

Commonwealth of Kentucky House of Representatives  
State Representative Mr. Don Pasley  
Frankfort, KY  
Page 17 of 21

season. But is it? See  
review of it and four  
other films opening today.

**Kentucky**

**Smokers rebuffed:**  
The Kentucky Supreme  
Court ruled that suing  
smokers cannot get a  
share of the state's portion  
of the national tobacco set-  
tlement. **B1**

**Business**

**Jacobson's future:**  
Jacobson Stores Inc. says  
it may be forced to reor-  
ganize or liquidate its 23-  
store chain, casting doubt  
on the future of its Oxmoor  
center store. **B10**



**World**

**Argentina unrest:**  
President Fernando De la  
Riua reportedly submitted  
his resignation as his gov-  
ernment crumbled amid  
rioting and looting  
sparked by anger over Ar-  
gentina's deepening eco-  
nomic crisis. Above, pro-  
testers chanted in down-  
town Buenos Aires. **A4**

**TOMORROW**

**Cartoonist:** Don Rosa, the  
cartoonist who gave  
Mickey Mouse the name  
"Captain Ken-  
nedy," has published the  
first in a book overseas,  
and he truly is a hero.

**ONLINE**

ericjournal.com

Features to see  
complete list of  
day TV shows

**FORECAST**

# New power plants pose pollution challenge

Report: State must act to protect environment

By ALAN MAIMON  
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentuckians could breathe dirtier air if the state fails to prevent potential environmental hazards from 22 new power plants, according to an environmental report released yesterday.

A separate report on the impact of the proposed plants on the state's power grid said the grid wouldn't be able to handle the volume of wholesale electricity transfers during high demand if all the plants are built, but is adequate to meet Kentucky's needs.

However, Martin Huelsmann, chairman of the Kentucky Public Service Commission, which conducted the grid study, said brown-outs are unlikely. Kentucky's needs will take precedence in any case where the grid is threatened with being overburdened, he said.

Most of the proposed new plants, known as "merchant" plants, would sell electricity to out-of-state utilities during times of peak demand.

The environmental study, a six-month effort by the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, said four counties — Henderson and Daviess on the Ohio River in Western Kentucky, and Boyd and Lawrence around Ashland — could have trouble meeting Environmental Protection Agency ozone standards if all of the power plants are built.

Ground-level ozone, a key component of smog, results from burning fossil fuels.

Bob Logan, commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection, said the cabinet was confident the plants could operate without unacceptable damage to human health or the environment.

The cabinet and the PSC assessed the environmental and power transmission impacts of the proposed plants in separate reports presented yesterday to the state Energy Policy Advisory Board.

Among the potential environmental



**Logan:** The state thinks the plants can operate without unacceptable damage to human health or the environment.



A group of British Royal Marines left a C-130 transport plane at Bagram air base, north of Kabul, Afghanistan, yesterday.

**AFGHANISTAN**

## British peacekeepers land near Kabul

Associated Press

KABUL, Afghanistan — The first British peacekeepers flew into Afghanistan yesterday as the United Nations approved their mission to help the nation heal after decades of war. Even as they landed, the Afghan defense minister insisted they would have no authority to use force.

Fifty-three British Royal Marines landed at Bagram air base north of Kabul yesterday, part of an initial contingent of up to 200 peacekeepers that will move into the capital ahead of tomorrow's inauguration of an interim administration.

The U.N. Security Council unanimously backed the British-led force for the Kabul area. The force, which will eventually number 3,000-5,000 troops, was authorized to take military action as it helps keep security under the interim government, which is to rule for six months.

Hamid Karzai, has wielded a powerful role for the interim government. The interim foreign minister sent a letter to the Security Council last week agreeing to a clause that would allow the interim government to take military action, backing off an earlier promise to do so. But interim Defense Minister Med Fakhri, reflecting an unwillingness to see a presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, insisted on a clause that would prevent involvement in factional fighting. He insisted the multilateral force would not be used to interfere in Afghan politics.

"They are here because we need them," he said. "But their presence is as a security force. It is not a military force. It is the responsibility of the interim government to set up the security force in Kabul and the rest of the country."

The agreement signed by the interim government authorized the security force to take military action as it helps keep security under the interim government, which is to rule for six months.

15/21  
(cont.)

Commonwealth of Kentucky House of Representatives  
State Representative Mr. Don Pasley  
Frankfort, KY  
Page 18 of 21

woman in Chicago, had no comment on the lawsuit.  
The lawsuit was filed the same day the Justice Department announced that victims' families and survivors of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks can be

of America, and Robert Clifford, an aviation disaster attorney in Chicago, said Mariani's lawsuit is the first to be filed against an airline over the attacks.

American plane in the... Clifford, head of the American Bar Association's task force on terrorism and the law, criticized the timing of the lawsuit.

"There are families in need who don't need to be manipulated by lawyers," he said. "This does not add but to the confusion."

# New power plants pose pollution challenge

Continued from Page One

problems cited in the cabinet's report:

Some of the 22 plants proposed since October 1999 could emit arsenic and other hazardous pollutants into the air.

Water supplies might be inadequate to meet the demands of some of the plants during times of low flow.

Heavy-metal emissions could make soil around the power plants toxic.

But many of the new plants will use technology intended to reduce pollution emissions, officials said.

If the state takes steps that include implementing EPA standards for nitrogen-oxide emissions, conducting further analysis of air pollution and setting emission standards for pollutants that are currently unregulated, the plants will not create serious environmental consequences, Logan said.

Logan said the state's projections for pollution emissions were based on "worst-case scenario" estimates.

In all, the cabinet made 14 recommendations. They included conducting a study of pollution caused by increased coal mining to fuel more power plants; analyzing how many power plants Kentucky can handle; and requiring all power plants to comply with water-withdrawal rules imposed on most other industries.

"A lot more has to be done so we can make reasoned decisions," Logan said.

The PSC recommended that Gov. Paul Patton extend for six months the moratorium he imposed in June on new power plant applications so the advisory board, state agencies and the General Assembly can consider the plants' impact.

The moratorium is to expire in January.

The PSC said Kentucky's current grid can handle between 6,000 and 7,800 megawatts of electricity but would need to be able to handle up to 11,300 megawatts if all 22 plants are built. The PSC said the operators of the new plants should pay for required upgrades to transmission facilities.

Patton said at yesterday's meeting

**"Can we do this? Yes, we can, but we have to do several things to make sure nothing inappropriate happens to our citizens."**

George Siemens, a vice president of LG&E

that he plans to present a package of legislation dealing with power plants to the 2002 General Assembly. It is likely to include a bill to make merchant power plants subject to local planning and zoning requirements. Regulated public utilities are exempt from such requirements.

Utility industry representatives and environmentalists on the energy advisory board agreed that the agencies' reports raised important questions.

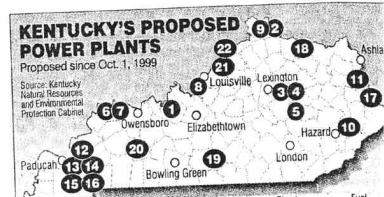
"Can we do this? Yes, we can, but we have to do several things to make sure nothing inappropriate happens to our citizens," said George Siemens, a vice president of LG&E.

Tom FitzGerald, director of the Kentucky Resources Council environmental group and an advisory board member, said merchant plants have a responsibility to deliver energy safely and reliably. "I think the clear message came through that merchant plants have to carry their own weight," FitzGerald said.

Patton appointed the advisory board to study the power-plant issue when he imposed the moratorium.

He said yesterday that he would consider extending the moratorium, but not to include any of the 22 applications currently under review.

FitzGerald, interviewed after the meeting, said he was "disappointed that the governor took the position that we could not take pending applications and include them in the moratorium."



| Plant name                                    | County       | Size in megawatts | Fuel burned                    |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Dayton Power and Light Hardinsburg          | Breckinridge | 400               | Natural gas oil                |
| 2 Trigen-Cinergy Solutions of Silvergrove     | Campbell     | 20                | Natural gas co-gen             |
| 3 East Kentucky Power J.K. Smith Station      | Clark        | 400               | Natural gas oil                |
| 4 Global Energy - Kentucky Pioneer Energy     | Clark        | 540               | Gasified coal gasified garbage |
| 5 Calla Energy - Kentucky Pioneer Energy      | Estill       | 110               | Waste coal biomass             |
| 6 Cash Creek                                  | Henderson    | 500               | Coal                           |
| 7 Columbia Electric Corp. Grane Creek         | Henderson    | 500               | Natural gas                    |
| 8 Louisville Gas & Electric Paddy's Run       | Jefferson    | 151               | Natural gas                    |
| 9 Cinergy - Erlanger                          | Kenton       | 96                | Natural gas                    |
| 10 Kentucky Mountain Power                    | Knott        | 500               | Waste coal                     |
| 11 Dynegy - Riverside Generation*             | Lawrence     | 1,040             | Natural gas                    |
| 12 Enron - Calvert City Power                 | Marshall     | 540               | Natural gas                    |
| 13 Duke Energy - Marshall County Generation   | Marshall     | 640               | Natural gas oil                |
| 14 Westlake Energy Corp.                      | Marshall     | 520               | Natural gas                    |
| 15 Air Products and Chemicals                 | Marshall     | 26                | Natural gas                    |
| 16 Kentucky Western Power                     | Marshall     | 500               | Waste coal                     |
| 17 Kentucky Eastern Power Martin County       | Martin       | 500               | Waste coal                     |
| 18 East Kentucky Power Cooperative - Spurlock | Mason        | 270               | Coal                           |
| 19 Duke Energy - Metcalfe County Generation   | Metcalfe     | 640               | Natural gas oil                |
| 20 Thoroughbred Generating                    | Muhlenberg   | 1,500             | Coal                           |
| 21 Dynegy - Bluegrass Generation*             | Oldham       | 624               | Natural gas                    |
| 22 Louisville Gas & Electric Trimble Station  | Trimble      | 1,020             | Natural gas                    |

\*Two units

BY STEVE DUBHIN, THE COURIER

15/21  
(cont.)

Commonwealth of Kentucky House of Representatives  
State Representative Mr. Don Pasley  
Frankfort, KY  
Page 19 of 21

Leslie Preston  
1050 Ferry Rd.  
Winchester, KY 40391  
737-2445

Main Concerns pertaining to coal/garbage power plant

1. Pollution from smokestack emissions. Coal already has a bad track record. What substances in the solid waste fuel are left as byproducts (emissions) from incineration.
2. Water pollution. Kentucky River is close by. Water removed from runoff into?
3. Garbage fuel contamination and storage? Future fuel processing on site?
4. Damage to roads (Highway 89). Safety due to more big truck traffic.

| 16/06  
| 17/07  
| 18/12, 19/16  
| 20/10

**Comment No. 16**

**Issue Code: 06**

The major criteria pollutant emissions and hazardous air pollutant emissions associated with the proposed project are identified in Tables 5.7-1 and 5.7-2 of the EIS. Table 5.7-4 identifies estimated maximum downwind concentrations of hazardous pollutants expected to be emitted by the proposed facility and the associated maximum lifetime cancer risks. The air quality permit for the project requires continuous emission monitoring for major criteria pollutants and annual emissions testing for cadmium, lead, mercury, hydrogen chloride, and dioxins/furans.

**Comment No. 17**

**Issue Code: 07**

As stated in Section 5.8, Water Resources and Water Quality, treated wastewater is expected to contain conventional pollutants such as nitrogen, phosphorus, total dissolved solids, and biological and chemical oxygen demand. Pollutant discharge limitations, including thermal limits, would be set by the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Division of Water's Water Resources Branch and would be identified in the KPDES permit. These limitations would be established based on site-specific computer modeling of the expected effect on water quality of the Kentucky River at the proposed discharge point and in the mixing zone immediately downgradient. The limits specified in the permit would protect existing water quality.

**Comment No. 18**

**Issue Code: 12**

Chapter 3, Section 3.1.2.1 in the EIS, describes the handling and storage of raw materials, including RDF. The RDF pellets would be handled and stored to prevent release of particulate matter to the atmosphere or contact with water and possible contamination of soil and surface water from runoff.

Commonwealth of Kentucky House of Representatives  
State Representative Mr. Don Pasley  
Frankfort, KY  
Page 20 of 21

Petition To Our Government

We the people of Clark County hereby exercise our patriot's duty to protest the proposed "experimental" garbage burning power plant in the Trapp Community. The idea of bringing New York's and New Jersey's garbage into our community is not healthy for our children's future or the welfare of our good citizens of Winchester and Clark County.  
"United We Stand"

**Comment No. 19**

**Issue Code: 16**

Fuel processing will not be performed onsite. All RDF pellet processing will be done by the supplier on the east coast.

**Comment No. 20**

**Issue Code: 10**

21/16

Comment noted. Impacts to traffic levels along Kentucky Highway 89 are addressed in Section 5.11, Traffic and Transportation. As stated, during construction, 500 to 1,000 vehicle trips would occur along Kentucky Highway 89 at the beginning and end of the construction workday. The exact number would depend on the staffing levels required onsite. Construction schedules typically call for workers to be onsite relatively early in the morning to avoid morning schoolbus traffic, until early afternoon. The Transportation Division of the Clark County School Board indicates that schoolbuses utilize Kentucky Highway 89 when construction workers would be leaving the site. Section 5.11, Traffic and Transportation, has been modified to reflect the impacts of added vehicles on schoolbus usage.

22/11

The construction vehicles would haul a maximum of 18 metric tons (20 tons) of cargo each, which would place the overall weight below the Kentucky-mandated maximum weight for Kentucky Highway 89 of 36,288 kilograms (80,000 pounds) for a five-axle vehicle. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet indicated any vehicle below that weight traveling along that road would not be expected to cause damage to the roadway. Should damage occur from vehicles carrying more than the maximum weight allowance, the operator of the trucks, in this case KPE, would be responsible for any repairs to the road surface. Section 5.11, Traffic and Transportation, has been modified to address the concerns of damage to the local roads.

Commonwealth of Kentucky House of Representatives  
State Representative Mr. Don Pasley  
Frankfort, KY  
Page 21 of 21

**Comment No. 21**

**Issue Code: 16**

Comment noted. The relatively small amounts and generally widely dispersed nature of MSW in Kentucky does not economically support exclusive utilization of Kentucky-generated MSW to produce RDF supplies. Importing RDF from a densely populated metropolitan area is more economically viable in order to supply the necessary amount of RDF required to operate the plant.

**Comment No. 22**

**Issue Code: 11**

No impacts to the general public's health and safety would be expected from the operation of the proposed facility, particularly from the combustion of RDF. Incremental increases in air emissions from operation of the combustion turbines and cooling tower would be a very small fraction of the relevant federal and state ambient air quality standards (less than 1 percent for gaseous pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide and less than 4 percent of the federal 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> standard). There would be no significant short- or long-term air quality impacts and the health risks are expected to be minor.