

Tab 6

Public Involvement

Complete report of public involvement program undertaken prior to filing the application, including media coverage, direct mail, fliers, newsletters, public meetings, community advisory group, etc

Several initiatives have been undertaken over the course of project development, which have enabled public input to the project and the process. Chronologically, these are:

1. Public Event announcing the project, with Governor Patton as keynote speaker, hosted by and held at EKPC offices in Winchester and reported in Winchester-Sun on February 5, 1999. Approximately 80 persons from across the region attended. *See Figure 5 at the end of this listing.*
2. Editorial (“WOW”) extolling the vision of the project published by Winchester-Sun on February 10, 1999. *See Figure 6 at end of this list.*
3. Presentation to Interim Joint Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Kentucky Legislature, by invitation, by Dwight N. Lockwood, February 10, 1999. *See Figure 7 at the end of this list.*
4. US Department of Energy Notice of Intent to conduct an EIS was published in the Federal Register at 65 FR 20142 on April 14, 2000. Press Releases and News Media announcements in the Winchester-Sun, Lexington Herald-Leader, and Louisville Courier Journal were published contemporaneously.
5. DOE – Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Public Scoping Meeting at Trapp Elementary School on May 4, 2000. This consisted of an informal informational opportunity between 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM, followed by the formal meeting between 7:00 PM and 9:00 PM. 36 persons attended, five made comments at the meeting and eight made written comments by the close of the comment period on May 31, 2000.
6. Notice by KPE of a Public Meeting specifically for receiving comments and input on the Siting or location of the facility at the JK Smith site in Trapp. This was for compliance with federal and state permit requirements relative to processing of RDF in the feedstock. Copies of the analysis were placed at the Clark County Library and Trapp Elementary School. The notice was placed in the Winchester-Sun in May 26, 2001. *See Figure 8 at the end of this list.*
7. Public Meeting at Trapp Elementary School on Siting the facility under the federal Municipal Waste Combustor rule, was held on June 28, 2001. The formal transcript of the event will be incorporated in a report attached to the notice to DAQ soon after construction begins. There were several comments, but no objections to the project. The comments will be formally addressed in the report.

8. KY-DAQ public hearing to approve the project air permit, May 1, 2001. Responded to project related questions during the hearing and participated in informal Q & A discussions before and after.
9. Met with Winchester-Sun Editorial Board on June 13, 2001 to provide background information on the project.
10. Met with Clark County Judge Executive Drew Graham and Magistrate Gary Taylor, and State Representative RJ Palmer, on June 13, 2001, briefings to provide background information on the project.
11. Met with Mayor Dixon, City of Winchester on June 22, 2001, briefing to provide background information on the project.
12. Presentation briefing to Winchester City Council on September 18, 2001, to discuss the project and provide background information on it.
13. US DOE Notice of Public Hearing to receive comments on Draft EIS, placed in the Federal Register (65 FR 57717) on November 16, 2002. Notices were also contemporaneously placed in Winchester-Sun, Lexington Herald-Leader, and Louisville Courier Journal. Though related to this project, these notices were made by US DOE, and therefore informed the public of activity related to the project and their opportunity to participate.
14. US Department of Energy Public Hearings on draft EIS in Lexington Public Library on December 10, 2001, and at Trapp Elementary School on December 11, 2001. KPE available for, and participated in, informal question & answer discussions before and after these meetings. The public comment period extended to January 25, 2002, and resulted in 118 oral comments and 255 written comments. These comments are responded to and reflected in the Final EIS.
15. Met with the Editorial Board of the Lexington-Herald-Leader on December 10, 2001, to respond to questions on the project for a planned article or editorial.
16. Meeting with Winchester-Sun Editorial Board on January 30, 2002, to provide input to a planned article in a Q & A format to foster community awareness.
17. Presentation and Question & Answer session to the Bluegrass Development District, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet Advisory Committee, on March 13, 2002.

Winchester The Sun

Clark County's source for news

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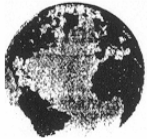
Thump

Harrison's Fillies
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69-45

B1

Friday

February 5, 1999



THE WINCHESTER SUN
ON THE WEB AT
[HTTP://WWW.WINCHESTERSUN.COM](http://www.winchestersun.com)

Power plant goes to Trapp



(Sun photos by James Mann)

Gov. Paul Patton addresses the more than 80 people attending a breakfast this morning at East Kentucky Power Cooperative to hear that Global Energy Inc. is planning to construct a \$450 million electric-generating facility at Trapp using alternative fuels.

Seated at far left in the front row is Roy Palk, EKP president and CEO; second from right is William B. Sturgill, president of the Kentucky Coal Marketing and Export Council.

Figure 5 – Part 1 of 5

Process will incorporate waste, coal

From staff reports

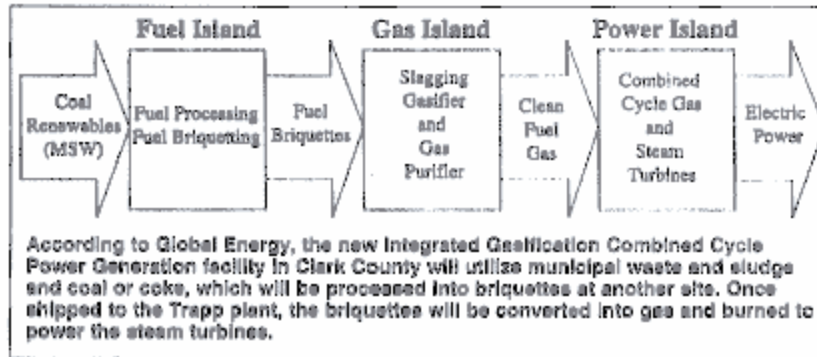
Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Generation facilities such as the one planned at East Kentucky Power's J.K. Smith site at Trapp, are not new.

However, the Clark County facility will be the first in Kentucky and the nation to be commercially financed. Others have depended at least in part on funding from the federal government, according to H.L. Coffman, senior vice president of Global Energy Inc., Cincinnati.

Global's Kentucky subsidiary, Kentucky Pioneer Energy, will own, construct and operate the 400-megawatt facility which Coffman says will combine three proven and separate processes in advanced fuel technology.

They include a fuel island, a gas island and a power island.

According to Coffman, while fuel islands



can combine either sewage sludge or municipal solid waste with coal, the plant here will use municipal solid waste. A Global

facility under development in Scotland will

See WASTE, A3

Global Energy facility to be built on site once intended for EKP plant



From staff reports

The site near Trapp chosen by Global Energy for its Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Generation facility was first selected as the site for a major power plant more than 18 years ago.

The 300 acres of land being leased by Global is part of 3,147 acres in the Trapp area purchased by East Kentucky Power Cooperative when it was planning construction of a \$1.7 billion coal-fired generating plant nearly two decades ago.

The Winchester-based cooperative first

See SITE, A3

A proposed power plant will be built on land owned by the East Kentucky Power Co-op.



(East Kentucky aerial photo)

The approximately 300 acres of land Global Energy Inc., Cincinnati, has leased from East Kentucky Power at Trapp are located within the area bounded by the railroad tracks. The Living Road is more than a mile from the site in the far background.

Power

Continued from page A1

more realistic. Construction is expected to take about 30 months.

During an overview of the project, Harry Graves, Global's CEO and president, said up to 1,000 jobs could be created during the construction phase of the project, with about 120 permanent jobs at the site, including 100 operators.

Coffman told The Sun they would be "good quality" jobs and that as many as possible will be hired locally.

Patton said the technology proposed for the facility could "very well usher in a new era in energy generation in this state, utilization of coal in this state and disposal of solid waste in this nation."

It brings to one point the efforts and dreams of many people to find a use for the state's abundant coal resources and to convert it into electric energy more efficiently, Patton said.

The governor pledged that the state would be a "very cooperative partner in this venture." He lauded East Kentucky Power as being a "tremendous corporate citizen."

He labeled the project a step forward that would benefit not only the community, but the state and nation.

Roy Palk, East Kentucky president and CEO, noted the venture was not only a first for the cooperative, but for the power industry and for Kentucky.

It demonstrates a partnership that is a first between an independent power producer, an electric cooperative and technology that represents a "cleaner, brighter future for the coal industry," he said.

The project "will secure to a large degree East Kentucky's consumer cooperatives' future in terms of power supply and at a very competitive, affordable rate," Palk said.

William B. Sturgill, president of the Kentucky Coal Marketing and Export Council, spoke briefly, noting that the project will have an impact on the future of Kentucky and recalled a challenge from Patton to find projects to use the state's natural resources in the future.

While the footers had been cut on clean Kentucky coal technology, the house had never been built, Sturgill said, adding he hoped today's announcement

would change that.

Douglas M. Todd, manager of global IGCC programs for General Electric, showed a series of slides reviewing the technology involved and noting that GE has IGCC projects in the United States, Scotland, Italy, Singapore and Japan. All, he said, are working well.

The syngas produced in the gasification process is equal to or better than natural gas in environmental acceptability, he said.

Graves said Global Energy's main business is environmental technology and showed a series of slides on the IGCC process proposed here. He stressed that there will be no gas stack and no emissions from the plant.

According to Graves, 98.5 percent of the material fed into the gasifier emerges as a salable product.

The briquettes made by blending municipal solid waste and coal are very storable and shippable, Graves said, and "we believe will become a commodity type fuel in this country in the near future."

Although much engineering work needs to be done before a final determination can be made, a co-production concept could result in some of the synthetic gas being used as a feed stock in chemicals production, Drake told The Sun, with plastics among the possible uses.

In his remarks this morning, Graves said another possibility was up to 6,000 barrels a day of extremely high grade diesel fuel. Oil companies could blend that fuel with lesser quality diesel to bring it up to the desired specification, according to Coffman.

According to a news release distributed at this morning's meeting, a ton of municipal waste, as a primary renewable fuel, as about the same energy content as a barrel of oil. That's the equivalent of more than 200 million barrels of oil a year, the release said.

In addition to representatives of the Coal Council and the University of Kentucky Center for Applied Energy Research, which are providing assistance on technical issues related to fuels and co-production, state and local officials, Dr. Charles Wethington, president of the University of Kentucky, attended this morning's breakfast.

Clark County Judge/Executive Drew Graham, who was among the approximately 80 people present for the announcement, labeled it an "economic opportunity... that will be an asset to the community."

Venture to spend \$450 million on alternative fuel facility

From staff reports

A virtually emission free power plant fueled by synthetic gas derived from briquettes made by blending municipal solid waste and coal will be constructed in eastern Clark County.

Plans for the \$450 million facility were formally announced by Gov. Paul Patton at a breakfast this morning at East Kentucky Power Cooperative.

Global Energy Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has leased approximately 300 acres of land at East Kentucky's J.K. Smith site at Trapp with plans to construct a 400-megawatt power plant

there using combined cycle gas and steam turbines. The energy produced will be sold exclusively to East Kentucky.

Kentucky Pioneer Energy, a Global subsidiary, will construct and operate the facility at what will be known as the Kentucky Pioneer Environmental Energy Park.

According to H.L. Coffman, senior vice president for Global, construction could begin late this year, although he said the second quarter of 2000 was



Global Energy Inc. President Harry Graves announces plans for a \$450 million, 400-megawatt advanced fuels technology power plant at East Kentucky Power Cooperative this morning.

See POWER, A3

Figure 5 – Part 3 of 5

• Waste

Continued from page A1

use sludge.

Present plans call for the fuel island or islands which will serve the facility to be located in Kentucky, but not at the site. Coffman explained that there is not enough municipal solid waste in the Central Kentucky area to supply the plant's needs. No site for the fuel island(s) has been selected, he said.

The solid waste will contain no glass, refrigerators, paint cans or batteries, Coffman said. It will be combined with either petroleum coke or coal, using a binding component to produce briquettes similar in appearance to the charcoal briquettes used in backyard grills.

"We were brought in by the Kentucky Coal Council and obviously it would be to everybody's interest if we could figure out a way to use Kentucky coal and provide some sort of future for coal," Coffman told

The Sun.

The briquettes, approximately 50 percent coal and 50 percent solid waste, will be brought to the site by rail and stored in facilities to be constructed there, he said. He stressed that the briquettes will be odor free.

The briquettes will be fed into a gasification unit to be constructed at the site which will turn them into synthetic gas. An integral part of the gasification unit will be a desulfurization process which removes the sulfur from the coal and produces high quality elemental sulfur which can be sold, Coffman said. Such sulfur typically is used in the production of sulfuric acid and in fertilizer.

Frit, a glasslike substance, also is produced in the gasification process. Coffman said frit is very stable, unleachable and not considered hazardous waste "in any sense of the word." It too is salable, he said, and is commonly crushed and used as road aggregate.

The synthetic gas that remains after the sulfur and frit

have been removed will be fed into combined cycle gas and steam turbines and come out as low-cost power for East Kentucky, Coffman said.

The process, he said, provides for the future of coal in an environmentally superior manner, noting that "emissions are far below anything you would see in conventional technology." He added that because it is a closed system and not a combustion process, there will be no primary stack and the facility will be "almost completely emissions free."

David Drake, manager of new ventures for East Kentucky, agreed. "This is the cleanest coal power generation technology there is."

Drake noted that the Coal Council began looking at ways to encourage the development of advanced coal technology three years ago and that the Kentucky Center for Applied Energy Research at the University of Kentucky had concluded after extensive study that IGCC offered the most promising technology and one that could be quickly implemented.

Consequently, he said, the Coal Council began exploring ways to encourage its development and use.

Early indications were it would take 8-10 years to get a facility operational, he said, including a more indepth technical and economic assessment of IGCC. However, when Global representatives attending a conference in San Francisco learned of Kentucky's efforts, they informed the Coal Council they could shorten the timetable for the project because the engineering design already had been done and they had a similar project under development in Scotland, Drake noted.

Coffman told The Sun that a number of things remain to be done before construction can begin, including firming up waste and coal supply sources and a location for the fuel islands. Engineering assessments also need to be done, along with initial planning at the site, followed by environmental studies, regulatory reviews and finally, obtaining the required financing, he said.

•Site

Continued from page A1

announced plans to construct a new power plant with two 600-megawatt generators in October 1978. A final decision to locate the plant at Trapp was made in December 1980.

However, within a year, East Kentucky's board of directors, confronted with forecasts showing annual growth in electric usage through 2001 much lower than when plans were initially developed for the project, delayed anticipated completion of the first unit from 1985 to 1987 and canceled the second unit. In December 1982, it postponed completion of the plant until 1992. At the time estimates were that 10-12 percent of the work had been completed at the site.

In September 1987, EKP's board of directors once again voted to delay completion of the project, until 2001. It was canceled altogether in December 1993. At that time it was indicated the cooperative would write off approximately \$86 million in capitalized costs associated with the project, while retaining more than \$68 million in assets.

But the site has not been unused. Three gas-fired turbines, each generating 110 megawatts of electricity, have been constructed at the J.K. Smith site in recent years. They are for use at peak demand periods only and used only a relatively few hours a year, according to East Kentucky officials.

In contrast, Global is planning a base load facility that will operate around the clock.

The land being leased by Global is inside a rail loop constructed at the Smith site by East Kentucky and approximately one mile from the Irvine Road.

East Kentucky is using only 20 or so acres of the entire Smith site for its gas-fired turbines; the bulk of the area is undeveloped.

Global officials first visited the Smith site in November 1997, and in January 1998, East Kentucky's board of directors authorized negotiation of long-term lease and power purchase agreements. Those were completed late last year. Terms of the agreements were not dis-

closed.

East Kentucky agreed to the lease, according to David Drake, EKP's manager of new ventures, "because we're interested in enhancing the governor's efforts to secure the future of the coal industry. We're obviously interested in advanced power generation technology. We're interested in low-cost power."

Drake told The Sun East Kentucky sampled the market to see what kind of quotes it could get on power and that the negotiated agreement was not only competitive, "but puts us in a little better position... as best we can read the future market."

Global will use some of the infrastructure already in place

at the Smith site, including roads, rail lines and possibly underground piping.

Kentucky Pioneer Energy, a Kentucky subsidiary of Global, will own, construct and operate the facility.

Figure 5 – Part 5 of 5

Wow!

Proposed power plant great news

Last week's announcement that a new power plant utilizing advanced fuel technology will be located in Clark County unquestionably was one of the most exciting in many years.

Construction on the \$450 million facility most likely will begin sometime early next year and is expected to create up to 2,000 jobs while the plant is being built. Certainly that represents good news for the local economy, as do the more than 100 "good quality" permanent jobs officials of Global Energy Inc. have indicated will be created at the state-of-the-art electric generating facility.

And, it was good news for Kentucky as well. So much so that Gov. Paul Patton told those gathered at East Kentucky Power Cooperative for the announcement that it could very well usher in "a new era" not only in energy generation, but in utilization of Kentucky coal and in disposal of solid waste in the nation.

East Kentucky has leased approximately 300 acres of the 3,147 acres at its J.K. Smith site at Trapp, once planned as the site for two 600-megawatt coal-fired generating units. However, much lower than anticipated electric energy forecasts eventually resulted in that \$1.7 billion project being canceled. While East Kentucky has erected three gas-fired turbines, each generating 110 megawatts of electricity on the site, the vast majority of it has been unused.

That's about to change as Kentucky Pioneer Energy, a Global subsidiary, prepares to construct, own and operate Kentucky Pioneer Environmental Energy Park near Trapp. All of the energy generated will be purchased by East Kentucky Power. Indications are that the agreement the cooperative has negotiated with Global not only is competitive, but actually places East Kentucky in a little better position, and that translates into good news for the customers served by its distribution cooperatives.

It's all being made possible by technology that will allow Ken-

tucky coal, which has lost some of its competitiveness because of a high sulfur content, to be blended with municipal solid waste into briquettes. The odorless briquettes will not be produced here, but will be shipped to the plant by rail and fed into a gasification unit to turn them into synthetic gas (syngas) which then goes into combined cycle gas and steam turbines to produce low-cost power.

Not only is Kentucky coal expected to play a key role in the new plant, but the facility will be virtually emission free, with none of the stacks traditionally associated with power plants. That's good news in this age of increasing concern about the impact of emissions on the environment.

Equally important is the fact that the desulfurization process to remove the sulfur from the coal in the gasification process produces a high quality elemental sulfur which can be sold for use in making sulfuric acid or fertilizer among other uses. And, the vitreous frit produced in the gasification process is stable, unslakeable, nonhazardous and salable for use as road aggregate. There's also the possibility this plant will be able to produce up to 6,000 barrels a day of extremely high grade diesel fuel.

A lot of work still remains to be done before construction can begin. Coal and municipal solid waste sources have to be lined up; locations have to be found for the fuel island that will mix the coal and solid waste; engineering assessments must be done, along with environmental studies and regulatory reviews, and of course, financing for the project, the first in the nation to be commercially financed.

Hopefully there'll be no unanticipated delays, because the technology proposed for the new facility has proven itself in power applications around the world. And thanks to it, Clark County is now poised to enter the 21st century embracing technology that a few years ago was only a dream, but which today holds the key for a brighter tomorrow for Kentucky and indeed, the nation!

Figure 6

Winchester Sun. Feb.

**INTERIM JOINT COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

AGENDA

Meeting No. 9

DATE:	Wednesday, February 10, 1999
TIME:	1:30 p.m.
PLACE:	Room 149 , Capitol Annex

- 1 Call to order and roll call.
- 2 Approval of the minutes of the December 11, 1998 meeting.
- 3 Review of administration regulation:

Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
301 KAR 2:251
- 4 Presentation related to the Kentucky Pioneer Energy Project: a clean coal technology project in Clark County:

William B. Sturgill, Chairman
Kentucky Coal Council

David Drake, Manager New Ventures
East Kentucky Power Cooperative

Dwight Lockwood, Manager Regulatory Affairs
Global Energy

Frank Derbyshire, Director
Center for Applied Energy Research
University of Kentucky
- 5 Any other business.
- 6 Adjournment.

Figure 7 – Part 1 of 2

1998-99 INTERIM

**INTERIM JOINT COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

MEMBERS

**Representative Jim Gooch, Co-Chair
Senator David Boswell, Co-Chair**

Senator Dick Adams	Senator Marshall Long
Senator Brett Guthrie	Senator Vernie McGaha
Senator Ernie Harris	Senator Tim Shaughnessy
Senator Paul Herron	Senator Elizabeth Tori
Senator Dan Kelly	Senator Ed Worley
Representative Royce Adams	Representative Jeffrey Hoover
Representative Rocky Adkins	Representative Thomas McKee
Representative Scott Alexander	Representative Fred Nesler
Representative Woody Allen	Representative R. J. Palmer
Representative Adrian Arnold	Representative Billy Polston
Representative John Arnold, Jr.	Representative William Scott
Representative Sheldon Baugh	Representative Dottie Sims
Representative James Bruce	Representative Jim Stewart
Representative Dwight Butler	Representative Gary Tapp
Representative Mike Cherry	Representative Roger Thomas
Representative Phillip Childers	Representative Mark Treesh
Representative Jack Coleman	Representative Johnnie Turner
Representative Hubert Collins	Representative Tommy Turner
Representative Ricky Cox	Representative Ken Upchurch
Representative Porter Hatcher	Representative Robin Webb
Representative Charlie Hoffman	Representative Brent Yonts

**LRC STAFF: Dan Risch, Andrew Cammack, Biff Baker,
Kim Burch, and Lisa Dale Thomas.**

QUORUM: 23

agml99

Figure 7 – Part 2 of 2

Saturday, May 26, 2001 — B7

Public Notice

**LEGAL
PUBLIC
NOTICE
KENTUCKY
PIONEER
ENERGY LLC
SITING ANALYSIS
AND MATERIAL
SEPARATION PLAN
PUBLIC MEETING
NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given of a public meeting on the siting analysis for the proposed construction of the Kentucky Pioneer Energy Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) electric generating facility located at the East Kentucky Power Cooperative JK Smith site in Trapp, Kentucky.

The public meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. (EST) on June 28, 2001 at the Trapp Elementary School, 11400 Irvine Road, Trapp, Kentucky 40391 (Clark County).

The agenda for the siting analysis meeting is a brief overview of the IGCC project, discussion of the IGCC facility's siting analysis and material separation plan. This will be followed by public input or questions. The siting analysis presents the proposed facility's impact on ambient air quality, visibility, soils and vegetation, and considers air pollution control alternatives that minimize to the maximum extent practicable potential risks to public health or environment.

The IGCC facility will convert coal and renewable components, including refuse derived fuel (RDF), to synthesis gas for use as fuel in combustion turbines for generating electricity. Although the IGCC facility will not directly burn municipal solid waste, because RDF is intended as a component of the synthesis gas, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has determined that the facility must comply with the new source performance standards (NSPS) for municipal waste combustors, 40 C.F.R. Part 60.57b. This meeting and comment period satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.57b in that regulation.

A copy of the siting analysis and material separation plan is available for public review at the Trapp Elementary School and the Clark County Public Library, 370 S. Burns Avenue, Winchester, Kentucky, during normal business hours. A copy also may be requested by calling Global Energy Inc. at 513-621-0077.

The public comment period on the siting analysis will run from May 29 to June 28, 2001. To be considered, written comments must be postmarked no later than June 28, 2001. Comments should be sent to Global Energy Inc., 312 Walnut Street, Suite 2000, Cincinnati, OH 45202. Comments also will be accepted at the public meeting.

For further information, contact Dwight N. Lockwood, P.E., QEP, Manager, Regulatory Affairs, Global Energy Inc., 312 Walnut Street, Suite 2000, Cincinnati, OH 45202; 513-621-0077.

May 26, 2001

Figure 8

