number of native American Indian tribes now routinely use AirMetrics products for air sampling on tribal lands.

Sales for the 00-01 fiscal year continued to be strong, grossing $747,000 and posting the second highest sales year ever. Net profit to the agency was $26,760. Revenues raised from the enterprise are allocated to help defray fixed agency costs.

Highlights from the 00-01 fiscal year indicate continued strong distributor sales in Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Canada, England, and Mexico. Over 20 samplers were sold to Battelle, which provides air sampling to the US DOE on army bases throughout the US. The US Army (health division) also continued to purchase its own samplers for use in its Deployment Environmental Surveillance Program. In addition, the US EPA purchased 30 MiniVols and related equipment in order to start an international repository. AirMetrics filter weighing service continued to grow, serving the needs of consultants and northwest Indian tribes.

AirMetrics markets its products and services through advertising, direct mailing of brochures, and via its website at www.airmetrics.com. The company continues to refine the MiniVol, with a new MiniVol 2, featuring a microprocessor, in development.

AirMetrics employs four full-time employee equivalencies, and a number of part-time university students. The company uses local manufacturers and vendors for much of its production materials.

MINIVOL WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTORS

* Mexico	* Hong Kong	* Chile
* Canada	* South Korea	* New Zealand
* Australia	* Sri Lanka	* India
* Honduras	* Taiwan	* Pakistan
* Japan	* Spain	* China
* Malaysia	* Turkey	* South Africa
* Vietnam	* Thailand	* Argentina

COMPLAINT SUMMARY

Complaints, compiled into one of ten categories on a monthly basis, were up 23 percent in 2001 over '00 totals, according to LRAPA data. Industry, agricultural field burning, open burning, and backyard burning led the categories for greatest number of complaints. Other categories with substantial numbers include unknown sources, home wood heating, and miscellaneous sources (types which do not fit into other listed categories).

Seven of the ten categories showed increases in the number of complaints received by the agency. The largest categorical increase was in the dust category, up 59 percent in 2001. Other categories that showed an increase in 2001 include: backyard burning, field burning, home wood heating, industry, open burning, and unknown sources.

Categories that showed decreases in 2001 were slash burning, and miscellaneous sources.

General air quality complaints remained constant.

The percent changes in numbers of complaints from '01 over '00, by category, are as follows:

- Backyard burning.....+8%
- Dust.....+59%
- Field burning.....+.5%
- General air quality.....0%
- Home wood-heating.....+57%
- Industry.....+40%
- Miscellaneous.....-4%
- Open burning.....+13%
- Slash burning.....-49%
- Unknown.....+24%
- Total complaints.....+23%

COMPLAINTS 1991 - 2001

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Backyard burning	46	60	63	88	50	85	77	71	104	91	98
Dust	11	7	14	8	17	18	19	30	17	17	27
Field burning	834	417	187	407	301	747	247	218	279	198	199
General air quality	17	2	5	3	5	3	4	7	11	4	4
Home wood heating	49	40	53	48	41	38	52	45	53	37	58
Industry	146	111	111	134	99	92	111	99	118	492	689
Miscellaneous	59	47	19	45	35	25	27	31	46	46	44
Open burning	59	69	85	74	77	89	91	98	91	91	103
Slash burning	28	42	16	64	29	16	16	13	9	35	18
Unknown	58	38	36	78	50	37	39	26	55	49	61
Total	1307	833	589	949	704	1150	683	638	783	1060	1301

ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY

LRAPA initiates enforcement actions in instances of excessive industrial air pollution, illegal open burning activities, improper handling or transport of asbestos-containing materials, and failure to obtain necessary air pollution permits prior to construction or operation.

Typically, penalties collected from enforcement actions vary from year to year. However, the dollar amount collected does not strictly reflect the penalties assessed or settled during the year, due to pending cases and collections received on previous years' penalties. Several 2001 enforcement actions remained pending at the close of the year.

LRAPA collected $97,584 in penalties during 2001. All penalties collected are forwarded to Lane County; however, the county reimburses LRAPA for attorney fees associated with contested cases.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Administrative warnings and Notices of non-compliance	18	32	47	89	75	57	91	118	102
Notices of violation	8	3	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Notices of violation with civil penalty	26	54	33	25	12	17	39	80	64
Notices of permit violation	0	9	—**	—**	—**	—**	—**	—**	—**
Total civil penalties collected $$	5,500	29,560	63,958	22,635	49,950	16,775	18,070	49,437	97,584

* Notices of violation without civil penalty assessments are no longer issued.

** Notices of permit violations are no longer issued.

Field Burning Summary

As reported by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, open field-burning in 2001 totaled 52,934 acres, up about 4 percent from the 50,801 acres burned in 2000. In the south Willamette Valley of western Oregon, including Benton, Linn and Lane counties, 34,190 acres were open burned, up 4 percent from the number of acres burned in '00, and about 65 percent of all acreage open burned.

During the 2001 season, 62 percent of all acreage burned in western Oregon was burned in the south Willamette Valley. In 2000, the south Willamette Valley accounted for 65 percent of all acreage burned.

Open burning of harvested perennial and annual grass seed and cereal grain crops is practiced as a means of straw disposal and ground sanitation. Oregon law allowed up to 65,000 acres to be open-burned during '01 — 40,000 acres for normal applications, and an additional 25,000 acres for steep terrain and specially identified species.

Total acreage propane flamed during the season was 1,627 acres, down 23 percent from the previous year. Of the total, 376 acres propaned were burned in the south Willamette Valley, or about 23 percent of all acreage propaned. Oregon law allowed for 37,500 acres to be propane-flamed.

Acreage stack/piled burned in western Oregon was up about 25 percent over last years total, from 1,050 acres in '00, to 1,309 acres in '01. Only 107 acres, about 8 percent of the total, was burned in the south Willamette Valley.

Officialy, there were no intrusions of smoke into the Eugene/Springfield area during the '01 season. LRAPA staff answered 278 field burning complaints during the three-month season.

Total acreage burned in western Oregon collectively during 2001 was 55,870. Total acreage burned collectively in the south Willamette Valley was 34,673.

Field Burning Year-end Totals

Year end	S. Willamette acres open burned	Number of intrusions	Impact hours	Number of complaints
2001	34,190	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	278
2000	32,812	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	198
1999	31,953	1/Eug. 1/Spfld.	2/Eug. 2/Spfld.	279
1998	28,425	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	218
1997	36,527	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	247
1996	49,620	0/Eug. 1/Spfld.	0/Eug. 1/Spfld.	747
1995	54,025	1/Eug. 0/Spfld.	1/Eug. 0/Spfld.	301
1994	51,740	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	0/Eug. 0/Spfld.	407

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Although much of LRAPA's overall program focuses on industrial and commercial sources of air pollution, the agency understands the cumulative impacts of individual activities as well. Increased public awareness about the health effects of poor air quality and individual responsibility is essential for community ownership of, and solutions to, local air quality issues.

LRAPA provides these services to the community in a number of different ways, including forming partnerships with local media and other private and public entities; providing written materials such as brochures and fact sheets; making presentations to service-clubs, professional associations and schools; participating in local fairs and trade shows; and sharing agency information on its website - www.lrapa.org.

2001 Projects:

- City of Oakridge Health Fair
- Pollution Prevention Coalition of Lane County
- Lane County Home Show
- Fourth grade "clean air" classroom presentations
- Oakridge outdoor school program
- Ozone Air Action Day education program
- Lane Co. Health and Human Services: Low Income Assistance partnership
- Earth Day Celebration 2001 downtown event
- Eugene Commute Challenge
- New-home-buyer direct mail program
- Residential home remodeling direct mail program

LRAPA's Morris McClellan uses smoke from a lighted kerosene lantern to help teach 4th graders about air pollution.

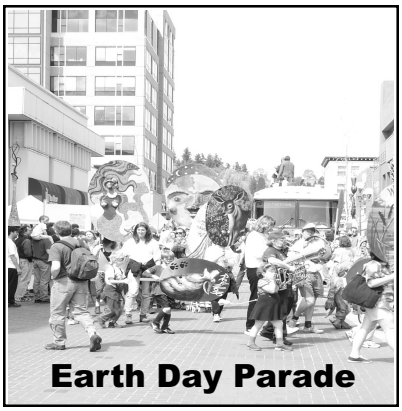
LRAPA's Colleen Wagstaff helps students prepare for an experiment on air pollution as part of Oakridge's outdoor school program.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special projects/studies carried out by LRAPA may be conducted internally, or in support of planning or community development efforts by other local, state and federal agencies. These studies and projects are conducted in addition to routine agency functions and often require the use of additional temporary staff.

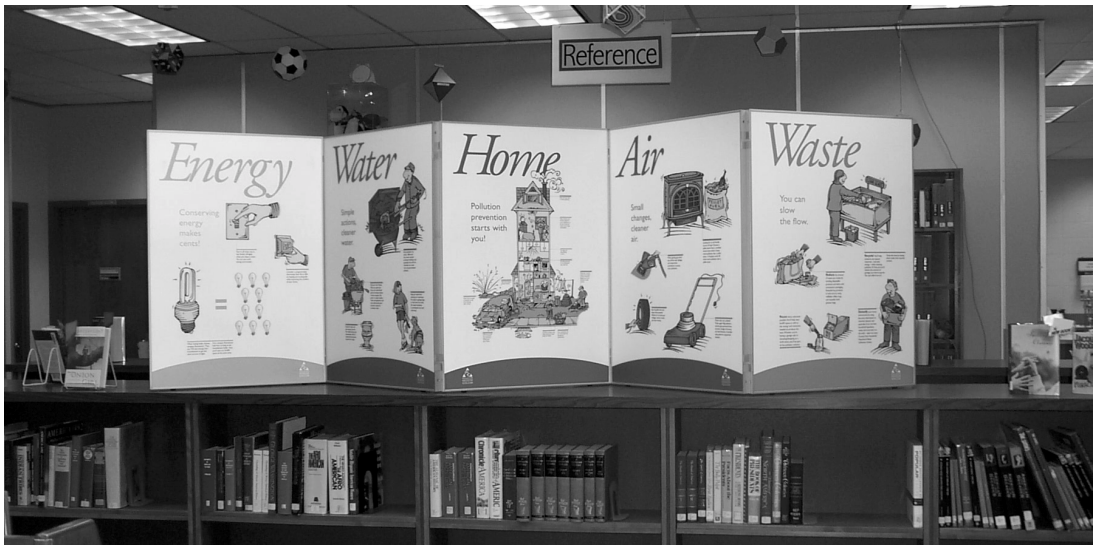
A number of special studies/projects were conducted in 2001.

- Statewide toxics emission inventory partnership with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) (in progress, grant funded).
- Statewide "Streamlined Permitting Process Improvement Team," to improve efficiency in the process of providing air permits for industrial sources in Oregon (in progress).
- Ozone Action Day partnership with local media (on going).
- "Fast Track Ozone Reporting" effort to include Lane County data in EPA's national effort Air Now (in progress, grant funded).
- Interagency organization of Earth Day Celebration 2001 event on downtown mall (completed).



Earth Day Celebration parade: LRAPA co-sponsored (along with the Earth Day Steering Committee) the community's 2nd annual Earth Day Celebration.

- Pollution Prevention Coalition (P2C) display board for use in community (completed, grant funded).
- Website upgrade to incorporate ozone mapping technology and transmit "real-time" data onto the website (completed, grant funded).
- Hazardous Air Pollution (HAP) monitoring site in the metropolitan area (in progress, grant funded).
- PM_{10} public education for Eugene/Springfield and Oakridge (ongoing, grant funded).



The Pollution Prevention Coalition's (P2C) display: a combined effort to provide environmental edcation to the community.

LRAPA Phone Numbers

Business Office	736-1056
Home Wood Heating Advisory Line	746-HEAT
Backyard Burning Advisory Line	726-3976
24-Hour Complaint Line	726-1930
Toll-Free Line	1-877-285-7272
LRAPA Air Line	485-2000, ext. 4273
Website:	www.lrapa.org
E-mail:	lrapa@lrapa.org

1010 Main Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
Phone (541) 736-1056
Toll-free 1-877-285-7272
Fax (541) 726-1205
E-mail: lrapa@lrapa.org
Website: www.lrapa.org