Bluegrass Water Supply Consortium C/O Bluegrass Area Development District 699 Perimeter Drive Lexington, KY 40517 (859) 269-8021

February 20, 2004

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Executive Director Tom Dorman KY Public Service Commission PO Box 615 Frankfort, KY 40601

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FEB 2 4 2004

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Subject: Drinking Water Supply for Central Kentucky

Dear Executive Director Dorman:

The Bluegrass Water Supply Consortium has a plan to deal with the drinking water problem in many areas of Central Kentucky. We ask from the General Assembly a 2004 appropriation of *\$4 million* to apply toward Phase 1 of dealing decisively and soon with the water supply problem that threatens to cripple the economic vitality of this large region of Kentucky.

Points you may wish to consider are these:

- 1. Central Kentucky has a serious problem with drinking water supply, well exhibited in 1988 and 1999 and, to a lesser degree, since 1999.
- 2. In the last year and a half, 17 water utilities from 15 Central Kentucky counties have worked together to develop an affordable solution upon which we could all agree. *We have found one*.
- 3. Eleven communities have chosen to stay with the regional group to work together toward implementation of the regional drinking water project.
- 4. The identified solution would provide a reliable drinking water supply to existing water utilities that serve 600,000 Kentuckians—fully 15 percent of Kentucky's population.
- 5. With our plan, local decision-making in utility matters would continue.
- 6. Our cooperative efforts enjoy a high level of public acceptance and support.
- 7. Project implementation will likely be phased. The first phase will involve the installation of a water line grid that will begin to *link* the participating water utilities.
- 8. The regional approach to a supplemental drinking water supply will assure water supply reliability that we do not presently enjoy.
- 9. We would expect to have a construction start toward having *pipe in the ground* within 24 months of the availability of State funds.

Whether this infusion of start-up financing occurs through the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority or by some other means is for the General Assembly to decide. However, to insure the continued economic vitality of this large region will require some financial assistance from State Government. If the Kentucky General Assembly intends to invest in Kentucky's future, our claim is that this proposal well fits that aim.

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Anthony Stratton Anderson County Judge-executive

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Bobby Sparrow, Mayor City of Lawrenceburg

Bourbon County

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Donnie Foley **Q** Bourbon County Judge-executive

Don Kiser, Mayor City of Paris

Boyle County

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Tony Wilder Boyle County Judge-executive

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Clark County

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Dodd D. Dixon, Mayor City of Winchester

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Dexter Noble, Chairman Winchester Municipal Utilities

Vernon Azevedo, Manager Winchester Municipal Utilities

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government **Signature Page**

Teresa Isaac, Mayor Lexington-Fayette

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Roy Mundy, President (Kentucky-American-Water

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Wayne Waddell, Commissioner LFUCG Dept. of Public Works

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Teresa Barton Franklin County Judge-executive

Joseph E. Smith, Chair Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board

William I. May, Mayor City of Frankfort

Warner Caines, Manager Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board

Garrard County

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E. J. Hasty Garrard County Judge-executive

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Billy C. Moss, Mayor City of Lancaster

Donna/Powell, Mayor Pro-tem City of Lancaster

Harrison County

Dean Peak Harrison County Judge-executive

Virgie F. Well

Virgie Wells, Mayor City of Cynthiana

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Harold Rainwater, Mayor City of Wilmore

Tom Calkins, Manager Nicholasville Combined Utilities

Mercer County

John Trisler Mercer County Judge-executive

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Lonnie Campbell, Mayor Mayor of Harrodsburg

Montgomery County

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B.D. Wilson Montgomery County Judge-executive

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Gary Williamson, Mayor City of Mt. Sterling

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Jeff Murphy, Chairman Mt. Sterling Water and Sewer Commission

Dave Pearce. Manager Mt. Sterling Water and Sewer Commission

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George W Lusby Scott County Judge-executive

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Everette Varney, Mayor City of Georgetown

Les Jarvis, Chair. Georgetown Municipal Water and Sewer Service

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Bob Riddle, Manager Georgetown Municipal Water and Sewer Service

Woodford County

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Joe D. Gormley Woodford County Judge-executive

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Fred Siegelman, Mayor City of Versailles







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Points to Consider in Relation to the Bluegrass Area Water Supply Problem

- Central Kentucky has a serious problem with drinking water supply, well exhibited in 1988 and 1999, and, to a lesser degree, since 1999. In 2003, we had rainfall that was 7 inches *above* normal. In 2002, we had rainfall that was 3 inches *above* normal. Just as *above* normal rainfall years occurs in some years, so will years of *below* normal rainfall. *Doing nothing* about our regional water supply problem is to court disaster. We have for too long done nothing substantive to deal with this serious problem that is a threat to our regional economy and to our quality of life.
- In the last year and a half, 17 water utilities from 15 Central Kentucky counties have worked together to develop an affordable solution upon which we could all agree. *We have found one*, and it has general concurrence of the regulators at the KY Division of Water.
- As the effort moves now from a pure planning phase and in the direction of implementation, we have asked each of the 17 utilities "Who chooses to stay with the regional group and who chooses to exit?" Eleven communities have chosen to stay *with* the regional group to work together toward implementation of the regional drinking water supply project. The eleven are Winchester Municipal Utilities, Nicholasville Combined Utilities, Georgetown Municipal Water and Sewer Service, Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, Kentucky American Water, Berea, Mt. Sterling Water and Sewer Commission, Paris, Cynthiana, Lancaster, and Danville. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government is also a participating entity.
- To date, the water utilities have cooperated as an ad hoc group. That will change in the coming months as the participants are taking steps *now* to form a regional water commission under the provisions of KRS Chapter 74. Commission formation should be complete by Autumn 2004.
- The identified solution would provide a reliable drinking water supply to existing water utilities that serve some 600,000 Kentuckians—fully 15 percent of the Commonwealth's population.
- The identified solution, although costly, will be *far less expensive* than would be the implementation of individual solutions for each of the eleven participating water utilities.
- Major customers served in the region include the University of Kentucky, Toyota, State Government, Square D, Lexmark, Winchester Farm Dairies, McKechnie Motor Vehicles Components, 3M, Berea College, and many others as well as a number of rural water utilities (i.e., water districts and

water associations). All depend upon one or more of the participating water utilities to provide them with a safe, *dependable* supply of drinking water.

- The eleven water utilities together already *have reserved* over 31 million gallons per day of potable water capacity in the proposed regional project which involves
 - 1. the development of a pipeline grid to link the participating utilities and to permit drinking water from a new source to be conveyed to or through participating water utilities to the point of need,
 - 2. the construction of a new regional water treatment plant sized somewhere in the 30 to 45 million gallons per day range downstream (north) of Frankfort on the Kentucky River's Pool 3, and
 - 3. the installation of a large diameter water line from the Ohio River (considered to be an inexhaustible source of water supply) to the new water treatment plant proposed for construction on Pool 3 of the Kentucky River. The Ohio River raw water line would likely be seldom used in the early years. Nevertheless, the raw water supply line is needed to provide uninterruptible water service at all times.
- The soon to be created Bluegrass Water Supply Commission would be a *wholesale only* provider of drinking water. By Kentucky law, the new regional commission could only sell water wholesale to water utilities whose job it then is to retail to individual customers.
- The abolition, merger, or consolidation of existing water utilities will not occur because of our regional efforts. No existing water treatment plants would be forced to close. For the most part, new drinking water supplies infused into the pipeline grid would supplement existing water treatment facilities.
- Local decision-making in utility matters will continue.
- Our efforts enjoy a high level of public acceptance and support.
- Project implementation will likely be phased. The first components will be portions of the grid that will link some of the participating water utilities.
- Eventually, large sums of money will have to be borrowed, granted, or otherwise made available for capital construction.

- The regional approach to supplemental drinking water supply will assure water supply reliability—something that we do not presently enjoy.
- The need now, however, is for money for *start-up costs* <u>including</u> a start on the first "pipe-in-the-ground" that will give citizens the assurance that we *can and will* be successful at an early date.
- Requested from the Kentucky General Assembly is a budget line item for \$4.0 million. With that sum, we can continue with more detailed planning for the total project *and* we will have the first pipeline in the ground and operational within 24 months of the availability of the State funds. Whether this infusion of start-up financing occurs through the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority or some other mechanism is for the General Assembly to decide. However, to insure the continued economic vitality of this large region of Kentucky will require some financial assistance from State Government. If the Kentucky General Assembly intends to invest in Kentucky's future, our claim is that this proposal well fits that aim.

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be a governmental agency, it will be eligible for tax-exempt financing, and state and federal grants and low interest loans.

Extensive public involvement

BWSC conducted a uniquely open study, with extensive opportunities for input from the public, elected officials, and governmental agencies through the use of public workshops and informational meetings, routine updates via newsletters/mailers/e-mail, agency briefings and technical meetings and extensive press coverage.

What are the next steps?

BWSC identified that the following key items need to be addressed in the near term:

- Form the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission.
- Implement near term improvements for communities with the greatest needs.
- Continue working with KDOW to formalize commitments on water credits, Kentucky River Pool No. 3 permitting, Ohio River permitting, and grid water quality.
 - permitting, and grid water quality. Pursue grant funding and/or low interest loans.

The Bluegrass Water Supply Consortium is moving forward aggressively with these and other action items. By endorsing the recommendations of this study, BWSC is "driving a stake in the ground", completing the first step in the long process to bring ample water supplies to the residents of central Kentucky.

For more information, please call: Don Hassall, P.E. Assistant Executive Director Bluegrass Area Development District 859-269-8021 dhassall@bglife.com

Winter-Spring 2004

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