

June 6, 2005

Executive Director  
Kentucky Public Service Commission  
211 Sower Boulevard  
PO Box 615  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602

RECEIVED  
JUN 7 2005  
PUBLIC SERVICE  
COMMISSION

**RE: Docket # 2005-00142 Transmission Line  
Public Hearing Request**

**Protection of Homeland Security**

Dear Executive Director;

Please add my name to the list of landowners requesting a public hearing regarding Docket # 2005-00142. I own real property in Hardin County and this proposed Transmission Line directly affects me and my property along with over one hundred and forty other landowners and countless other community members who are unaware of this request from E-On the German owned Power Broker.

Aside from all of the destruction to property I feel that the construction of this Transmission Line along with the expansion of TC-2 Docket # 2004-00507 **does and will** have a major affect on the **Homeland Security** of Kentucky and the nation as a whole. E-On has started its march to become one of the worlds "leading power and gas companies." Attached is a newspaper report and excerpts from the book by Professor Sharon Beder entitled "Power Play", "The Fight to Control the World's Electricity". **These articles portray this major threat to our Homeland Security in easy to understand language.** I feel that this threat to our Homeland Security should be taken extremely serious to ensure that we will never be held hostage by a Foreign Country through our dependence on electricity such as we are with our dependence on oil.

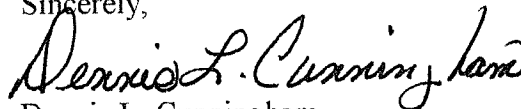
In order to ensure that we maintain control of our electric energy destiny we must deny these requests from E-On a German Power Broker. Please don't be fooled by E-On's definition of NEED. E-On has mislead us from the get go when they first requested these "needed" projects in the name of KU and LG&E. If we can't trust them to be honest in something as simple as this, how in the world can we depend on them for continued service and reliability during a time of crisis? Everyone must think long and hard about the consequences of going to war when the county we may have to go to war with could very well be the country in control of our electric/gas infrastructure.

We as a nation must ensure that this never happens. Please, don't be fooled. It's not for you; it just flows through you and over you on the great electrical grid highway all the while lining the pockets of E-ON's shareholders at Americans expense!

Thank you and **God Bless America!**

Attachments: 3

Sincerely,



Dennis L. Cunningham  
CDH Preserve, LLC

CC: Gov. Ernie Fletcher  
Lt. Gove Steve Pence  
Mark Goss, KY PSC  
Senator Jim Bunning  
Senator Evan Byah

First Lady Glenna Fletcher  
Rep. Ron Lewis  
Attorney General Greg Stumbo  
Senator Mitch McConnell  
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. NRDC Senior Counsel

Ms. LaJuana Wilcher-EPPC  
Rep. Anne Northup  
Asst. Attny. Gen. Dennis Howard  
Congressman Ben Chandler

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## **LG&E parent agrees to buy Dutch utility**

**LG&E Energy** parent E.On said yesterday it has agreed to acquire Dutch power and gas company NRE Energie.

E.On, of Duesseldorf, Germany, didn't disclose the price, which is conditional on regulatory clearance. E.On described NRE Energie as the Netherlands' fifth-largest energy supplier.

foreign owners. First, there is the problem that foreign owners are likely to send their profits back to their home countries rather than make further investment in their facilities or spend the money in the country where they earned it and stimulate the local economy.<sup>57</sup>

Second, whilst power companies are willing to turn off individual plants so as to increase the profits they make on other plants they continue to operate, foreign owners can turn off all their electricity generating capacity for political and other reasons, thereby cutting off an essential part of the economic system without governments being able to do anything about it. For example, Walt Patterson relates a situation that occurred in 1998 when Quebec was experiencing an electricity crisis. A private US company shut down its plant until it could get the price it wanted for its electricity.<sup>58</sup> US companies also shut down supply in the Dominican Republic to force the government to pay its debt to them (see chapter 17).

Companies such as the now-bankrupt Enron, that have no qualms about misleading shareholders, depriving employees of their pensions and life-savings, and manipulating prices (see chapters 8 & 9), cannot be expected to exercise their power over foreign governments responsibly. Patterson observes:

Many analysts now believe that by 2020, and possibly sooner, most of the world's electricity systems may belong to fewer than a dozen electricity multinationals. Such a multinational will be able to exert almost irresistible leverage on governments and users, simply by the threat of shutting down a system unless its requirements are satisfied. Oil multinationals with a wide portfolio of activities in different parts of the world have never hesitated to suggest that they will withdraw from a particular concession or shut down a particular oilfield if government policy appears contrary to their interest. Electricity multinationals with similarly large portfolios will have a much more potent threat at their disposal...<sup>59</sup>

Some argue that 'electricity multinationals' will become not merely 'power centres' but 'global centres', owning not only electricity systems within national borders but also systems extending across entire continents, probably including natural gas and telecommunications as well as electricity.<sup>60</sup> Given what is at stake, it is little wonder that the push for privatisation and deregulation has been strong and relentless, bulldozing citizen opposition out of the way.

This book demonstrates that, although arguments for privatisation and deregulation have inevitably been presented in terms of their public benefit, privatisation is really undertaken for the benefit of particular commercial interests at the expense of the public's. It shows how simplistic ideology and eco-

rather than treat it as a mere commodity. More public-minded individuals argued that electricity and water were essential resources whose cheap and reliable supply was necessary for community welfare and economic growth, and therefore were too important to be left to profit-oriented companies.

### The Challenge of Public Power

At the end of the nineteenth century, customers were increasingly unhappy with the poor service, high rates, and a disregard for safety that characterised many of the private utilities. As a result, public utilities gained in popularity; citizens campaigned to have the local government provide their electricity, and several councils took over electricity businesses. By 1888 about 53 cities and towns had municipal systems of electricity. A novel by Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, which described a utopia of municipally owned or 'nationalised' utilities, sold well and gave rise to a number of 'nationalist' clubs, 150 of them by 1890 in 27 states. Public utilities were often set up in areas that were considered uneconomic by private utilities. In this way they made electricity more widely available to the common person.<sup>1</sup>

The private utility bosses opposed public utilities not only because they competed for business but also because they provided an invidious comparison to private utility operations. The public utilities tended to offer electricity at about half the cost of the private companies, and a level of service that was equal to or better than the private utilities.

In Detroit, citizens voted 15,282 to 1,745 for a municipal plant in 1893, but the Detroit Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of General Electric, fought against it, wooing councillors and spreading propaganda. "If the city were to do its own lighting at about half what other companies bid, it would establish a bad precedent", general manager, William H. Fitzgerald, argued, "and other cities that are now lighted by companies owned by General Electric Company would be apt to follow Detroit's example". Indeed, when the city set up its own plant to power its street lights the annual cost went from \$132 for each lamp to \$63 within a few years.<sup>2</sup>

Some community leaders feared that private ownership of electricity would lead too easily to the corruption of local councils. A mayor of Cleveland, Ohio (1901-09) and campaigner for public power, Tom Johnson, argued that the power companies spent too much time and money attempting to promote sympathetic politicians and influence government in their own interests. He argued for municipal ownership of electricity companies "because if you do not own them, they will in time own you. They will destroy your politics, corrupt your institutions and finally, destroy your liberties".<sup>3</sup>

**MrsC**

**From:** Kelley Leach [leachk@insightbb.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 01, 2005 1:38 PM  
**To:** MrsC@otherside.com  
**Subject:** Louisville Gas & Electric Expansion

**COPY**

Mrs C

Just a few notes for you that you will probably find interesting.

I have read part of you information that you have sent to Public Service Commission. Just to let you know, You are not alone!!!

We have lived next to this plant in Trimble County for years... It hasn't been pleasant.

We are approx 1+ miles from the smoke stack UGH!!

My Grandmother, at age 88 has lived on this same farm since 1948. LG&E bought all the surrounding land and MADE all our neighbors move back in the early 80's.

They told us at that time they were buying all of us out and then left 3 farms that they surround on three sides and a hillside on the other. Since then we have been subjected to trash, deteriorating homes, burned down homes (by LG&E) junked cars, tires trash etc. I have asked on several occasions for them to clean it up with no avail. Some of these homes our neighbors lived in for years have been vacant now some for several years, they burn them down and don't clean up the messes. (HOW DEGRADING FOR OUR PREVIOUS NEIGHBORS!!)The worst problem is the smoke. Sometimes depending which way the wind blows, it travels right over top our farms. When they are using the ammonia in their process to "clean the air" it settles down right on the ground with a blue haze and doesn't smell that good either. Wonder what we are breathing?? Also if there is a chemical leak there, we have not been informed of "What to do?" Oh and the noise??? I really enjoy those "Steam Blows" especially at 3am. They have wonderful neighbors! We have been forgotten up here too and I just wanted you to know that your not alone.

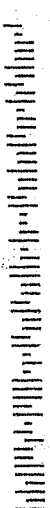
We have plans to ask for the formal meeting to discuss the expansion which we feel that we cannot stop! I remember as a teenager when this happened to our neighbors that they couldn't stop it either. They ruined our neighborhood!

Let's chat sometime!

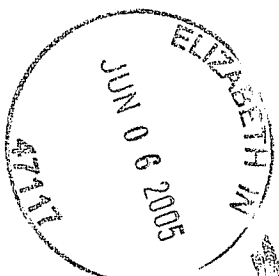
Mr. Kelley W. Leach

502-255-4911

6/1/2005



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JUN 7 2005  
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