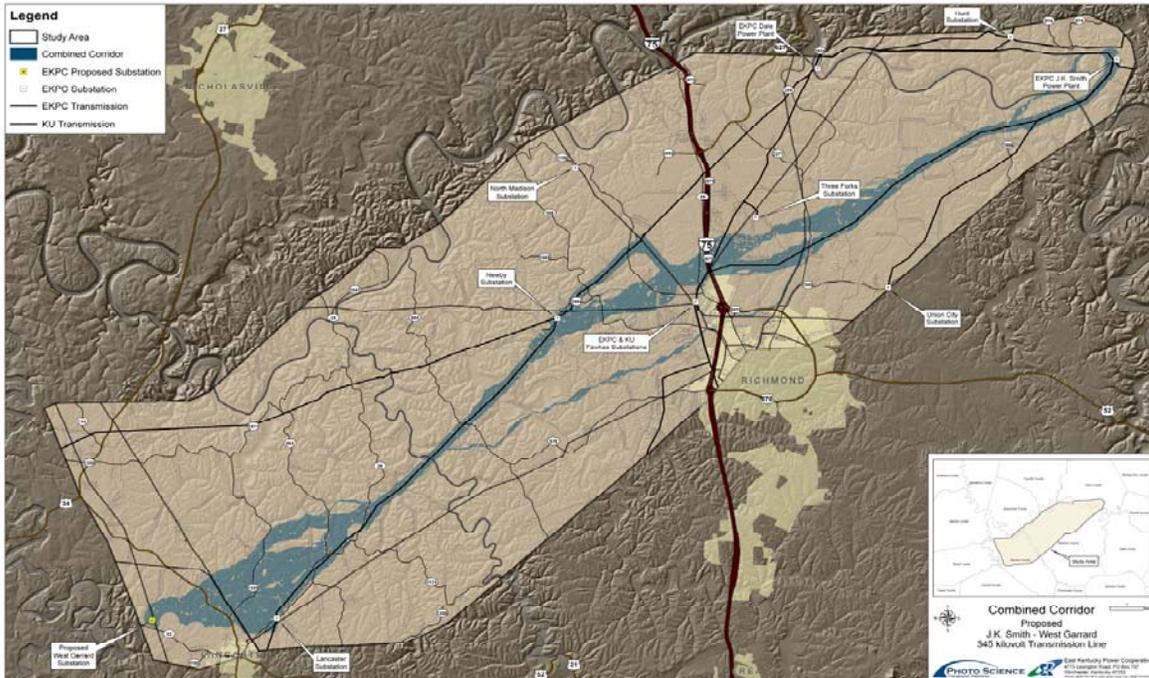


Public Scoping Report for Smith-West Garrard 345 kV Transmission Line Project



Prepared by:



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September 2006

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1. INTRODUCTION

To accommodate load growth among its member cooperatives, EKPC plans to construct generating units at its J.K. Smith Power Station (J.K. Smith), located in the community of Trapp, Ky., in Clark County. The site currently contains seven combustion turbine units (CT's) with a total generating capacity of 826 MW at winter capacity. Four existing 138-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines are currently connected to the J.K. Smith Substation. These lines are insufficient to accommodate delivery of any additional generation at an expanded J.K. Smith Power Station.

The Smith-West Garrard Transmission Line will provide the outlet necessary for any expansion proposed at the J.K. Smith site. The Smith – West Garrard Transmission Line Project is being evaluated in an environmental assessment with scoping requirements per USDA Rural Development Environmental Regulations and Policies 7 CFR 1794.24 (b)(1). The proposed 345 kilovolt facility is estimated to be 35 – 37 miles in length and will require the addition of two 345 kV switching stations at each end of the line. USDA Rural Development has not waived the scoping requirements for this project.

Therefore, EKPC prepared a Macro-Corridor Study of route alternatives and conducted an Alternative Evaluation Study. This Macro-Corridor Study was conducted to develop options for transmission line routing and to assess potential environmental, social and cultural impacts. The Alternative Evaluation Study (AES) examined the various transmission expansion options needed to support the total expected output of the expanded J.K. Smith site through 2010.

The AES resulted in plans for a 345-kV transmission line extending from J.K. Smith Power Station that taps into the existing Brown-to-Pineville double-circuit 345-kV line owned by Kentucky Utilities. At the junction of the two lines, EKPC plans to construct the West Garrard Substation. (As a result, this project is named the Smith-West Garrard transmission line project.)

Once constructed the Smith – West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line Project will provide sufficient capacity for expansion at J.K. Smith Power Station. Copies of the Macro-Corridor Study and Electrical Alternatives Analysis are included in Appendix L.

To inform people about the scoping process and public scoping meeting, a Notice of Intent (NOI) to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA) was published by the RUS in the Federal Register on June 29, 2006 (Volume 71, Number 125, pp. 37038-37039). A copy of the NOI is included in Appendix A.

A public scoping meeting was conducted by RUS on July 11, 2006 at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza in Richmond, Kentucky. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information regarding the project to the public and solicit comments from the public for the preparation of an EA. The public was notified of this meeting by a series of advertisements in local newspapers and by federal register notice. Copies of the newspaper notices are included in Appendix B.

A community meeting about the proposed project was held on August 3, 2006 at the First Southern National Bank community room in Lancaster, Kentucky. EKPC representatives were available to answer questions and address concerns of the public attendees. A summary of the meeting is included in Appendix I, as well as a copy of the handout issued to the public by EKPC at the meeting.

Two additional public open houses were hosted by EKPC to provide updated information to affected property owners and address their concerns. Prior to the open houses, informational packets were sent to all landowners affected by the project. The packets contained information about EKPC and the need, location, schedule, and construction of the project. A copy of the packet is included in Appendix J.

The first EKPC open house was held on August 29, 2006, from noon to 7 p.m., at Hyattsville Baptist Church in Lancaster, Kentucky. The second open house occurred on August 31, 2006, from noon to 7 p.m., at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza in Richmond, Kentucky. Both open houses had the same set-up as the public scoping meeting. Newspaper articles about the open houses are included in Appendix H. A questionnaire and comment form were available to the public at the open houses and are included in Appendix K.

2. INTERAGENCY MEETING

2.1 Agency Meeting

An agency meeting was held on July 11, 2006 at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza in Richmond, Kentucky. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the project to various local, state, and federal agencies and obtain information about the potential impacts of the proposed transmission line. Representatives from the following agencies were present at the meeting: Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and RUS. EKPC was present to provide information on the proposal. A copy of the agency sign-in sheet is included in Appendix D.

2.2 Written Agency Comments

EKPC sent letters to inform various local, state, and federal agencies about the public scoping meeting. The letters provided a brief project description and information about the public scoping meeting, as well as contact information for agency comments.

The first letter was sent to local officials, including the mayors of Winchester, Richmond, and Lancaster and the county judge executives of Clark, Madison, and Garrard Counties. A second letter was mailed out to state and federal regulatory agencies, including the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, the KHC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, and the NRCS. A third letter was sent to state senators and representatives, as well as Congressman Ben Chandler and U.S. Senators Jim Bunning and Mitch McConnell. A fourth letter was mailed to various Indian tribes to allow them to express religious or cultural concerns about the project. A copy of each letter version is included in Appendix C.

Comments were received from the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma and the NRCS. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma stated that they were unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the project area and has no objection to the proposed project. Copies of the agency responses are included in Appendix E.

3. PUBLIC SCOPING

The public scoping process for the project involved the following components:

- notifying people about the public scoping meeting;
- conducting the public scoping meeting; and
- collecting/reviewing public comments.

Additional public involvement has consisted of communicating with the public through letters, in-person and telephone conversations, and newspaper articles about the project.

3.1 Goals and Objectives

The goal of the public scoping process was to provide information regarding the project to the public and solicit comments from the public for the preparation of an EA. The objectives of RUS and EKPC were to establish a clear and open dialogue with the public and provide a process to identify and define the scope of issues to be addressed in the EA.

3.2 Notification Process

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA) was published by the RUS in the Federal Register on June 29, 2006 (Volume 71, Number 125, pp. 37038-37039). A copy of the NOI is included in Appendix A.

A public scoping meeting was conducted on July 11, 2006 at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza in Richmond, Kentucky. The public was notified of this meeting by a series of advertisements in local newspapers. Copies of the newspapers notices are included in Appendix B. The following papers published the notice of public scoping meetings:

- Jessamine Journal, published on June 29, 2006
- The Garrard Central Record, published on June 29, 2006
- Lexington Herald-Leader, published on June 30, 2006
- Richmond Register, published on June 30, 2006
- The Winchester Sun, published on July 10, 2006

A newspaper article was also written about the proposed project and appeared in the Lexington Herald-Leader on July 8, 2006. A copy of this article is included in Appendix B.

3.3 Public Scoping Meeting

The public scoping meeting was set up in an open house format, with a series of information stations about various aspects of the proposed project. Each station was staffed by EKPC representatives, who provided information about the project and answered questions. Informative displays and materials were also available to the public at each station. RUS representatives were present at the meeting and provided a comment form for the attendees to complete. Copies of all public scoping meeting materials are included in Appendix F. The information provided at each station is described below.

Welcome and Registration

RUS representatives welcomed the public to the meeting and asked them to sign-in. People were given a map of the project and a comment form.

Communications

An EKPC representative was present to greet the public and direct them through the different stations.

Engineering

Several maps showing the different study corridors were available for viewing. EKPC engineers were present to answer questions and provide additional information.

Construction

Information on how EKPC constructs its substations and transmission lines was available, with pictures and diagrams of how these structures typically appear. Representatives also provided information on clearing practices, access to construction sites, and other related aspects.

Right-of-Way

EKPC's ROW buyers talked to affected landowners and provided information on how ROW easements are purchased and maintained.

Natural Resources

EKPC biologists were available to address any concerns about the environmental impacts of the project. Property owners were informed of endangered species surveys taking place and asked if they knew of any unique environmental features about their property.

Electro-magnetic Fields (EMFs)

Information on the EMFs emitted by transmission lines was available for viewing, with clarification of potential risks to public health, livestock, and other factors.

3.4 Public Comments

A total of 117 comments were received during the scoping comment period that ended August 10, 2006. Public comments were received in the form of letters mailed to RUS and EKPC, emails, comment forms, and verbal comments. A summary of these comments is included in Appendix G. All original comment forms are on file with the RUS.

Summary of Comments by Category

Location of Transmission Line

A total of 51 comments were received concerning the location of the transmission line. The majority of the comments were about property owners' preferences on where the line should be placed on their property. Other comments expressed concern about the line crossing fields or other valuable farmland and that the transmission line should follow fence lines and property lines. Comments were also received in which property owners do not want the line to cross their property at all or that the line should not be built. Other concerns in the comments were related to limiting tree cutting and how the line would affect an existing gas pipeline.

Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMFs)

Fifteen (15) comments about EMFs generated by the transmission line were received. Most comments related to health issues, such as EMFs causing cancer, affecting livestock, and interfering with pacemakers. Other concerns included static caused by EMFs collecting on fences and metal roofs, grounding barns and fences, interference with hand-held wireless devices, and whether or not EMFs could be shielded by a tractor cab.

Construction

A total of fourteen (14) comments were obtained about how the line should be constructed. Nearly all the comments said that the existing line should be rebuilt or made into double circuit line to avoid building a new transmission line. The comments stated that if rebuild was not possible, paralleling the existing line would be the next best alternative. One comment suggested building the transmission line underground.

Herbicides

Six (6) comments expressing concerns about the use of herbicides in the right-of-way were received. Several of the concerns were about herbicides affecting the health of

livestock and causing blind calves. Comments about damage caused by the herbicide applicators and a preference for using non-restricted herbicides were also collected.

Damage during Construction

There were six (6) comments received relating to damage that may be caused during construction of the transmission line. Comments addressed damage caused to property while the line was being accessed, damage to wet fields from heavy machinery, and tearing up fences. Also, property owners that had dealt previously with EKPC and have an existing line on their property stated that damage had occurred when the existing lines were built. They were worried damage would occur again as a result of the new transmission line.

Aesthetics

A total of six (6) comments about the visual impacts of the transmission line were obtained. The comments expressed how the line would mar the natural beauty of the area and that property owners do not want the line to be visible from their homes. Other comments said that brown, steel poles would be preferred and that old poles should be removed.

Easements

Five (5) comments were collected about the easements that EKPC will need to obtain for the transmission line. Comments included concerns about the amount of easement needed, how the property owner will be compensated for the easement, and if the easement can be leased to EKPC. One comment stated that the property owner would not sell the easement to EKPC. Another comment was received from a property owner that had dealt with EKPC before and was displeased with the amount he received for his previous easement.

Environmental

Environmental concerns were the focus of four (4) of the comments. General effects of the construction on streams, trees, and erosion were addressed, as well as the possibility of vultures roosting in the poles.

Property Values

Three (3) comments were received about how the transmission line would devalue the affected properties.

Development

A total of two (2) comments were obtained regarding the inability of the property owner to develop their property once the transmission line is built.

Historic Sites

Two (2) comments about possible damage to two historic home sites by the transmission line were received.

Safety

A comment (1) was collected concerning the use of cherry pickers and other large machinery under the transmission line.

Noise

One (1) comment about noise generated by the transmission line was obtained.

4. PROJECT STATUS

RUS will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) with scoping to assess the potential impacts associated with the Smith-West Garrard Project. The EA will also assess no action and alternative route locations.

The final EA will be available for a 30-day review and comment period after which the RUS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD). Notices announcing the availability of the EA and ROD will be published in the Federal Register and in local newspapers.

Any final action by the RUS related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with all relevant federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations and completion of the environmental review requirements as prescribed in the RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR part 1794).

If you have any questions or desire additional information, please feel free to contact the following:

Stephanie Strength
Environmental Protection Specialist
Rural Utilities Service
Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571

Telephone: (202) 720-0468
Email: stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov

**APPENDIX A:
Notice of Intent (NOI)**

by its members. As such, it provides wholesale electricity and related services to five electric distribution cooperatives and one municipal utility. SME's 58,000-square mile (150,220-square kilometer) service area encompasses 22 counties in two states—Montana and a very small area of Wyoming. Under its charter, SME is required to meet the electric power needs of the cooperative member systems it serves. Presently, SME meets all of its power requirements for its member systems by purchasing power from two Federal power suppliers—the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Western Area Power Administration. However, its major supplier (BPA) will begin to phase out its sales of power to SME in 2008, and terminate them entirely by 2011. Thus, SME does not have the capacity to meet all of its members' power needs beyond roughly 2010.

After considering various ways to meet those future needs, SME identified the construction of a new coal-fired power plant near Great Falls—the proposed HGS—supplemented with four wind turbines on the same site, as its best course of action to meet its electric energy and related service needs. An Alternative Evaluation Study and the DEIS examined a total of 26 alternative means of responding to the identified purpose and need for the project. These alternatives were evaluated in terms of cost-effectiveness, technical feasibility, and environmental soundness. Twenty-three alternatives were considered but dismissed from more detailed analysis on one or more of these grounds. The three alternatives analyzed fully in the Draft EIS are the No Action Alternative, Proposed Action (HGS at the Salem Site eight miles east of Great Falls), and Alternative Site (building the power plant at a designated industrial park closer to Great Falls).

Under the No Action Alternative, the HGS would not be constructed or operated to meet the projected 250-MW base load needs of SME. There would be no facilities constructed at either the Salem or Industrial Park sites to meet the purpose and need.

Under the Proposed Action, a 250-MW (net) generating station utilizing CPB technology to burn coal—the HGS—would be built and operated approximately eight miles east of Great Falls. In addition, four 1.5-MW wind turbines would be constructed and operated on the same site. Ash from coal combustion would be disposed of using approved means on-site. The Proposed Action would entail potentially significant adverse impacts on cultural

and visual resources, because it is located on and adjacent to the Great Falls Portage National Historic Landmark. Other adverse but non-significant impacts of the Proposed Action include those on soils, water, air, biological resources, noise, transportation, farmland and land use, human health and safety, and environmental justice. The Proposed Action would result in moderately beneficial socioeconomic impacts, including increased employment opportunities, total purchases of goods and services, and an increase in the tax base.

Utilizing the alternative Industrial Park Site would result in broadly similar impacts to those of the Proposed Action, but with some important distinctions. No wind turbines are proposed for the Industrial Park site. Due to space limitations at the Industrial Park site, ash from coal combustion would be hauled off-site to a licensed landfill for disposal. Adverse but non-significant impacts of the Alternative Site include those on soils, water, air, biological resources, noise, cultural resources, visual resources, transportation, farmland and land use, human health and safety, and environmental justice. Building and operating the proposed SME power plant at the Alternative Site would produce moderately beneficial socioeconomic impacts, including increased employment opportunities, total purchases of goods and services, and an increase in the tax base.

Dated: June 22, 2006.

James K. Newby,
Assistant Administrator, Electric Program,
Rural Development.
[FR Doc. 06-5801 Filed 6-28-06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

East Kentucky Power Cooperative; Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA) related

to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several corridors under consideration. The transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station. EKPC is requesting USDA Rural Development to provide financial assistance for the proposed project.

DATES: USDA Rural Development will conduct a scoping meeting in an open house format from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza located at 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond, KY 40475; Phone: 859-623-9220.

A Macro Corridor Study will be available for public review at USDA Rural Development, Utilities Programs, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571; at the USDA Rural Development's Web site <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/ees/ea.htm>; at EKPC's headquarters office 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, Kentucky 40391; and at the following Public Library locations:

Clark County Library, 370 South Burns Avenue, Winchester, KY 40391. (859) 744-5661. Julie Maruskin, Director.

Madison County Public Library, 507 West Main St., Richmond, KY 40475. (859) 623-6704. Sue Hays, Director.

Garrard County Public Library, 101 Lexington St., Lancaster, KY 40444. (859) 792-3424. Joan Tussey.

Written comments should be sent to: Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, or e-mail: stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, Stop 1571, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571, telephone (202) 720-0468. Mrs. Strength's e-mail address is stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EKPC proposes to construct a 345 kV transmission line between a source substation at the J.K. Smith Power Station in Clark County and a proposed switching station located near Lancaster, Kentucky. The proposed line would be constructed within one of several corridors under consideration. The proposed corridors are located in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties. The proposed corridors extend southwesterly from the J.K. Smith Power Station near Trapp, KY. From Trapp, the corridors will extend towards the communities of Union City, Redhouse, and White Hall to the north side of Richmond. From Richmond the corridors head in the southwesterly direction near communities such as Roundhill, Kirksville, Ruthton, Teatersville, Mercery, Nina, and Three Forks towards the proposed location of a 345kV switching station. The proposed switching station would be located west of the community of Lancaster. The transmission line would require a right-of-way of 150 feet. Depending on which route is chosen the approximate length of the transmission line would be from 35–37 miles. It is anticipated that this transmission line would be in service in late spring to early summer of 2009.

Alternatives considered by USDA Rural Development and EKPC include: (a) No action, (b) alternative transmission improvements, and (c) alternative transmission line corridors.

An Electric Alternative Evaluation and Macro Corridor Study Report, prepared by EKPC will be presented at the public scoping meeting. The Report is available for public review at the addresses provided in this notice.

Government agencies, private organizations, and the public are invited to participate in the planning and analysis of the proposed project. Representatives from USDA Rural Development and EKPC will be available at the scoping meeting to discuss USDA Rural Development's environmental review process, describe the project, the need for the project, the macro corridors under consideration, and discuss the scope of environmental issues to be considered, answer questions, and accept oral and written comments.

Questions and comments should be received by USDA Rural Development in writing by August 10, 2006 to ensure that they are considered in this environmental impact determination.

The comments received will be incorporated into the environmental analysis EKPC will submit to USDA Rural Development for review. USDA

Rural Development will use the environmental analysis to determine the significance of the impacts of the project and may adopt it as its environmental assessment of the project. USDA Rural Development's environmental assessment of the project would be available for review and comment for 30 days. Should USDA Rural Development determine, based on the EA of the project, that the project would not have a significant environmental impact, it will prepare a finding of no significant impact. Public notification of a finding of no significant impact would be published in the *Federal Register* and in newspapers with a circulation in the project area. Any final action by USDA Rural Development related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with environmental review requirements as prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality and USDA Rural Development environmental policies and procedures.

Dated: June 22, 2006.

Mark S. Plank,

Director, Engineering and Environmental Staff, USDA/Rural Development/Utilities Programs.

IFR Doc. 06-5803 Filed 6-28-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-15-P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the Rhode Island State Advisory Committee

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Rhode Island State Advisory Committee will convene at 12:30 p.m. and adjourn at 3 p.m. on Thursday, July 20, 2006 at the law offices of Tillinghast Licht at 10 Weybosset Street in Providence, Rhode Island. The purpose of the meeting is for the committee to review the transcript and summaries of its May briefing on the disparate treatment of minority youth in the education and justice systems in Rhode Island and to plan future work products and potential briefings.

Persons desiring additional information should contact Barbara de La Viez of the Eastern Regional Office, 202-376-7533 (TTY 202-376-8116). Hearing impaired persons who will attend the meeting and require the services of a sign language interpreter should contact the Eastern Regional Office at least 5 (five) working days before the scheduled date of the planning meeting. It was not possible to

publish this notice 15 days in advance of the meeting date because of internal processing delays.

The meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, DC, June 23, 2006.

Ivy L. Davis,

Acting Chief, Regional Programs Coordination Unit.

IFR Doc. E6-10240 Filed 6-28-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

[Docket No. 060606154-6154-01]

Privacy Act of 1974: System of Records

AGENCY: U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of New Privacy System of Records: COMMERCE/CENSUS-10, American Community Survey.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) and (11), the Department of Commerce is issuing notice of intent to establish a new system of records under COMMERCE/CENSUS-10, American Community Survey.

DATES: To be considered, written comments must be submitted on or before July 31, 2006. Unless comments are received, the amendments to the system of records will become effective as proposed on the date of publication of a subsequent notice in the *Federal Register*.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be sent to Gerald W. Gates, Chief Privacy Officer, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. Comments may be submitted electronically to the following electronic mail address: Dir.Privacy.Office@Census.Gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerald W. Gates, Chief Privacy Officer, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233, 301-763-2515.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces the Department's proposal for a new system of records under the Privacy Act. The system is entitled "American Community Survey." The American Community Survey (ACS) testing (demonstration period) occurred between 1996–2004. During that time period, the survey was conducted under the authority of Title 13, Section 182 (Periodic Censuses and Surveys), and therefore is considered to

APPENDIX B:
Public Scoping Meeting Newspaper Notices

800 - LEGALS, NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Utilities Service

East KY Power Cooperative; Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Assessment
AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project.

DATES: USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT will conduct a scoping meeting in an open house format from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza located at 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond, KY 40475 Phone: 859-623-9220.

A Macro Corridor Study will be available for public review at USDA Rural Development, Utilities Programs, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571; at the USDA Rural Development's Web site <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/eas/ea.htm>; at EKPC's headquarters office 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, Kentucky 40391; and at the following Public Library locations:

Clark County Library 370 South Burns Avenue Winchester, KY 40391 (859) 744-5661 Julie Maruskin, Director	Madison County Public Library 507 West Main St. Richmond, KY 40475 (859) 623-6704 Sue Hays, Director
Garrard County Public Library 101 Lexington St Lancaster, KY 40444 (859) 792-3424 Joan Tussey	

Written comments should be sent to: Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, or e-mail: stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, Stop 1571, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571, telephone (202) 720-0468. Mrs. Strength's e-mail address is stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EKPC proposes to construct a 345 kV transmission line between a source substation at the J.K. Smith Power Station in Clark County and a proposed substation located near Lancaster. The proposed line would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The proposed corridors are located in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties. The proposed corridors extend southwesterly from the J.K. Smith Power Station near Trapp, KY. From Trapp, the corridors will extend towards the communities of Union City, Redhouse, and White Hall to the north side of Richmond. From Richmond the corridors lead in the southwesterly direction near communities such as Roundhill, Kirksville, Ruthon, Teatersville, McCreary, Nina, and Three Forks towards the proposed location of a 345kV switching station. The proposed switching station would be located west of the community of Lancaster. The transmission line would require a right-of-way of 150 feet. Depending on which route is chosen the approximate length of the transmission line would be from 35 - 37 miles. It is anticipated that this transmission line would be in service in late spring to early summer of 2009.

Alternatives considered by USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT and EKPC include: (a) No action, (b) alternative transmission improvements, and (c) alternative transmission line corridors.

An Electric Alternative Evaluation and Macro Corridor Study Report, prepared by EKPC will be presented at the public scoping meeting. The Report is available for public review at the addresses provided in this notice.

Government agencies, private organizations, and the public are invited to participate in the planning and analysis of the proposed project. Representatives from USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT and EKPC will be available at the scoping meeting to discuss USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT'S environmental review process, describe the project, the need for the project, the macro corridors under consideration, and discuss the scope of environmental issues to be considered, answer questions, and accept oral and written comments.

Questions and comments should be received by USDA Rural Development in writing by August 10, 2006 to ensure that they are considered in this environmental impact determination.

The comments received will be incorporated into the environmental analysis EKPC will submit to USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT for review. USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT will use the environmental analysis to determine the significance of the impacts of the project and may adopt it as its environmental assessment of the project. USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT'S environmental assessment of the project would be available for review and comment for 30 days. Should USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT determine, based on the EA of the project, that the project would not have a significant environmental impact, it will prepare a finding of no significant impact. Public notification of a finding of no significant impact would be published in the Federal Register and in newspapers with a circulation in the project area. Any final action by USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with environmental review requirements as prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality and USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT environmental policies and procedures.

Mark S. Plank,
Director, Engineering and Environmental Staff
USDA/Rural Development/Utilities Programs.

Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station west of Lancaster in Garrard County, KY. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project. For more details please refer to the USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT notice in the legal section of this newspaper.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Utilities Service

East KY Power Cooperative; Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project.

DATES: USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT will conduct a scoping meeting in an open house format from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza located at 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond, KY 40475 Phone: 859-623-9220.

A Macro Corridor Study will be available for public review at USDA Rural Development, Utilities Programs, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571; at the USDA Rural Development's [Web site http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/eas/ea.htm](http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/eas/ea.htm); at EKPC's headquarters office 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, Kentucky 40391; and at the following Public Library locations:

Clark County Library
370 South Burns Avenue
Winchester, KY 40391
(859) 744-5661
Julie Maruskin, Director

Madison County Public Library
507 West Main St.
Richmond, KY 40475
(859) 623-6704
Sue Hays, Director

Garrard County Public Library
101 Lexington St
Lancaster, KY 40444
(859) 792-3424
Joan Tussey

Written comments should be sent to: Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571; or e-mail: stephanio.strength@wdc.usda.gov.

Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station west of Lancaster in Garrard County, KY. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project. For more details please refer to the USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT notice in the legal section of this newspaper.

LEGAL

Vacant School Board Of Education Position

Help lead Garrard County Board of Education to educational excellence.

Opportunity

You have a unique opportunity to serve this community by applying to be considered for appointment to the Garrard County Board of Education. If appointed, you will share responsibilities and accomplishments with other board members by serving the children of Lancaster/Garrard County. Under the provisions of KRS 160.190 (2), this appointment is effective until the next regular November election.

You are invited to nominate yourself or someone you know who is qualified to serve on the Garrard County Board of Education serving the children and citizens of:

* (educational division #4)

The vacancy was created by resignation.

Responsibilities of Board Members

Board members are involved in four main tasks:

*Developing policy that governs the operation of schools.

*Providing visionary leadership and vigorous stewardship that establishes long-range educational plans and programs for the district.

*Hiring the district superintendent and issuing annual evaluation reports.

*Setting local tax rates and ensuring that public funds are spent wisely.

Requirements

Board members must be:

*At least 24 years old,

*A Kentucky citizen for the last three years,

*A registered voter in the district and voter precincts of #3 Poor House - D103

#6 Buckeye - D101

#9 Sugar Creek - D102

educational division, #4

*Have a high school diploma or GED certificate.

*Except in limited circumstances, cannot be related to employees of the school district or provide contract services for the district.

Application forms are available from:

*Garrard County Board of Education Office at 322 West Maple Avenue, Lancaster, Kentucky 40444

*The Kentucky Department of Education phone number is (502) 564-4474.

Applications must be mailed directly to: Gene Wilhoit, Commissioner of Education, First Floor, Capital Plaza Tower, 500 Mero Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Applications must be postmarked by July 7, 2006.

The Kentucky Department of Education does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.

(06-22-2tc)

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS AND
PREPARE AN ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (EA).**

The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station west of Lancaster in Garrard County, KY. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project. For more details please refer to the USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT notice in the legal section of this newspaper.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Utilities Service

East KY Power Cooperative; Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (KV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 KV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 KV switching station. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project.

DATES: USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT will conduct a scoping meeting in an open house format from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the East Western Holiday Plaza located at 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond, KY 40475. Phone: 859-623-9220.

A Macro Corridor Study will be available for public review at USDA Rural Development, Utilities Programs, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571; at the USDA Rural Development's Web site <http://www.usda.gov/oa/assess/ea2.htm> or EKPC's headquarters office 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, Kentucky 40391; and at the following Public Library locations:

Clark County Library
370 South Burns Avenue
Winchester, KY 40391
(859) 744-5561
Julie Marukin, Director

Madison County Public Library
207 West Main St.
Richmond, KY 40475
(859) 623-6704
Sue Hays, Director

Garrard County Public Library
101 Lexington St.
Lancaster, KY 40444
(859) 792-3424
Joan Tussey

Written comments should be sent to: Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, or e-mail: stephanie.strength@eric.usda.gov

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, Stop 1571, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1571, telephone (202) 720-0468. Mrs. Strength's e-mail address is stephanie.strength@eric.usda.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EKPC proposes to construct a 345 KV transmission line between a source substation at the J.K. Smith Power Station in Clark County and a proposed substation located near Lancaster. The proposed line would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The proposed corridors are located in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties. The proposed corridors extend southwesterly from the J.K. Smith Power Station near Trapp, KY. From Trapp, the corridors will extend towards the communities of Union City, Radhouse, and White Hall to the north side of Richmond. From Richmond the corridors head in the southwesterly direction near communities such as Roundhill, Kerkville, Rufin, Twatersville, Morway, Nina, and Three Forks towards the proposed location of a 345KV switching station. The proposed switching station would be located west of the community of Lancaster. The transmission line would require a right-of-way of 150 feet. Depending on which route is chosen the approximate length of the transmission line would be from 35 - 37 miles. It is anticipated that this transmission line would be in service in late spring to early summer of 2009.

Alternatives considered by USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT and EKPC include: (a) No action, (b) alternative transmission improvements, and (c) alternative transmission line corridors.

An Electric Alternative Evaluation and Macro Corridor Study Report, prepared by EKPC will be presented at the public scoping meeting. The Report is available for public review at the addresses provided in this notice.

Government agencies, private organizations, and the public are invited to participate in the planning and analysis of the proposed project. Representatives from USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT and EKPC will be available at the scoping meeting to discuss USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT environmental review process, describe the project, the need for the project, the macro corridors under consideration, and discuss the scope of environmental issues to be considered, answer questions, and accept oral and written comments.

Questions and comments should be received by USDA Rural Development in writing by August 10, 2006 to ensure that they are considered in this environmental impact determination.

The comments received will be incorporated into the environmental analysis EKPC will submit to USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT for review. USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT will use the environmental analysis to determine the significance of the impacts of the project and may adopt it as its environmental assessment of the project. USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT environmental assessment of the project would be available for review and comment for 30 days. Should USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT determine, based on the EA of the project, that the project would not have a significant environmental impact, it will prepare a finding of no significant impact. Public notification of a finding of no significant impact would be published in the **Federal Register** and in newspapers with a circulation in the project area. Any final action by USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with environmental review requirements as prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality and USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT environmental policies and procedures.

Mark S. Plank,
Director, Engineering and Environmental Staff
USDA/Rural Development/Utilities Programs.

**Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings
and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).**

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Public Notice
LEGAL
PUBLIC NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Utilities Service
East KY Power Cooperative; Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Assessment
AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.
ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment (EA).
SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) of Kentucky for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station. EKPC is requesting USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT to provide financial assistance for the proposed project.
DATES: USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT will conduct a scoping meeting in an open house format from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA.
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Mark S. Plank,
Director, Engineering and Environmental Staff
USDA/Rural Development/Utilities Programs
July 10, 2006

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\$47 million power line proposed

Would span 3 counties,
on new or existing route

By Greg Kocher

CENTRAL KENTUCKY BUREAU

East Kentucky Power Cooperative wants to build a high-voltage transmission line from Clark County through Madison and Garrard counties to Lancaster.

A public meeting is scheduled for Tuesday in Richmond to provide information about the proposal and to solicit public comment. The route could change, depending on what residents say about it at that meeting.

If approved by the Kentucky Public Service Commission, the line generally would follow the route of an existing line in the three counties.

"We would either rebuild that line or co-locate beside it," said utility spokesman Nick Comer. "Experience tells us that rebuilding existing lines or paralleling them tends to be more

acceptable to folks than building a new line where one doesn't exist right now."

The utility has the power of eminent domain, which means it can condemn property if an owner refuses to sell an easement. But Comer said that is used only as "a last resort."

"We would much prefer to work with the property owners and come to a mutually agreeable settlement," Comer said.

The new 345-kilovolt transmission line would originate from a substation at the J.K. Smith Power Station near Trapp in Clark County and end at a proposed new substation west of Lancaster.

The line is needed to handle new generating capacity at Smith Station, where East Kentucky Power plans to build five

See POWER, D2

POWER | Comments from public to be considered during planning

From Page D1

combustion-turbine units fired by natural gas and one more coal-fired unit. The plant now has seven combustion-turbine units that generate power during peak usage periods in summer and winter.

The proposed line would require a right of way of 150 feet. Depending on the route chosen, the transmission line would be 35 to 37 miles long.

It is anticipated that the new transmission line would be in service in late spring or early summer 2009.

The proposed line will cost \$47 million. East Kentucky Power Cooperative, based in Winchester, is applying for a loan from the Rural Utilities Service, which administers loans and loan guarantees to electric utilities to serve cus-

Power company seeks opinions from public

A public meeting about the proposed East Kentucky Power Cooperative transmission line will be Tuesday at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza, 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond.

You can visit any time between 3 and 7 p.m. to see maps and other information about the proposed transmission line.

The purpose of the meeting is to share information and solicit public comments for the preparation of an environmental assessment.

A corridor study is available for review at the Clark, Madison and Garrard County public libraries and at East Kentucky Power Cooperative's headquarters, 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester.

tomers in rural areas.

Comments received at next week's public meeting at the

The study is also available at www.usda.gov/us/water/ees/ea.htm.

Written comments should be sent to Stephanie Strength, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA, Rural Development, Utilities Programs, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Stop 1571, Washington D.C. 20250-1571; or e-mail stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov.

For further information, call Strength at (202) 720-0468.

Questions and comments should be received by USDA Rural Development in writing by Aug. 10 to ensure that they are considered in the environmental impact determination.

GREG KOCHER

Best Western on Eastern Bypass in Richmond will be considered as part of an environ-

mental assessment.

The utility also anticipates holding "open house" meetings in August. At those meetings, property owners would be asked to review maps showing a proposed route.

After those meetings, East Kentucky Power will seek approval for the transmission line from the Public Service Commission.

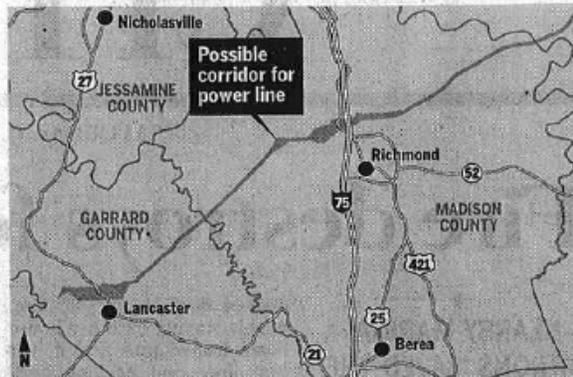
Last year the PSC rejected plans for two similar high-voltage lines submitted by Kentucky Utilities.

One was a 12.4-mile line that would run through Woodford, Anderson and Franklin counties, and the other was a 41.9-mile line from Jefferson County to Hardin County.

In each case, the commission said KU and its parent company, LG&E, should look at existing rights of way before

Proposed power line

A new 345-kilovolt power line would stretch from the J.K. Smith Power Station near Trapp in Clark County and across northern Madison County to a new substation west of Lancaster in Garrard County.



CHRIS WARE | STAFF

cutting a new swath.

Earlier this year the commission approved — after initially rejecting in 2005 — a request for a 6.7-mile East Kentucky Power Cooperative line that will pass through Daniel Boone National Forest near Morehead.

In that case, the PSC said East Kentucky Power had demonstrated that the route through the forest was the best

alternative for providing reliable service.

East Kentucky Power generates electricity for 16 member cooperatives, which serve 500,000 homes, farms and businesses in 89 counties.

Reach Greg Kocher in the Nicholasville bureau at (859) 885-5775 or gkocher1@herald-leader.com.

**APPENDIX C:
Agency Meeting Letters**



June 29, 2006

Judge Kent Clark
County Judge Executive
101 West Main Street
County Courthouse
Richmond, KY 40475

Dear Judge Clark,

RE: Scoping Meeting for the Smith - West Garrard Transmission Line Project

The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold an agency scoping meeting and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station near Lancaster in Garrard County.

A public scoping meeting will be held at the **Best Western-Holiday Plaza** located at 100 Eastern Bypass, **Richmond, KY 40475** from **3 p.m. until 7 p.m.** on **Tuesday, July 11, 2006.**

The purpose of the meetings is to provide information regarding the project, and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA. I have enclosed a macro-corridor study of the proposed project for your review. Also enclosed is a copy of the federal register notice for the public meeting.

Because East Kentucky Power Cooperative plans to apply for project financing assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service ("RUS"), the proposed project constitutes an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. As the head of a local government in the area that will be affected by the project, and in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, you or your representative is entitled to participate in the Section 106 review process as a consulting party. If you desire to become formally involved in the regulatory process as a consulting party, please send an email or letter to Joe Settles at joe.settles@ekpc.coop or at East Kentucky Power Cooperative, 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, KY 40391

4775 Lexington Road 40391 Tel. (859) 744-4812
P.O. Box 707, Winchester, Fax: (859) 744-6008
Kentucky 40392-0707 <http://www.ekpc.coop>

A Touchstone Energy Cooperative The logo for Touchstone Energy Cooperative, featuring a stylized sun or starburst design.

We hope you or someone from your staff will be able to attend. Thank you for your time and efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,



Joe Settles
Supervisor, Natural Resources
And Environmental Communications



June 29, 2006

Mr. Brian Smith
Non-Game Coordinator
KY Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources
#1 Game Farm Road
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Mr. Smith,

RE: Agency Scoping Meeting for the Smith - West Garrard Transmission Line Project

The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold an agency scoping meeting and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station.

The agency meeting will be held at the **Best Western-Holiday Plaza** located at 100 Eastern Bypass, **Richmond, KY 40475** from **1 p.m. until 2 p.m.** on **Tuesday, July 11, 2006**. A public scoping meeting will be held in an open house format from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m at the same location.

The purpose of the meetings is to provide information regarding the project, and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA. I have enclosed a macro-corridor study of the proposed project for your review. Also enclosed is a copy of the federal register notice for the public meeting.

We hope you or someone from your staff will be able to attend. Thank you for your time and efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe Settles', is written over a horizontal line.

Joe Settles
Supervisor, Natural Resources
And Environmental Communications

4775 Lexington Road 40391 Tel. (859) 744-4812
P.O. Box 707, Winchester, Fax: (859) 744-6008
Kentucky 40392-0707 <http://www.ekpc.coop>

A Touchstone Energy Cooperative The logo for Touchstone Energy Cooperative, featuring a stylized sun or starburst design.

July 6, 2006

Honorable Don Pasley
5805 Ecton Road
Winchester KY 40391

Rep. Pasley,

RE: Scoping Meeting for the Smith - West Garrard Transmission Line Project

The Rural Utilities Service, which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development), will hold a scoping meeting and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345-kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties. The proposed transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, Ky., and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345-kV switching station near Lancaster in Garrard County.

A public scoping meeting will be held at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza located at 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond, KY 40475, from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. EKPC and RUS representatives will be available during these hours to answer questions, address concerns and note information from the public.

The purpose of the meetings is to provide information regarding the project, and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA. We hope you or someone from your staff will be able to attend. Thank you for your time and efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Settles", is written over a vertical red line.

Joe Settles
Supervisor, Natural Resources and Environmental Communications



June 29, 2006

Dr. Richard Allen, THPO
Cherokee Nation
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Dr. Richard Allen, THPO,

RE: Smith - West Garrard Transmission Line Project

The Rural Utilities Service, an agency which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development) intends to hold an agency scoping meeting and prepare an environmental assessment related to possible financial assistance to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC) for the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, KY. The proposed 345 kV transmission line project would be constructed within one of several alternative corridors under consideration. The alternative transmission line corridors originate at the J.K. Smith Power Station near the community of Trapp in Clark County, KY and terminate at the proposed location of a new 345 kV switching station near Lancaster in Garrard County.

A public scoping meeting will be held at the **Best Western-Holiday Plaza** located at 100 Eastern Bypass, **Richmond, KY 40475** from **3 p.m. until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 2006.**

The purpose of the meetings is to provide information regarding the project, and solicit comments for the preparation of an EA. I have enclosed a macro-corridor study of the proposed project for your review. Also enclosed is a copy of the federal register notice for the public meeting.

Because East Kentucky Power Cooperative plans to apply for financing assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service ("RUS"), the proposed project constitutes an undertaking subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In this case, RUS is utilizing the services of EKPC to prepare information, analyses and recommendations as part of the Section 106 review process. This correspondence is intended to provide you with a summary of the project and invite you to participate in the Section 106 process pursuant to your unique status as an Indian tribe, as recognized in the Section 106 regulations, 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(c)(2).

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, East Kentucky Power Cooperative, as agent for RUS, is soliciting the

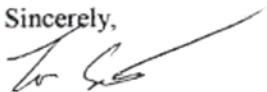
4775 Lexington Road 40391 Tel. (859) 744-4812
P.O. Box 707, Winchester, Fax: (859) 744-6008
Kentucky 40392-0707 <http://www.ekpc.coop>

A Touchstone Energy Cooperative 

involvement of any Indian tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the proposed project. To notify RUS and EKPC of your tribe's desire to become a consulting party for this project, please send a letter, complete with contact information and statement of interest, to Joe Settles at joe.settles@ekpc.coop or at East Kentucky Power Cooperative, 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, KY 40391.

We hope you or someone from your staff will be able to attend. Thank you for your time and efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,



Joe Settles
Supervisor, Natural Resources
And Environmental Communications



Additional letters were also sent to the following:

Letter 1

Richmond Mayor Connie Lawson
Winchester Mayor Dodd Dixon
Lancaster Mayor Billy Carter Moss
Clark County Judge Executive John Meyers
Garrard County Judge Executive E. J. Hasty

Letter 2

David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council
Lee Andrews, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Don Dott, Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
William Lacy, Clark County District Conservationist
John Byrd, Garrard County District Conservationist
Samuel Miller, Madison County District Conservationist

Letter 3

State Senator R. J. Palmer
State Senator Ed Worley
State Senator Tom Buford
State Representative Harry Moberly
State Representative Lonnie Napier
U.S. Congressman Ben Chandler
U.S. Senator Jim Bunning
U.S. Senator Mitch McConnell

Letter 4

Russell Townsend, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Lisa Stopp, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Rebecca Hawkins, The Shawnee Tribe
Karen Kaniatobe, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Roxanne Weldon, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Julie Olds, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
John P. Froman, Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Virginia Nail, Chickasaw Nation

**APPENDIX D:
Agency Sign-in Sheet**



Scoping Meeting Sign-In Sheet - Agency Meeting
Project Name: Smith - West Garrard 345 kV
 Transmission Line and Switching Station
Date: July 11, 2006
Time: 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM

	Name/Address
121	Stephanie Strength USDA Washington, DC (202)720-0468 Stephanie.Strength@wdc.usda.gov
122	Mike Norman R 615 819 253 4653 Mike.Norman@wdc.usda.gov
123	Jamic-Rice Proctor KY Heritage Council, Frankfort KY (502)664-7005 jamic-rice.proctor@ky.gov
124	Samuel Miller USDA - NRCS 2150 Lexington Rd, Suite B, Richmond, KY 40475
125	Tire Setters EKPC 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester KY 40391 tire.setters@ekpc.org
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135	

**APPENDIX E:
Agency Responses**



PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

118 S. Eight Tribes Trail (918) 540-2535 FAX (918) 540-2538
P.O. Box 1527
MIAMI, OKLAHOMA 74355

CHIEF
John P. Froman

SECOND CHIEF
Jason Dollarhide

July 10, 2006

East KY Power Cooperative
Attn: Joe Settles
4475 Lexington Road
Winchester, KY 40391

RE: Smith – West Garrad Transmission Line Project

Thank you for notice of the referenced project. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Peoria Tribe request notification and further consultation.

The Peoria Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if any human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction, the construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.

John P. Froman
Chief

xc: Bud Ellis, Repatriation/NAGPRA Committee Chairman

TREASURER
John Sharp

SECRETARY
Hank Downum

FIRST COUNCILMAN
Claude Landers

SECOND COUNCILMAN
Jenny Rampey

THIRD COUNCILMAN
Alan Goforth

Joe Settles

From: Miller, Sam - Richmond, KY [sam.miller@ky.usda.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 24, 2006 11:50 AM
To: Joe Settles
Subject: RE: GIS Soils information

Joe,

I just mailed you a list of prime farmland and hydric soils for Madison County. Let me know if you have any questions.

Sam

-----Original Message-----

From: Joe Settles [mailto:joe.settles@ekpc.coop]
Sent: Friday, July 21, 2006 3:22 PM
To: Miller, Sam - Richmond, KY
Subject: RE: GIS Soils information

Thanks Sam. I will forward the information to our GIS person. I would appreciate that list of soils.

Thanks,
Joe

-----Original Message-----

From: Miller, Sam - Richmond, KY [mailto:sam.miller@ky.usda.gov]
Sent: Friday, July 21, 2006 3:16 PM
To: Joe Settles
Subject: FW: GIS Soils information

Joe,

Please see the message below concerning websites to access soils information. Let me know if you have problems using these sites.

Please keep in mind that I was not requesting that you include soils data in your evaluation, just making sure you knew it was available. Thanks.

I can mail you a list of prime farmland and hydric soils for Madison County, if needed. Just let me know.

Sam Miller, D.C.
Richmond F.O.

-----Original Message-----

From: Jones, TK - Frankfort, KY
Sent: Friday, July 21, 2006 8:11 AM
To: Miller, Sam - Richmond, KY
Subject: RE: GIS Soils information

He can use the Web Soil Survey at <http://soils.usda.gov> and he should be

able to define the area of interest for downloading into GIS. Or he can go to <http://geodata.gov> and find the necessary data.

T.K. Jones
Resource Conservationist
USDA-NRCS
103 Lakeview Drive
Frankfort, KY 40601
Voice: 502.695.5203 x112
Fax: 502.695.7996
Cell: 859.338.6562

> -----
>Confidentiality Notice: This e-mail message, including any attachment,
is for the sole use of the intended recipients and may contain
confidential information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or
distribution is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended
recipient, please contact the sender, by e-mail, and destroy all copies
of the original message.

>

-----Original Message-----
From: Miller, Sam - Richmond, KY
Sent: Thursday, July 20, 2006 11:20 AM
To: Jones, TK - Frankfort, KY
Subject: FW: GIS Soils information

TK,

East Kentucky Power is working with USDA-Rural Utilities Service on a new transmission line across Madison County. See Mr. Settles email below. Could we provide them with digital soils data for the project? If so, how? Thanks.

Sam

-----Original Message-----
From: Joe Settles [mailto:joe.settles@ekpc.coop]
Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2006 10:33 AM
To: Miller, Sam - Richmond, KY
Cc: Strength, Stephanie - Washington, DC; Ronnie Terrill
Subject: GIS Soils information

Mr. Miller,

Thank you for attending our agency meeting last Tuesday. At the meeting, you requested EKPC gather soils information for our GIS database. Our GIS person has attempted to get that information, but the information he downloaded does not correlate with prime farmland soils, hydric soils, etc. We would like further guidance to obtain that information. I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks,
Joe

Joe Settles

Supervisor, Natural Resources
and Environmental Communications
East KY Power Cooperative
4775 Lexington Road
Winchester, KY 40391
Work: 859-745-9256
Mobile: 859-771-3303
Fax: 859-744-6008
Email: joe.settles@ekpc.coop

OK WJC 2/13/88

AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION WORKSHEET #1

List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON KY MLRA _____
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ Climatic "C" factor _____
 Minimum required AWC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required AWC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Produc Ind. Soil Potent.		Acres		Agric. Value Group
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E1A	Elk silt loam	0-2	I	P	130	96	510	.20	1
ShA	Shelbyville silt loam	0-2	I	P	130	96	1160	.40	1
BaB	Beasley silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	95	70	2080	.70	4
BeB	Berea silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	100	74	3120	1.10	4
CaB	Caleast silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	115	85	4830	1.70	4
CnB	Captina silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	110	82	1980	.70	4
CuB	Culleoka silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	115	85	1130	.40	4
E1B	Elk silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	125	93	1820	.60	2
HaB	Hagerstown silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	125	93	720	.30	2
LwB	Lowell silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	115	85	1970	.70	4
MuB	Mercer silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	105	78	10130	3.60	4
MwB	Monongahela fine sandy loam	2-6	IIe	P	100	74	690	.20	4
NhB	Nicholson silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	115	85	2930	1.00	4
ShB	Shelbyville silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	125	93	7270	2.50	2
TaB	Tate fine sandy loam	2-6	IIe	P	100	74	230	.10	4
TrB	Trappist silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	95	70	920	.30	4

JUN-23-03 MON 10:52 AM

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P = Prime Farmland
 S = Statewide Important

AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION WORKSHEET #1

List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON HLRA _____
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ Climatic "C" factor _____
 Minimum required AWC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required AWC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Produc. Ind. Soil Potent.		Acres		Agric Value Group
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WhB	Whitley silt loam	2-6	IIe	P	110	82	550	.20	4
WoB	Woolper silty clay loam	2-6	IIe	P	115	85	490	.20	4
BeA	Berea silt loam	0-2	IIw	P	100	74	440	.20	5
CnA	Captina silt loam	0-2	IIw	P	105	78	1030	.40	5
Eg	Egam silty clay loam	--	IIw	P	130	96	480	.20	1
Hu	Huntington silt loam	--	IIw	P	135	100	4470	1.60	1
Kp	Kickapoo fine sandy loam	--	IIw	P	120	89	300	.10	1
Ld	Lindside silt loam	--	IIw	P	125	93	2850	1.0	1
MuA	Mercer silt loam	0-2	IIw	P	100	74	1510	.50	5
MWA	Monogahela fine sandy loam	0-2	IIw	P	95	70	360	.10	5
Ne	Newark silt loam	--	IIw	P	110	82	3630	1.30	5
Bo	Boonesboro silt loam	--	IIe	P	100	74	1000	.40	5
BaC	Beasley silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	80	59	6480	2.30	6
BeC	Berea silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	85	63	760	.30	6
CaC	Caleast silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	110	82	6020	2.10	6

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AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION WORKSHEET #1

List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON MLRA _____
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ Climatic "C" factor _____
 Minimum required AWC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required AWC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Produc. Ind. Soil Potent.		Acres		Agric Value Group
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CnC	Captina silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	95	70	1690	.60	6
CuC	Culleoka silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	110	82	2930	1.00	3
E1C	Elk silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	115	85	1600	.60	3
FdC	Faywood silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	85	63	3720	1.30	6
HaC	Hagerstown silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	110	82	1160	.40	3
LwC	Lowell silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	110	82	15030	5.30	3
MnC	McAfee silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	95	70	730	.30	6
MuC	Mercer silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	95	70	6940	2.40	6
MwC	Monogahela fine sandy loam	6-12	IIIe	S	80	59	700	.20	6
NhC	Nicholson silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	100	74	2580	.90	6
ShC	Shelbyville silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	115	85	4160	1.50	3
TaC	Tate fine sandy	6-12	IIIe	S	95	70	1160	.40	6
TrC	Trappist silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	85	63	1710	.60	6
WhC	Whitley silt loam	6-12	IIIe	S	95	70	1110	.40	6
WoC	Woolper silty clay loam	6-12	IIIe	S	110	82	880	.30	3
Bg	Blago silt loam	---	IIIw	P	95	70	630	.20	7
Du	Dunning silt loam	---	IIIw	P	110	82	1260	.40	5

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AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION WORKSHEET #1

List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON MLRA _____
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ Climatic "C" factor _____
 Minimum required AWC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required AWC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Produc. Ind. Soil Potent.		Acres		Agric Value Group
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lc	Lawrence silt loam	--	IIIw	P	80	59	11700	4.10	7
Mt	Melvin silt loam	--	IIIw	P	95	70	560	.20	5
BaD	Beasley silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	65	48	2020	.70	10
BcC3	Beasley silty clay loam, severely eroded	6-12	IVe	NI	60	44	2060	.70	10
BrC	Brassfield silt loam	6-12	IVe	NI	45	33	1520	.50	10
CnC3	Captina silt loam severely eroded	6-12	IVe	NI	45	33	330	.10	10
CuD	Culleoka silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	85	63	1600	.60	8
Edd2	Eden silty clay loam, eroded	6-20	IVe	NI	75	56	2130	.70	8
Eld	Elk silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	85	63	350	.10	8
LwD	Lowell silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	75	56	6590	2.30	8
MnD	McAfee silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	60	44	1700	.60	10
MuC3	Mercer silty clay loam, severely eroded	6-12	IVe	NI	60	44	310	.10	10
Otc	Otway silty clay	6-12	IVe	NI	50	37	1440	.50	10
RaC	Rarden silt loam	6-12	IVe	NI	60	44	310	.10	10
ReC	Rockcastle silt loam	6-12	IVe	NI	40	30	170	.10	10

JUN-23-03 MON 10:54 AM

List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON MLRA _____
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ C13m "C" Factor _____
 Minimum required ANC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required ANC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Produc Ind Soil Potent.		Acres		Agri Valu Grou
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S1D	Shelocks gravelly silt loam	12-25	IVe	NI	70	52	1660	.60	8
SrC	Shrouts silty clay loam	6-12	IVe	NI	50	37	210	.10	10
TaD2	Tate fine sandy loam, eroded	12-20	IVe	NI	65	48	2690	.90	10
TrD	Trappist silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	70	52	300	.10	8
TrC3	Trappist silty clay loam, severely eroded	6-12	IVe	NI	60	44	390	.10	10
WhD	Whitley silt loam	12-20	IVe	NI	74	55	210	.10	8
Rb	Robertsville silt loam	---	IVw	NI	70	52	3410	1.20	9
AlF	Alluvial land	Steep	VIe	NI	---	---	190	.10	11
BcD3	Beasley silty clay loam, severely eroded	12-20	VIe	NI	---	---	1500	.50	11
BrE	Brassfield silt loam	12-30	VIe	NI	---	---	10500	3.70	11
OwE	Culleoka flaggy silt loam	20-30	VIe	NI	---	---	7760	2.70	1
EeE2	Eden flaggy clay, eroded	20-30	VIe	NI	---	---	7050	2.50	1
FdE	Faywood silt loam	12-30	VIe	NI	---	---	13580	4.80	1

AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION WORKSHEET #1

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List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON MLRA
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ Climatic "C" Factor _____
 Minimum required AWC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required AWC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Produce Ind. Soil Potent.		Acres		Agr. Value Group
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LyE3	Lowell silty clay loam, severely eroded	12-30	VIe	NI	--	--	1500	.50	11
OtE	Otway silty clay	12-30	VIe	NI	--	--	6330	2.20	11
RaD2	Rarden silty loam, eroded	12-20	VIe	NI	--	--	440	.20	11
RcD	Rockcastle silt loam	12-20	VIe	NI	--	--	300	.10	11
RcE	Rockcastle silt loam	20-30	VIe	NI	--	--	2200	.80	11
SrE	Shrouts silty clay loam	12-30	VIe	NI	--	--	3890	1.40	11
WpE	Woolper very stony, silty clay loam	12-30	VIe	NI	--	--	380	.10	1
BrF	Brassfield silt loam	30-50	VIIe	NI	--	--	2330	.80	1
CwF	Culleoka flaggy silt loam	30-50	VIIe	NI	--	--	8060	2.80	1
EeF2	Eden flaggy clay, eroded	30-50	VIIe	NI	--	--	7020	2.50	1
Gu	Gullied land	---	VIIe	NI	--	--	370	.10	1
OtF	Otway silty clay	30-50	VIIe	NI	--	--	2990	1.00	1
SuE3	Shrouts clay, severely eroded	6-30	VIIe	NI	--	--	2990	1.00	1
WeG	Weikert channery silt loam	40-80	VIIe	NI	--	--	6860	2.40	1

JUN-23-03 MON 10:56 AM

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List of Soil Series and Evaluations

County and State MADISON MLRA _____
 Indicator Crop(s) _____ Climatic "C" Factor _____
 Minimum required AWC without irrigation _____ Temperature regime _____
 Minimum required AWC with irrigation _____ Moisture regime _____
 Irrigation water available: Yes _____ No _____

Map Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Land Cap. Class & Subclass	Important Farmland Determination	Product. Ind. Soil Potent.		Acres		Agr. Val. Gro
					Local	SCS-5	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CeF	Caneyville very stony silt loam	35-60	VIIIs	NI	--	--	2630	.90	13
CoF	Colyer shaly silt loam	12-50	VIIIs	NI	--	--	3730	1.30	13
CsF3	Colyer shaly silt clay loam, severely eroded	12-50	VIIIs	NI	--	--	4540	1.60	13
CyE	Cynthiana-Rock outcrop complex	12-30	VIIIs	NI	--	--	16370	5.70	13
FaF	Fairmont - Rock outcrop complex	30-60	VIIIs	NI	--	--	9220	3.20	13
RoE	Rock outcrop - opequon complex	12-30	VIIIIs	NI	--	--	950	.30	13
Rs	Rock outcrop, shale	---	VIIIIs	NI	--	--	250	.10	13

HYDRIC SOILS
MADISON COUNTY
KENTUCKY

January 1, 1990

Hydric Soil Map Units (Where not drained and/or not protected from flooding)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Hydric part if not whole map unit</u>
Bg	Blago silt loam <u>1/</u>	
Du	Dunning silty clay loam <u>1/</u>	
Mt	Melvin silt loam <u>1/</u>	
Rb	Robertsville silt loam <u>1/</u>	

- 1/ Hydric due to saturation
- 2/ Hydric due to seasonal flooding (None Identified)
- 3/ Hydric due to seasonal ponding (None Identified)

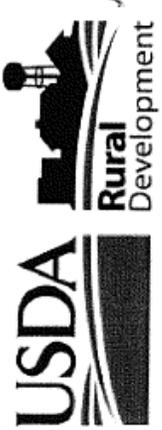
Map Units That May Have Inclusions of Hydric Soils

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Probable landscape position of Hydric Inclusions</u>
Lc	Lawrence silt loam	Robertsville soils in low spots
Ne	Newark silt loam	Melvin soils in low spots

All hydric soils in this county support or would have supported woody vegetation under natural conditions except those identified as swamp or ponded phases.

**APPENDIX F:
Public Scoping Meeting Materials**

+ 3 non-signing



Scoping Meeting Sign-In Sheet
 Project Name: Smith - West Garrard 345 KV /
 Transmission Line and Switching Station
 Date: July 11, 2006
 Time: 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM

	Name/Address	
1	Marlene Toivo E Puro	114 Redwood Dr Richmond Ky 40425-8619
2	Fred Logan Simpson	2393 Sugar Creek Rd Lancaster KY 40444
3	Colin Reusch	106 Eastern Hills Dr. Richmond KY 40475
4	Jim Candice	325 Tanager Ridge Ln Winchester, Ky 40391
5	Cynthia T. Stover	3036 Trojans Trail Richmond Ky 40475
6	John Lackey	137 W. Main Richmond Ky 40475
7	David Spruiell	2899 College Hill Waco, Ky 40385
8	David Rhodes	1723 V. E. Rd. Richmond, Ky, 40475
9	Rich Fogarty	1405 Summit Rd Lancaster, Ky 40464
10	Charm Dwyer	375 Concord Rd Richmond, Ky 40475
11	Alfred Packer	Sam Joases Rd Richmond, Ky 40425
12	John W. Kumpfen	1107 Bristol Dr Richmond Ky 40475
13	Mary Ann Helton	311 Jacobs Creek Rd. Richmond, Ky. 40475
14	Charles Helton	" "
15	Ann Anderson	338 (Amy) Rogers Rd Lancaster, Ky 40444
	Raven Anderson	" "



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
Utilities Programs (Rural Utilities Service)
Scoping Meeting

Smith – West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line and Switching
Station Project
Best Western Holiday Plaza, Richmond, KY
July 11, 2006

Please Mail before August 10th

Optional: Name: _____

Address: _____

If you would like to take this form with you, please mail to:

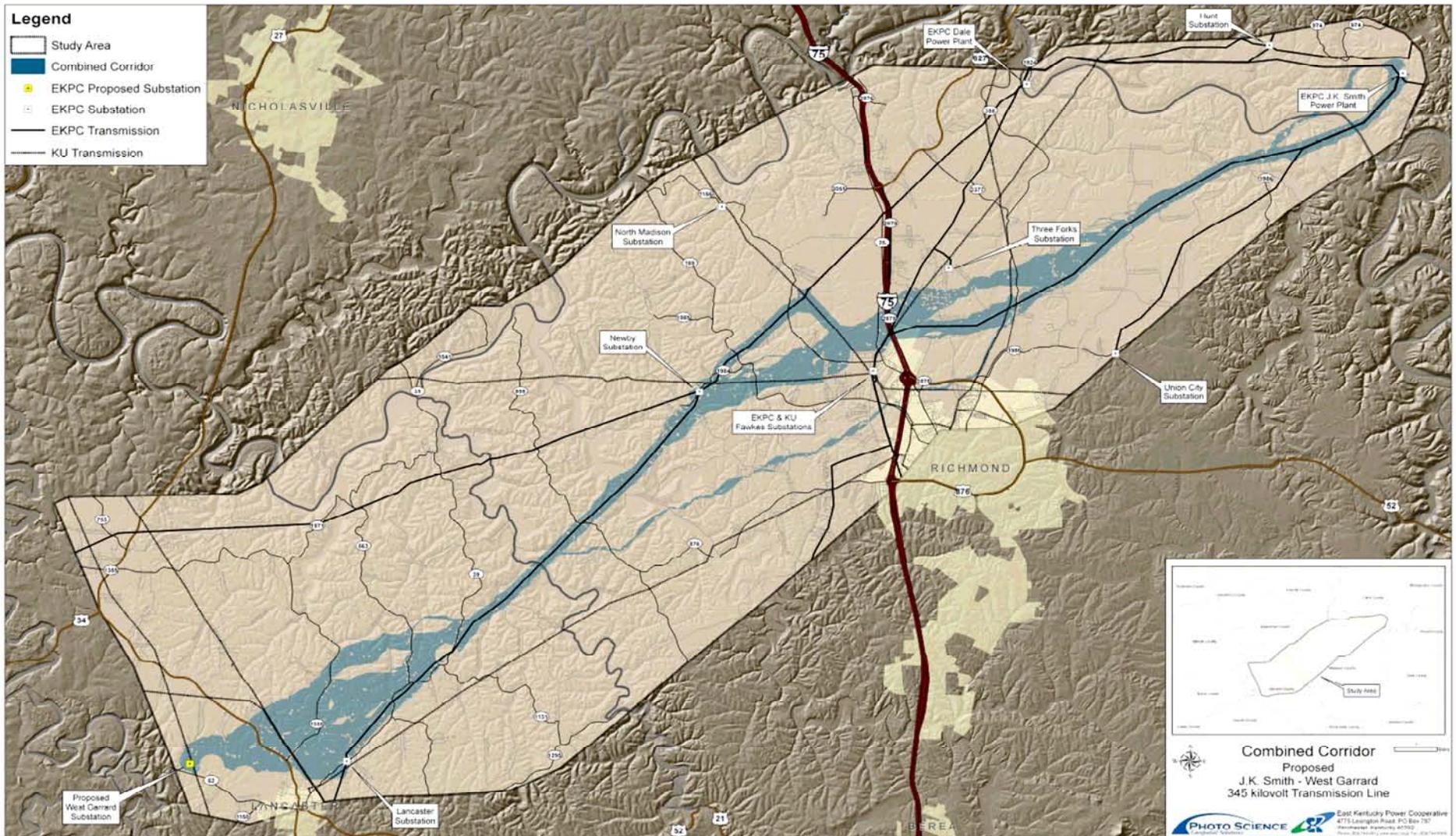
Stephanie A. Strength
USDA, Rural Utilities Service,
Engineering & Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1571, Room 2244
Washington, DC 20250-1570

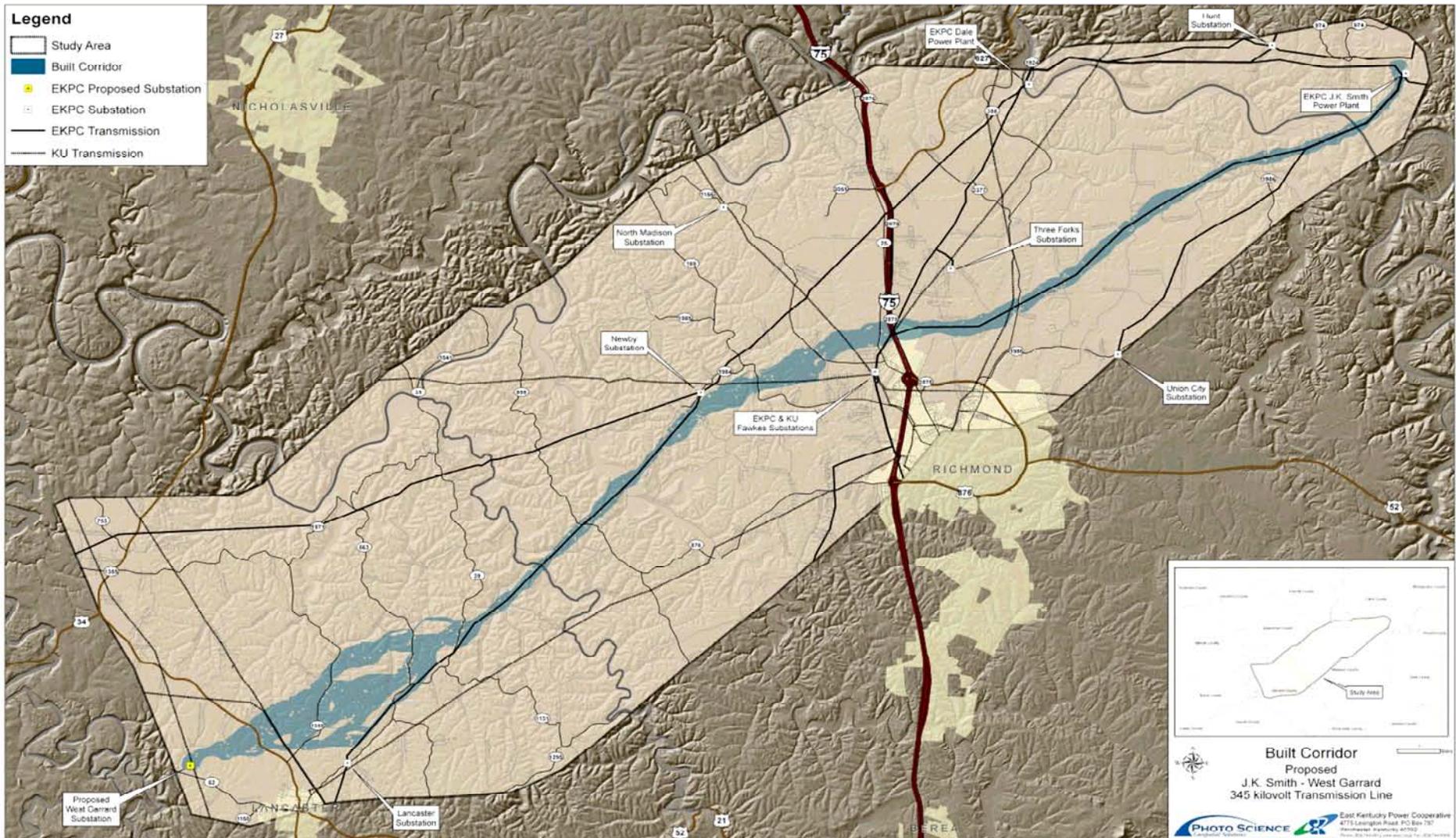
202-720-0468 or stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov

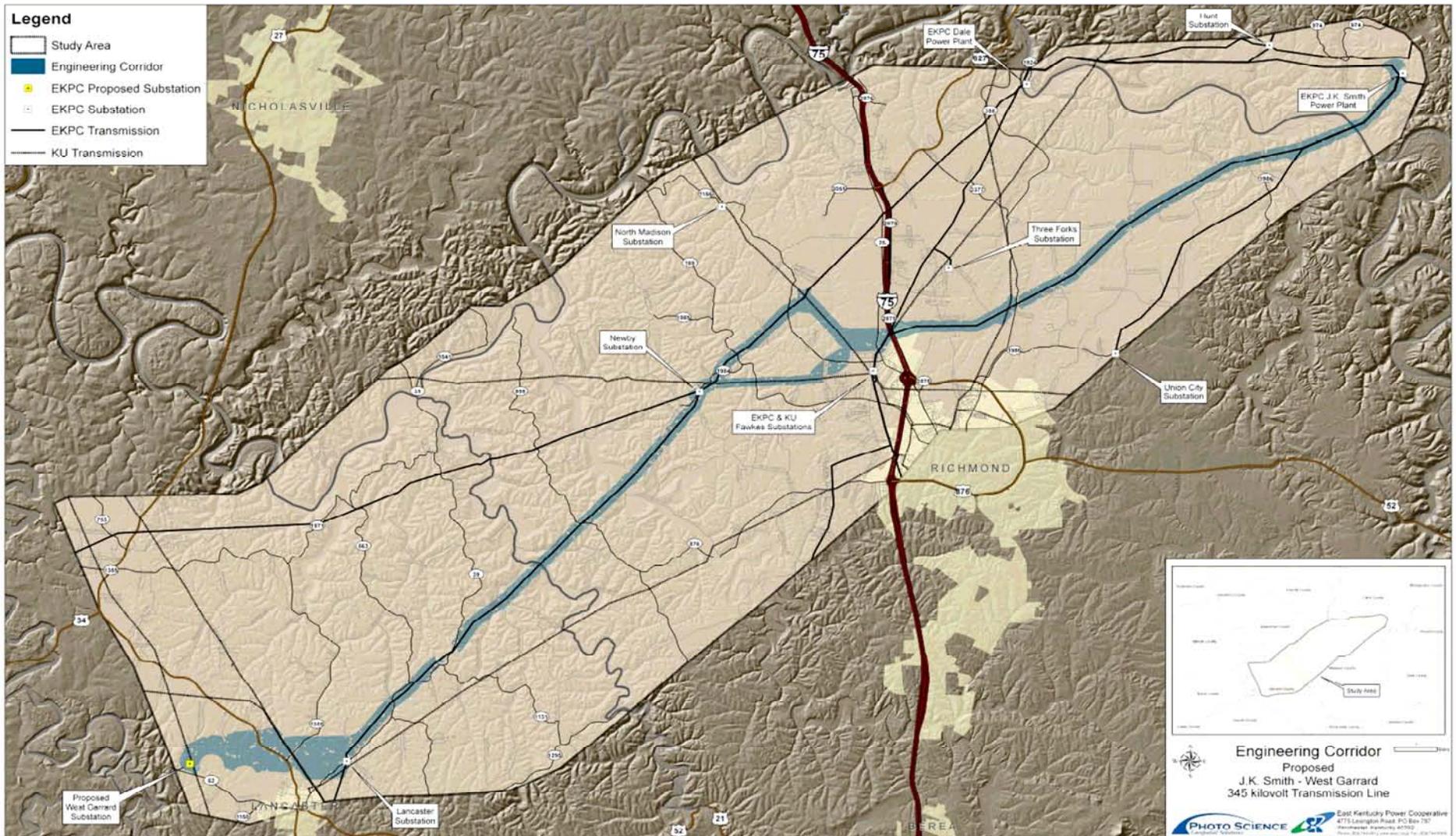
For further information please visit: <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/ees/ea.htm>

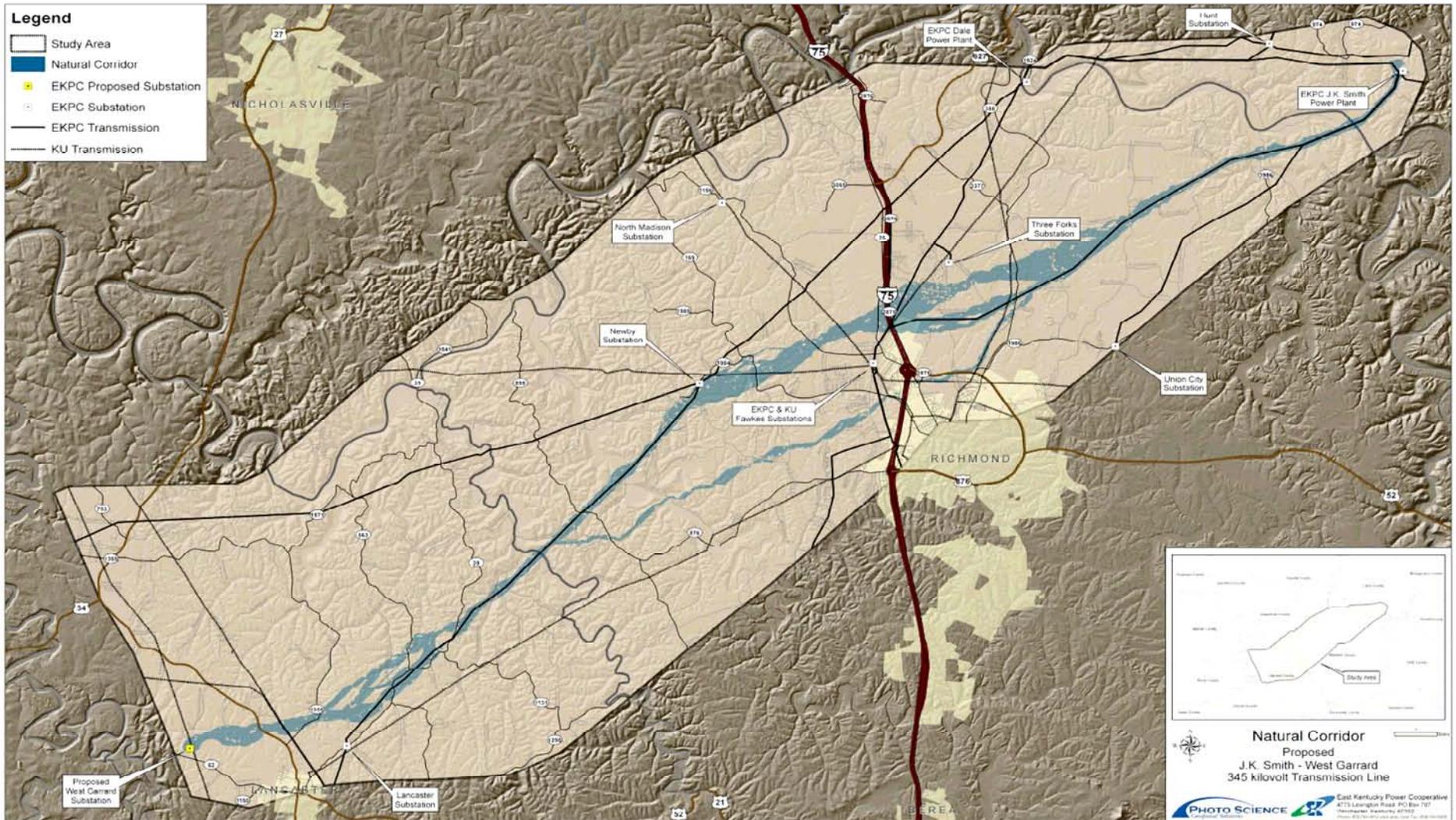
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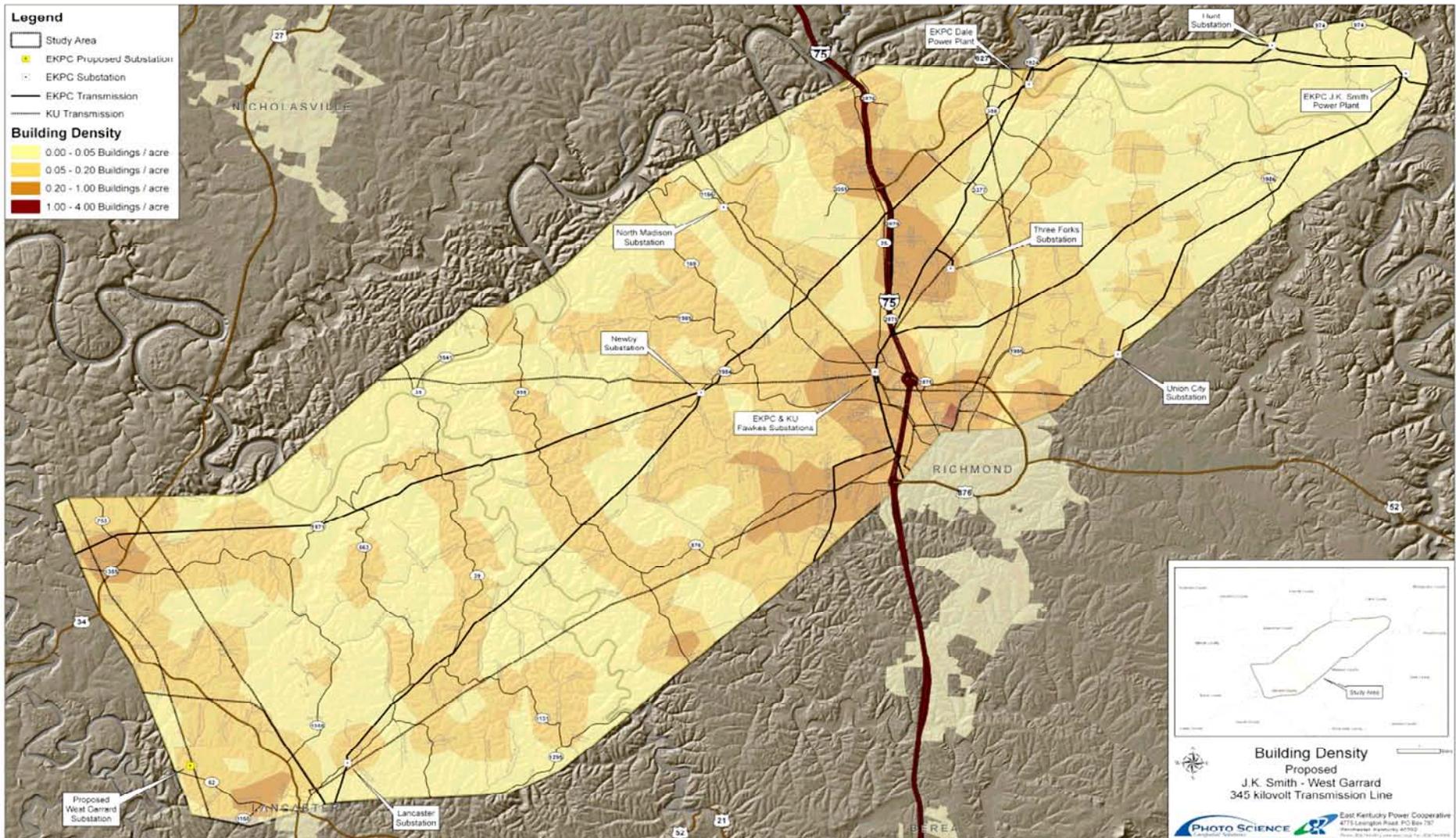
Stephanie A. Strength
USDA, Rural Utilities Service,
Engineering & Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1571, Room 2244
Washington, DC 20250-1570

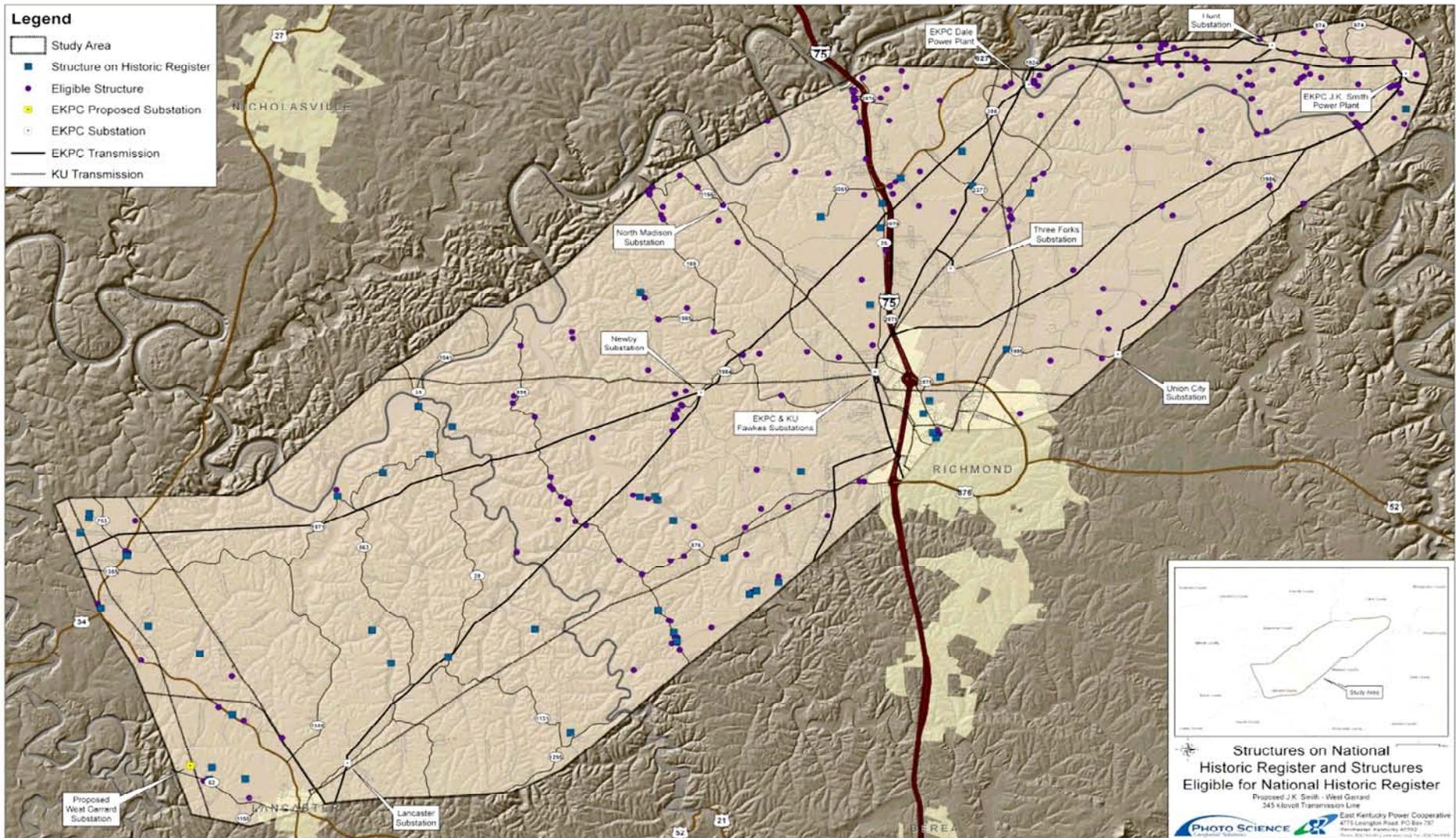


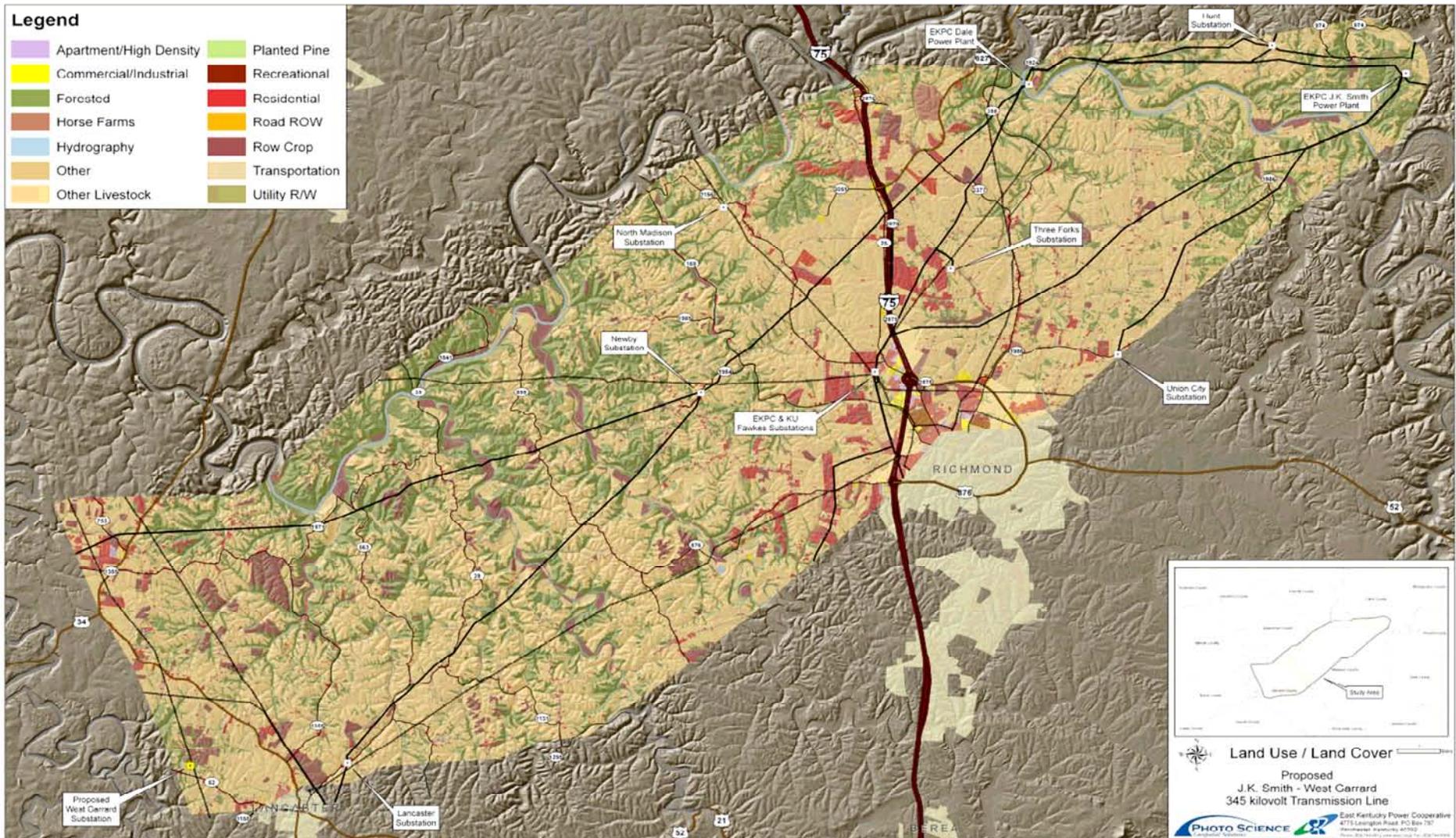


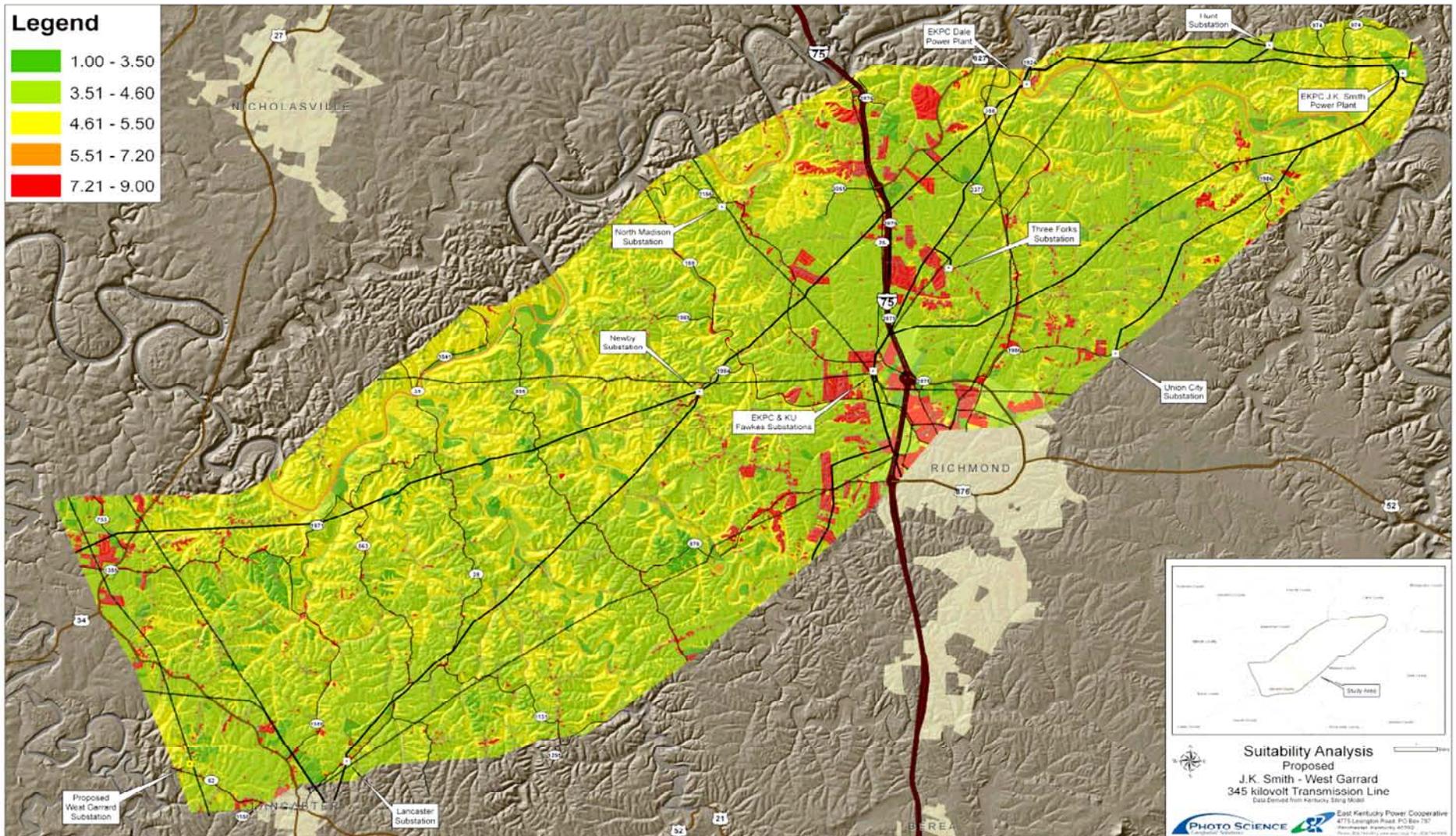






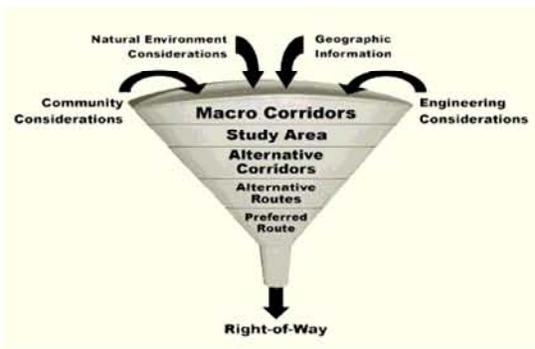






Kentucky Transmission Line Siting Model

Engineering Environment		Natural Environment		Built Environment	
Linear Infrastructure	86.2%	Floodplain	4.6%	Proximity to Buildings	16.8%
Parallel Existing Transmission Lines	1	Background	1	Background	1
Rebuild Existing Transmission Lines (good)	2.2	100 Year Floodplain	9	900 - 1200'	3.4
Background	4.4	Streams/Wetlands	29.2%	600 - 900'	5.7
Parallel Interstates ROW	4.7	Background	1	300 - 600'	8
Parallel Roads ROW	5.4	Streams < 5cfs + Regulatory Buffer	6.2	0 - 300'	9
Parallel Pipelines	5.6	Rivers/Streams > 5cfs + Regulatory Buffer	7.1	Building Density	8.4%
Future DOT Plans	5.6	Wetlands + 30' Buffer	8.7	0 - 0.05 Buildings / acre	1
Parallel Railway ROW	6.1	Outstanding State Resource Waters	9	0.05 - 0.20 Buildings / acre	3
Road ROW	7.2	Public Lands	17.7%	0.20 - 1.00 Buildings / acre	5.6
Rebuild Existing Transmission Lines (bad)	8.6	Background	1	1.00 - 4.00 Buildings / acre	8.5
Scenic Highway ROW	9	WMA - Not State Owned	5.1	> 4.00 Buildings / acre	9
Slope	13.8%	USFS (proclamation area)	6.2	Proposed Development	3.9%
Slope 0 - 15%	1	Other Conservation Land	7.8	Background	1
Slope 15 - 30%	4	USFS (actually owned)	9	Proposed Development	9
Slope 30 - 40%	6.7	State Owned Conservation Land	9	Spannable Lakes and Ponds	4.0%
Slope > 40%	9	Land Cover	19.8%	Background	1
AVOIDANCE AREAS Non-Spannable Waterbodies Mines and Quarries (active) Buildings Airports Military Facilities Center Pivot Irrigation		Developed Land	1	Spannable Lakes and Ponds	9
		Agriculture	4.6	Land Use	35.9%
		Forestes	9	Commercial/Industrial	1
		Wildlife Habitat	28.7%	Agriculture (crops)	3.5
		Background	1	Agriculture (other livestock)	4.6
		Species of Concern Habitat	9	Siviculture	6
		AVOIDANCE AREAS EPA Superfund Sites State and National Parks USFS Wilderness Area Wild/Scenic Rivers Wildlife Refuge State Nature Preserves Designated Critical Habitat		Other (forest)	6.7
				Agritourism (horse farms)	8
				Residential	9
				Proximity to Eligible Historic and Archeological Sites	31.0%
Background	1				
900 - 1200'	4.6				
600 - 900'	7.9				
0 - 300'	8.6				
300 - 600'	9				
AVOIDANCE AREAS Listed Archaeology Sites and Districts Listed NRHP Districts and Buildings City and County Parks Day Care Parcels Cemetery Parcels School Parcels (K-12) Church Parcels					



**APPENDIX G:
Public Comments and Summary**



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
Utilities Programs (Rural Utilities Service)
Scoping Meeting

Smith – West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line and Switching
Station Project
Best Western Holiday Plaza, Richmond, KY
July 11, 2006

Recorded by:

Name: John W. Anderson / Karen Anderson

Address: 3381 Penny Rogers Rd. Lawrence, Ky 40444

Comments/Questions:

Any New Line should follow EXISTING
RIGHTS of way. WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS.

We have ENOUGH land TAKEN up by ROADS,
Gas Lines & Power Line RIGHTS of way NOW.



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
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July 11, 2006

Recorded by: Bruce MURREY

Name: STEVE MACIONEALX

Address: _____

Comments/Questions: HAS KU LINE ACROSS

PROPERTY IF A NEW EASEMENT IS REQUIRED
WILL PROPERTY OWNER BE COMPENSATED?



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
Utilities Programs (Rural Utilities Service)
Scoping Meeting

Smith - West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line and Switching
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July 11, 2006

Must be received by August 10th

- 1 Will this effect the people living in this area health wise
2 Could it have been built in some area rather than here?
3 Is there a possibility that it will or can be located some place else
4 I understand there will be a noise

Optional: Name: will be annoying.
Address: Mary A Kraun 1243 Boone Rd

Lancaster, Ky.

If you would like to take this form with you, please mail to:
Stephanie A. Strength
USDA, Rural Utilities Service,
Engineering & Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1571, Room 2244
Washington, DC 20250-1570
202-720-0468 or stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov
For further information please visit: http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/ees/ea.htm



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
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The new right-of-way between Buckley substation and a proposed new Huge sub-station at the corner of Danville Road and Barnes Creek Road in Garrard County should not be built. It is wrong to use federal tax dollars to cause such economic, cultural, and scenic damage at this spot which reaches all across the North end - from East to West - of the county seat town of Lancaster, KY.

Optional: Name: *Bob and Ann Crawford*

Address: *P.O. Box 603, Lancaster, KY 40444*

If you would like to take this form with you, please mail to:
Stephanie A. Strength
USDA, Rural Utilities Service,
Engineering & Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1571, Room 2244
Washington, DC 20250-1570

202-720-0468 or stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov

For further information please visit: <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/ees/ea.htm>



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
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I have a farm on the corner of Red House Rd
and Three Forks Rd in Madison County. In the early 1990's
East Ky Power ran an easement through my property
and they were very difficult to work with. I had refused
to give them an easement if they would have moved
the line closer to my property line, however, they refused.
I now have two power line easements crossing the same
80 acre field, one from KU and the other from East Ky Power

Optional: Name: Larry P. Jones

Address: 200 Bennett Ct. Richmond Ky 40475

If you would like to take this form with you, please mail to:
Stephanie A. Strength
USDA, Rural Utilities Service,
Engineering & Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1571, Room 2244
Washington, DC 20250-1570
202-720-0468 or stephanie.strength@wdc.usda.gov
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Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
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Scoping Meeting

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July 11, 2006

Recorded by: GARRY HARVEY

Name: FRED SIMPSON

Address: JIM CLARK RD IN GARRARD CO.

Comments/Questions: MR. SIMPSON WAS INTERESTED IN THE
ROUTE OF THE LINE IN RELATION TO HIS FARM AND
ALSO HIS DISTRICT → HE IS A MAGISTRATE. WE JUST
WENT THROUGH THE DISPLAYS AND THE STUDY CORRIDORS.
HE HAD A FEW QUESTIONS BUT NOT MANY COMMENTS.



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
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Scoping Meeting

Smith – West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line and Switching
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July 11, 2006

Recorded by:

Name: DAVE GERREIN

Address: MADISON CO.

Comments/Questions: WOULD LIKE TO SEE US
FOLLOW EXISTING R/W.



Comments/Questions

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development,
Utilities Programs (Rural Utilities Service)
Scoping Meeting

Smith – West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line and Switching
Station Project
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July 11, 2006

Recorded by: GARRY HARVEY

Name: MARY LOU & CHARLES HILTON

Address: NEAR RIVA ROG RD IN RICHMOND

Comments/Questions: APPEARS THAT THEIR PROPERTY

WILL PROBABLY NOT BE AFFECTED. MR. HILTON ADVISED

OF AN AREA WHERE SOME DEVELOPMENT IS BEGINNING

NEAR MCCORD LN. NORTH WEST OF RICHMOND.

-----Original Message-----

From: Joe Settles
Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2006 9:49 AM
To: 'saundrac2@aol.com'
Subject: Comments on Smith - West Garrard Project

Jim,

Thanks for the call regarding the Smith - West Garrard project. I would appreciate receiving any comments you have in writing. You can either send me a letter or an email. Also, if you wish to provide the Rural Utilities Service your comments directly, the contact information is below. I have also attached a comment form that can be mailed to RUS. From our conversation, I understand your concerns to be threefold:

- 1 - EMF - Electromagnetic fields, health and safety concerns
- 2 - Acquiring more right-of-way than needed
- 3 - The proposed line will cross an existing TVA gas line - safety concerns

Here is the RUS contact information:

Stephanie A. Strength
USDA, Rural Utilities Service,
Engineering & Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1571, Room 2244
Washington, DC 20250-1570
Stephanie.Strength@wdc.usda.gov



Comment
Form2.ppt

Thanks again for the call. I hope to see you at the open house.
Thanks,
Joe

Joe Settles
Supervisor, Natural Resources
and Environmental Communications
East KY Power Cooperative
4775 Lexington Road
Winchester, KY 40391
Work: 859-745-9256
Mobile: 859-771-3303
Fax: 859-744-6008
Email: joe.settles@ekpc.coop

-----Original Message-----

From: saundrac2@aol.com [mailto:saundrac2@aol.com]

Sent: Friday, August 25, 2006 11:54 AM

To: Stephanie.Strength@wdc.usda.gov

Cc: Joe Settles

Subject: EKPC Smith- West Garrard construction project

Ms. Strength;

EKPC has had a notification in the Winchester Sun newspaper inviting property owners that may be affected by the new Smith - West Garrard project to make known their questions and concerns. My wife and I own property in Madison County that most probably will be involved in the construction. We contacted EKPC with some of our concerns, they suggested we should also inform you so that RUS will be aware that we may have some comments at the next open house scheduled for August 31. We believe all our comments and concerns can be satisfactorily responded to by EKPC's staff, however, we ask you to be aware of our intention to make some comments. Some of our comments may be as follows, others may be apparent after we see the design and how it may affect our property:

Specifically we are concerned about EMF and stray voltage, health and safety issues.

Line design as it relates to the amount of right of way easement needed.

The line location as it relates to an existing Texas Eastern high pressure gas transmission pipe line that crosses our property.

Mr. and Mrs. James Caudill

Strength, Stephanie - Washington, DC

From: Joe Settles [joe.settles@ekpc.coop]
Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2006 3:49 PM
To: Plank, Mark - Washington, DC
Cc: Strength, Stephanie - Washington, DC
Subject: FW: EKPC Power Line Projects in Clark, Madison and Garrard Counties and proposed CFB at Smith Station

FYI

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert Ukeiley [mailto:rukeiley@igc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2006 3:21 PM
To: Joe Settles
Subject: EKPC Power Line Projects in Clark, Madison and Garrard Counties and proposed CFB at Smith Station

Joe Settles,
EKPC
4775 Lexington Road,
Winchester, KY 40391
Joe.settles@ekpc.coop

Dear Mr. Settles:

On behalf of my client, the Sierra Club, I am requesting to be a consulting party with regard to the NEPA and other environmental analysis for the proposed transmission lines in Clark, Madison and Garrard Counties and the proposed coal-fired unit at the J. K. Smith Station.

Please send me notification of actions at the below address or via e-mail that this e-mail address. I appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert Ukeiley
Counsel for Sierra Club

Robert Ukeiley
Law Office of Robert Ukeiley
433 Chestnut Street
Berea, KY 40403
Tel: (859) 986-5402
Fax: (859) 986-1299

9/13/2006



"Shadowlawn"

Phillip & Deirdre Price

233 Royalty Drive ❖ Lancaster, KY 40444

Phone: (859) 339-1454 ❖ Fax: (859) 792-6057

E-mail: sherlock221@alltel.net

August 11, 2006

Stephanie Strength
Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA
Rural Development, Utilities Programs
Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571

Dear Ms. Strength:

The attached letter and photos were sent to you via e-mail on the morning of August 10, meeting the deadline for comments. Since we are unsure if the e-mail arrived, we are also sending this via U.S. Postal Service. These items are being submitted for your review and consideration of our position regarding your proposed overhead transmission lines and substation in Garrard County.

As detailed in the attached letter, we feel these lines would mar the natural beauty, as well as presenting a health hazard to those living nearby. We would support legislation to require the lines to be run underground, as was done in the State of Connecticut in 2004.

Copies of this letter have also been sent to Governor Ernie Fletcher, Representative Lonnie Napier, House District 36 and East Kentucky Power Co-op.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Phillip R. Price

Deirdre L. Price

Enclosures



"Shadowlawn"

Phillip & Deirdre Price

233 Royalty Drive ❖ Lancaster, KY 40444

Phone: (859) 339-1454 ❖ Fax: (859) 792-6057

E-mail: sherlock221@alltel.net

August 9, 2006

Stephanie Strength
Environmental Protection Specialist
USDA
Rural Development, Utilities Programs
Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571

Dear Ms. Strength:

This letter is written to express our family's opposition to the planned transmission line that will originate in Clark County, Kentucky, cross Madison County, and terminate at a planned substation near KY-52 and Boone's Creek Road, just outside of Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky. It is our understanding that lines will be strung from towers over 100 feet in height that will stretch from the substation near Lancaster to the Buckeye area of Garrard County, crossing US-27 near Sugar Creek Road.

The locations at KY-52/Boone's Creek Road and US-27/Sugar Creek Road lead us to believe that those monstrous towers will pass very near our property.

My wife and I moved to Kentucky from the Washington, DC, area following retirement after 25 years of federal service. We purchased secluded, wooded acreage, where we built our dream retirement home. We fled city living for this rural, pastoral environment to escape from the "concrete jungle" with its traffic congestion, pollution, and many miles of the same type of ugly high voltage towers that might now possibly end up in our backyard or very near it. Since East Kentucky Power

Page 2

Co-op (EKPC) seems reluctant to divulge the exact route of this line, we can't be entirely sure of the extent of impact to our property. We do know that there is a very good possibility that this terrible eyesore (and health hazard) may be visible from our home, as well as those of many other Garrard County residents.

We believe that EKPC and the USDA have handled this initiative poorly, and it gave the appearance of subterfuge. Until last week, the only scheduled meeting, to our knowledge, was held at Richmond in Madison County, KY, with minimal press coverage. Only after the meeting had already occurred were we made aware of a small article in the Lexington Herald-Leader. There was no announcement to Garrard County residents in the local newspaper prior to the meeting in Madison County, and no one of our personal acquaintance in this county had any prior knowledge of this meeting.

A meeting was subsequently held in Lancaster last week at the First Southern Bank. During that meeting local residents asked many good questions, but gained very little information from EKPC representatives. It appears that the die is cast without consideration of the concerns of those citizens most impacted by the proposed initiative, the people of Garrard County. Imminent Domain rules without heart, and without due consideration of the concerns of those most affected. I saw so much of this in my federal career and throughout my life – big government, big business and/or big utilities running roughshod over the poor, the middle class, the weak and/or under-represented “little guy.” It certainly does seem that less affluent, rural, agricultural, low density areas are often taken advantage of.

It appears this power line will be forced upon us, irregardless of our objections. In fact, at the Lancaster meeting, an EDPC representative hinted at this by basically stating that it was going to happen one way or another. The proposed power lines and substation will spoil our rural scenic beauty and destroy what my wife and I have worked a lifetime to achieve and own. We know there are others in this same position within the county, who came here planning to spend the rest of their lives in their dream home. Garrard County will not benefit one kilowatt from this project, but yet will be forced to bear the burden of its unsightliness, the diminished property values, not to mention the effect on the health of residents.

If EKPC insists on proceeding with this project to serve their customers in other counties, we hope there will at least be consideration given to buried lines. We know this can be done and, as I'm sure you're aware, there are studies to support our position.

It would seem to us that it makes more sense to bury the lines, rather than expose them to the harsh elements, accidents involving airplanes or vehicles, or even vandalism. In 2004, there was an independent review in Connecticut of a proposed 345 KV power line upgrade that showed it was technically feasible to bury 10 to 20 miles of lines underground. Nick Comer, spokesman for EKPC, stated in the Lexington Herald-Leader article that burying the lines isn't feasible because it costs more than traditional overhead lines. We note that the planned line would stretch 35-37 miles. Based on the amount of monthly electric bills, we suspect that EKPC is in no financial distress. Additionally, adding new customers as a result of the planned line will generate even more revenue. EKPC fills the needs of energy users; however, it is not in the business out of any civic duty or responsibility, but rather to increase the stock value of the company and its investors. Money is always the bottom line. We would hope that the USDA would not let this project go forth based upon EKPC's monetary considerations alone.

This is a beautiful, scenic county, rich with abundant and varied wildlife species. It would be hard to gauge the impact of these high-voltage lines on the wildlife in this area. We are enclosing a photograph taken very near the proposed high-voltage towers and substation, so that you can see for yourself the scenic richness of the area. Can you imagine this scene being despoiled for untold miles by a wide path of mowed-down trees, monstrous 100-foot high-voltage towers and a huge, ugly substation? We're sure you can see our point.

We also object to the towers, not only for aesthetic reasons, but for possible devaluation of property values. There are studies whose findings reveal that when property/homes are located adjacent to or very near the towers, the value of that property can deteriorate by as much as 21%. While we have no plans to ever sell our home, perhaps some of our neighbors might need to do so in the future. My wife, who is younger than me, may find herself in that position someday also. The financial impact could be devastating.

We have also read studies dealing with the negative health effects on people living at or near high-voltage towers. Studies from across the U.S. and Europe, including a recent Oxford University study, show the link between magnetic fields greater than 2-4 MG and cancer. Children whose birth address was within 200 meters of an overhead power line had a 70% increased risk of leukemia. Children living 200 to 600 meters away still have a 20% increased risk of developing cancer.

Also, based on a Pacific Northwest Natural Laboratory study involving rats and ozone, scientists identified a chemical reaction that might explain higher rates of illness observed among people exposed to strong electromagnetic fields, such as those produced by high-voltage power lines.

In addition, a California Department of Health Sciences Evaluation study concluded EMFs can cause some degree of increased risk of childhood leukemia, adult brain cancer, Lou Gehrig's Disease, miscarriages, and perhaps even suicide. This particular 2002 study was the culmination of a 9-year, \$7 million research effort. According to the study, "The evaluation used was a standard causation, which is a more rigorous test than the more common standard that seeks to demonstrate an association between EMFs and many of these diseases."

There are also studies showing disruption to cardiac pacemakers, and I happen to have an implanted pacemaker myself.

We can understand and appreciate the need to serve the nation's energy requirements; however, we believe it is possible to do so and still reduce the impact on the environment and those living in it, both humans and animals. "Invisible" underground power lines are a feasible and revolutionary approach to power transmission. In fact, a company called ABB USA promotes their "no EMF technology, delivering reliable, 'invisible' energy without any electromagnetic fields" through the use of underground power lines.

Other states have successfully fought the above ground transmission lines. Connecticut Governor John G. Rowland signed legislation in 2004 that requires new high-voltage lines to be buried, including a controversial project proposed by two major utilities. Both the state House and Senate overwhelmingly approved the restrictive measure that was hailed as the toughest in the country when it comes to regulating transmission lines. State Senator Winthrop Smith (R-Milford) said, "It's outstanding. The power companies kept saying, 'We can't do this. No one else has done this.' and we said, 'Oh, yes we can' – and we did." This information came from an article in the *Journal Register News Service*, 05/07/2004.

The article went on to say, "The bill was proposed by a dozen New Haven County lawmakers in response to plans by Connecticut Light & Power and United Illuminating to upgrade a 69-mile transmission line from Middletown to Norwalk. The

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utilities said the upgrade, from 115 kilovolts to 345 kilovolts, was needed to improve energy reliability in Fairfield County, which was consuming increasing amounts of electric power.”

State Senator Len Fasano (R-North Haven) stated: “This is a victory for the people in all the impacted towns. Nearly everyone who spoke to me about this legislation expressed concern over the health consequences of the electromagnetic fields. That’s why we included language requiring lines be placed underground unless NU and IU can prove it’s safe not to. The onus is now on them, which is how it should be.”

In our opinion, there should be a federal law like the state law in Connecticut requiring big utility companies to prove, through independent studies, the safety of overhead power lines to people and the environment – and requiring that power lines be buried underground.

It appears that the reason there is still a perception that power lines are not dangerous, despite all the evidence otherwise, is because rich corporations reward lobbyists and scientists handsomely for distorting scientific evidence in order to advance the corporations’ economic interests. This is all too common a practice in our country today, as discussed in a June 2005 article in the *Scientific American*.

We’re sure that we speak for many other Garrard County residents, some of whom may feel that they don’t have the power to “fight City Hall.” Our cause is pure and intended to make suggestions to arrive at the best possible answer to a bad situation.

We appreciate your consideration of our letter and welcome your comments.

Sincerely,


Phillip R. Price


Deirdre L. Price

cc: Kentucky Governor Ernie Fletcher
State Rep. Lonnie Napier
East Kentucky Power Cooperative

*Garrard County, KY
View from KY-52*

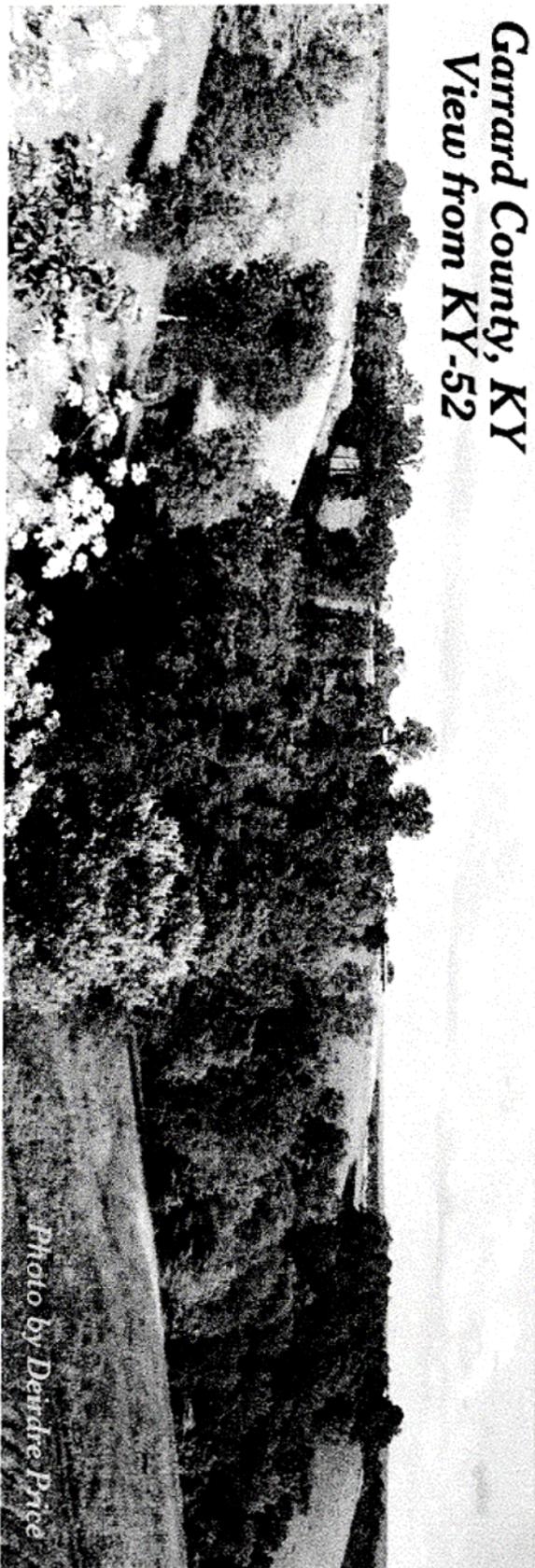


Photo by Deirdre Price

Garrard County, KY
View from KY-52



Photo by Deidre Price

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
2	J. Todd & Billie L.	Scobee		
3, 5d	Russell & Cherie	Tracy		
4	William M. & Janice N.	Alexander		
5a, 5b	Tracy & Yana	Hoover	T. Mumm: Hoovers prefer line to parallel on north side. Hoovers complained about activities of EKPC contractor on previous project.	EKPC proposes to parallel existing line on north side on #5a, #5b.
5c	Domnie & Phyllis	Lainhart		
6, 7	Kathlyn	Friend	H.K. Cunningham: Ms. Friend wants gravel on land where Smith-Lake Reba crosses Clark Energy line. A pond bank and nuts need to be repaired.	T. Hayes of EKPC contacted Ms. Friend on 11-21-06 and discussed repairing roadway, fields and pond bank.
8	James E. & Betty Jane	Short		
9	Billy R. & Janet M.	Short	B. Grillon: Shorts have a cabin on the edge of the corridor. Shorts and EKPC have not settled on first line. Shorts say fences were damaged and roads left with trenches in them. Felt compensation on last line crossing was not fair.	EKPC to resolve easement damages on existing right-of-way.
10	Thomas & Susan	Clark		
11	G.E.	Black		
12, 15, 16	Reubin Jr. & Sherill	Bailey	G. Harvey: Mr. Bailey is unhappy with the project. He wants to lease property to EKPC instead of granting an easement. He said he prefers that new line be located on north side of existing line.	EKPC's proposed route is to the north of existing line.
13	J.C. & Ida O.	Wall		
14, 17	Edith	Smith		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
19	Tanya Baker	Witt	M.J. Warner: After Sept. 5, call Duane Curry, codes enforcement officer at Madison County Planning & Zoning, to see if EKPC should go to meeting 1st or 3rd Tuesday. Dr. Witt prefers brown steel. Clean up structures north of I-75 at 1st exit; erosion concerns; rebuild if possible. Water regulations in county. Would prefer EKPC build new double-circuit line, then move circuit over and tear down old line and poles. T. Mumm: Dr. Witt would prefer rebuild because of erodible soil. Parallel on the north. I-75 crossing is messy. EKPC should meet with county planning board. Email contour map to [REDACTED]	R. Terrill emailed a contour map to Dr. Witt. In a followup phone conversation with Terrill, Dr. Witt said a field visit would not be necessary. N. Comer and R. Terrill made a presentation to the Madison County Planning and Zoning Commission on Dec. 5, 2006. Several commission members expressed a preference that EKPC rebuild existing transmission lines rather than co-locating beside existing lines. EKPC is taking photos to document possible erosion. On EKPC Parcel #21, EKPC considered routing line on south side but would impact improvements on Parcel #22. In addition, would require guys.
20	Harold B. & Martha H.	Barton	B. Murrey: Bartons prefer line on south side. OK to survey. 859-[REDACTED]	
21, 29	Harold & Evelyn	Harris	Returned open house survey. T. Mumm: Mr. Harris prefers transmission line be located on south side with no guy wires. Keep out of fields.	Line could not be located south of existing line due to buildings on adjacent property.
22	Joan	Shackelford		
23	William B. & Carlavon L.	Wells	B. Grillon: Property owner had questions about easement negotiations, which were addressed.	
24	William Haden & Ruby	Harris	D. Adam: Mr. Harris' father owns #21 & 31. The existing line has poles that have taken away good pasture land. Preference is for new line to be south of the existing line. Also, wants poles located so as not to take away good pasture land on his father's parcels. Wants to be notified about plans on his father's parcels.	Structures will be located outside of agricultural operations, if possible. Line could not be located south of existing line due to buildings on adjacent property.
25		Hart Farms Ltd.		
26	Jephtha & Genevieve H.	Fortney	T. Mumm: Fortneys prefer line be located on south side. On previous occasions, have had problems with access, cutting fences and leaving gates open.	Buildings on Parcel #22 limit ability to move south.
27	Pamela & Gloria Crabtree	Love		
28, 30	Terry Allen & Rosana	Wilson		
31	Harold	Harris	Returned open house survey. T. Mumm: Mr. Harris said he does not have a preference which side line is located.	
32, 33	Orval M.	Reid		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
34	Verna	Eaton		
35	Charles J. and Nicole M.	Neeley		
36	Donald G. & Sheila	Edwards		
37	Ruby	Pearson	R. Terrill: Land a little rougher. OK to survey. G. Harvey: Mr. Brassfield's property is off the right of way but he is concerned about static on fences and metal roof. He prefers the line be on side away from his house.	Proposed route is located on side away from house.
38	Steven W.	Brassfield	B. Grillon: There is a 24" gas line on the western property line. Caudills prefer use of non-restricted herbicides. M.J. Warner: Ms. Caudill wants advance calls on entry and for future maintenance. She wants to discuss restrictions on access path to easement and has concerns about "issues" vs. "money." She asked if there will be more circuits in future and expressed preference for double circuiting line. She also asked about other opportunities for input. J. Settles: The Caudills are concerned about vultures roosting on structures. P. Dolloff: Ms. Caudill has concerns about EMF and was offered materials.	T. Hayes of EKPC met with Mr. Caudill on 11-16-06 to discuss a number of issues including the use of herbicides and entry to property.
39	Saundra V.	Caudill		
40	Darrell N. & Sarah M. Nolan	Cosby		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
41, 42	James P. & Wavylen Paul & Mildred	Wells Wells		
43				
44	Michael O. & Lisa G.	Russell		
45	Herbert	Wolfinbarger	D. Ballard: B. Saia is considering purchasing this property. D. Adams: Mr. Reams had concerns about EMF that were addressed by P. Dolloff.	
46	Ronald G. & Brenda P.	Reams	G. Harvey: Mr. & Mrs. Eirich live in doublewide on property. They are OK with project. The Reams property is slightly outside the study area.	
47	Keith Turpin & Betty B.	Parke		
48	Cecil F. & Lillian J.	Sword	G. Harvey: Mr. Sword has no problem with the project. The existing line only clips his property. Looks like line will be on side away from house.	
49	Robert M. & Linda P.	Brant	D. Ballard: Not affected.	
50	Gene Alan	Bunch	D. Ballard: Mr. Bunch prefers line be located on northwest side of transmission line. OK to survey.	
51	Michael W. & Alice E.	Murphy	R. Terrill: Property is inside the corridor.	
52	Bennie Sue & Bobby R.	Helton		
53	Howard T.	Rader		
54	Mary A.	Stamper		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
55, 57	Allen D.	Grant		EKPC to verify ownership. City of Richmond might have purchased property. EKPC to verify ownership of this parcel. City of Richmond might have purchased it.
56	Toby R. & Karen	Webb		
58	Dorothy F.	Johnstone		
59	Mark F. & Carolyn Sue	Sweet		
60	Charles T. & Patsy N.	Baker		
61	Mitzi A. & Felix A.	Talamantez		
			Returned open house survey. T. Mumm noted "Thomas Masters" for this parcel. B. Grillon: Noted "Tom Masters" Property owner is planning on lot for his retirement. The north side of the parcel is preferred. Parcels #55 & #56 owned by city. T. Mumm: Not affected.	Cannot move around other properties because of impact on other property owners.
62	Thomas	Masters		
63	Dan C & Patti C.	Reynolds		
64	Gary D. & Marianne	Reams		
65	Elinor Ann Hisle	Routt	H.K. Cunningham: Ms. Routt has concerns about EMF. EMF issues were addressed at open house.	
66	Stephen & Susan	Wells	G. Harvey: Outside of study area.	
67	Jack	Adams		
68, 70		Millard Jones Life Estate	B. Sharp: Mr. Jones said he wanted original line to be on northern property line.	EKPC proposed to construct line parallel to north of existing line.
69	W.H.	Coleman		
71	Laura G.	Fenton		EKPC to verify mailing address.
72	Evan H. & Lillian F.	McCord		
73	Coleman BOR	Witt		
74	Evan H. & Lillian F.	McCord	D. Ballard: Prefers route on northern side of existing transmission line. Cell: [REDACTED].	Proposed Route on North side of existing line.

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
75		William McCord East	D. Ballard: Prefers route on northern side of existing transmission line. Cell: [REDACTED]	Proposed Route on North side of existing line.
76		Deatherage & Deatherage		
77	Peyton R.	Harrison		
78	Shirley	Durbin		
79	Charles J. and Nicole M.	Neeley		
80		Roundtree Corp.	D. Adams: Roundtree Corp. owns property. Market Street Timber Inc. is long-term lessee. They have stacks of timber. Four concerns: 1) They often move logs around with cherry pickers 25-30 feet in height. 2) They plan to build a storage building on higher elevation property. 3) Log crane is used to stack logs. 4) Use wireless handheld devices and concerned about interference.	Not being crossed.
81	Wayne	Lake	G. Harvey: Donis Home owns property in several different locations. Prefers this property be crossed if one has to be. She would not give a preferred location for crossing this parcel. J. Settles: Ms. Home is concerned about herbicides and application, especially that applicators would cause damage.	Herbicides policy on parcel will address in easement negotiation.
82, 83		Hager Family Limited Partnership	B. Grillon: Property owners wanted information about route. There are townhouses in corner of parcel.	Not being crossed. Sent letter to that effect.
84	Neville T. & Josephine	Cotton	T. Mumm: Property is being developed. No problem with corridor.	
85		Smith Children Irrevocable Trust	R. Terrill: Smiths prefer line go along north property line. There is already one line and a gas line. Prefer the Newby line.	EKPC to verify property line.

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
86	Richard Igo	Carr	R. Terrill: There is a gas line on the property. Mr. Carr does not want on northern part of property.	Proposed route will not cross northern portion of property. EKPC will verify property line and gas line.
87	C.S.	Wagers		
88, 89	Richard IV & Martha J.	Cobb	T. Mumm: Cobbs prefer that new line parallel existing line, if possible. If not, they prefer that line follow property line.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #88 or #89.
90	David L. & Harriette	Williams		
91	Klinton	Gilkerson		
92	Darrell	Wells	B. Sharp: OK to survey	
93	W. Denyce	Wells	B. Sharp: OK to survey	
94	Dwayne	Wells	B. Sharp: OK to survey	
95	W. Dwayne	Wells	B. Sharp: OK to survey	
96	Ardhie & Sheila	Wathan		
97, 102	James R.	Kelley		
98, 104	James & Linda	Kelley	H.K. Cunningham: Mr. Kelley does not have a preference which side of the existing line the new line goes on. May lose a barn.	
99, 101	Alvin Jr. & Virginia	Foster		
100	David & Donna	Rhodus		
103, 105	Lynda H.	Stivers	G. Harvey: OK to survey. Call Ms. Stivers or Don Kelley [REDACTED], who takes care of property.	
106, 107	Barry & Joyce	Roberts	D. Ballard: Mr. Roberts said he would prefer the transmission line be located on the other side of the corridor.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #106 or #107.
108	Jerry D. & Beverly Ann	Gumm		
109	Thomas E. & Deborah S.	Lane		
110, 112	Stevie David & Jamie Lynn	Caldwell		
111	David E.	Phillips		
113	Michael & Peggy	Azbill	D. Ballard: Azbills said either side of existing transmission line is OK. OK to survey. Phone: [REDACTED] J. Settles: Azbills said access road is washing out and they want to know if EKPC can help maintain road.	T. Hayes of EKPC contacted Mr. Azbill on 11-28-06 and discussed road maintenance issues.

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
114	Darrell	Osborne	T. Mumm: Mr. Osborne prefers new line stay south of existing line, and just south of barn is even better.	Proposed route will not cross #114.
115	Rhonda	Rule		
116	Arthur & Hazel	Turner		
117	Frank & Mertie	Jordan		
118	Melissa & Sarah	Turner		
119	Leonard & Linda	Robinson	D. Adams: Robinsons are concerned about EMF issues. One of them (or a neighbor) is a cancer survivor. (EMF concerns were addressed at open house.) R. Terrill: Parcel is in a subdivision.	
120	Sandra	Culpepper		Proposed route will not cross #120.
121	Max & Bonita	Kraft		
122	Donald & Catherine	Rosenfarb		
123	Albert	Robinson		
124	Roland	Comer		
125 & 135	Thomas M. & Margaret Ruth	Fox		
126	Robert & Deborah	Griffin		
127, 128	Jeffery & Michelle	Taylor		
129	Robert & Janis	Day		
130		Lionel Hill C/O Bonnie Hill		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
131	Avery & Susan	Mullins		
132	Delbert & Carolyn B.	Ousley		
133		Coy & Jones		
134		GMR LLC		
136	Ardith	Ross		
137	Wallace	Reams		
138, 142	Joseph B.	Howard	G. Harvey: Mr. Howard said it is OK as long as line does not cut through the middle of the farm. Begin paralleling near east property line. (One property line shown on the open house maps is incorrect.) Parallel on the south if possible.	EKPC's proposed route parallels to south of existing line.
139, 141	Billy & Linda	Curtis		
140	Vernon & Lois	Mathis		
143	Barbara Jean	Smith		
144	Elvin & Angela	Smith		
145	Paul & Becky	Reams		
146	Eddie & Tammi	Warren		
147	Elizabeth A.	Doll		
148	Betty Jo	Harvey		
149, 150, 152, 153	James Darby & Rosemary	Harmon	H.K. Cunningham: Tracts will not be affected. Will be within sight. Mr. Harmon had EMF questions.	Harmons were mailed a packet of information regarding EMF by N. Comer on 11-6-06
151	Cleveland Jr. & Ima Jean LE	Perkins	B. Murrey: Parcel is outside of corridor.	
154, 160	Shirley W. & Cleo F.	Darbin		
155, 156	Durrane	Foster		
157		Pinpoint Properties LLC	B. Grillon: EKPC is crossing corner of property.	
158	Charles & Betty	Dargavell		
159	Billy G. & Brenda K.	Dargavell		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
161, 163	Kenneth & Dorothy	Tudor	D. Ballard: Mr. Tudor plans to subdivide #163 into 20 lots. Prefers transmission line be located on south side of corridor in tree line. OK to survey. Also owns part of #160. Letter from attorney dated 9-5-06: EKPC can deal directly with Mr. Tudor but copy all correspondence to attorney (David L. Bohannon, Sword, Floyd & Moody, 218 W. Main St. Richmond, KY 40476-0300)	EKPC to verify with Mr. Tudor that it is OK to copy correspondence to attorney.
164	Kerri	Isaacs		
165	Jason & Kelli Stearman	Wright		
166	Mark & Elizabeth	Morrow		Double circuit was considered but was ruled out because of economic feasibility and proximity to houses on #164 and #165.
167	Sue G.	Riley	B. Murrey: OK to survey, but call first, [REDACTED] Mr. Morrow prefers double circuit and objects to greenfield crossing.	B. Grillon met with Mr. Morrow on 1-30-07 to discuss options for adjusting proposed route.
168	Darrell & Janice	Reece		
169	Gene & Ruth	Morris		
170		Unknown	M.J. Warner: Spoke with Mr. Jones: There are four houses on the same tract. It is a trust. It's not likely affected. He wanted to see structure type.	
171	Jonathon Scott & Jane	Guiley	B. Sharp: Possibly will not affect.	
172	Terry & Emily	Agee		
173	J.B. & Louise	Agee		
174, 176	Roscoe & Louise	Winkler		
175	W. Cloyd	Short		
177	Greeley B. & Larry Donald	Long		
178	Russell Jr. & Stephanie	Carson		EKPC to verify ownership.
179	William F.	Curtis		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
180, 181	Don & Janice	Long	R. Terrill: Owner prefers EKPC build double-circuit line. No problem to parallel to the south. Do not enter field if it is wet. G. Harvey: Ms. Hovermale does not want another line on her property.	EKPC proposes to rebuild existing line on #180 & #181.
182	Rachael L.	Hovermale		
183	Willard T. & Debra J.	Simpson		
184	Julius J. Jr. & Velinda S.	Roman		
185	Roy	Rogers	B. Murrey: Mr. Rogers said it is OK to survey but call first, [REDACTED] if line is parallelled, Mr. Rogers prefers new line be on south side.	EKPC proposes to rebuild existing line on #185.
186	Ruth Masters	Chandler		
187	Barry J. & Wayne L.	Webb	R. Terrill: Mr. Webb prefers north side. Tom Hayes to call about spraying. Work [REDACTED], home: [REDACTED].	T. Hayes of EKPC contacted Mr. Webb on 10-22-06 and discussed herbicide application and entry to property. EKPC proposes to rebuild existing line on #187.
188	Jerry & Dorothy	Edington		
189	John	Cornelison		
190, 191, 192, 194		Minerich Inc.		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
195, 196	Shelby Joe & Ann	Masters	B. Murrey: OK to survey. Masters prefer line on south side.	EKPC proposes to rebuild existing line on #195 & #196.
197, 200	Edward	Taylor		
193	Gordon & Sally J.	Cotton		
198	James R.	Cotton		
199	Alfred E. & Brandy L.	Winkler		
201	William R.	Masters		
202	Kenneth & Brenda	Fowler		
203	Alco & Cleo	Ward		
204	James E. & Magalene	Tipton		
205	Wm. M. & Johnny M.	Collins	D. Ballard: Mr. Collins had no problem with this location.	
206, 207	Lloyd Wilson	Rhodius		
208, 211	Norvaline Cates	Hale	B. Sharp: OK to survey but call first D. Ballard: Does not want transmission line located next to existing line. M.J. Warner: (Attended East open house in Richmond.) Ms. Cates had questions about EMF. Discussed health issues from news/press. Took EMF information. M. Stevens: OK to survey but call first. Ms. Hale has concerns about previous damage she says was done by EKPC.	EKPC proposes to rebuild the existing line on #208 (might cross) & #211.
209	Jess	East		
210	Neal & Dona	Rogers	R. Terrill: Wrong owner.	EKPC to verify ownership. EKPC to verify ownership.
212	Hogan	Moore	B. Murrey: Property owner said when pole was replaced about one year ago, rocks were left in field. If EKPC parallels existing line, property owner prefers new line be on east side.	EKPC proposes to rebuild existing line on #212.
213	Edd	East		
214	Hogan & Pauline & Hogan	Moore		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
215	Glenmore	Prather	T. Mumm: Prefers rebuild, but if that is not possible, parallel to the southeast. Concerned about tearing up fences, clearing right-of-way.	EKPC proposes to rebuild existing line on #215.
216	Hogan & Pauline	Moore		
217	Jerome	Krumpelmon		
218	Marvin & Linda	Gill		
219	Priscilla Ann	Hawkins		
220	Newland Walker	May		
221, 225	William Kirby & Ann & Arthur	Teater	D. Ballard: Set up field meeting for 9-5-06 at 1 p.m.	EKPC personnel met in the field with Mr. Teater on Sept. 5, 2006.
222	Joe	Coker		
223	A.D.	East		
224	Raschell A.	Lemaister		
226, 251	Randy & Angie	Preston		
227, 231	Manford & Kathleen	Foley		
228, 229, 232, 243	F. C. & Alleta	Foley	T. Mumm: Foleys prefer that poles be set in fences, not in fields; go south of barn on #231, miss field on #232; collocate on either side if possible. D. Meadows: Foleys prefer that EKPC use existing line. If new line is necessary, they prefer it be outside fences on #243 and cross road south of barn and north of house on #231.	EKPC proposes to rebuild existing transmission line that crosses #228. A small relocation of existing line near #243 will result in an easement on corner of #243
230	Woody & Darrell	Rhodus		
233	Delbert	Newby		
234, 235, 237	Ronnie & Christine	Moberly		
236	Steven S. & Linda G.	Browning		Centerline adjusted due to proximity to existing home.
238	Fred & Hallie	Lear		
239		John Kennedy		
240	Carliss & Frances	Heirs		
241	Laurence & Joyce	Conley		
242	Dorothy	Land		
244	Charles E. & Barbara	Long	B. Sharp: OK to survey but call first.	
245	William & Dora	Ray	J. Settles: Prefer rebuild over parallel and prefer north route. R. Terrill: Prefer north route. Prefer rebuild. New owner.	EKPC plans to rebuild existing line on #244.
246	Gail	Godber		
		Stewart		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
247	Ethel D. & James Porter	Wilmot	B. Grillon: There is a shop on the property east of fields on west side. Mr. Wilmot would prefer line not be on the ridge. He is planning a pond. Contact about mitigation.	EKPC plans to rebuild existing line on #247.
248	James H. & Bruce	Warren		
249	James Henry	Warren		
250	James H. & Dorothy	Warren	M.J. Warner: Stones asked about distance and EMF. Their home is near lines. They wanted to know about shielding by tractor cab. They took information and business card. B. Sharp: OK to survey but call first (cell: [REDACTED]). Stones are concerned about blind calves. Please remove old poles. Look at moving old guys near old hay rolls. J. Settles: Stones are concerned about herbicides and blind calves, as well as treatment on poles. On #325, move guy wires near hay field. M. Stevens: OK to survey, but call first. Shop: [REDACTED]	T. Hayes of EKPC contacted Mr. Stone on 11-22-06 and discussed herbicide application, guy wires and removal of old poles from property.
253	Russell D. & Agnes	Purcell		
254	Roger	Purcell		
255, 267, 275, 282, 375		Teater Bros Inc	B. Sharp: Phone: [REDACTED] M. Stevens: Parcel has a newly built home that does not show up on map.	EKPC personnel met in the field with William Teater on Sept. 5, 2006. EKPC's proposed route does not cross #256.
256	Patricia L. & Wm. Russell	Elmore		
257	Ronald & Theresa	Elwood		
258	Opal	McCulley		
259	Gary & Josephine	Ray		
260	Terri Carter Odell	Murphy	B. Sharp: Son has pacemaker.	
261	Othle W. & Barbara S.	Ray	B. Grillon: Gas line crosses property. Rays are concerned about grounding barns and fences. EKPC personnel addressed grounding of fences and buildings at open house.	
262	Steven M. & Faye M. Campbell	Vagasky	B. Grillon: Mr. Vagasky prefers line does not come up driveway or cut trees and says he is building house. He asked about constructing windmills. Responded that windmills are OK as long as they are not in easement.	
263	Eddie & Janet	Hasty		EKPC's proposed route does not cross #262.

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
264	Mary Dorothy McCulley Trust			
265	Charles & Rita	Dillard		
266	Shannon & Judy	Hasty		
268	Henry R.	Kelly		
269	Kevin & Deana	Oliver	B. Sharp: OK to survey but call first [REDACTED]. Tennessee Natural Gas pipeline.	
270	William E. & Paula D.	Hammock		
272, 273	Maurice & Keith	Middletton		
278, 279	Earl & Loreta	Gibson		
271	William B.	Kelly		
274	Mark & Elizabeth	Strunk		
277	David	Gibson		
280, 327	Dwight Denny & Patricia	Ray		
281	Paul J. & Jewell W.	Baker	R. Terrill: Bakers do not want line and do not want spraying of herbicides. They say there have been livestock problems since spraying. They also have concerns about EMF. J. Settles: Bakers said neighbor may have problems with cattle.	T. Hayes of EKPC contacted Mrs. Baker on 11-27-06 and discussed applications of herbicides and entry to property.
283, 284	Robert L. & Debbie	Tudor	Returned open house survey. B. Grillon: There is a barn on the edge of the corridor. Mr. Black said this parcel is the location of the John Hendrickson home site. D. Meadows: Mr. Black plans to use parcel as future home site for children. Parcel is site of 1770 John Hendrickson log cabin. M.J. Warner: Mr. Black is concerned about property value and future development. B. Sharp: Mr. Black is concerned about the route. He does not want the line. He would prefer line goes up the hollow. J. Settles: Mr. Black's home was an old log cabin. May need to investigate.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #285.
285	Paul & Onaida	Black		
286	Ronnie	Broadbuis		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
287	Marc & Gilbert	Creech		
288	Dennis & Claudia	Smith		
			<p>Returned open house survey.</p> <p>B. Grillon: Mr. Simpson said there is a 1796 home site on the property that belonged to R andolph Hall, a preacher.</p> <p>B. Sharp: Mr. Simpson is concerned about the route. He does not want the line. See about Jim Clark Road along the top of the hill. There are potential historic sites.</p> <p>D. Meadows: Mr. Simpson plans to use parcel as a future home site for his children. Parcel #289 was site of 1796 Randolph Hall house that was destroyed by fire in 1830.</p> <p>M.J. Warner: Mr. Simpson was concerned about property value and ruining high development potential. He asked why not use northern route? Explained to him further assessment and EKPC's conclusions. Mr. Simpson asked about negotiating an alignment. Explained next steps, including notice to property owners with plat and CPCN application. Explained EKPC could work on location until then and with minor adjustment after PSC action, if approved.</p> <p>J. Settles: Mr. Simpson has archaeological concerns about #289. He says a 1700s-era house burned in 1830 and he recovers pottery, etc., when plowing.</p>	
289, 296	Fred Logan	Simpson		EKPC's proposed route does not cross #289 or #296.
290	Jimmy Ray	Doolin		
291	Jeffrey & Kimberly	Black		
292	James E. & Bertha	Montgomery		
293, 295	Kenneth & Barbara	Montgomery		
294	John Wesley	Gorman		
297	Robin	Whisman		
298	Paula	Tuggle		
299	Paul N. & Kathy R.	Tuggle	D. Meadows: Tuggles said they prefer line go on southern part of property.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #299.
300	Gordon W. & Katherine J.	Hasty		
301	Ronald & Pamela	Ray		
302	David Allen Jr.	Ray		
303	David A. Sr & Carol	Ray		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
304	Joe T.	Bilbrey	B. Sharp: OK to survey.	
305		Billy S. & Freda M. Pendleton Trust	Mr. Pendleton attended the Oct. 10, 2006 open house for the KU-Lancaster to Garrard Co. project and said he does not want transmission line on his property.	
306	Holton & Nancy	Howard	B. Sharp: All of the farm is now a platted subdivision. Could go along the subdivision and south side of the tract. H.K. Cunningham: Property has been subdivided. Can live with line on lower end, away from his house.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #306.
307	Michael J.	King		
308-316		Landmasters AVG LLC		
317	Grover W. & Teresa	Drew		
318, 319, 320	Woodie & Marsha	Leavell		
321	Elizabeth	Clark	D. Ballard: Ms. Clark is mother of Virgil Clark who worked in right of way for the state Department of Transportation for 30+ years. Life estate in property. Ms. Clark prefers transmission line be located between their home (#321) and uncle's home (#380), and parallel property line.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #321.
322	Roy & Debby	Davis		
323	Joseph D.	Beck		
324	Dan & Dorothy	Hall	R. Terrill: This parcel is along a rebuild section and existing line does not cross property.	
328	Gary	Jasper		
329	Sue	Poynter		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
330, 331	Billy Joe & Janice	Yocum		
332, 334	Roy	Davis		
335	Roy & Sue	Davis		
336	Roy & Sue	Davis		
337	Roy & Sue	Davis		
338, 339	Gabriel & Sharon	Edwards		
340	Patsy K.	Hume		
341	Ernie & Aundria	Davis	H.K. Cunningham: [REDACTED]	
342	Billy & Bruce	McMillian		
343, 344, 347	Shane E. & Sheila K.	Meece		
345	Wm. Carroll & Patsy	Broadus	G. Harvey: Mr. Broadus does not want a line on his property. He has had a bad experience with another line. May be a cooperative line.	
346, 348	Thomas Robinson & Vicki	Naylor		
349	Kevin & Keith	Middletton		
350	Mitchell & Connie	Lamb	D. Ballard: Locate on back of property. Prefer it not be on their property.	EKPC's proposed route is on the back of #350.
351		Michael C Noe & Merit Livestock		
352	Eulalah	Gilliam		
353	Judith Kirby	Shearer		
354	Elzie & Carlie P.	Barker		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
355	Edward & Lucinda	Barker		
356	Kenneth E. & Barbara	Montgomery		
357	Kenneth D.	Norton		
358	Ricky & Vickie	Bolton		
359	Allen & Tami L.	Pickett		
360	Sylvia	Reusche		
361	Sammy & Kimberly	Young		
362	John & Helen	Collins		
363	Earl & Naomi	Lane	G. Harvey: Unlikely they will be crossed. They are concerned about devaluing the property.	
364	Rhonda	Vice	M.J. Warner: Collected information about EMF.	
365	Lorraine	Miller		
366	Joe	Leavell		
367	Kenneth & Phyllis	Underwood	M.J. Warner: Mr. Underwood collected EMF information and took some information for neighbor (Ophelia Parker, #368) and took business card.	
368	Ophelia	Parker	D. Ballard: Mr. Underwood does not want transmission line on this side of the corridor. He does not have a problem with the centerline of the corridor.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #367.
369	Para Lee	Bean		
370	Jimmy W.	Cox		
371		United Methodist Church	B. Murrey: OK to survey.	
372	Tom M. & Susan	Henderson		
373	Kevin E. & Charity M.	Foster	B. Sharp: Probably will not cross.	

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
374	Jimmy Rondal & Mildred	Broudius		
376	Judith	Clark		
377, 378	Donnie & Stella	Prewitt	R. Terrill: Gas line on property. Mr. Prewitt prefers that line come down property line. J. Settles: Property owner asked what bats were caught on the property. Settles responded that red bats and big brown bats were caught.	
379		David Daniel		
380	Roy & Hildreth	Mercy Inc Patterson		
381	Harry D. & Sharley	Howard	B. Sharp: Try to keep the line as far south on property as possible. H.K. Cunningham: Prefer to keep line to the south, if possible, south of pond.	EKPC's proposed route does not cross #381.
382	Radford W. & Nancy E.	Jones		
383	David E.	Patterson	T. Mumm: Will not be crossed. D. Ballard: Prices do not want line to cross their property and do not want to see the transmission line. Will not sell easement. Will start letter-writing campaign. There is a house on the back of the property. Two 4-acre tracts.	
384	Phillip & Deirdre	Price		
385, 386, 387	Wm. Kirby & Ann C.	Teater		
388	Louis D. & Ann W.	Ball	H.K. Cunningham: Property is barely in corridor, unlikely to be affected. B. Sharp: OK to survey. T. Mumm: Hesters prefer that line go to the north on the back side of the ridge, don't cut trees and stay away from creek. B. Murray: Mr. Hester prefers line to be as far away from residence as possible, along ridge, don't cut trees and stay away from creek. J. Settles: Mr. Hester requested that line be located as far away from house as possible and EKPC remove as few trees as possible. Mrs. Hester requested that EKPC take her school class netting. G. Harvey: Mrs. Hatfield is concerned about cutting trees where her husband hunts. M.J. Warner: Mrs. Hatfield had questions about EMF. She took a packet of information.	
389,390	Jeffrey C. & Jamie	Hester		
391	Wendell R. & Karen S.	Hatfield		

EK Map No(s)	First name	Last name	Open House comments	EKPC Followup
392	Patricia D.	Sutton		
393	Arthur L. Jr.	Dunn		
394	Corbett & Deborah	Tolson	B. Sharp: Likely to cross.	
395	Colby	Arnold	T. Mumm: Prefers that line stay to the north.	EKPC to verify ownership.
396	Colby Clay & Joan C.	Arnold		
397	Samuel & Charles	Bourne		

Comment Summary

Location of Transmission Line

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
33	Want the line located on a particular part of their property or certain side of existing line	Engineering	
5	Do not cross fields or prime farmland		
2	Put line along fence lines and property lines		
2	Avoid putting line in areas with trees		
6	Don't want the line on their property		
1	Why can't the line be built somewhere else?		
1	The line should not be built at all		
1	How will the line affect an existing gas pipeline on my property?		

EMFs

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
7	Concerns about EMFs	General	
1	Can EMFs affect my health?	Health	
1	Concerns about EMFs causing cancer		
1	Affects on livestock health		
1	How do EMFs affect pacemakers?		
1	Concerns about static on fences and metal roof	Safety	
1	Grounding barns and fences		
1	Interference with hand-held electronic devices		
1	Can EMFs be shielded by a tractor cab?		

Construction

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS relevance
10	Prefer that line be rebuilt using existing line or double circuit the existing line	Construction	
3	Prefer line parallel existing line		
1	Put the line underground		

Herbicides

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
1	Prefer use of non-restricted herbicides	Type	
1	Concerned about damage caused by spraying and applicators	Damage	
1	Health effects on livestock, i.e. blind calves	Health	

Damage during Construction

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
2	Damage caused by accessing easement	Damage	
1	Heavy machinery tearing up wet fields		
2	Past damage that occurred during construction and maintenance of existing line		
1	Tearing up fences		

Aesthetics

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
1	Prefer use of brown, steel poles	Visual Impacts	
2	Line will mar natural beauty of area		
1	Remove old poles		
2	Do not want line to be visible from their home		

Easement

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
1	Property owner unhappy about amount received for previous easement	Economic	
1	Want to lease the easement to EKPC instead of selling it		
1	Will not sell easement to EKPC		
1	Concerned about the amount of easement needed for the line		
1	Will property owner be compensated for easement?		

Environmental

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
1	Concerns about erosion during and after construction	Environmental	
1	Will vultures roost on the poles?		
1	Try to limit the removal of trees		
1	What will be the effects on streams?		

Property Values

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
3	Concerns about the line devaluing their property	Economic	

Development

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
2	Will be unable to develop property in the future once line is built	Economic	

Historic Sites

# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
2	Concerns about damage to two historic home sites	Archeology	

Safety

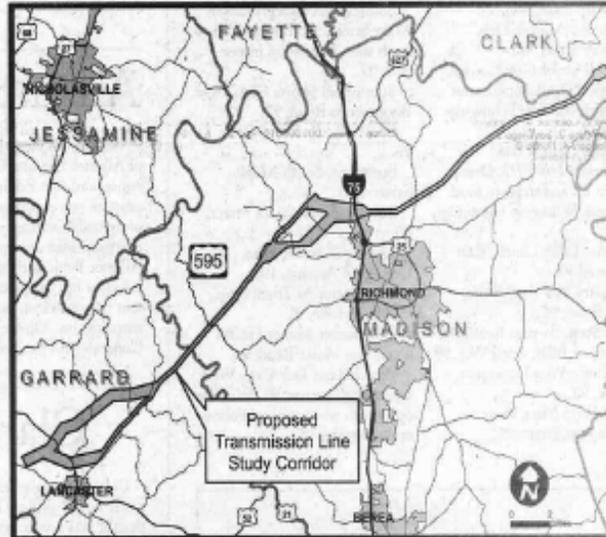
# of Comments	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
2	What about use of machinery, such as cherry pickers, under line?	Safety	

Noise

# of Comment	Comment	Issue	EIS Relevance
1	Will the line make noise?	Noise	

APPENDIX H:
Open House Newspaper Notices

We want you involved...



...to learn more about EKPC's proposed project to construct a 345-kilo-volt transmission line in Clark, Madison and Garrard counties and an associated switching substation in Garrard County. This project will involve constructing approximately 35 to 37 miles of 345-kV transmission line from EKPC's J.K. Smith Station near Trapp in Clark County to a new substation to be constructed west of Lancaster in Garrard County. The final route is expected to be located in one of the corridors displayed above.

East Kentucky Power Cooperative will conduct two public open houses:

- Tuesday, August 29, from noon to 7 p.m. at Hyattsville Baptist Church, 1365 Richmond Road, Lancaster. (Property owners south and west of Ky. 595 are encouraged to attend this open house.)
- Thursday, August 31, from noon to 7 p.m. at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza located at 100 Eastern Bypass, Richmond. (Property owners north and east of Ky. 595 are encouraged to attend this open house.)

During the open house, we will provide information about this project to accommodate load growth and to improve distribution reliability of the regional transmission grid.

In accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, East Kentucky Power Cooperative is soliciting the involvement of those who have a legal or economic relation to properties that will be affected by the proposed line or have a demonstrable interest in the historic built and/or archaeological environment in the project area. To become formally involved in the regulatory process as a consulting party, please send a letter, complete with contact information and statement of interest, to Joe Settles at joe.settles@ekpc.coop or at East Kentucky Power Cooperative, 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, KY 40391.

**By working together
we will arrive at the
best solutions.**



9-1-06 Property owners discuss power line proposals RICHMOND REGISTER

By Bill Robinson
Register News Writer

"I'd just as soon they stayed away from (my property,) but you can't fight it," Bruce McMillian said about a set of high-voltage power lines that East Kentucky Power Cooperative proposes to run across Madison County from a generating plant in Clark County to a substation near Lancaster in Garrard County.

McMillian, who lives on Dale Hollow Lake near Byrdstown, Tenn., drove to Richmond on Thursday with his wife to attend an open house that EKPC conducted at the Best Western-Holiday Plaza on the Eastern Bypass to provide information to property owners potentially effected by the new set of lines.

McMillian said he owns property near the Garrard County substation.

"You can fight them, but you can't win," McMillian said. "You'd just end up losing money in attorneys' fees, so I guess we'll just roll with the punches."

Macmillan's wife said, "We don't like power lines, but we realize they are necessary. We like to flip a switch and have the lights come on."

EKPC, a non-profit power generating cooperative, will seek to purchase easements with property owners along a corridor 150 feet wide that will run for about 36 miles, mostly in Madison County, said company spokesman Nick Comer.

As a public utility, EKPC has the power of eminent domain to condemn the property of unwilling sellers.

For most of its length, the new corridor will parallel a set of existing EKPC lines, Comer said. As the line passes Richmond to the northeast, crossing Jacks Creek and Tates Creek roads, EKPC is looking at two alternatives corridors, both with wide latitude.

After meeting with EKPC officials, Jephtha Fortney, who owns farmland in the Red House community, said, "We live with a set of power lines that already runs across our property. I guess we can live with another one."

Fortney would like for the new lines to follow a different path from the existing set, however.

"We told them we'd rather have the new lines run along the south side of our property instead of parallel to the existing lines on the north side," he said. "That would put it farther away from our barn."

“That’s the kind of information we were looking for at these open houses,” Comer said as he and EKPC employees were packing up their displays. “To the extent possible, we will try to accommodate the property owners’ desires.”

Some 77 property owners and 17 other interested persons attended the Richmond open house. Up to 171 property owners in Madison County could be affected by the new lines, Comer said.

EKPC will attempt to minimize impacts, visual, environmental and otherwise,” Comer said. The lines will probably be borne by steel, H-frame supports. Right-of-way negotiations will be conducted in the spring of 2007 with construction likely to begin in 2008 with completion in 2009.

“The new lines are necessary,” Comer said, “to keep pace with the tremendous growth in Kentucky and the accompanying demand for electricity.”

EKPC generates electricity for 16 local cooperatively distributors in Kentucky and will soon add a 17th.

APPENDIX I:
Lancaster Community Meeting Summary and Handout



MEMORANDUM

Re: Smith-West Garrard Lancaster Community Meeting

A meeting was held on August 3, 2006 at the First Southern National Bank community room. East Kentucky Power employees in attendance included Mary Jane Warner, Nick Comer, Joe Settles, Brandon Grillon and Thad Mumm.

State Rep. Lonnie Napier opened the meeting, stating that EKPC was there to provide information – Nick Comer would speak, and Mr. Napier told the crowd to ask any questions they had.

Nick thanked everyone for coming. His comments were as follows:

- A meeting was held July 11th for environmental reasons.
- Articles appearing in the newspaper had raised questions and concerns.
- EKPC understands that no one wants a line on his or her property and we respect that.
- Maps are available of corridors. Fact sheets are available as well.
- Addressed power lines in general. – (1) Transmission lines are necessary, (2) they are the most effective way of delivering electricity, (3) demand for EKPC for electricity is running at 4 times the national rate. Over a 5-year period, it increased at 17 times the national rate, (4) Garrard County's population during the 1990's has increased by an average of 28% - in contrast, Kentucky's population as a whole increased by 10%, (5) and increased growth results in increased demand.
- EKPC is member-owned, and non-profit. It serves 500,000 houses, farms and businesses. EKPC has existed since 1941 and is made up of member systems.
- Increase in demand results in us having to provide reliable, cost-effective power.
- Planning results in additional generation capacity – Maysville and Clark County. In Clark County, peaking units and a new coal-fired unit are planned.
- We must accommodate generation and transmission.
- Approach for siting is to minimize impact to the extent possible to homeowners, businesses, environmentalists, and preservationists.
- Ratepayers don't want long, expensive power lines.
- The methodology used to site power lines is comprehensive, objective and fair.

Nick introduced Mary Jane Warner, who addressed the line and substation specifically:

- The handout said (1) the line will be 345 kv, (2) the structures are H-frame, (3) will be constructed during Fall 2007 – 2009, (4) will begin in south Clark County

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P.O. Box 707, Winchester,
Kentucky 40392-0707

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<http://www.ekpc.coop>

Page 1 of 4

A Touchstone Energy Cooperative 

and end in Lancaster, connecting with the KU line, (5) is 35-37 miles long, and (6) there is a 150' easement, blank copies available for review.

- Corridors have been identified.
- Alternatives intended to be within blue areas.
- Develop alternative route corridors.
- Have open houses where people are invited by letter and newspaper notices – probably 2 open houses.
- Submit plan to Kentucky PSC
- Opportunity for public comment
- RUS comment form available.
- Encourage neighbors and community to participate.

Mary Jane addressed the substation:

- Purchased option.
- Property consists of 75 acres.
- Hope to exercise the option.
- Archaeology investigated on substation site.
- There will be chain link fence around the substation
- The substation will occupy at least 6.5 acres.
- Transmission structures 100' going into the substation.
- Most structures within the fence 20-30'
- Substation will be lighted approximately 40' off ground.
- To give a reference MJ stated the KU tower closest to road is 140' tall - the next tower is 115' tall - the next structure is 140' tall – this gives an idea of what you will see.
- Asked if there were any questions.

Questions:

Q: Lonnie Napier – Option made on the site so EKPC's mind must be made up – wants to know what the point is in having meetings if we have already made up our mind.

Q: Tom Buford – State Senator – U.S. 27 Bypass relocation – has it been taken into account? Has it been coordinated?

A: Thad – have contacted DOT and asked for plans. Have not received them – believe it will span over the roadway.

A: Mary Jane – The substation siting – attempt to avoid populated areas with the substation – then suitable terrain and size-wise, then we prefer to find willing seller – prefer not to condemn. Mary Jane asked if visual is the biggest concern to the public.

Q: Why is the only public meeting held in Richmond?

A: Joe Settles - meeting was hosted by RUS. RUS requested meeting be held somewhere central to the project area. RUS stated that 45-minute drive for landowners was acceptable. Therefore, Richmond was the logical choice for the meeting

Q: Richard Arnold – option to buy 75 acres – what will do with the remainder?

A: Mary Jane – Leave alone unless where substation or line is located.

Q: Has there been a cancer research study? Garrard County is the 3rd county in the state with most cancer. He believes existing power lines are the cause of the cancer. Why do we want to continue putting power lines in the same locations? Meeting won't amount to a hill of beans. Doesn't believe it matters. Says nobody would return calls – says didn't hear about meeting. Was in real estate and had house couldn't sell because of power line.

Q: Lonnie Napier - Legislation for state park on Lake Herrington. State having difficulty siting the lodge due to the view of existing lines
- Participant in crowd asked Mr. Napier if he was intending on building power lines into the park

A: Mary Jane – lots of information about health concerns and research that gives a good overview of EMF.

Q: Lonnie Napier - Are you selling this power out of state?

A: Mary Jane – EKPC solely exists to serve native load – sometimes we can sell power. EKPC is non-profit, and money comes back to members. Nick – occasionally, we also have to purchase power.

Q: Bob Naylor? – Primary purpose of junction?

A: Mary Jane – We are interconnected with KU everywhere – interconnecting with KU to get the generation into the bulk system.

Q: Fred Simpson – Former worker for utility – Concerned that Garrard County gets crossed because of the low number of citizens. If it happens too much, then it will end up ruining Garrard County. Do we pay for easements?

A: Mary Jane – Pay taxes on fee simple and not on easement – existing lines are favored for co-location.

Q: Mrs. Dunn? – Kids have property – somebody called and asked several questions – foremost, is there any danger to these people and concerned about condemnation lines on the “back of the farmer”.

A: Mary Jane – Will leave sign-up sheet for people with concerns about health concerns. Design and placement of poles can be coordinated with landowners to make less disruptive.

Q: Why not follow line north in service area?

A: Mary Jane – Best scoring path in methodology. Thad – Looked at areas north for substation site but Lake Herrington located to the west.

Q: Joe Ball – Has three KU towers all located in the best part of his property. Lots of family farms. Jeff Hester found farm and now power line near him.

Q: Jeff Hester – Why can't find place that already disturbed and full of people?

A: Mary Jane – If in another area we would have people in that area.

At this point, Mr. Napier closed the meeting since there were no other questions. EKPC employees stayed and answered questions on a one on one basis.

I (Joe Settles) spoke with 4 people (1 couple and 2 individuals). The couple lives on the opposite side of KY 52 from the Bourne property. They wanted to make certain where we planned to build the substation. They also asked what we were planning to do with the property next to the highway. I told them it is my understanding we will leave it alone.

Mr. Bourne – relative of the property owner of the proposed substation site. He said he thought there was a cemetery for his great, great, great, great, great grandfather somewhere in the area and possibly on that property. I told him we had an archaeological survey of the site conducted, and it is my understanding that no cemetery was discovered on the property. I told him I would check with our archaeologists once again. He also wanted to know if he could look around the construction site while they were moving dirt. I told him I didn't care, but he has to check with the construction foreman.

Rob?? – Has farm in the blue shaded area of the map. Doesn't want the line, and he is concerned about the impacts to his property. He thinks the only reason we are doing this is to make money.

* These notes were developed from the handwritten notes taken during the meeting by Joe Settles with EKPC.

ABOUT THE SMITH-WEST GARRARD TRANSMISSION LINE

- 345-kilovolt transmission line.
- Structures holding wires will be mostly two-pole, H-frame structures made of weathered steel, which looks like wood from a distance.
- Construction will begin Fall 2007 and should be completed by Summer 2009.
- Line will begin at East Kentucky Power Cooperative's (EKPC) J.K. Smith Station in southern Clark County and end at a 345-kV transmission line owned by Kentucky Utilities. EKPC plans to construct a substation in Garrard County to tie the two lines together. The line will be approximately 35 to 37 miles long.
- Will require a 150-foot easement, which grants EKPC the right to locate its poles and wires on the property, to clear trees in the right-of-way, maintain the right-of-way, and to conduct maintenance on its facilities. The existing property owner will continue to own and use the property.
- EKPC has identified alternate corridors where the final proposed route of the line most likely will be located. A map of these alternate corridors is available. Those corridors generally follow existing power lines, for the most part.
- EKPC will develop alternate route corridors and then hold public open houses in the area to collect public input before selecting a proposed route.
- Later this year, once the proposed route is determined, EKPC will submit plans to the Kentucky Public Service Commission for its review and approval. The public also will have an opportunity to participate in this process.

ABOUT THE WEST GARRARD SUBSTATION

- EKPC plans to construct a substation to tie the new Smith-West Garrard line into an existing transmission line.
- EKPC has purchased an option on a piece of property located west of Lancaster on the northwest corner at the intersection of Ky. 52 and Boone's Creek Road. This is the preferred site, but EKPC has not yet exercised its purchase option because we are studying possible historic features located there.
- Planning for the substation still is in the preliminary stages. It will be a minimum of 6.5 acres. The poles coming into the station will be about 100 feet high. Several structures within the station may be as high as 80 feet. Most of the structures within will be 20-30 feet high.

EKPC will finalize plans for the transmission line and substation soon. In the next couple of months, we plan to conduct public open houses where we will show the preferred corridor and will collect input from property owners in the vicinity of the corridor.



APPENDIX J:
Open House Information Packet

*We want you to...
be informed about this project.*

About the Smith-West Garrard transmission line project.

This is a proposed project to construct a new transmission substation and approximately 35 to 37 miles of 345-kilovolt transmission line. The line will require 150 feet of right-of-way. On sections of the line where an existing line is rebuilt or paralleled, the amount of additional right-of-way could be less than 150 feet. This project will help EKPC to accommodate load growth in Central Kentucky and improve the reliability of the regional transmission grid.

Why does EKPC need to build this particular line?

This transmission line will provide an outlet for EKPC to deliver electricity from additional generating units being constructed at J.K. Smith Station in southern Clark County. It will also provide an additional north-south transmission corridor, which is critically needed to ensure the reliability of the regional transmission grid.

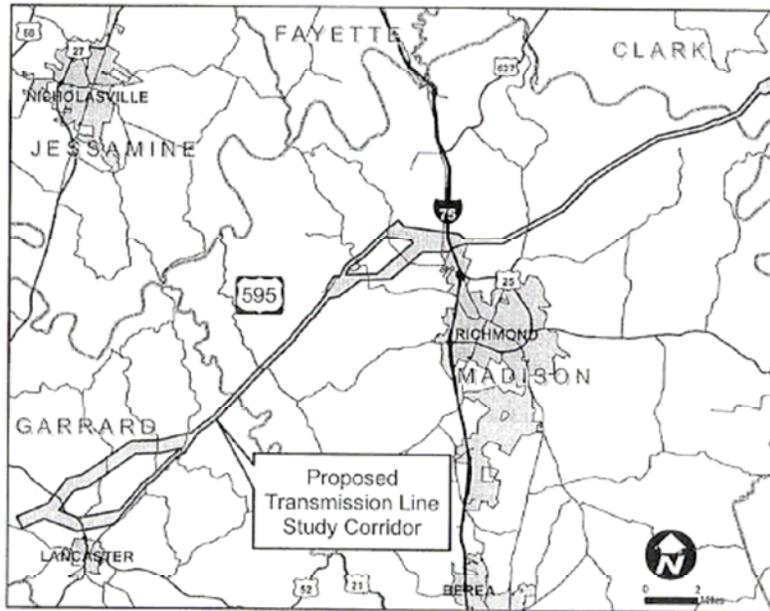
What approvals must be secured for this project?

The Kentucky Public Service Commission must grant a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for this project to be constructed. The Rural Utilities Service, an agency that administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Programs (USDA Rural Development), must ensure that EKPC meets appropriate environmental obligations including compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

*We want you to...
know where the line will be located.*

Where will the line be located?

This transmission line will begin at EKPC's J.K. Smith Station in southern Clark County near the community of Trapp. It will extend through Madison and Garrard counties to a new switching station to be constructed west of Lancaster in Garrard County. This station will tie the new transmission line into an existing 345-kV transmission line owned by Kentucky Utilities.

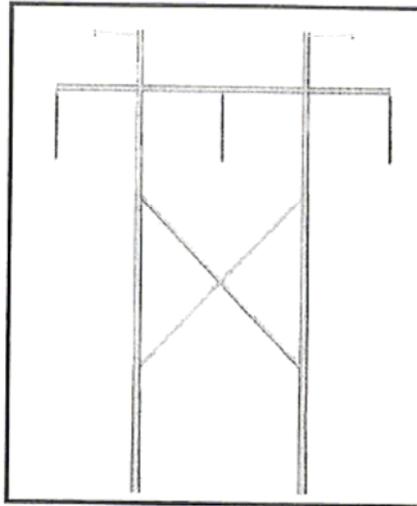


*We want you to...
know the project schedule.*

1. Open Houses conducted	August 29 & 31, 2006
2. Corridor mapping/surveying	Fall 2006
3. Centerline established	Fall 2006
4. Right-of-way negotiations	Spring 2007
5. Design activity	Spring 2007
6. Structure stakeout	Spring 2008
7. Construction	2008 to Summer 2009

*We want you to...
know what the new line will look like.*

This project will use H-frame pole construction. Below is a drawing of the typical structures that will be used for the project. EKPC plans to use steel poles for this project.



Typical H-Frame Pole

*We want you to...
know who we are.*

Winchester-based East Kentucky Power Cooperative is a not-for-profit electric utility that generates and transmits electricity to 16 Touchstone Energy Cooperatives across the state. A 17th cooperative, Warren RECC, will join the system in 2008. These cooperatives distribute the energy to about 1 million co-op customers. Our mission is not to make money, but to improve the quality of life of those we serve.

Here is other information about us:

What a cooperative is

A cooperative is a not-for-profit business that is owned and democratically governed by its members. A co-op exists solely to serve its members.

What “not-for-profit” means

A not-for-profit cooperative is in business for the public good rather than for the financial benefit of an individual owner or stockholders.

Why we build lines

Power lines are built to keep pace with the tremendous growth in Kentucky. Power lines transport electricity like roads carry traffic. If there is too much traffic on a power line, though, the line overloads and people lose power. We build lines to avoid that problem.

Why we can't bury lines

While burying lines is more pleasing to the eye and protects them from ice and weather, the costs of burying lines is prohibitive. Line repairs are also extremely difficult and time consuming. It can cost as much as 10 times more money to construct underground transmission lines.

The process we use to build lines

After the Open House we'll finalize a centerline for any new line section. Affected property owners will be notified. If you are affected, we will seek permission to conduct a survey to confirm the centerline. Negotiations then begin on a payment to affected landowners for the right to run the line across their land. Our goal is always to minimize costs and the impact upon you and your community.

How we choose line routes

We use an objective methodology and computer model developed to strike a balance between a number of factors, including community impacts, geography, environmental impacts and costs. The factors considered in the model were developed with public input and we are able to incorporate public input as we refine the route location.

continued on back

About rights of way

If your property is affected by this project, EKPC will seek to purchase an easement that allows the cooperative to locate its poles and wires on your property, and to enter the property as needed for maintenance. The property owner will continue to own and use the property. The easement allows EKPC to clear and control trees within the right-of-way, as well as other trees that could interfere with transmission lines, and prevents structures from being constructed in the right-of-way.

How we value property

We conduct a market analysis of the area based on recent property sales and assess the impact the line would have on any particular property.

How we work with property owners

Our professionals will work with you respectfully, and we will work closely with each property owner who is affected by any phase of the construction. It is our goal to make sure that property owners are well-informed about the project and have ample opportunity to discuss it with us.

What about environmental impacts?

Our biologists do extensive work prior to project construction in order to assess the environmental impact. The biologists work to ensure EKPC minimizes and avoids impacting endangered plants and animals during line construction.

How property owners and local communities provide input

The input of the community and affected property owners is of primary concern. We host open houses to share and gather information, and we strive to keep property owners and others fully informed about construction projects.

For this project, EKPC seeks input from affected property owners and concerned citizens during the regulatory process. In accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, East Kentucky Power Cooperative is soliciting the involvement of those who have a legal or economic relation to properties that will be affected by the proposed line or have a demonstrable interest in the historic built and/or archaeological environment in the project area. To become formally involved in the regulatory process as a consulting party, please send a letter, complete with contact information and statement of interest, to Joe Settles at joe.settles@ekpc.coop or at East Kentucky Power Cooperative, 4775 Lexington Road, Winchester, KY 40391.

*We want you to...
know about our system.*

East Kentucky Power Cooperative Member Service area

EKPC is a not-for-profit generation and transmission utility with headquarters in Winchester. EKPC generates electric power and transports it to 16 locally-owned cooperatives that distribute it to 500,000 homes, farms, businesses and industries in 89 Kentucky counties. Warren RECC will become the 17th member-owner when it joins the system in 2008. Together, EKPC and member cooperatives are known as Kentucky's Touchstone Energy Cooperatives.



*We want you to...
attend our open house.*

Local property owners are encouraged to attend our Open House to help us gather information.

The Open House is a key way we keep property owners involved and informed every step of the way when building a transmission line.

Thank you for your cooperation as we work together.

APPENDIX K:
Open House Questionnaire and Comment Form

QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN
SMITH-WEST GARRARD 345 KV
TRANSMISSION LINE SITING

You may leave this form at the registration table as you leave tonight or pick up a return envelope already stamped in which to mail us the form at a later time. Responses must be received by **5:00 p.m. Tuesday, September 5, 2006** to be considered.

Smith-West Garrard 345 kV Transmission Line
Project
Siting Survey
Page - 1

This survey will allow us to get your opinions on specific issues regarding the siting of our transmission line. Your response will assist our design group in understanding public concerns and allow them to incorporate those concerns in the final site selection. Thank you for your help.

1. The following information is optional but could be useful if follow-up is needed.
(Names and addresses are considered confidential and are for EKPC use only)

Name _____ County _____

Address _____

Location of property _____

2. Which of the following applies to your situation?

- Live and work within the immediate area.
 Frequently travel the roads in the immediate area.
 Live in _____ County but not within the immediate area.
 Other, please specify.

3. Many criteria are involved in the siting of a transmission line. Please choose the four most important to you in regard to the siting of this line. The most important item will be No. 1, the least important No. 4.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crossing Agricultural Land. | <input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to Barns or Sheds. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crossing Wooded or Forest Land. | <input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to Commercial or Industrial Areas. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crossing Streams or Wetlands. | <input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to Historic or Archaeological Sites. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossings. | <input type="checkbox"/> Visibility. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to Residences. | <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Cost. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify below. |

4. Are you aware of any buildings or landmarks in the study area that may be architecturally or historically important? If so, please specify location, names or addresses.

5. You may be aware of unique or specific information regarding this corridor. Please describe any special items of interest or concern below such as scenic areas, recreation areas or new homes. Please give the location of the item or contact one of the representatives to mark it on a map.

6. Please summarize what you feel are the most important qualities or resources of the area.

- * If you have any additional comments, please list on back of this page.

PROCESS EVALUATION SURVEY

Please help us to improve the siting procedures, which you have participated in by completing this form.

Did this process give you:

- An adequate amount of information?
- Too much information?
- Not enough information?

Was advertisement for the open house:

- Adequate?
- Inadequate?
- Early enough?

Were most of your questions answered by:

- EKPC staff?
- Written information?
- Displays?

Do you feel that you know more about EKPC and its operation?

Did you voice any questions that were not adequately addressed? _____

If yes, what is your question and may we contact you to discuss?

(h:Smith-WestGarrard.doc)

APPENDIX L:
Electrical Alternatives Analysis and Macro-Corridor Study



Electrical Alternative Analysis

Smith – West Garrard Transmission Line Project

A Touchstone Energy Cooperative 

June 2006

Introduction

To accommodate load growth among its member cooperatives, EKPC plans to construct generating units at its J.K. Smith Power Station (J.K. Smith), located in the community of Trapp, in Clark County, KY. The site currently contains seven combustion turbine units (CT's) with a total generating capacity of 826 MW at winter capacity. Four existing 138-kilovolt transmission lines are currently connected to the J.K. Smith Substation. These lines are insufficient to accommodate delivery of any additional generation at an expanded J.K. Smith Power Station.

EKPC has proposed to construct 5 additional CT's at J.K. Smith. The first of these units is scheduled to become operational in March of 2008. The addition of this generation has created the necessity for additional transmission outlets from the facility. The Smith-West Garrard Transmission Line will provide the outlet necessary for the addition of the five combustion turbines (CT's) proposed for construction at J.K. Smith.

J.K. Smith has been the subject of two environmental impact statements (EIS) and three environmental assessments throughout the facilities history. Typically, the addition of CT's on an existing generation site has required the preparation of an environmental assessment with scoping requirements per USDA Rural Development regulations (7 CFR 1794). Due to the high level of environmental work that has been conducted on the J.K. Smith Power Station site and the amount of disturbance that has occurred on the site, USDA Rural Development has waived the scoping requirements associated with the preparation of an environmental assessment for the CT's (per 7 CFR 1794).

The Smith – West Garrard Transmission Line Project is being evaluated in a separate environmental assessment with scoping requirements than the CT's. USDA Rural Development allowed this classification of the project since the J.K. Smith site has already been studied extensively and the level of environmental review for the transmission line remains at a high level. USDA Rural Development has not waived the scoping requirements for this project.

A System Impact Study (SIS) was prepared to evaluate the transmission facilities needed to provide the necessary capacity for addition of these units. EKPC also included a 278 MW Circulating Fluidized Bed Steam Generator that has been proposed for construction in the study. EKPC felt it would be prudent to include future needs such as this generator when planning proposed transmission to ensure constructed lines would be able to accommodate future load. The environmental impacts of the 278 MW Circulating Fluidized Bed Steam Generator will be analyzed in an Environmental Impact Statement separate from the Smith-West Garrard Transmission Line Project.

System Impact Study

The SIS report was entitled: "System Impact Study, Generation Interconnection Requests #30-33, JK Smith Combustion Turbines #8-12 and CFB Unit #1 Project In Clark County, Kentucky." A copy of the entire report can be made available upon request. The report



evaluates the impact of the addition of the following generators at EKPC's existing J.K. Smith Power Plant:

- a) Five (5) combustion turbines, each with a net capacity of 84 MW in the summer and 98 MW in the winter. These units will be designated as J.K. Smith CTs #8, #9, #10, #11, and #12.
- b) One (1) Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) steam generator with a net capacity of 278 MW in both summer and winter. This unit will be designated as J.K. Smith CFB #1 throughout this report.

J.K. Smith Planned Generation Additions			
Requested Project	Commercial Operation Date	Summer Net Capacity (MW)	Winter Net Capacity (MW)
JK Smith #12	March 2008	84	98
JK Smith #11	April 2008	84	98
JK Smith #10	October 2008	84	98
JK Smith #9	November 2008	84	98
JK Smith #8	December 2008	84	98
JK Smith CFB #1	March 2010	278	278

The existing four 138 kV transmission lines connected to the J.K. Smith Substation are insufficient to accommodate delivery of the total net output of the expanded J.K. Smith Power Plant. In fact, it was determined that the existing transmission outlets cannot accommodate any generation additions at the site. Therefore, the study identified various transmission expansion plans needed to support the total expected output of the expanded J.K. Smith site.

Input was solicited from EKPC's neighboring utilities -- American Electric Power (AEP), Big Rivers Electric Corporation (BREC), Cinergy Corporation (CIN), Dayton Power & Light Company (DPL), LG&E Energy LLC (LGEE), the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO) -- prior to beginning the SIS.

Thirty-eight possible 345 kV or 138 kV transmission outlets from the J.K. Smith Substation were evaluated to determine their impacts on the thermal overloads identified. The screening process eliminated most of these outlet options for one of the following two reasons:

- An outlet either singularly or in combination with other outlets did not eliminate a substantial number of the thermal overloads caused by the proposed generators

- An outlet did not provide any significant additional benefits when compared to the performance of another outlet that would be shorter and/or less expensive

As a result of the screening analysis, it was determined that one 138 kV outlet from the J.K. Smith site would not be adequate. Screening showed that at least *three* 138 kV outlets would be required to accommodate the added generation. Additionally, significant upgrades would still be required on the transmission system with these multiple 138 kV outlets. Furthermore, transmission-system losses will be higher with these 138 kV outlet options than with a 345 kV outlet option. For these reasons, no options were considered that only provided 138 kV outlets from J.K. Smith Substation. All transmission alternatives considered therefore included a new 345 kV outlet from the J.K. Smith site.

The screening analysis performed determined that two of the 345 kV outlet options considered have a greater impact on the transmission-system problems identified than did the remainder of the outlet options. These two outlet options are:

- ✓ The J.K. Smith-Tyner 345 kV line and the installation of a 345-161 kV transformer at Tyner
- ✓ The J.K. Smith-West Garrard 345 kV line and a new 345 kV switching station at West Garrard connecting this line with LGEE's Brown-Pineville 345 kV circuit

These two outlets substantially reduce the number and severity of overloads caused by the proposed generators. The other outlet options screened either did not provide as much benefit as either of these two options or provided similar benefits at the expense of much more construction.

Alternatives Considered

Alternatives are desired that eliminate the overloads of the facilities impacted by addition of the generators. Furthermore, since all four of the existing 138 kV outlets from the J.K. Smith Station are overloaded, the alternatives developed must either upgrade all four of these outlets or establish at least one new outlet from the J.K. Smith Station.

Impact of J.K. Smith-North Clark Proposed Project on Alternatives to be Considered

Concurrently with this J.K. Smith SIS, EKPC conducted a parallel study to identify a solution for existing transmission-system problems. The results of that parallel study are documented in a document developed by EKPC titled *Justification of J.K. Smith-Sideview 345 kV Line*, dated October 31, 2005. [Note that the Sideview endpoint was later re-named North Clark]. The recommended solution from that study was to construct a new 345 kV breaker substation, install 345 kV facilities at the J.K. Smith Substation to accommodate a new line exit, install a new 345-138 kV, 450 MVA autotransformer at the

J.K. Smith Substation, and construct 18 miles of 345 kV line between the J.K. Smith Substation and the new North Clark Substation

This recommended construction addresses the problems of the existing transmission system. It also provides some benefits for the proposed generators that are the subject of this SIS. However, power flow analysis with the J.K. Smith-North Clark Project added to the models indicates that transmission-system overloads would still exist with the proposed generators. Therefore, alternatives must be developed that incorporate the planned J.K. Smith-North Clark Project while still addressing overloads identified neighboring facilities. Therefore, as stated above, the alternatives developed must either include capacity upgrades for the four existing 138 kV outlets from the J.K. Smith Station or the construction of at least one additional new outlet from J.K. Smith.

Consideration of Upgrading Existing J.K. Smith Outlets

Increasing the capacity of the existing four 138 kV outlets from the J.K. Smith Station was considered. These four outlets are:

- J.K. Smith-Dale 138 kV Line (9.5 miles)
- J.K. Smith-Fawkes 138 kV Line (14.3 miles)
- J.K. Smith-Union City-Lake Reba Tap 138 kV Line (11.6 miles)
- J.K. Smith-Powell County 138 kV Line (16.3 miles)

In addition to replacement of the conductors in the four 138 kV outlets from J.K. Smith, several other upgrades would be required to eliminate all overloads. The most significant of these facilities to be upgraded are:

- Fawkes LGEE-Clark County 138 kV LGEE Line (18.3 miles)
- Clark County-Mount Sterling 69 kV LGEE Line (12.2 miles)
- Lake Reba-Waco-Rice Tap 69 kV LGEE Line (11.8 miles)
- Dale-Hunt-J.K. Smith-Trapp 69 kV EKPC Line (11.2 miles)
- Dale-Newby #1 69 kV EKPC Line (11.1 miles)
- Powell County-Jeffersonville 69 kV EKPC Line (8.5 miles)
- Dale-Three Forks-Fawkes 138 kV EKPC Line (7.3 miles)
- Boonesboro North-Winchester Water Works-Boone Avenue 69 kV LGEE Line (5.9 miles)
- Davis-Nicholasville 69 kV EKPC Line (3.8 miles)
- Lake Reba Tap 161-138 kV, 200 MVA LGEE Transformer
- Boonesboro North 138-69 kV, 150 MVA LGEE Transformer
- Powell County 161-138 kV, 150 MVA EKPC Transformer
- Powell County 138-69 kV, 100 MVA EKPC Transformer
- Dale 138-69 kV, 82.5 MVA EKPC Transformer
- Beattyville 161-69 kV, 56 MVA LGEE Transformer
- West Irvine 161-69 kV, 50 MVA LGEE Transformer

Each of the facilities to be upgraded would need to be removed from service for construction at some point during the period from June 2006 through March 2010. This would require multiple simultaneous outages in the area, which would create significant reliability and operational concerns. Furthermore, it is not known if all of the upgrades can be completed by their needed dates, since there are more than 20 facilities requiring significant upgrades.

345 kV Alternatives

Three 345 kV alternatives have been identified that may solve the capacity issues associated with the added generation at J.K. Smith. The facilities required at J.K. Smith are identical for either Alternative 1 or Alternative 2. Alternative 3 requires an additional 138 kV line exit at J.K. Smith that is not needed for either of the other two alternatives. These substation facilities at J.K. Smith can be constructed without significant difficulty. The relative constructability of the other facilities will be discussed for each alternative.

Alternative 1 includes the construction of a new 345 kV substation in the Garrard County area. This substation needs to be located near LGEE's existing Brown-Pineville double-circuit 345 kV line to minimize the amount of 345 kV line construction required to connect one of the circuits with the new 345 kV line from J.K. Smith. This alternative also calls for the construction of a new 345 kV line between the J.K. Smith Substation and the new substation in the Garrard County area. The approximate length of the new line is 35 to 45 miles depending on line routing and the location of the new 345 kV switching substation. EKPC has several existing 69 and 138 kV transmission line corridors in the area, which may be able to be utilized for rebuild and/or co-location.

Alternative 2 includes addition of all facilities required at the existing Tyner Substation to terminate the proposed J.K. Smith-Tyner 345 kV line and to add a new 345-161 kV autotransformer. Additional land would be needed in the area to construct the new 345-161 kV substation, and to connect it to the existing Tyner Substation. This alternative also includes the construction of a new 345 kV line between the J.K. Smith Substation and the Tyner Substation. The approximate length of the new line is 40 to 50 miles, depending on line routing. The area in a straight-line approximation between these two endpoints does not appear to have any large areas that are densely populated or highly developed. However, the Daniel Boone National Forest is located in a large area between these endpoints. Therefore, the routing of the new 345 kV line may require working with the United States Forest Service (USFS) to identify and select the preferred route through the USFS lands. In addition to the new 345 kV line and the new 345 kV switching substation, the addition of a 138 kV series reactor at EKPC's Dale Station is required.

Alternative 3 has many of the same physical issues as Alternative 2. The primary difference is that this alternative includes construction of a new 17.9-mile 138 kV line between J.K. Smith and LGEE's Spencer Road Substation in lieu of the addition of a series reactor at Dale Station. All of the issues discussed above in subsection 5.5.2 related to the Tyner Substation expansion and the new 345 kV line between J.K. Smith and Tyner are also applicable for this alternative. This alternative would require

expansion of LGEE's Spencer Road Substation and replacement of both 138-69 kV transformers at Spencer Road with larger units. Therefore, a significant amount of work would be required at this site to implement this alternative.

All three Alternatives require significant new 345 kV line construction. Alternative 1 includes a new 345 kV line from J.K. Smith to the Garrard County area and is expected to be 35 to 45 miles in length. Alternatives 2 and 3 both require a new 345 kV line from J.K. Smith to the existing Tyner Substation. This line is expected to be 40 to 50 miles long. This line is expected to be more difficult to construct, since the Daniel Boone National Forest is between the two endpoints. Furthermore, it is expected to have more potential impact, since it is likely to be longer and since there are less opportunities for co-location with existing lines. Also, Alternative 3 requires additional construction of approximately 18 miles of new 138 kV line. Therefore, Alternative 1 appears to have an advantage over both Alternatives 2 and 3 regarding constructability of the transmission lines, based upon a cursory analysis.

In addition to the major 345 kV and 138 kV line and substation construction, each Alternative requires some additional upgrades of EKPC, AEP, and/or LGEE facilities. As discussed earlier, Alternative 1 requires only one potential upgrade on the AEP system. Alternatives 2 and 3 both would require multiple upgrades on the AEP system. Additionally, the earlier discussion indicates that more upgrades of both EKPC and LGEE facilities would be required for Alternatives 2 and 3 than is required for Alternative 1. Therefore, a comparison of the number and expected scope of the additional system upgrades required shows that Alternative 1 holds a substantial advantage over both Alternative 2 and Alternative 3.

Therefore, based on this information, Alternative 1 appears to provide significant advantages over Alternatives 2 and 3 with regard to the physical issues associated with construction and expansion.

Future Expansion

Alternative 1 specifies construction of a new 345 kV substation in Garrard County (West Garrard). The construction of the West Garrard substation will provide opportunities to step-down to 138 kV or 161 kV in the area in the future and will also provide opportunities to build 345 kV transmission into the western part of the EKPC system if necessary. This new substation will be well located in the central part of the EKPC system for opportunities to provide support into the weaker southern and western parts of the EKPC transmission system. Any future expansion involving this new substation would need to be coordinated with LGEE, due to the proposed interconnection at this point and due to the numerous interconnections throughout the two systems.

Alternatives 2 and 3 both include construction of a new 345 kV line into EKPC's existing Tyner Substation, which is located in the southeastern part of the EKPC system. Expansion of the Tyner Substation to accommodate the new 345 kV facilities is expected to be problematic due to proximity to Forest System lands. Furthermore, it may be



difficult to acquire sufficient land to allow for future expansion at this substation. Addition of 345 kV facilities at Tyner connecting it to J.K. Smith does provide valuable support to the Tyner area. However, the value of this addition for future expansion is limited. The EKPC system is expected to need support in its western portion. The additional distance from Tyner to the Garrard County area is approximately 40 miles. Therefore, if future support is needed to the west of the Garrard County area, an additional 40 miles of transmission line construction would be needed to provide it from Tyner compared to providing it from West Garrard.

Based on the location of the proposed West Garrard Substation and the possibilities for future expansion, Alternative 1 has a significant advantage over Alternatives 2 and 3. The table below summarizes the conclusions of the comparison performed for the three Alternatives that were developed. Each Alternative was given a ranking from 1 to 3 in each of the categories considered, with a score of 1 being the best score in each category and a score of 3 being the worst. The data indicates that Alternative 1 provides the best (lowest) total score for the combination of categories considered.

Comparison of the Developed Alternatives			
Issue	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Power Flow Impacts	1	3	2
Transmission System Losses	3	2	1
Transient-Stability Impacts	1	3	2
Short-Circuit Impacts	1	1	1
Physical Issues	1	2	3
System Reliability	3	2	1
Future Expansion	1	3	2
Costs	1	2	3
Performance for Double Contingencies	2	3	1
Total Score	14	21	16

Section 7: Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions are based on the analysis contained in the SIS:

- The existing four 138 kV transmission lines connected to the J.K. Smith Substation are not sufficient to accommodate additional generation at the J.K. Smith site. Furthermore, the planned addition of the new J.K. Smith-North Clark 345 kV line and associated facilities at J.K. Smith do not provide significant additional outlet capability for the J.K. Smith generation.
- Upgrading the existing outlets from the J.K. Smith Station is not a practical solution for a number of reasons. First, a large number of additional facilities are overloaded and would also need to be upgraded. Additionally, the outages necessary to perform these upgrades within the necessary timeframe could result in severe operational problems. Furthermore, the scope and cost of these

upgrades is very uncertain. Also, upgrading existing lines does not provide significant transmission capacity margins, particularly when multiple facility outages are occurring on the transmission system. Finally, upgrading existing transmission facilities does not reduce transmission losses as effectively as adding additional transmission facilities does.

- A large number of new transmission outlets from J.K. Smith were evaluated, but were eliminated because the outlet did not either eliminate a substantial number of thermal overloads or the outlet did not provide any significant additional benefits compared to shorter and/or less expensive outlets.
- The studies determined that transmission plans that only include 138 kV outlets from J.K. Smith are not viable, since at least three 138 kV outlets would be required, a significant number of transmission-system upgrades would still be required, and transmission-system losses would not be significantly reduced.
- Two 345 kV outlets were determined to have the greatest impact on the thermal overloads identified with the proposed generators. These are the J.K. Smith-West Garrard 345 kV line and the J.K. Smith-Tyner 345 kV line. One transmission plan that includes J.K. Smith-West Garrard and two plans that include J.K. Smith-Tyner were developed.
- Comparison of the three Alternatives in nine categories indicates that Alternative 1 is the optimal transmission plan. Since this is also the lowest cost plan, Alternative 1 is recommended for implementation.

Based upon the information contained in the SIS, it is recommended EKPC construct the Smith-West Garrard 345 kV project (Alternative 1).

Macro-Corridor Study

Smith to West Garrard
345-kV Transmission Project

East Kentucky Power Cooperative

June 2006

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) is a generation and transmission electric cooperative based in Winchester, Ky. EKPC serves 16 member distribution cooperatives, which, in turn, serve nearly 500,000 homes, farms and businesses in Kentucky. Founded in 1941, EKPC operates power plants located in Mason, Clark and Pulaski counties of Kentucky, and renewable energy plants in Boone, Laurel, Greenup and Hardin counties, along with gas peaking units, hydro power and more than 2,800 miles of transmission lines.

To finance the electric transmission line project described in this report, East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) is applying for loan funding from the Rural Utilities Service, which administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Utilities Programs, including making direct loans and loan guarantees to electric utilities to serve customers in rural areas. The loans and loan guarantees finance the construction of electric distribution, transmission, and generation facilities, including system improvements and replacement required to furnish and improve electric service in rural areas, as well as demand side management, energy conservation programs, and on-grid and off-grid renewable energy systems.

This project must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. To comply with the standards of NEPA and related regulations, EKPC has developed this Macro-Corridor Study, which defines the project study area and shows the end points. Alternative corridor routes were developed based on environmental, engineering, economic, land use and permitting constraints.

PART II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To accommodate load growth among its member cooperatives, EKPC plans to construct generating units at its J.K. Smith Power Station, located in the community of Trapp, Ky., in Clark County. The site currently contains seven combustion turbine (CT) units with a total generating capacity of 826 MW at winter capacity. Four existing 138-kilovolt transmission lines currently are connected to the J.K. Smith Substation. These lines are insufficient to accommodate delivery of any additional generation at an expanded J.K. Smith Power Station.

EKPC has proposed to construct five additional CT's at J.K. Smith. The first of these units is scheduled to become operational in March of 2008. The addition of this generation has created the necessity for additional transmission outlets from the facility. The Smith-West Garrard transmission line will provide the outlet necessary for the addition of the five combustion turbines proposed for construction at J.K. Smith Station.

J.K. Smith Station has been the subject of two environmental impact statements (EIS) and three environmental assessments throughout the facility's history. Typically, the addition of CTs on an existing generation site has required the preparation of an environmental assessment with scoping requirements per USDA Rural Development regulations (7 CFR 1794). Due to the high level of environmental work that has been conducted on the J.K. Smith Station site and the amount of disturbance that has occurred on the site, USDA Rural Development has waived the scoping requirements associated with the preparation of an environmental assessment for the CTs (per 7 CFR 1794).

The Smith – West Garrard transmission line project is being evaluated in a separate environmental assessment with scoping requirements than the CTs. USDA Rural Development allowed this classification of the project since the J.K. Smith site has already been studied extensively and the level of environmental review remains at the same level. USDA Rural Development has not waived the scoping requirements for this project.

Therefore, EKPC has prepared a Macro-Corridor Study of route alternatives and conducted an Alternative Evaluation Study. This Macro-Corridor Study was conducted to develop options for transmission line routing and to assess potential environmental, social and cultural impacts. The Electrical Alternative Evaluation Study examines the various transmission expansion options needed to support the total expected output of the expanded J.K. Smith site through 2010.

The Electrical Alternative Evaluation Study resulted in plans for a 345-kV transmission line extending from J.K. Smith Power Station that taps into the existing Brown-to-Pineville double-circuit 345-kV line owned by Kentucky Utilities. At the junction of the two lines, EKPC plans to construct the West Garrard Substation. (As a result, this project is named the Smith-West Garrard transmission line project.)

Once constructed, the Smith – West Garrard 345kV transmission line will provide sufficient capacity for the CT units proposed for the J.K. Smith Power Station. In fact, construction of these transmission facilities will provide EKPC enough capacity to handle the addition of a coal-fired power plant that has also been proposed for construction at J.K. Smith Station.

PART III: STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

I. Study Area Location

The Smith-West Garrard 345-kV transmission line project Study Area is located in Central Kentucky, approximately 20 to 30 miles south of the Lexington urban area. (See map of Study Area in Figure 1 on Page 4.) The Study Area includes 174,917 total acres. Notable features within or adjacent to the Study Area include the Kentucky River, Interstate 75, the city of Richmond and the city of Lancaster. The Study Area includes parts of five Kentucky counties: Clark, Fayette, Garrard, Jessamine and Madison. The primary impacts are in Madison and Garrard counties.

County	Total Acres	Acres of Study Area	% of County in Study Area
Clark	163,305	10,278	6.29%
Fayette	182,743	1,142	0.62%
Garrard	149,744	51,394	34.32%
Jessamine	111,704	4,648	4.16%
Madison	283,711	107,454	37.87%
TOTAL	891,207	174,917	

Source: Aerial, GIS information

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

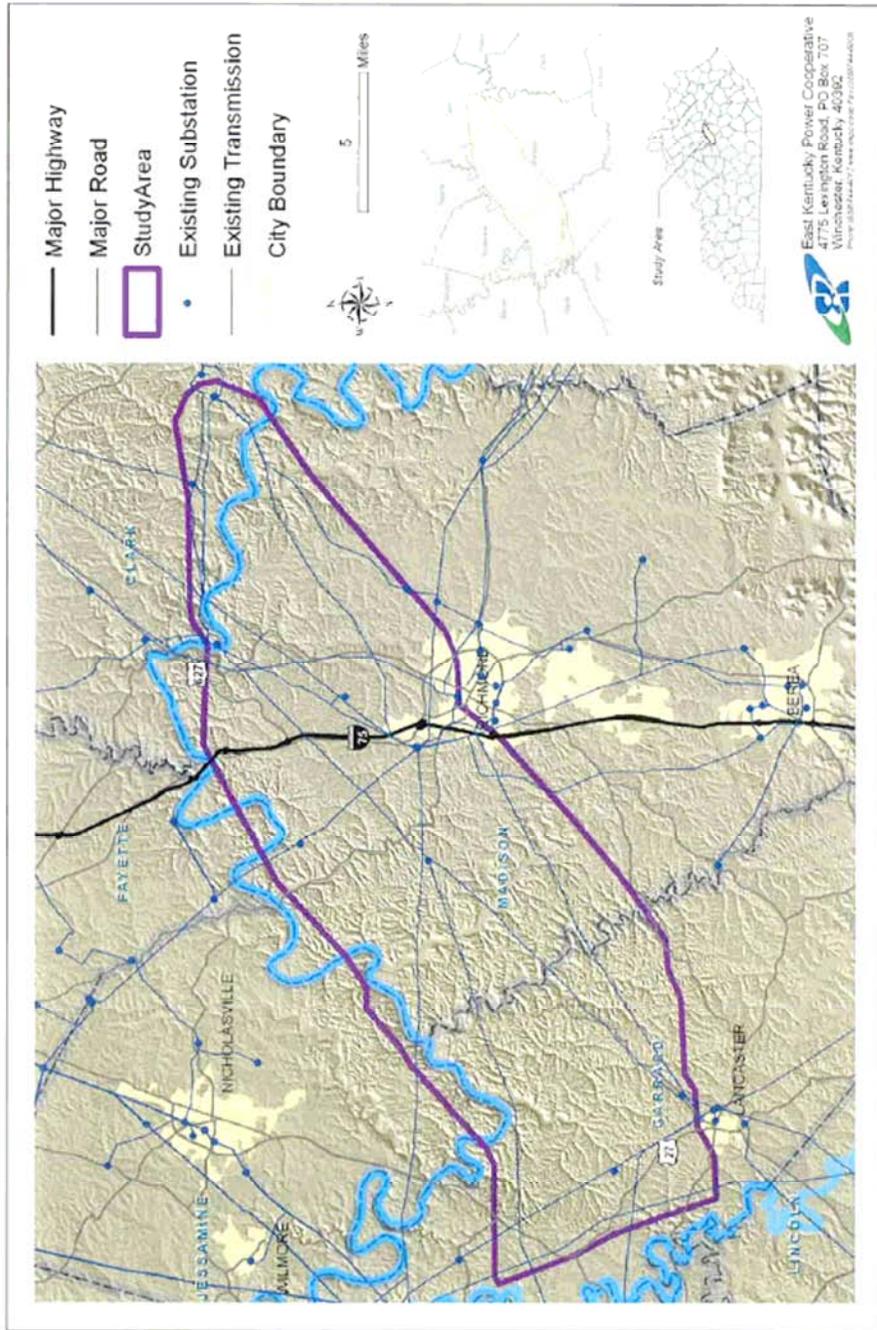


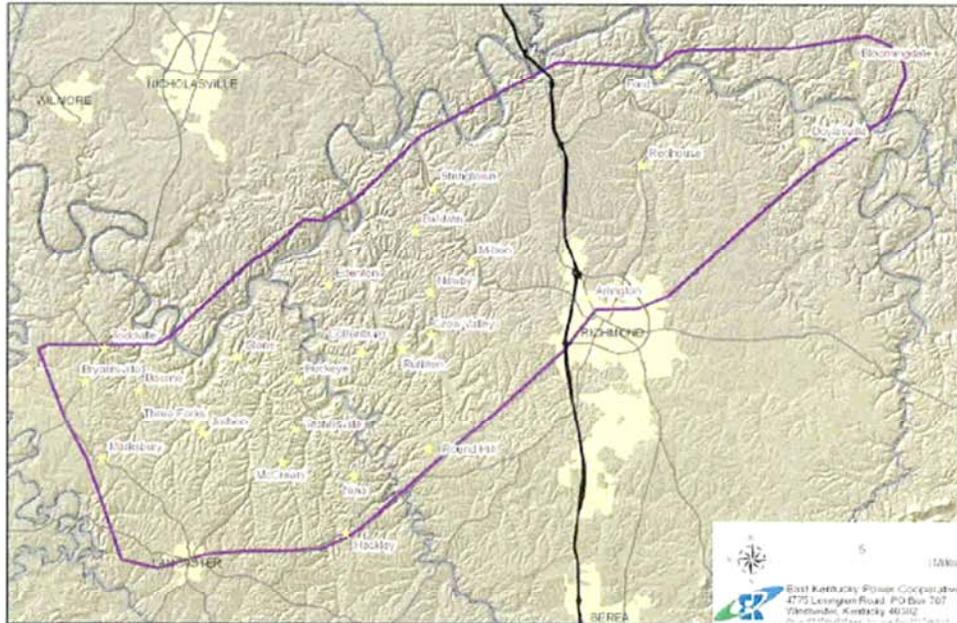
FIGURE 1: Smith-West Garrard Study Area

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

In addition, the Study Area impacts a number of unincorporated rural towns, including:

- Arlington, Madison County
- Baldwin, Madison County
- Bloomingdale, Clark County
- Bourne, Garrard County
- Bryantsville, Garrard County
- Buckeye, Garrard County
- Cottonburg, Madison County
- Crow Valley, Madison County
- Doylesville, Madison County
- Edenton, Madison County
- Ford, Clark County
- Hackley, Jessamine County
- Judson, Garrard County
- Marksbury, Garrard County
- McCreary, Garrard County
- Million, Madison County
- Newby, Madison County
- Nina, Jessamine County
- Redhouse, Madison County
- Round Hill, Madison County
- Ruthton, Madison County
- Stone, Garrard County
- Stringtown, Madison County
- Teatersville, Garrard County
- Three Forks, Garrard County
- Toddville, Garrard County

FIGURE 2: Rural Towns in Study Area



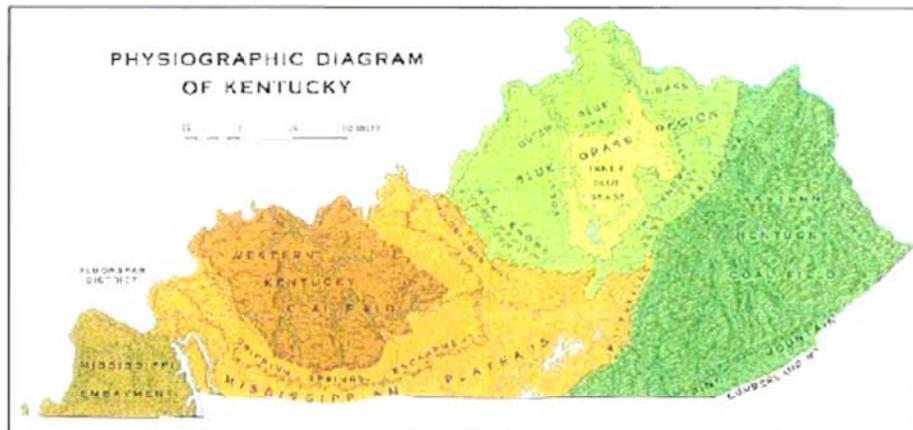
2. Study Area Characteristics

Physiography

The project area lies within the Inner Blue Grass and Outer Blue Grass Physiographic Regions of Kentucky. The Inner Blue Grass is characterized by gently rolling hills and rich, fertile soils. The hills are caused by the weathering of relatively rick-bedded limestone that characterize the Ordovician strata of central Kentucky that has been pushed up along the crest of the Cincinnati Arch. Weathering of the limestones produces sink holes, sinking streams, springs, caves and soils. The soils are fertile because the Ordovician limestones contain phosphate minerals (e.g., apatite), which are natural fertilizers. An interesting feature situated in the project area is the Kentucky River Palisades. The palisades consist of the cliffs in the gorge or canyon along the Kentucky River where it cuts through resistant massive limestones and dolostones. These massive limestones and dolostones are the oldest strata exposed at the surface in Kentucky. The Outer Bluegrass is characterized by deeper valleys, with little flat land, because the bedrock in this area is mostly composed of interbedded Ordovician limestones and shales that are more easily eroded than the limestones of the Inner Bluegrass. (University of Kentucky, Kentucky Geological Survey, <http://www.uky.edu/KGS/geoky/pages/regionbluegrass.html>)

The Kentucky River and Paint Lick Creek are the primary waterways that occur in the project area. The average annual rainfall for the area is around 45 inches. Winters tend to be long, damp, and cold while the summers tend to be warm with periods of 80 - 90° weather.

Figure 3: Physiographic Diagram of Kentucky



Source: Kentucky Geological Survey (<http://www.uky.edu/KGS/geoky/pages/physiographic.html>)

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

Land Use/Land Cover

The Study Area for the proposed project consists primarily of agricultural lands in the form of pastureland for livestock other than horses. Approximately 29 percent of the area is forested. The majority of forest lands occur in the northern half of the study area and are associated with the Kentucky River corridor and major tributaries. The pastureland occurs on the flat, broad ridgetops associated with the Bluegrass region. Row cropping is typically confined to the alluvial plains in the major tributaries of the Kentucky River.

The urban areas are concentrated in the south-central portion of the study area, and they are associated with the city of Richmond and points surrounding the Interstate 75 corridor. Urban areas also are prevalent along the western edge of the study corridor in conjunction with the city of Lancaster to the southwest and the U.S. 27 corridor. There are scattered rural communities throughout the study area. See Figure 4 on Page 8 for a detailed land use/land cover map.

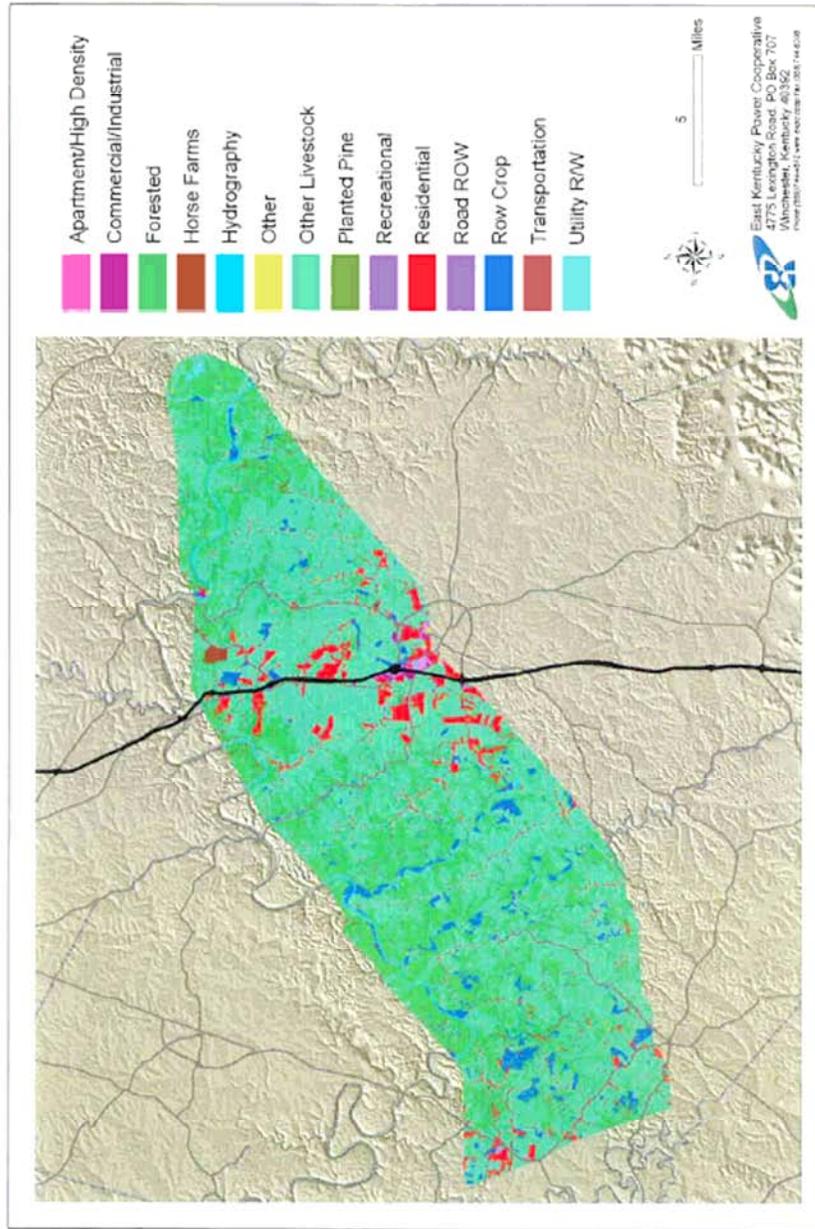
Land Cover Type	Acres	% of Area
Apartment/High Density	195	0.11%
Commercial/Industrial	499	0.29
Forested	50,227	28.72
Horse Farms	355	0.20
Hydrography	2,030	1.16
Other*	239	0.14
Other Livestock	100,878	57.67
Planted Pine	393	0.22
Recreational	245	0.14
Residential	8,479	4.85
Road ROW	2,671	1.53
Row Crop	6,522	3.73
Transportation	1,310	0.75
Utility R/W	873	0.50
TOTAL	174,917	100.00%

Source: Photo Science Inc.

* land cover types with less than 0.01% of area, classified as Other

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

FIGURE 4: Study Area Land Use/Land Cover



Socioeconomic Data

The populations of the counties included in the Study Area, like much of Central Kentucky, have seen moderate to considerable growth in recent years. (See Table 3 on Page 10 for a detailed look at socioeconomic statistics, by county).

On the eastern end of the Study Area, particularly around Richmond and the I-75 corridor, agriculture has been eclipsed in recent decades by the manufacturing and service industries as mainstays of the local economy, and residential development has begun replacing farmland. The western portion of the Study Area retains its agricultural character. Counties in the Study Area enjoy relatively low unemployment rates.

The Study Area impacts two incorporated cities, Richmond and Lancaster. Richmond, with a 2001 population of 29,080, is the county seat of Madison County and is the location of Eastern Kentucky University, with total 2005 enrollment of approximately 14,000 undergraduate and graduate students. Lancaster, with a 2001 population of 3,734, is the county seat of Garrard County.

The Study Area includes a small portion of Fayette County in the county's Rural Service Area, miles from the city proper. Fayette County features a combined city/county government, called urban county government. Lexington in Fayette County is a regional hub of commerce, industry and transportation. It is the location of the University of Kentucky.

TABLE 3: Socioeconomic Profiles of Study Area Counties

	Clark County	Fayette County	Garrard County	Jessamine County	Madison County
POPULATION					
County population, 2000	33,144	260,512	14,792	39,041	70,872
Population within Study Area (a)	806	610	6,032	613	23,983
Percent of county's population within Study Area (a)	2.43%	0.23%	40.78%	1.57%	33.84%
County population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	12.4%	15.6%	27.7%	28.0%	23.2%
HOUSHOLDS					
Households, 2000	13,015	105,288	5,741	13,867	27,152
Households within Study Area (a)	299	222	2,220	208	9,772
Percent of county's households within Study Area (a)	2.30%	0.21%	38.67%	1.50%	35.99%
AGE					
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	24.8%	21.3%	24.4%	26.4%	21.9%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	12.4%	10.0%	13.0%	9.5%	9.8%
RACE					
White persons, percent, 2000 (b)	93.6%	81.0%	95.7%	94.4%	93.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (b)	4.8%	13.5%	3.1%	3.1%	4.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (b)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (c)	1.2%	3.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
EDUCATION					
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	75.0%	85.8%	69.4%	79.1%	75.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	15.6%	35.6%	10.5%	21.5%	21.8%
HOME OWNERSHIP					
Housing units, 2002	14,415	120,496	6,501	15,718	30,484
Homeownership rate, 2000	68.7%	55.3%	76.4%	67.1%	59.7%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$93,700	\$110,800	\$81,300	\$102,100	\$93,500
INCOME					
Median household income, 1999	\$39,946	\$39,813	\$34,284	\$40,096	\$32,861
Per capita money income, 1999	\$19,170	\$23,109	\$16,915	\$18,842	\$16,790
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	10.6%	12.9%	14.7%	10.5%	16.8%
EMPLOYMENT					
Average unemployment, 2005	5.5%	4.6%	6.1%	4.6%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Kentucky Labor Cabinet

(a) Study Area-specific data based on Census blocks; some portions of some Census blocks may lie outside of Study Area

(b) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(c) Hispanics may be of any race; so also are included in applicable race categories.

Transportation

Significant transportation features in the Study Area consist of north-south highway corridors. These include:

- A portion of Interstate 75, a principal highway artery between the Midwest and Southeast United States. The Study Area encompasses a 10.72-mile section of I-75 from near the Kentucky River to the western edge of the city of Richmond.
- A portion of U.S. 25/421, which runs immediately parallel to I-75 through most of the Study Area then forms the northern portion of the Richmond Bypass.
- A portion of U.S. 27 north of Stanford.
- A portion of Ky. 627 from near the Kentucky River to I-75.

Water Resources

The Study Area encompasses nearly 175,000 acres, 1.16 percent of which is comprised of water. (See Table 4 below for a list of significant water resources.) The Kentucky River is the largest body of water in the Study Area. The Kentucky River system drains much of the central region of the state. Numerous perennial and intermittent streams associated with this watershed are found in the Study Area. Wetlands primarily are limited to the stream corridors due to the karst topography in the area. There are many unconsolidated ponds and lakes identified as wetlands through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory maps.

TABLE 4: Water Resources Within Study Area Major Rivers/Streams
Kentucky River
Paint Lick Creek
Sugar Creek
Tate Creek
Silver Creek
East Fork Otter Creek
Scotch Fork
West Creek
Otter Creek
Shallow Ford Creek
West Fork
Boone Creek
Jackson Branch
Long Branch
Hicks Branch
West Fork Creek
Middle Fork
Jacks Creek

Source: USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

Recreation Resources

Recreational resources in the Study Area include city parks and Arlington Country Club in Richmond, and other scattered small parks associated with the rural communities within the Study Area.

Cultural Resources

The study area is rich in cultural historic resources. Six historic districts, several listed sites, as well as numerous eligible and potentially eligible sites for listing on the National Register of Historic Places exist in the study area.

Federal and State Lands

State lands in the Study Area include White Hall State Historic Site and a portion of the Tom Dorman Kentucky River Palisades.

Sensitive Wildlife Resources

There are three federally listed species—one plant and two bats—that occur or may occur in the proposed Study Area that could be impacted by the proposed project. The project area also is host to several species of birds, mammals, and plants that are monitored by the Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission (KSNPC).

Running Buffalo Clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*) is a federally endangered species of plant that occurs in flood plains, streambanks, lawns, grazed bottomlands, mesic woodlands, old trails, traces, roads, shoals, cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, and well-drained mesic soils. The plant needs filtered to partial light, and it is usually found where some disturbance occurs such as mowing, trampling, or grazing, and in areas underlain with calcareous bedrock such as limestone. Trees commonly associated with running buffalo clover include: box elder, sugar maple, white ash, black walnut, and American elm. Running buffalo clover usually produces erect flowering stems 10-30 cm (4-12") tall. The petals are usually



Running Buffalo Clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*)

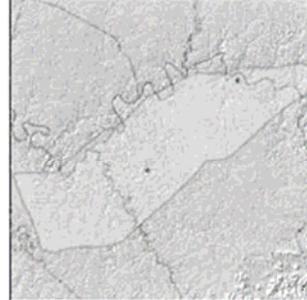
(Photo courtesy of Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission Staff)

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

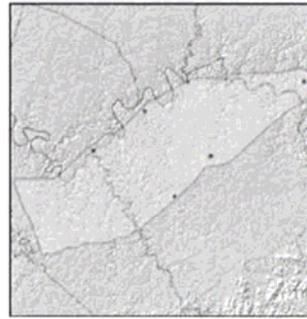
white tinged with purple, and it flowers from April – June and fruits between May and July. There are two documented records for this species in the Study Area.

There are two federally endangered species of bats, the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the Gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*) that may occur in the proposed study corridor. Indiana bats live beneath the bark of dead or live trees during the summer and caves in the winter. Gray bats occupy caves year round. Potential winter and/or summer habitat for these two species may exist in the area.

Through Kentucky’s natural heritage program, the KSNPC monitors species of concern as well as exemplary ecological communities throughout the state. There are five occurrences of species of concern and one example of an exemplary ecological community within the Study Area. All are on the fringes of the area. The species of concern and exemplary ecological communities that occur in the Study Area are listed in Table 5 below. This information was obtained from the Natural Heritage Program database maintained by the KSNPC.



Documented locations within Study Area of Running Buffalo Clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*)



Documented occurrences of species of concern, exemplary communities

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrowwood
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Western Waterweed
<i>Elymus svensonii</i>	Svenson's Wildrye
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel
<i>Limestone slope glade</i>	Limestone slope glade

Source: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

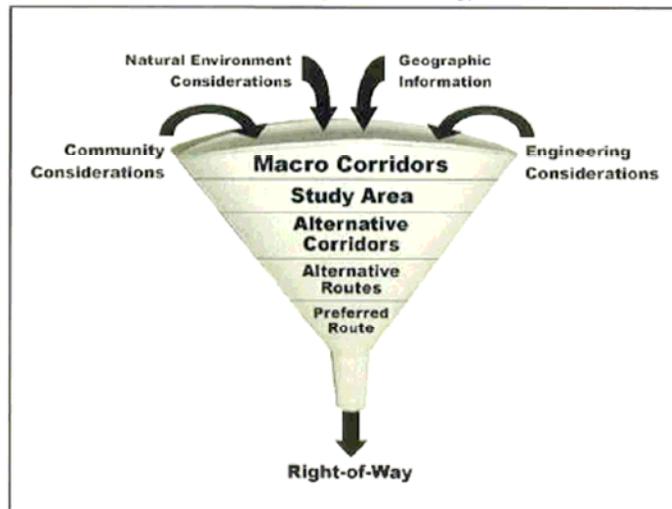
PART IV: OVERVIEW OF SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

1. EPRI-GTC Methodology

For projects of this scope, EKPC incorporates a computer-based methodology that was developed by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Georgia Transmission Corporation (GTC). EKPC uses the EPRI-GTC methodology as a tool to evaluate the suitability of individual land tracts, or “grid cells,” for locating transmission facilities. Based on analysis of a large area between and in the vicinity of the endpoints for the line, a Macro-Corridor and Study Area are developed. Then, using more-detailed information about the grid cells within the Study Area, Alternate Corridors are developed for further evaluation.

Among its advantages, the EPRI-GTC methodology is objective, comprehensive and consistent. Employing increasingly detailed data, it allows the utility to take into consideration vast amounts of information and to quantitatively consider stakeholder input in developing Alternative Corridors by using the Kentucky Siting Model discussed in the next section. Figure 5 below represents the EPRI-GTC methodology.

FIGURE 5: EPRI-GTC Siting Methodology



Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

The EPRI-GTC methodology approaches corridor development by considering three broad perspectives or “environments”:

- **Built Environment**, which is concerned with minimizing the impact on people places and cultural resources;
- **Natural Environment**, which is concerned with protecting water resources, plants and animals; and
- **Engineering Environment**, which is concerned with maximizing co-location and considering physical restraints.

Features within each of these environments are identified and evaluated to map the suitability of grid cells in each environment and develop Alternative Corridors for each. And simple average Alternative Corridors are developed to account for all three environments at once. These processes are discussed in detail in following sections.

2. About the Kentucky Siting Model

In order to calibrate the EPRI-GTC methodology for use in Kentucky, a siting model was developed using data collected from a group of Kentucky stakeholders during a workshop conducted in February 2006. The workshop was conducted and the model developed and tested by a project team of independent experts. Stakeholders at the workshop represented a range of interests from around the state, such as environmental concerns, historic preservation, homeowners associations, agricultural groups and government agencies, as well as EKPC personnel and representatives of other utilities. The resulting model (see Figure 6 on Page 18) includes data layers, features, layer weights and suitability values that are specific to Kentucky.

Based on the interest he or she represented, each stakeholder was assigned to a breakout group for each of the three environments—Built, Natural or Engineering. Guided by an independent expert from the project team, each of these groups developed a set of data layers (in green on Figure 6) with component features (in yellow), as well as avoidance areas (in red). For example, one of the data layers in the Built Environment is floodplains, which has two component features: background and 100-year floodplain.

For each feature, the stakeholders then used consensus-building techniques to develop a relative suitability value. Numbers between 1 and 9 were used to represent degrees of suitability, with 1 being most suitable for locating a transmission line and 9 being least suitable for locating a line. These values are described in the EPRI-GTC Project Report (2006) as follows:

Areas that have High Suitability for an Overhead Electric Transmission Line (1, 2, 3)

- These are areas that do not contain known sensitive resources or physical constraints, and therefore should be considered as suitable areas for the development of corridors.

Moderate Suitability for an Overhead Electric Transmission Line

(4, 5, 6) - These are areas that contain resources or land uses that are moderately sensitive to disturbance or that present a moderate physical constraint to overhead electric transmission line construction and operation. Resource conflicts or physical constraints in these areas can generally be reduced or avoided using standard mitigation measures.

Low Suitability for an Overhead Electric Transmission Line (7, 8, 9)

- These are areas that contain resources or land uses that present a potential for significant impacts that cannot be readily mitigated. Locating a transmission line in these areas would require careful siting or special design measures. Note that these areas can be crossed but it is not desirable to do so if other alternatives are available.

After assigning suitability values to features, stakeholders then weighted each data layer based on their view of its relative importance in the siting process. This was accomplished by conducting pair-wise comparisons. The result is a percentage weighting for each data layer within each environment, totaling 100 percent within each environment.

The EPRI-GTC methodology recognizes it is prohibitive to locate overhead transmission lines on or around some features, because, for example, of physical constraints or permitting delays. These areas are termed “avoidance areas” because the methodology seeks to avoid entering them, if possible. Features that constitute avoidance areas were determined by the stakeholder groups and are listed in red in Figure 6. One of the first steps in implementing the EPRI-GTC methodology is identifying avoidance areas on the Study Area surface to avoid locating transmission in those areas, if possible.

A final note—in each data layer where “background” appears, this feature represents areas that are not the location of any of the other features in that layer. For example, in the Floodplain data layer of the Natural Environment, all areas that are not within a 100-year floodplain are considered background.

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

FIGURE 6: Kentucky Siting Model

Co-location / Engineering		Natural Environment		Built Environment	
Linear Infrastructure	96.2%	Floodplain	4.9%	Proximity to Buildings	18.9%
Parallel Existing Transmission Lines	1	Background	1	Background	1
Rebuild Existing Transmission Lines (good)	2.2	100 Year Floodplain	9	600-1200	3.4
Background	4.4	Streams/Wetlands	29.2%	500-900	5.7
Parallel Interstates ROW	4.7	Background	1	500-900	8
Parallel Roads ROW	5.4	Streams < 5cfs + Regulatory Buffer	4.2	0-300	9
Parallel Pipelines	5.6	Streams > 5cfs + Regulatory Buffer	7.1	Building Density	8.4%
Future DOT Plans	5.6	Wetlands + 30' Buffer	6.7	0 - 0.05 Buildings/Acre	1
Parallel Railway ROW	6.1	Outstanding State Resource Waters	9	0.05 - 0.2 Buildings/Acre	3
Road ROW	7.2	Public Lands	17.7%	0.2 - 1 Buildings/Acre	5.6
Rebuild Existing Transmission Lines (bad)	8.6	Background	1	1 - 4 Buildings/Acre	8.5
Scenic Highways ROW	9	WMA - Not State Owned	1.1	> 4 Buildings/Acre	9
Slope	13.0%	USFS (proclamation areas)	6.3	Proposed Development	3.9%
Slope 0-15%	1	Other Conservation Land	1.8	Background	1
Slope 15-30%	4	USFS (actually owned)	9	Proposed Development	9
Slope 30-40%	6.7	State Owned Conservation Land	9	Spannable Lakes and Ponds	4.0%
Slope >40%	9	Land Cover	19.9%	Background	1
AVOIDANCE AREAS		Developed Land	1	Spannable Lakes and Ponds	9
Non-Spannable Waterbodies		Agriculture	4.4	Land Use	35.9%
Mines and Quarries (Active)		Forests	9	Commercial/Industrial	1
Buildings		Wildlife Habitat	28.7%	Agriculture (crops)	3.5
Highways		Background	1	Agriculture (other livestock)	4.0
Military Facilities		Species of Concern Habitat	9	Silviculture	6
Water Treatment Plants		AVOIDANCE AREAS		Other (forest)	9.7
		LEA Superfund Sites		Agriculture (horse farms)	8
		State and National Parks		Residential	9
		USFS Wilderness Area		Proximity to Single Weapons and Archaeological Sites	31.0%
		Wild Scenic Rivers		Background	1
		Wildlife Refuges		600-1200	4.6
		State Nature Preserves		800-900	7.9
		Designated Critical Habitat		0-300	8.8
				500-600	2
				AVOIDANCE AREAS	
				LEA Superfund Sites & Dist.	
				LEA NRII Districts and Buildings	
				City and County Parks	
				Day Care Centers	
				Cemeteries/Parcels	
				School Parcels (K-12)	
				Church Parcels	

- **Data layers (green cells):** Percentages represent relative importance, or weighting, of each layer in the siting process, as determined by stakeholders.
- **Features (yellow cells):** Numbers between 1 and 9 represent degrees of suitability, as determined by stakeholders, with 1 being most suitable for locating a transmission line and 9 being least suitable for locating a line.
- **Avoidance Areas (red cells):** Features to avoid siting transmission lines, if possible, as determined by stakeholders.

3. Suitability Mapping

The methodology begins with two endpoints as the basis for creating transmission line corridors. For this project, the endpoints are Smith Substation at J.K. Smith Station and the site of the planned West Garrard Substation near Lancaster. A large area in the vicinity of and between the endpoints is divided into grid cells.

Data from aerial photography, geographic information systems, publicly available datasets and other sources are used to identify features within each grid cell. Based on these features and the values and data layer weights determined in the Kentucky Siting Model, the methodology then assigns a suitability value to each cell. More-detailed data is employed by the methodology as corridor locations are narrowed down more precisely

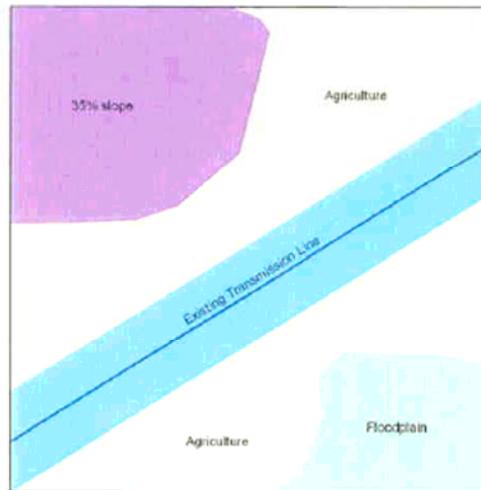
Because cells deemed to have lower suitability for locating a transmission line are assigned higher values, the methodology employs an algorithm that seeks to minimize the sum of values as it works its way from one endpoint to the other. The resulting corridor is referred to the “least-cost path.” In this sense, “least cost” refers not to economic costs, but to the fact that low values indicate greater suitability for locating transmission facilities.

Figures 7-9 on Pages 20 and 21 demonstrate the development of a sample “least-cost path” using information from a hypothetical situation.

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

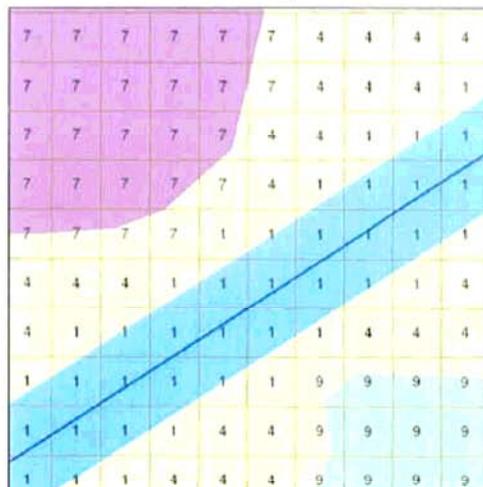
Figure 7 displays an example area that has four features: an existing transmission line through the center of the area, surrounded by agricultural land with an area of steep slopes to the northwest and a floodplain to the southeast.

FIGURE 7: Feature Map of Example Area



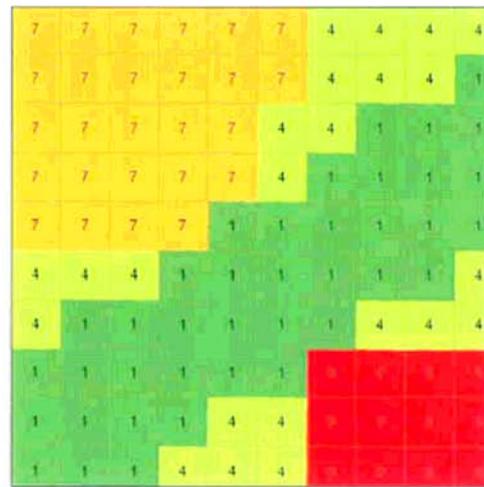
In Figure 8, grid cells are overlain and assigned suitability values based on the features. (The suitability values used in this example do not necessarily correspond to the Kentucky Siting Model.) The area of the existing line is considered highly suitable. Agricultural land is moderately suitable. Steep slopes and floodplains have low suitability values.

FIGURE 8: Grid Cell Map of Example Area, With Suitability Values



Finally, Figure 9 shows in green the most suitable corridor through the area for locating a transmission line. Light green areas are moderately suitable. The orange area has a low suitability value and the red area is highly unsuitable. The most suitable corridor from east to west in this example is the one that follows the existing transmission line.

FIGURE 9: Suitability Map of Example Area



4. Developing Macro-Corridors and Alternative Corridors

Beginning with a large area around and between the endpoints, the EPRI-GTC methodology analyzes land tracts, or “grid cells,” within that area to develop a Macro-Corridor. This initial analysis is based on satellite and GIS information that is readily available from public sources. Using a minimum ground resolution of 30 meters, this information, the resulting corridor is referred to as the Macro-Corridor, which represents the top 3 percent most suitable routes of all possible routes in the initial area. (See Figure 10 on Page 23 for a map of the Macro-Corridor for the Smith-West Garrard project.)

The Macro-Corridor then is widened slightly to fully account for possible significant features on the fringes. The result is the Study Area. (See Figure 11 on Page 24 for a map of the Study Area for the Smith-West Garrard project.) A second round of analysis, based on more-detailed data with a minimum ground resolution of 15 meters, is used to develop Alternative Corridors. These corridors represent the top 3 percent—that is, the most suitable 3 percent—of possible corridors within the Study Area.

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

Alternative Corridors are generated for each of the three environments. It should be noted that, when generating Alternative Corridors for each environment, data layers from the other two environments are taken into account. While the target environment is weighted much more heavily, values and weights from the other environments can affect Alternative Corridors generated for that respective environment.

The final step in generating Alternative Corridors is to average the three environments and generate a Simple Average Alternative Corridor. Figure 12 on Page 25 displays the Alternative Corridors generated for each environment, as well as the Simple Average Alternative Corridor.

The following sections of this report provide information about features that were found within the Study Area based on available information, and about the Alternative Corridors that were generated.

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

FIGURE 10: Smith-West Garrard Macro-Corridor

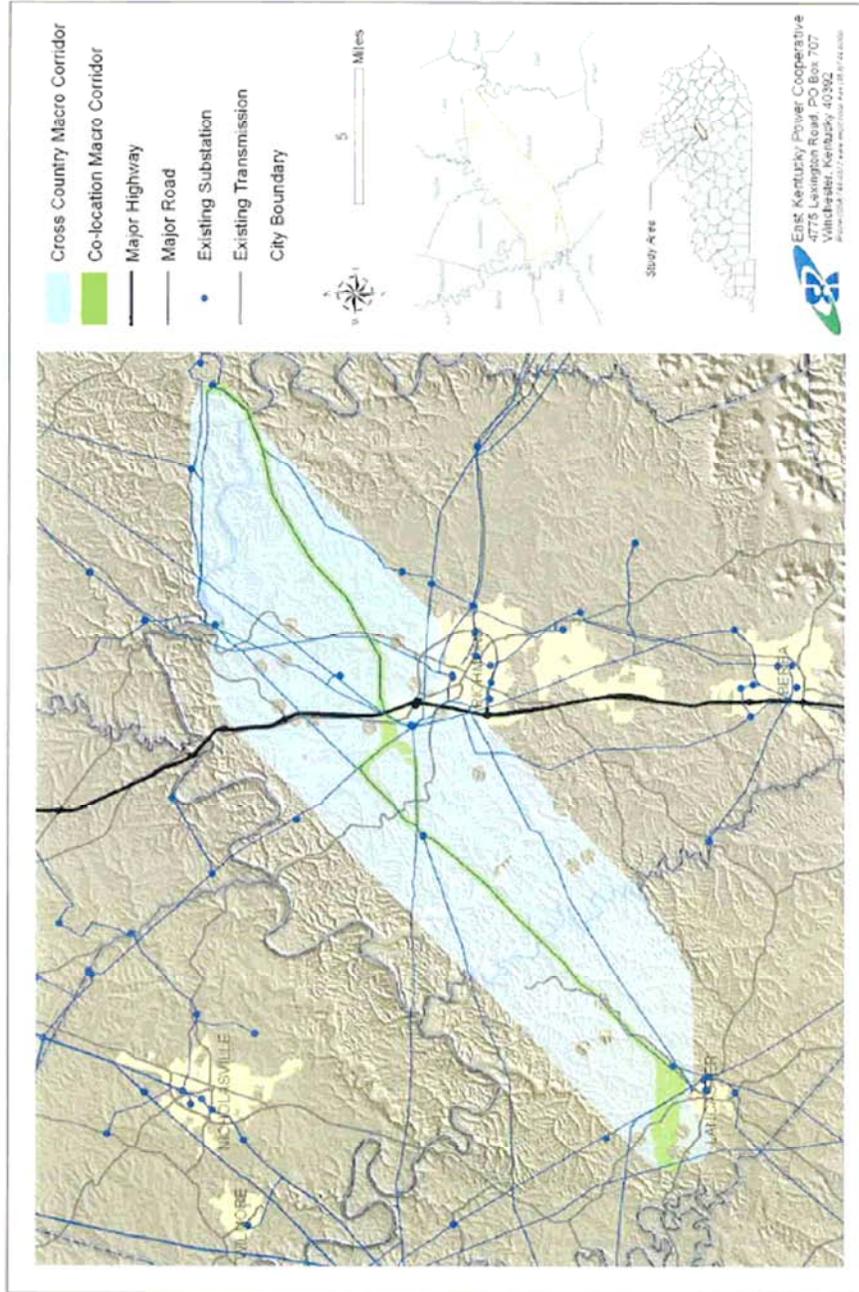


FIGURE 11: Smith-West Garrard Study Area

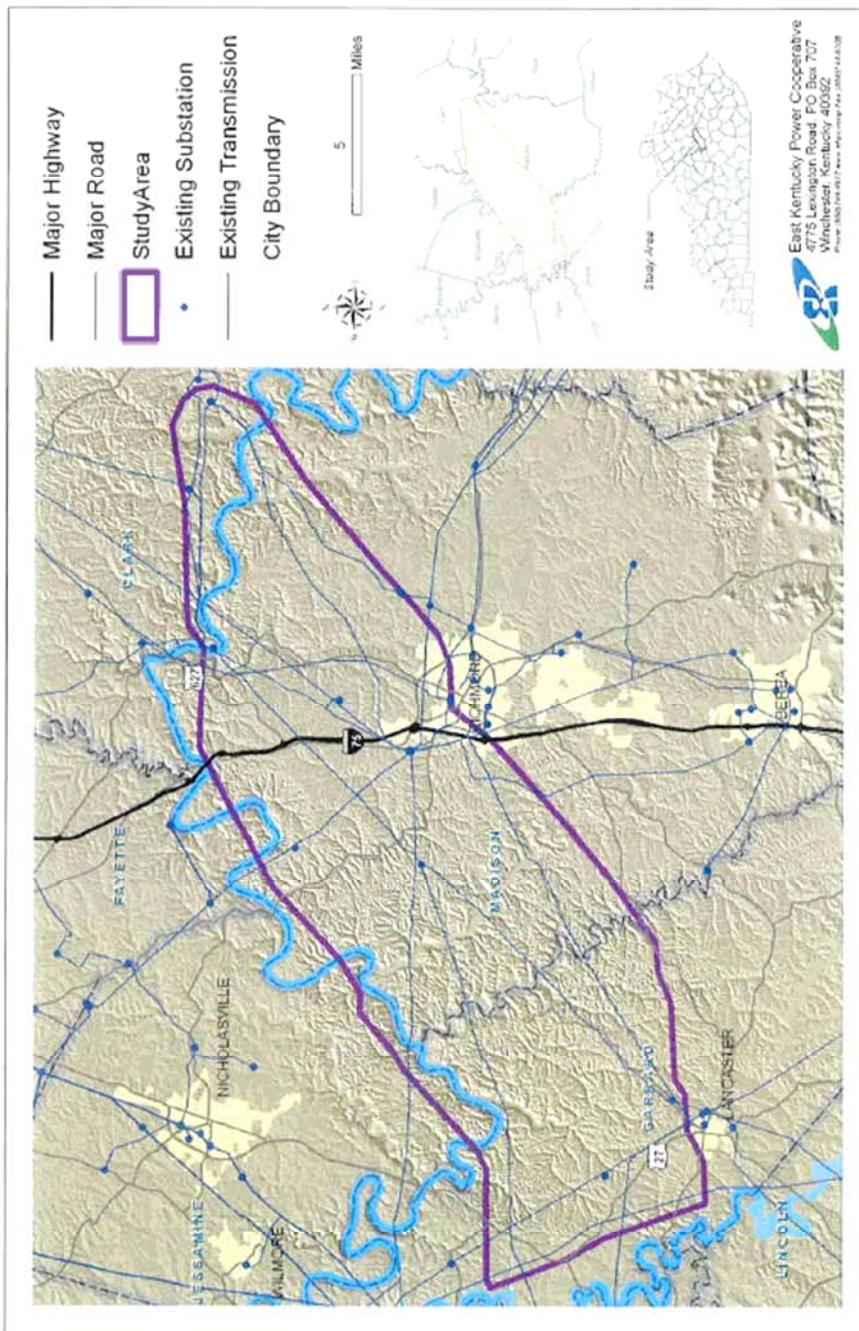
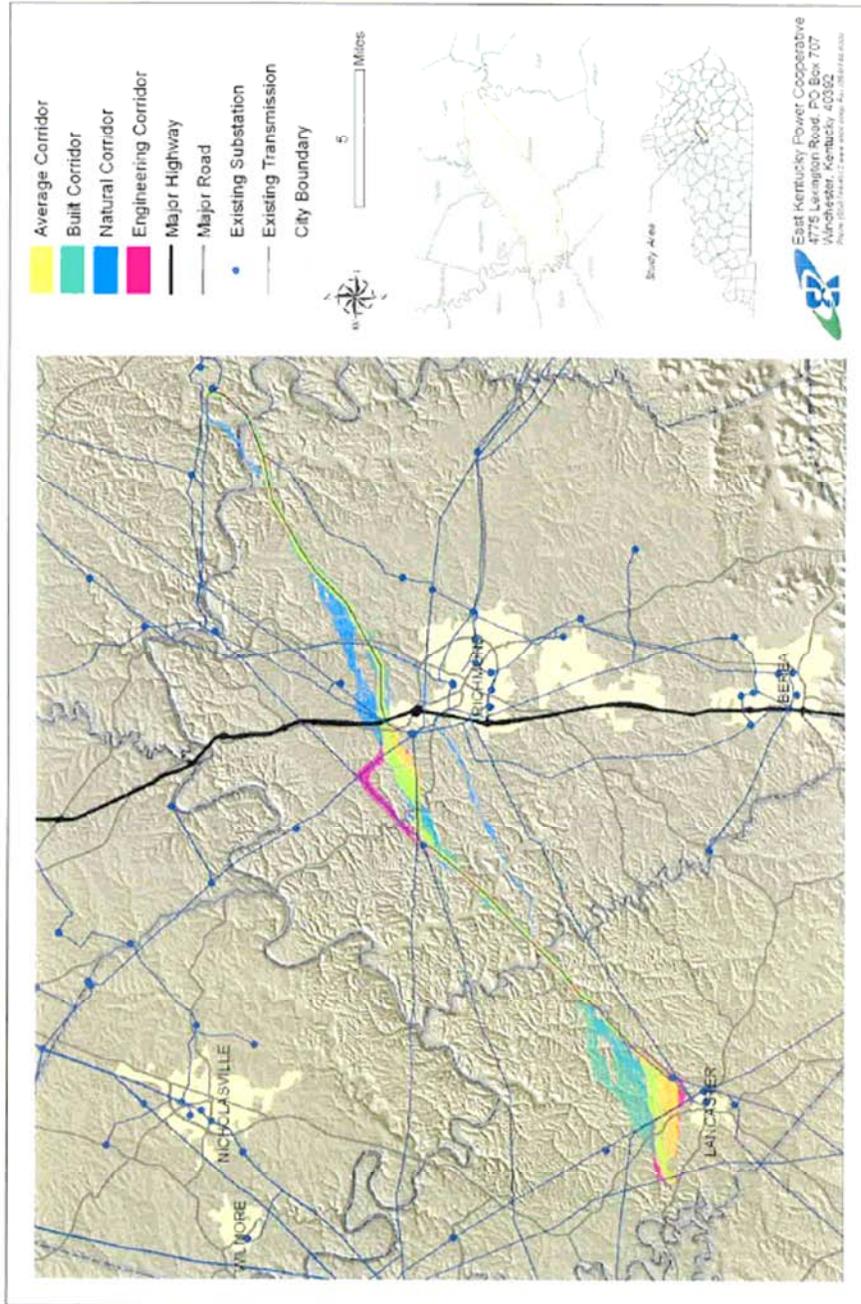


FIGURE 12: Built, Engineering, Natural and Simple Average Alternative Corridors , Smith-West Garrard

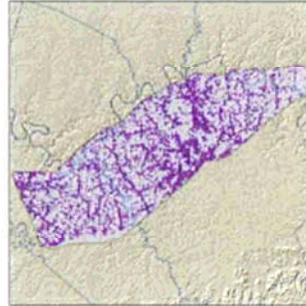


PART V: ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENT

1. Avoidance Areas

Avoidance Area: Buildings

Buildings are designated as Avoidance Areas within the Engineering Environment. In the Study Area, there are numerous existing structures, with notable concentrations near the I-75 corridor, around Richmond and near U.S. 27 in Garrard County. This information was developed from aerial photography conducted by Photo Science Inc.



Other Avoidance Areas

In the available datasets, there were no records of the following features in the Study Area:

- Non-spannable water bodies;
- Active mines or quarries;
- Airports;
- Military facilities; or
- Center-pivot irrigation.

2. Linear Infrastructure Features

The available datasets indicated no scenic highways in the Study Area.

High Suitability (1.0): Parallel Existing Transmission Lines

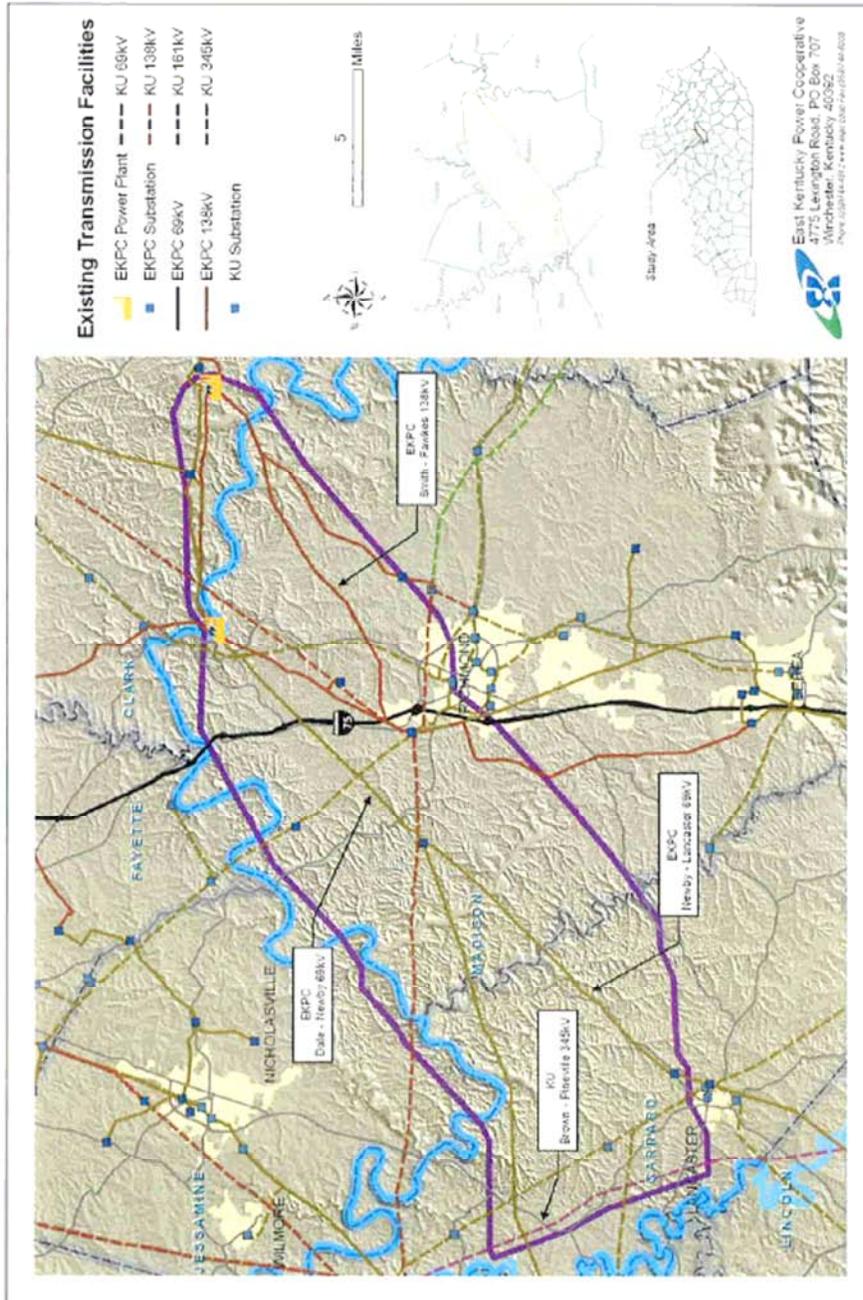
In the Engineering Environment, the model gives high suitability to paralleling existing transmission lines. Several existing transmission lines traverse the Study Area. (See Figure 13 on Page 28 for a map of existing lines. Below is a list of EKPC's lines and voltages within the Study Area.

- Dale - Hunt (2 circuits), 69kv
- Dale - Newby (2 circuits), 69kv
- Fawkes – Hickory Plains, 69kv
- Hunt - Stanton 69kv
- Lancaster - Highland, 69kv
- Newby - Lancaster, 69kv
- Newby - Perryville, 69kv
- Dale - Fawkes, 138kv
- Dale - Smith, 138kv
- Fawkes - West Berea, 138kv
- Smith - Fawkes 138kv
- Smith - KU Lake Reba Tap, 138kv
- Three Fork Tap, 138kv

In addition, Kentucky Utilities (KU) has several transmission lines in the Study Area. These include:

- Brown-Pineville (2 circuits), 345 kV
- Fawkes-Brown, 138 kV
- Fawkes-Clark County, 138 kV
- Fawkes-Lake Reba Tap, 138 kV
- Fawkes-Higby Mill, 69 kV
- Fawkes-Okonite, 69 kV
- Fawkes-Red House, 69 kV
- Fawkes-Richmond, 69 kV
- Lancaster-Danville East, 69 kV
- Lancaster-Dix Dam, 69 kV
- Richmond-Lake Reba, 69 kV

FIGURE 13: Existing Transmission Lines in Study Area



High Suitability (2.2): Rebuild Existing Transmission Lines (Good)

The Kentucky Siting Model recognizes that it is often desirable to rebuild an existing transmission line rather than creating a new corridor where one does not already exist. Nevertheless, the model distinguishes between “good” and “bad” rebuild opportunities based on the significance of the disruption and/or cost that would result from an extended outage during rebuilding. EKPC personnel evaluated the cooperative’s transmission lines. Lines designated as “good” rebuild opportunities in the Study Area include:

- Dale-Newby 69-kV double-circuit
- Hunt-Stanton 69-kV
- Lancaster-Highland 69-kV
- Newby-Lancaster 69-kV
- Newby-Perryville 69-kV

Moderate Suitability (4.7): Parallel Interstate Rights of Way

Paralleling interstate highways is deemed moderately suitable in the Engineering Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model. Because Interstate 75 bisects the Study Area from north to south, and the Study Area runs generally east to west, there is little opportunity for paralleling. The Study Area encompasses a 10.72-mile section of I-75 from near the Kentucky River to the western edge of the city of Richmond. Data was obtained from records on file with county Property Valuation Administrators and from commercially available datasets.



Moderate Suitability (5.4): Parallel Road Rights of Way

The Engineering Environment model assigns moderate suitability to paralleling existing roads. Existing roadways in the Study Area tend to run north-south rather than east-west. Data was obtained from records on file with county Property Valuation Administrators.



Moderate Suitability (5.6): Parallel Pipelines

Locating parallel to existing pipelines is given a moderate suitability in the Engineering Environment. There are a number of natural gas pipelines in the Study Area. These include lines owned by Tennessee Gas, Columbia Gas and Texas Eastern. Data was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey.



Moderate Suitability (5.6): Future Department Of Transportation Plans

Locating on the site of future planned road projects is moderately suitable in the Engineering Environment. According to information received from Transportation officials, several future road projects are planned in the Study Area, but these tend to be on the fringes of the Study Area. Data was obtained from the Kentucky Department of Transportation.



Moderate Suitability (6.1): Parallel Railway Rights of Way

Locating transmission lines parallel to railroads is deemed to be moderately suitable in the Engineering Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model. A significant portion of a railroad owned by CSX Corp. exists in the Study Area. But, because it runs generally north to south, there is little opportunity to parallel. Data was obtained from records on file with county Property Valuation Administrators and from commercially available datasets.



Low Suitability (7.2): Road Rights of Way

The Engineering Environment of the model gives low suitability to locating a transmission line on road rights of way. There are numerous roads in the Study Area, although they tend to run north to south. Data was obtained from records on file with county Property Valuation Administrators.



Low Suitability (8.6): Rebuild Existing Transmission Lines (Bad)

As noted above, the Kentucky Siting Model distinguishes between “good” and “bad” rebuild opportunities based on the significance of the disruption and/or cost that would result from an extended outage during rebuilding. The following EKPC lines were designated as “bad” rebuild opportunities based on an evaluation by EKPC personnel:

- Dale-Hunt 69-kV double circuit
- Fawkes-Hickory Plains 69-kV
- Dale-Fawkes 138-kV
- Dale-Smith 138-kV
- Fawkes-West Berea 138-kV
- Smith-Fawkes 138-kV
- Smith-KU Lake Reba Tap 138-kV
- Three Forks Tap 138 kV

3. Slope Features

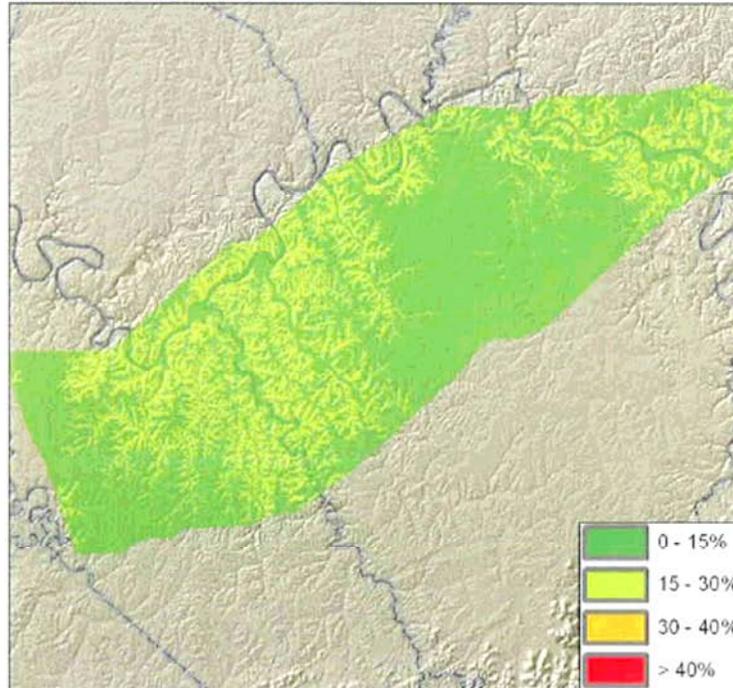
Recognizing the challenges of constructing a transmission line on steep slopes, the Engineering Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model categorizes slopes, and slopes become less suitable as they become steeper. Table 5 below summarizes the suitability of slope categories in the model.

TABLE 6: Categories, Suitability Values of Slopes

Angle of Slope	Suitability Value from Model	Suitability
Slope 0-15%	1.0	High
Slope 15-30%	4.0	Moderate
Slope 30-40%	6.7	Moderate
Slope >40%	9.0	Low

Figure 14 below displays categories of slopes as they occur in the Study Area, according to the available data. Slopes of 0-15% and 15-30% dominate the Study Area, with the latter concentrated in the western portion. Slope information was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey.

FIGURE 14: Slope Categories in Study Area



4. Engineering Environment Data Layer Weights

The Engineering Environment data layers and their relative weights are summarized in Table 6 below.

Layer	Weight
Linear Infrastructure	86.2%
Slope	13.8%

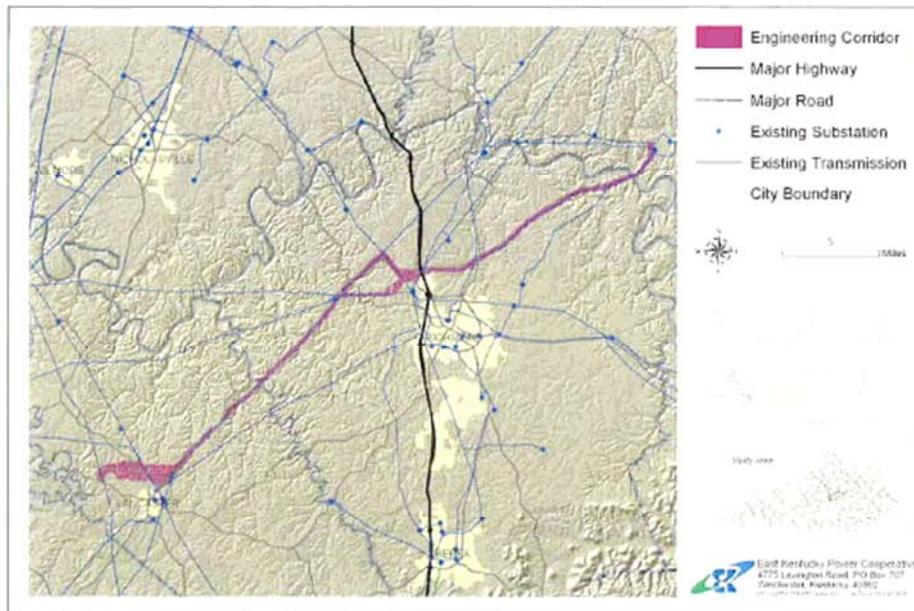
5. Engineering Alternative Corridors

When the feature suitability values and data layer weightings were combined and the least-cost path algorithm was applied to the available datasets, the result was the Engineering Alternative Corridors displayed in Figure 15 below. The Engineering Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model is heavily weighted toward co-location. As a result, it is not surprising that the Engineering corridors primarily are located along the paths of existing transmission lines.

Beginning at Smith Station to the east, the corridor follows EKPC's 138-kV Smith-Fawkes line west to Richmond. It then forks into two options:

- Co-locate along the existing Fawkes-Higby Mill 69-kV transmission line owned by Kentucky Utilities (KU) and head north to EKPC's Dale-Newby 69-kV line. Then co-locate along that line to Newby Substation. From there, co-locate along EKPC's Newby-Lancaster line to just east of Lancaster where a new transmission line would be built to the West Garrard substation.
- The second option differs in its path to Newby Substation. It would take a southerly corridor along KU's Fawkes-Brown 138-kV line, to reach the substation, then pick up the same path as described above.

FIGURE 15: Engineering Environment Alternative Corridors



PART VI: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Avoidance Areas

In the available datasets, there were no records of the following features within the Study Area. These features are deemed avoidance areas in the Natural Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model:

- EPA Superfund Sites;
- USFS Wilderness Areas;
- Wild/scenic rivers;
- Wildlife refuges; or
- Designated critical habitats.

Avoidance Areas: State & National Parks and State Nature Preserves

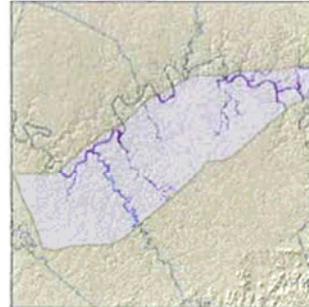
White Hall State Historic Site is located along the I-75 corridor near the northern edge of the Study Area. A portion of the Tom Dorman Kentucky River Palisades State Nature Preserve is located on the northwestern edge. Data obtained from Kentucky GAP Land Stewardship.



2. Floodplains

Low Suitability (9.0): 100-Year Floodplain

The Natural Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model gives very low suitability to locating transmission lines in the 100-year floodplain. The corridors of several waterways include areas that are included in the 100-year floodplain, notably areas along the Kentucky River, Paint Lick Creek, Sugar Creek, Tate Creek, Silver Creek, Otter Creek, Fourmile Creek, Dry Fork Creek and Muddy Creek. Data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Geological Survey.

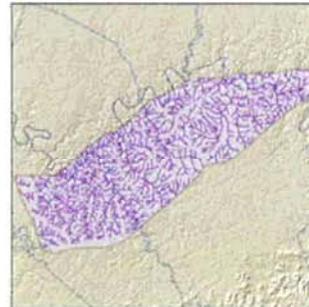


3. Streams/Wetlands

Available datasets indicate no Outstanding State Resource Waters in the Study Area.

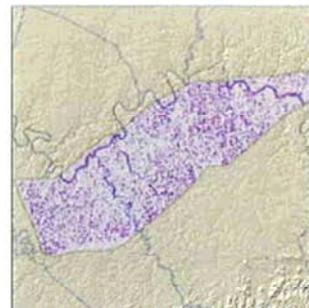
Moderate to Low Suitability (6.2 & 7.1): Streams & Rivers

The Natural Environment categorizes streams as those that flow with either less than or more than 5 cubic feet of water per second (cfs). It is moderately suitable (6.2) to locate a transmission line in the regulatory buffer of a stream that flows with less than 5 cfs. The model gives low suitability (7.1) to locating a line in the regulatory buffer of a stream or river that flows with greater than 5 cfs. There are numerous streams throughout the study area. Information was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey.



Low Suitability (8.7): Wetlands

Wetlands have a low suitability value for locating transmission lines in the Natural Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model. There are numerous wetlands areas throughout the Study Area. Information was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey.



4. Public Lands

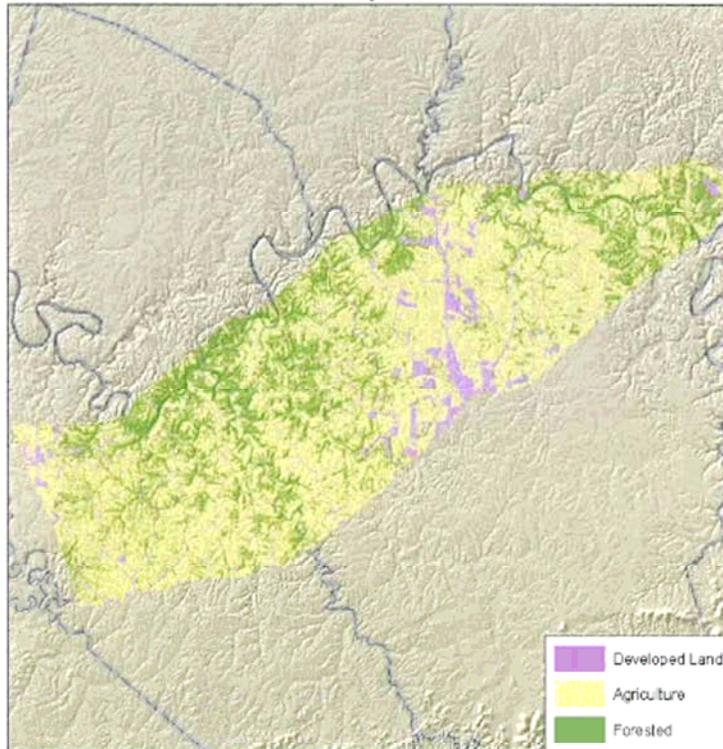
Available datasets have no records of the following features in the Study Area:

- Wildlife Management Areas (not state-owned);
- U.S. Forest Service (proclamation area);
- Other conservation land;
- U.S. Forest Service (actually owned); and
- State-owned conservation land.

5. Land Cover

Figure 16 below shows land cover in the Study Area.

FIGURE 16: Land Cover in Study Area



High Suitability (1.0): Developed Land

In the Natural Environment, which is concerned with protecting water resources, plants and animals, the Kentucky Siting Model finds developed land to be highly suitable for transmission lines. It should be noted that this value is offset to a certain degree by some of the feature suitability values in the Built Environment, which is concerned with protecting people places. Developed lands in Figure 16 on Page 37 include apartment/high-density, commercial/industrial, residential, etc. Most developed land is concentrated along the I-75 corridor in the Study Area, particularly in the vicinity of Richmond on the southern edge. Residential land makes up just under 5 percent of the Study Area acreage. This information was obtained from aerial photography analysis conducted by Photo Science Inc.

Moderate Suitability (4.6): Agriculture

In the Natural Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model, agricultural land is deemed moderately suitable for transmission lines. There is a significant amount of agricultural land in the Study Area. Agricultural land in Figure 15 includes horse farms, other livestock and row crops. Agricultural land for livestock constitutes most of the land within the Study Area, nearly 58 percent. It is particularly concentrated in the central portion of the Study Area on both sides of the I-75 corridor. This information was obtained from aerial photography analysis conducted by Photo Science Inc.

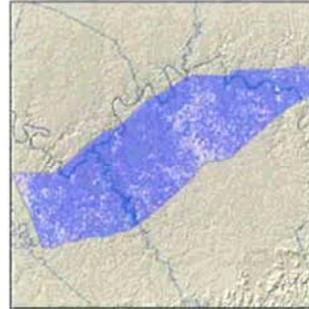
Low Suitability (9.0): Forests

In the Natural Environment, forested land is considered unsuitable for locating transmission lines. There is a significant amount of forested land in the Study Area with particular concentrations in the eastern tip and along the northwestern edge. Forested land makes up approximately 29 percent of the Study Area. This information was obtained from aerial photography analysis conducted by Photo Science Inc.

6. Wildlife Habitats

Low Suitability (9.0): Species of Concern

In the Natural Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model, habitats for species of concern have low suitability for locating transmission lines. Such habitats encompass a large portion of the Study Area. Data was obtained from Kentucky GAP Analysis.



7. Natural Environment Data Layer Weights

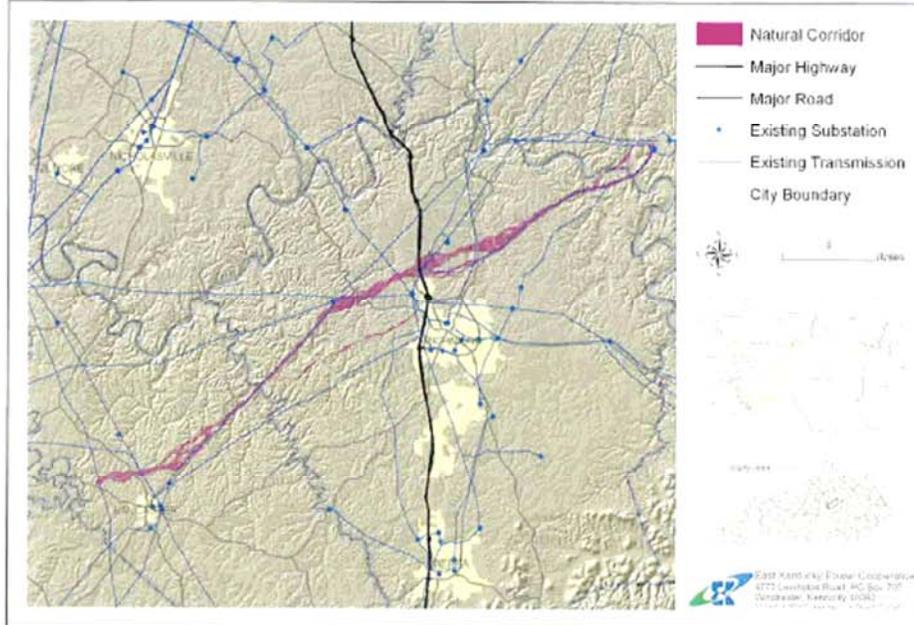
The Natural Environment data layers and their relative weights are summarized in Table 8 below.

Layer	Weight
Floodplain	4.6%
Streams/Wetlands	29.2%
Public Lands	17.7%
Land Cover	19.8%
Wildlife Habitat	28.7%

8. Natural Environment Alternative Corridors

When the “least-cost path” algorithm was applied to the available datasets in the Natural Environment, the result was the Natural Environment Alternative Corridors displayed in Figure 17 below. The corridor follows the same general path as the Engineering Alternative Corridor, with some exceptions. On the eastern end, coming out of Smith Substation, there are two options following separate existing transmission lines. The southern option follows the Smith-Fawkes corridor. The northern options follows an existing line west for a short distance, then breaks away to cross the Kentucky River and join the Smith-Fawkes corridor. In the area north of Richmond and east of I-75, the corridor splits into two options that are fairly close together, and those join together again in the vicinity of Fawkes Substation. West of I-75, there is a southern option that splits from the main corridor at Richmond and does not follow an existing transmission line corridor. It appears this option was generated because of forested land that is located in the center of the study area close to the co-location corridor to the north. (The Natural Environment model gives forested land the lowest suitability value of 9.)

FIGURE 17: Natural Environment Alternative Corridors



PART VII: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

1. Avoidance Areas

Avoidance Area: Listed Archaeology Sites and Districts

There are 40 listed archaeological sites within the Study Area. A map of these sites is not presented here because of disclosure concerns. Nevertheless, this information was considered as part of the mapping process. Information about the sites was obtained from the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

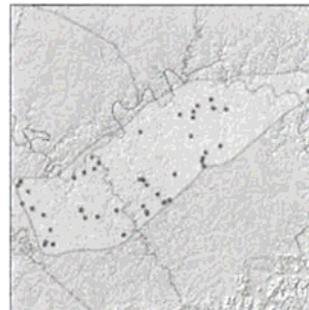
Avoidance Area: Listed National Register of Historic Places Districts

There are two historic districts in the Study Area that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They are Fort Boonesboro Townsite, located on the northeastern edge of the Study Area and West Richmond Historic District located on the southeastern edge. Information was obtained from the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.



Avoidance Area: Listed National Register of Historic Places Sites

There are 47 sites in the Study Area that are listed on the National Register. For a full list of sites, see Page 42. Information was obtained from the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.



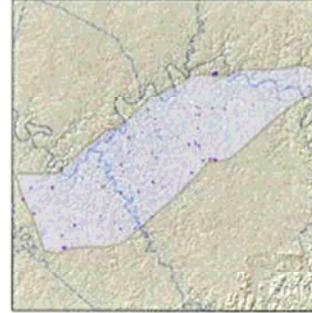
Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places that are in the Smith-West Garrard Study Area include:

- Andrew Bogie House
- Arlington/Hanger-Arnold House
- Barlow House
- Blair Park/Singleton P. Walters House
- Bonta-Owsley House
- Brock House
- Brutus & Pattie Field Clay House
- Bryantsville Bank & Post Office
- Bryantsville Methodist Church
- Burnamwood/William Embry House
- Chenault House
- Dozier-Guess House
- Dunn--Watkins House
- Gulley Farm
- Hawkins/Stone/Hagen/Curtis House
- Homelands (Samuel Bennett House)
- Isaac Newland House
- James Bogie House (ruins)
- James Smith Tanyard
- John Floyd House
- John Hutcherson House
- John Leavell House (Spring Garden)
- John Leavell Quarters (Spring Garden)
- Mount Pleasant Christian Church
- Nathan Hawkins House
- Paris Teater House
- Parke-Moore House
- Ray House
- Rolling Meadows
- Samuel Karr House
- Sebastian Log House
- Smith Thompson Log House
- Stapp Homelace
- Stephen Murphy House
- Stephenson House
- Tates Creek Baptist Church
- Taylor House
- Tevis House (Sleepy Hollow)
- Thomas Bogie House & Mill Site (ruins)
- Turner / Fitzpatrick House
- Turner House
- Walden Place
- Walker House
- White Hall
- Whitney Cobb Place
- William Parks House
- William Teater House

Avoidance Areas: City/County Parks, Day Care, Cemetery, School and Church Parcels

City & county parks, day cares, cemeteries, schools and churches are all considered avoidance areas in the Built Environment. There are records of approximately 100 such parcels in the available datasets. Information was developed by Photo Science Inc. from data available from public sources and from analysis of aerial photography.



2. Proximity to Buildings

In the Built Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model, it is considered more suitable to locate transmission lines farther away from buildings. The model has five categories for proximity to buildings. These are listed below in Table 9, along with their respective suitability values. Background constitutes all areas that are farther than 1,200 feet from a building. Structure locations are presented in the map at right. Buildings are particularly concentrated along the I-75 corridor and around Richmond. This information was developed by Photo Science Inc. from analysis of aerial photography.

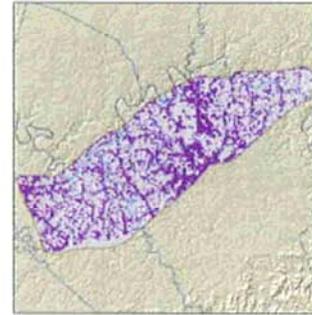


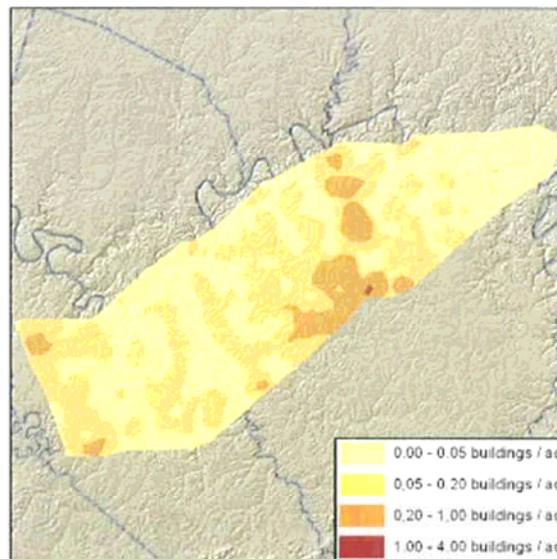
TABLE 9: Suitability, Proximity to Building		
Distance from building	Suitability Value from Model	Suitability
0-300 feet	9.0	Low
300-600 feet	8.0	Low
600-900 feet	5.7	Moderate
900-1,200 feet	3.4	High
Background	1.0	High

3. Building Density

In the Built Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model, transmission lines are more suitable in areas of lower building density. The model features five categories of building density, summarized in Table 10 below. Figure 18 shows building density categories mapped within the Study Area. Areas of higher density tend to occur around Richmond and near the I-75 corridor. This information was developed by Photo Science Inc. from analysis of aerial photography.

Building Density	Suitability Value from Model	Suitability
0-0.05 buildings/acre	1	High
0.05-0.2 buildings/acre	3	High
0.2-1.0 building/acre	5.6	Moderate
1-4 buildings/acre	8.5	Low
>4 buildings/acre	9	Low

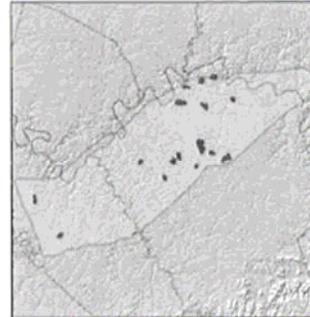
FIGURE 18: Building Density in Study Area



4. Proposed Development

Low Suitability (9.0): Proposed Development

According to the Kentucky Siting Model, areas of proposed development are deemed to have low suitability for locating transmission lines. In the Study Area, these locations tend to be concentrated near the I-75 corridor. Data was obtained from local planning/zoning officials and from aerial photography.



5. Spannable Lakes and Ponds

Low Suitability (9.0): Spannable Lakes and Ponds

The Built Environment of the model considers spannable lakes and ponds unsuitable for locating transmission lines. There are numerous lakes and ponds dotted throughout the Study Area. This information was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey National Hydrography Dataset.



6. Land Use

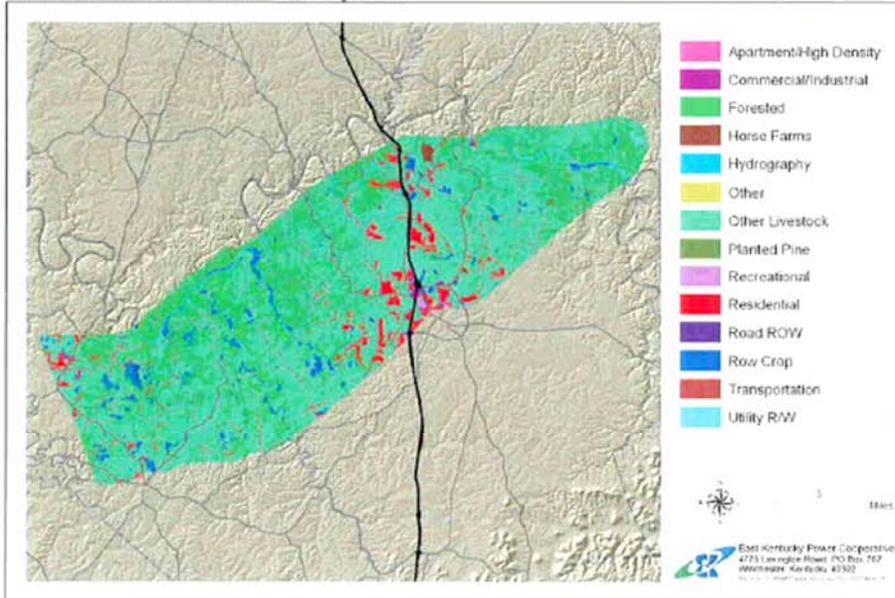
Compared to other land uses, the Built Environment of the Kentucky Siting Model considers commercial/industrial tracts and cropland most suitable for locating transmission lines. Residential areas and horse farms are least suitable in the Built Environment of the model. See Table 11 below for a summary of land-use suitability values as determined in the model.

Land Use	Suitability Value from Model	Suitability
Commercial/Industrial	1.0	High
Agriculture (crops)	3.5	High
Agriculture (other livestock)	4.6	Moderate
Silviculture	6.0	Moderate
Other (forest)	6.7	Moderate
Agriculture (horse farms)	8.0	Low
Residential	9.0	Low

Figure 19 on Page 47 shows land uses in the Study Area. Commercial/industrial tracts are concentrated for the most part in a small area near I-75 in the vicinity of Richmond. Cropland is scattered throughout the Study Area, occurring with greater frequency in the western half. Residential tracts tend to be concentrated near I-75 and Richmond. The most common land use in the Study Area is agriculture (other livestock). Forested land also is common. This information was developed by Photo Science Inc. from analysis of aerial photography, and from other public sources.

Macro-Corridor Study: Smith-West Garrard

FIGURE 19: Land Use in Study Area



7. Proximity to Eligible Historic and Archaeological Sites

The Built Environment of the model considers the proximity of a transmission line to sites that are eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Generally, the closer the line would be to the site, the less suitable it is considered. The model features four proximity categories, plus background, which is considered any feature outside of the four proximity categories. Table 12 below summarizes the categories and their suitability values. Because of disclosure concerns, the map at right does not include archaeological sites. Nevertheless, those locations were included as part of the suitability surface mapping process that produced the alternative corridors for the Built Environment. This information was obtained from the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

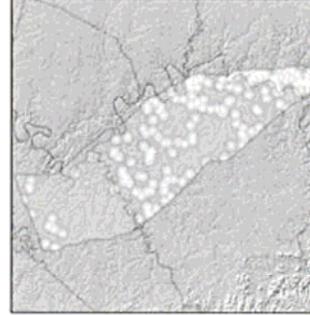


TABLE 12: Suitability, Proximity to Eligible and Archaeological Sites

Distance from site	Suitability Value from Model	Suitability
Background	1.0	High
900-1,200	4.6	Moderate
600-900	7.9	Low
300-600	9.0	Low
0-300	8.6	Low

8. Built Environment Data Layer Weights

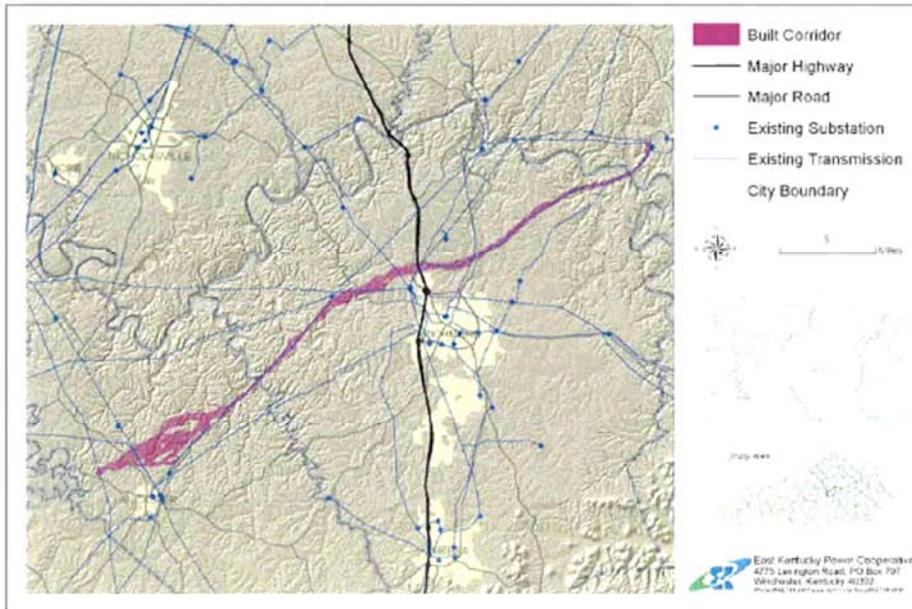
The Built Environment data layers and their relative weights are summarized in Table 13 below. There were no proposed developments as defined in the model within the available datasets for this Study Area.

Layer	Weight
Proximity to Buildings	16.8%
Building Density	8.4%
Proposed Development	3.9%
Spannable Lakes & Ponds	4.0%
Land Use	35.9%
Proximity to Eligible Historic and Arch. Sites	31.0%

9. Built Environment Alternative Corridors

Figure 20 below displays the Built Environment Alternative Corridors. Beginning at Smith Station in the east, the “least-cost path” alternative corridors for the Built Environment generally follow the corridor of the existing Smith-Fawkes 138-kV line to a point near I-75 north of Richmond. From there, the Built Environment corridor widens and goes “over land” to a KU 138-kV line, then to EKPC’s Newby-Lancaster 69-kV line. From a point several miles northeast of Lancaster, the Built Environment Alternative Corridor offers numerous alternatives for splitting from the Newby-Lancaster corridor and traveling to the West Garrard Substation site.

FIGURE 20: Built Environment Alternative Corridors

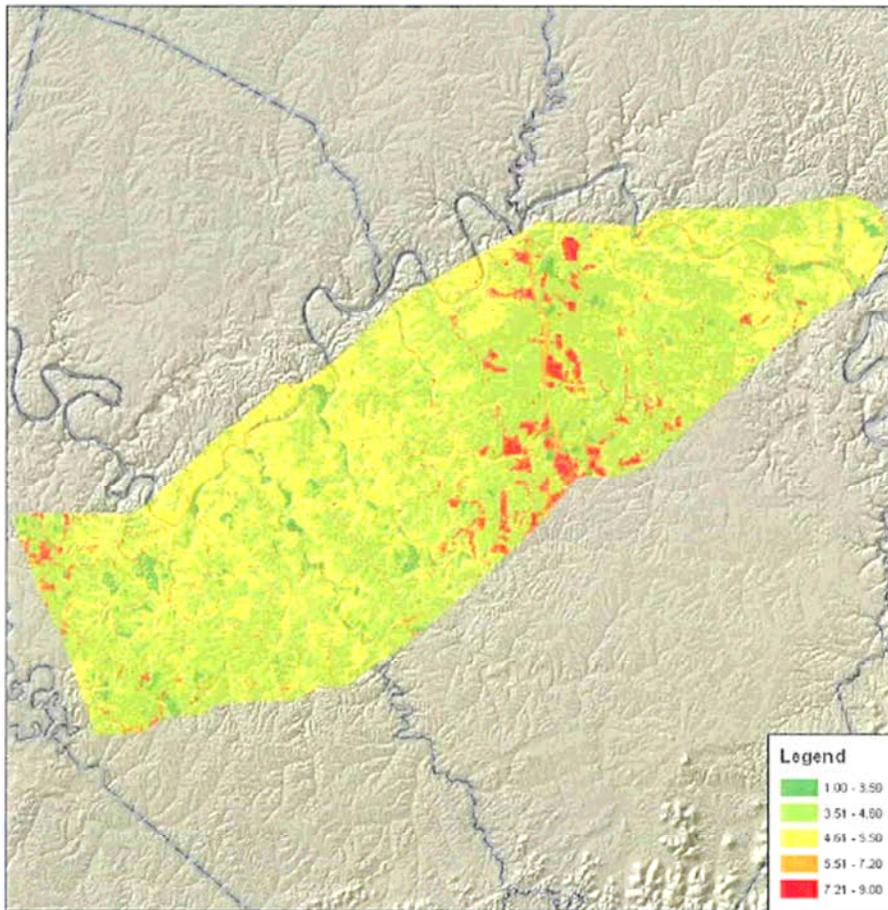


PART VIII: AVERAGE ALTERNATIVE CORRIDOR

1. Suitability Surface Map

After generating an Alternative Corridor for each environment, an average corridor is generated. This is accomplished by applying the “least-cost path” algorithm and averaging the suitability values and data layer weights to develop a suitability score for each grid cell on the surface of the Study Area, with a minimum ground resolution of 15 meters. The resulting suitability surface map is displayed below in Figure 21. Areas displayed in red are least suitable, while areas displayed in green are most suitable.

FIGURE 21: Suitability Surface Map, Smith-West Garrard Study Area



2. Description of Simple Average Alternative Corridor

By taking the top (or most suitable) 3 percent of possible routes across this suitability surface from one endpoint to the other, an average Alternative Corridor is produced. This is the final Alternative Corridor. It is displayed in Figure 22 below. This Alternative Corridor begins at Smith Substation on the eastern end of the Study Area and follows the existing EKPC 138-kV Smith-Fawkes line to the west. At Richmond, near I-75, the corridor leaves the existing transmission line corridor, widens and goes southwest to join 138-kV transmission line owned by Kentucky Utilities. The corridor follows that line to the Newby Substation, then pick up the corridor of EKPC's existing Newby-Lancaster transmission line, which runs southwest to just east of Lancaster. From there, the corridor again widens and heads west to the site of the West Garrard substation.

Table 14 on Page 53 details land uses within each environment's Alternative Corridor and within the simple average Alternative Corridor.

FIGURE 22: Simple Average Alternative Corridor

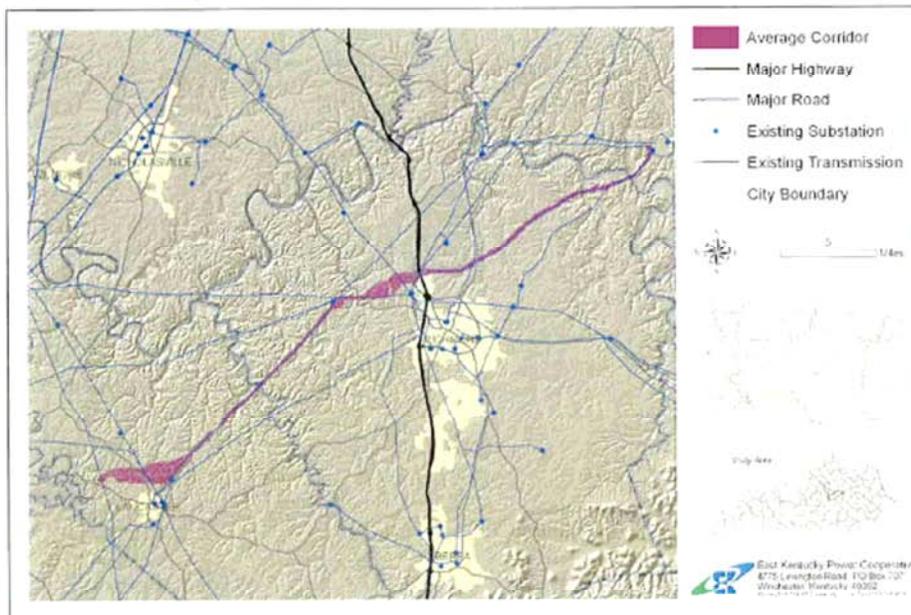


TABLE 14: Land-Use Acres, Environment & Average Alternative Corridors

Land Use	Average Corridor Acres		Built Corridor Acres	Engineering Corridor Acres		Natural Corridor Acres		
	Acres	%		Acres	%	Acres	%	
Apartment/High Density	0.04	0.00%	0.03	0.00%	0.35	0.00%	0.57	0.01%
Commercial/Industrial	0.87	0.01%	0.03	0.00%	1.06	0.01%	32.11	0.33%
Forested	1,434.53	18.71%	2,088.86	19.96%	1,948.54	21.44%	1,553.39	16.20%
Hydrography	42.06	0.55%	57.22	0.55%	55.98	0.62%	68.95	0.72%
Other	4.55	0.06%	16.19	0.15%	6.04	0.07%	11.16	0.12%
Other Livestock	5,286.55	68.97%	7,383.32	70.56%	6,014.21	66.17%	6,822.54	71.15%
Planted Pine	25.30	0.33%	26.51	0.25%	30.84	0.34%	24.97	0.26%
Recreational	0.81	0.01%	0.00	0.00%	1.02	0.01%	0.00	0.00%
Residential	85.37	1.11%	106.58	1.02%	102.13	1.12%	209.60	2.29%
Road ROW	58.71	0.77%	78.57	0.75%	79.04	0.87%	112.03	1.17%
Row Crop	474.05	6.18%	439.85	4.20%	558.58	6.15%	472.66	4.93%
Transportation	40.22	0.52%	43.57	0.42%	50.06	0.55%	78.83	0.82%
Utility R/W	212.08	2.77%	223.61	2.14%	240.86	2.65%	201.97	2.11%
TOTAL	7,665.13		10,464.33		9,088.68		9,588.78	

PART IX: REFERENCES

- “EPRI-GTC Overhead Electric Transmission Line Siting Methodology,” Electric Power Research Institute & Georgia Transmission Corp., February 2006
- “Kentucky Transmission Line Siting Model,” draft report, Photo Science Inc., April 2006.

**APPENDIX M:
Consultation Requests**

September 21, 2006

Mr. Joe Settles
East Kentucky Power Cooperative
4775 Lexington Road
Winchester, KY 40391

Dear Mr. Settles:

My wife and I are the owners of the Bonta-Bowsley House, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Homes, and our property is adjacent to land which has been identified as a probable corridor for the proposed new power line near KY Highway 52 in Garrard County, KY.

In accordance with applicable federal statutes and regulations, I request that East Kentucky Power Cooperative include me as a consulting party on matters concerning this project, and that I receive appropriate information in timely fashion. Thank you sincerely.

My name and address are below.

signature: Robert Crawford
name: (ROBERT CRAWFORD)
address: P.O. Box 603
LANCASTER, KY 40444
phone: (859) 339-6034

January 2, 2007

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crawford
P.O. Box 603
Lancaster, KY 40444

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Crawford,

I received your request for consulting party status in the Section 106 Process for the Smith – West Garrard 345 kV Transmission Line and Switching Stations Project. Due to your relationship with the project and the Bonta-Owsley House, your request for consulting party status has been granted. As a consulting party, we request you provide any pertinent information regarding known and potentially unknown archaeological and cultural historic resources located within the area of potential effect (APE).

USDA Rural Development and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) have established the APE for the aboveground cultural historic resources and archaeological resources for the project. The APE for the aboveground resources for the parallel/rebuild alternative route sections of the Project would occur in an area extending one-quarter mile (0.25) on either side of the centerline for the alternative routes. The APE for the aboveground cultural historic resources for the alternative route sections that are considered new build sections (or greenfield routes) would extend for one-half mile (0.5 mile) on either side of the centerline for the alternative routes.

The APE for archaeological resources is the one hundred and fifty foot wide transmission line right-of-way (seventy-five feet on each side of the centerline) of the selected alternative. The Phase I archaeological survey will be postponed until a centerline has been established for the Project following USDA Rural Development's completion of the remainder of the Section 106 process and its review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). At this time, USDA Rural Development, working through EKPC, is proceeding with its identification and assessment of aboveground cultural historic resources pursuant to the Section 106 process (which is occurring in an area extending one-half mile on either side of the proposed sections of new transmission line rights-of-way and one-quarter mile on either side of the proposed sections of parallel or rebuild sections of transmission line rights-of-way).

USDA Rural Development also will complete its Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Project pursuant to NEPA. Once USDA Rural Development has completed those Section 106 and NEPA activities and has issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or other decision document confirming its selected alternative for the Project, USDA Rural Development, working through EKPC, will commission a Phase I archaeological survey within the one hundred and fifty foot wide transmission line right-of-way (seventy-five feet on each side of the centerline) of the selected alternative. The specific locations for the Phase 1 investigation will include the proposed locations for

electric transmission line support structures (i.e., poles), as well as any other area that will require subsurface disturbance.

The foregoing approach will allow USDA Rural Development to focus its intensive archaeological identification activities in those subsurface areas that actually are anticipated to be disturbed. If the Phase I investigation reveals evidence of any eligible archaeological resources in those areas, USDA Rural Development, working through EKPC, will consult with the SHPO at that time to identify measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any potential adverse effect on such resources. Such measures may include, but may not necessarily be limited to, moving the locations of the transmission line support structure(s) in order to avoid any impact to the identified archaeological resources. USDA Rural Development and EKPC are confident that appropriate modifications in the location of support structures can be made, if necessary, to avoid or minimize any adverse effects on archaeological resources.

We look forward to receiving from you any pertinent information regarding known and potentially unknown archaeological and cultural historic resources located within the area of potential effect (APE). Please provide any information you have as soon as possible. You will be provided an opportunity to review the aboveground cultural resource reports upon their completion and submittal to the SHPO for review.

We truly appreciate your efforts and interest in the Section 106 process.

Sincerely,

Joe Settles
Supervisor, Natural Resources
And Environmental Communications

Cc: Stephanie Strength, USDA Rural Development

Strength, Stephanie - Washington, DC

From: Joe Settles [joe.settles@ekpc.coop]
Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2006 3:49 PM
To: Plank, Mark - Washington, DC
Cc: Strength, Stephanie - Washington, DC
Subject: FW: EKPC Power Line Projects in Clark, Madison and Garrard Counties and proposed CFB at Smith Station

FYI

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert Ukeiley [mailto:rukeiley@igc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2006 3:21 PM
To: Joe Settles
Subject: EKPC Power Line Projects in Clark, Madison and Garrard Counties and proposed CFB at Smith Station

Joe Settles,
EKPC
4775 Lexington Road,
Winchester, KY 40391
Joe.settles@ekpc.coop

Dear Mr. Settles:

On behalf of my client, the Sierra Club, I am requesting to be a consulting party with regard to the NEPA and other environmental analysis for the proposed transmission lines in Clark, Madison and Garrard Counties and the proposed coal-fired unit at the J. K. Smith Station.

Please send me notification of actions at the below address or via e-mail that this e-mail address. I appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert Ukeiley
Counsel for Sierra Club

Robert Ukeiley
Law Office of Robert Ukeiley
433 Chestnut Street
Berea, KY 40403
Tel: (859) 986-5402
Fax: (859) 986-1299

9/13/2006