

Public Information

Presentation to the Georgian National Energy
and Water Supply Regulatory Commission

Batumi, Georgia
August 2011

Jeff Derouen, Executive Director
Jordan Keyes, Filings – Information Technology
Kentucky Public Service Commission

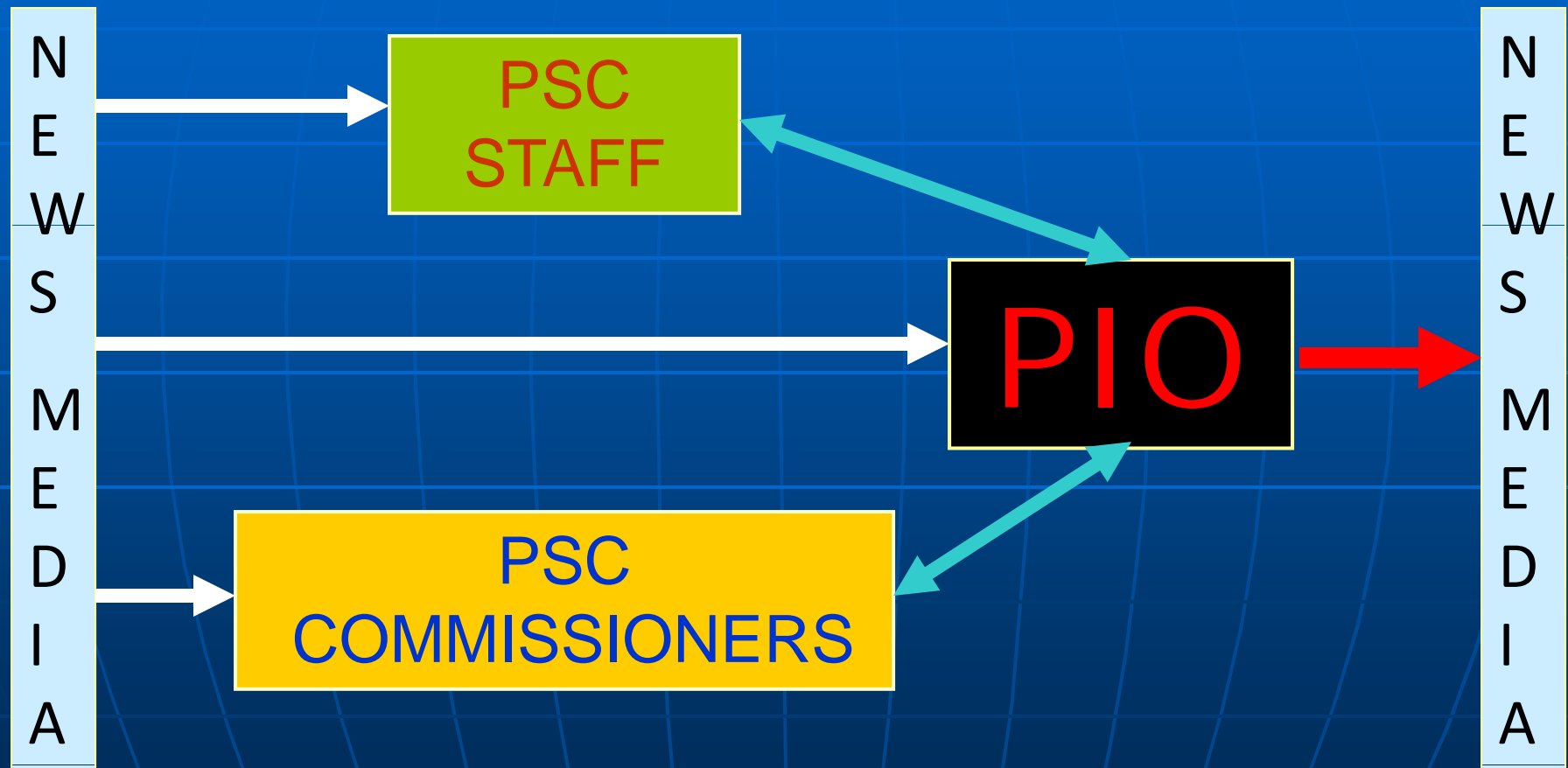


The tools of transparency

- Media relations – public information officer
- Open Records Act
- Open Meetings Act
- Website – PSC records
- Website – broadcast of PSC proceedings

Centralizing media relations:

The public information officer (PIO)



The PSC in the News

COURIER-JOURNAL

PSC sees uncertain benefits of natural gas competition

HERALD-LEADER

PSC approves cancellation of East Ky. Power plant in Clark County

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ky. PSC decides against new area code

APPALACHIAN NEWS-EXPRESS

MWD commissioners ousted

Public Service Commission removes Akers, Litafik from spots on board

COURIER-JOURNAL

PSC grants modified rate increase to LG&E and KU

HERALD-LEADER

PSC fines natural gas company for safety violations
largest ever levied by psc for natural gas violations

HENDERSON GLEANER

'Unwind' fairness questioned
PSC fears smaller customers may suffer while aluminum smelters reap benefits

ASSOCIATED PRESS

PSC predicts little change in natural gas costs

WAVE3-TV

PSC issues report on Kentucky's largest power outage

COURIER-JOURNAL

Kentucky PSC recommends ways to prevent power outages

Kentucky Open Records Act

Statute – KRS 61.870 – 61.882

- Applies to all public agencies
- Applies to all public records, except for:
- Specific exemptions in the statute

Kentucky Open Records Act:

Key requirements

All public records shall be open for inspection by any person...

Any person shall have the right to inspect public records (upon) written application (which may be) be hand delivered, mailed, or sent via facsimile.

Kentucky Open Records Act:

Key exceptions

- Personal information
- Documents preliminary to decisions on final actions or policies
- Documents protected by state or federal law
- Security-sensitive information

Kentucky Open Records Act:

How it works

- Three working days to respond to request, either granting, denying or granting in part
- If request is granted, records do not need to be provided within three days if agency needs more time to assemble records
- Any denial, in whole or in part, must include explanation
- Denials may be appealed to Attorney General
- Attorney General has 20 days to issue decision
- Further appeals may be made through court system

Kentucky Open Meetings Act

Statute – KRS 61.800 – 61.850

The General Assembly finds and declares ... that the formation of public policy is public business and shall not be conducted in secret

Kentucky Open Meetings Act:

Key requirements

- Applies to all public agencies
- Applies to all meetings at which a quorum is present and public business is discussed or actions taken
- With respect to PSC, this generally applies to hearings or meetings concerning cases before the PSC

Kentucky Open Meetings Act:

Key exemption affecting PSC

Deliberations of judicial or quasi-judicial bodies regarding individual adjudications... at which neither the (party) involved...nor any other individual not a member of the agency's governing body or staff is present,

Kentucky Open Meetings Act:

How it works

- Schedule of meetings must be made public
- 24-hour notice required for special meetings
- Agency must make good-faith effort to inform public and news media of emergency meetings (those scheduled less than 24 hours in advance)
- Videoconferencing is permitted

Kentucky Open Meetings Act:

How it works

- Records of meetings must be maintained and made available to the public
- Public must be able to attend
- “All agencies shall permit news media coverage, including but not limited to recording and broadcasting.”
- Closure of meetings may be appealed, first to agency, then to Attorney General

Drinking Water: Public Information

Environmental Protection Agency



- Promote transparency and availability of information and data related to drinking water
- EPA Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water
 - <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>
 - http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/compliance_report_sdwa.html



Search Compliance Data (Safe Drinking Water Program)



Beta Release

Send Comments

Geographic Location

Search

EPA Region:

No Region Selected

City:

State:

IL - Illinois
IN - Indiana
KS - Kansas
KY - Kentucky

Use "ctrl" to select multiple options.

County:

Franklin County

☐ In Indian Country

System Characteristics

Search

System Name:

PWSTID:

Search for Facilities

Analytics and Trends

Reports & Resources

Page

In My Community

Address

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Map Search

Table Search

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Report Violation

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Trends Map

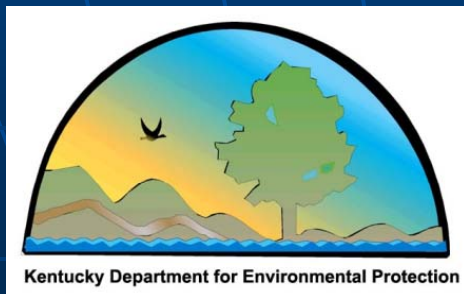
National Map

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Drinking Water Public Information

KY Division of Water


- <http://water.ky.gov>
- Drinking Water Watch
 - <http://dep.gateway.ky.gov/DWW/>



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Department for Environmental Protection

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Division of Water eec.ky.gov Search



Division of Water

The mission of the Kentucky Division of Water is to manage, protect and enhance the quality of the Commonwealth's water resources for present and future generations through voluntary, regulatory and educational programs.

Updates

Date	Information
6/29/2011	The 2010 Drinking Water Annual Compliance Report is now available here .
6/3/2011	Nominations for the Department for Environmental Protection's 2011 Environmental Excellence Awards are currently being accepted through August 1 (press release). See nomination instructions to find out how to make a nomination.

General Permits for Stormwater Construction Available on the Web
The electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (KPDDES Form NOI-SWCA) under the KPDDES General Permit is available on the Web. For the eNOI, [click here](#) or visit <https://dep.gateway.ky.gov/eForms/default.aspx?FormID=7>.

[Click here](#) to learn more about antidegradation notification, Abandoned Mine Lands General Permit, Coal General Permit, Noncoal General Permit and Individual Family General Permit.

Nature License Plate
Drive home your support for the outdoors and keep Kentucky in a natural state by buying a [Nature License Plate](#). All proceeds from the sale of nature license plates are deposited into the Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund; the Wild Rivers Program receives 10 percent of those funds.


DEP Division of Water
200 Fair Oaks Lane
Fourth Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-564-3410
Fax: 502-564-0111
E-mail

← KY Division of Water Home Page

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Division of Water Drinking Water

Hotline
Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

Quick Links

- Associations
- Compliance and Technical Assistance Staff
- Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection
- Information for Consumers
- Information for Water Treatment Professionals
- Public Notification Rules
- Technical Documents

The Division of Water works to ensure public health protection through primacy of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the provision of potable water. Potable water is defined as finished water, after treatment, that is safe and satisfactory for drinking and cooking. Public water and water distribution systems in Kentucky are regulated by DOW.

"Primacy" refers to primary enforcement responsibility awarded to the state by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1977. Learn more about Kentucky's primacy of SDWA.

Use the public access [drinking water database](#) to find information about water systems in Kentucky excluding bottled water and semipublic water systems. Questions regarding the drinking water database should be directed to Jerry Pike or Frank Hall at 502-564-3410.

List of drinking water acronyms and their definitions

PRIVATE WELLS AND CISTERNS

The water quality in private wells and cisterns used for drinking water is not regulated by the state or EPA. Learn more from EPA about [private drinking water wells](#).

Contact your [local health department](#) to have well water tested.

For more information on wells, including a directory of certified well drillers, visit the Division of Water groundwater management [video page](#).

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public drinking water systems may be publicly or privately owned. System classification is based on the number of individuals served or the number of service connections. In general, a public water system serves at least 25 people or has 15 service connections for at least 60 days per year. Public water systems are further classified into community water systems or noncommunity water systems.

Public water system services include collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities under

DOW Drinking Water Home Page →

Water System Details - Windows Internet Explorer
http://epptomcatdow:8080/DWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=553&tinwsys_st_code=KY&wsnumber=KY0370143
McAfee
Water System Details

[Water System Facilities](#)
[Sample Schedules](#)
[Coliform Sample Results](#)
[Coliform Sample Summary Results](#)
[Lead And Copper Sample Summary Results](#)
[Non-Coliform Samples/Results](#)
[Non-Coliform Samples/Results by Analyte](#)
[Violations/Enforcement Actions](#)
[Site Visits](#)
[Milestones](#)

Return Links
[Water Systems](#)
[Water System Search](#)
[County Map](#)

Glossary

Drinking Water Branch

Water System Details

Water System No. : KY0370143
Water System Name : FRANKFORT PLANT BOARD
Principal County Served : FRANKLIN
Status : A

Federal Type : C
State Type : C
Primary Source : SW
Activity Date : 06-01-1977

Points of Contact

Name	Job Title	Type	Phone	Address	Email
BANNISTER, HERBIE		AC	502-352-4431	PO BOX 308, FRANKFORT, KY-40602	hbannister@fewpb.com

Annual Operating Periods & Population Served

Start Month	Start Day	End Month	End Day	Population Type	Population Served
1	1	12	31	R	44731
1	1	12	31	W	58896

Service Connections

Type	Count	Meter Type	Meter Size Measure
RS	15061	MU	0

Sources of Water

Name	Type Code	Status
INTAKE - KY RIVER POOL 4	IN	A

Service Areas

Code	Name
R	RESIDENTIAL AREA

Water Purchases

Done
Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off
100%

Drinking Water Consumer Notifications

KY Division of Water

- Consumer Confidence Reports (to all customers)
 - ❖ Annual summary of detected contaminants
- Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations
 - ❖ Required each time a contaminant limit is exceeded or monitoring/reporting is not done as required
- KY Drinking Water Annual Compliance Report
 - ❖ Annual state-wide summary of contaminant and monitoring/reporting violations

Consumer Confidence Report

Public Notification

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER THE CITY WATER OF DAWSON SPRINGS AND ITS PURCHASERS (SOUTH HOPKINS WATER DISTRICT, and THE CITIES OF MORTONS GAP & EARLINGTON) Have Levels of Haloacetic Acids Above Drinking Water Standards.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants.

Testing results from the 4th quarter of 2009 show that our system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids. The standard for haloacetic acids is .060 mg/l. The level of Haloacetic acids at our system for 10/01/2009 – 12/31/2009 was .067 mg/l.

What should I do?

*There is nothing you need to do unless you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, or are elderly. These people may be at increased risk and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

*You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We will announce any emergencies on local radio and TV stations.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done?

A regularly scheduled flushing program is being implemented to reduce the amount of haloacetic acids in the drinking water. The City Water of Dawson Springs is working closely with the Division of Water to find methods to resolve this problem.

When will this be resolved?

We anticipate that the problem will be resolved within the next two quarters.

For more information please contact Jahn Smiley, Office Clerk at 797-2844, the City Water and Sewer Office, 200 West Arcadia Ave. or Terry Cansler, WTP Operator at 797-8929.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by.
Dawson Springs City Water & Sewer System - State Water System ID# 0540958
South Hopkins Water District - State Water System ID# 0540406
Date Distributed: 03/10/2010

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and inorganic material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S
SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE 800-426-4791.

ABOUT LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Frankfort Plant Board is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the (potential) lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR THE IMMUNO-COMPROMISED

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Report to consumers on WATER QUALITY findings for 2010 ((IMPORTANT PLEASE READ))



This is an annual report delivered by the Frankfort Plant Board (KY0370143). It meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminant. Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully, and, if you have questions, call Shannon Young at (502) 352-4340, or e-mail her at sysyoung@fwpub.com. Board meetings regarding decisions about our drinking water are typically held the third Tuesday of every month. Please call (502) 352-4372 for additional information and to verify the date & location of the next opportunity to participate.

ATTENTION

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



The Frankfort Plant Board is a member of the Partnership for Safe Water, a national initiative to help achieve operational excellence in water treatment. The partnership was developed through cooperation among the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), states, and water supply associations to provide better protection for consumers from microbial contaminants that can cause intestinal illness.

Find out more about the Frankfort Plant Board on-line at www.fpbac.com, and, for further information, see U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater/. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.watertdata.com.

WATER FINDINGS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	ppm	2	3	0.03	-	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Copper (2001)	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.21	0.08 - 0.27	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from pipes.	NO
Fluoride	ppm	2	2	1.11	0.77 - 1.11	Erosion of natural deposits; Fluoridation which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.	NO
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	67	0.3 - 67	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Lead (2007)	ppb	AL=0.1	0	2.7	0.3 - 3.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliforms	% positive samples	0	0	2%	0-2%	Naturally present in environment.	NO
Turbidity	NTU	77	N/A	0.27	0.05 - 0.27	Soil runoff	NO
Total Organic Carbon	Measured as ppm but reported as mg/l	77	N/A	1.19 (lowest annual average)	0.07 - 2.06	Naturally present in environment.	NO
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	1.6	-	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Radium-226	pCi/l	5	0	0.4	-	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	50 ¹	15-113	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	NO
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	ppb	80	N/A	49 ¹	22-84	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	NO
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP)	ppm	MCLG=0	MCLG=0	2.4	1.0 - 3.2	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO

¹Highest running annual average.

²Although our annual average is below the MCL for TTHMs and HAAs, they have been detected at levels above the MCL. Therefore, we are including the following health effects language: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Frankfort Plant Board.

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA.

The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Shannon Young at (502) 352-4340 or sysyoung@fwpub.com.

WATER SOURCE

The Frankfort Plant Board's Water Treatment Facility at 200 Coffeehouse Road, Frankfort, KY, withdraws surface water from pool #4 on the Kentucky River. The final source water assessment has been completed and is available in the Frankfort County Water Supply Plan. The plan is available for inspection at the Frankfort Plant Board Water Treatment Plant.

An analysis of the susceptibility of our water supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. There are, however, a few areas of high concern. Several highway bridges and major roads occur in the immediate vicinity of the intake. An accidental release of toxic materials from a nearby bridge or road could pose an immediate threat to Frankfort's intake. Other areas of concern that occur in the immediate vicinity of the intake include land used for agricultural purposes, farms that use Tier II hazardous chemicals, a Superfund site, a hazardous waste generator and/or transporter, sewer lines and a KODES permitted discharge.

Within the greater watershed area, there are numerous permitted operations and activities and other potential contaminant sources of moderate concern that cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants within the area. These potential contaminant sources include everything from underground storage tanks; to power line rights-of-way that may be treated with herbicides; to active and inactive landfills.

For information on the Kentucky River, contact the

Kentucky River Authority at
finance.kra.gov or
Kentucky River Authority
70 Wilkinson Blvd.
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-2866

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

These tables show the results of our water quality analysis for the calendar year 2010. Some contaminants are monitored less frequently, and the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations, is shown in parenthesis. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute trace, is listed here. The regulated contaminants table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the federal goal for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

KEY TO TABLES

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) which is equivalent to 1 inch to 16 miles.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: Action Levels. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The PSC Website

Redesigned October 2009

- Better organization of existing information
- Easy access to filings (Orders, case files, tariffs), press releases, and hearings calendar
- Dynamic, frequent updates
- <http://psc.ky.gov>



Data Sources

Docket, CIS, and Previous PSC Site

Kentucky.gov KY Agencies | KY Services | Search Kentucky for ? Go

KY Public Service Commission
P.O. Box 615, 211 Sower Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0615
Phone (502) 564-3940, Fax (502) 564-3460, [TTY Users](#), [Simply Web 2000](#) - [Talking Web](#)

Search the PSC Site

**Notice: This page is out of date! Redirecting to the new PSC homepage in 15 seconds.
Please update your bookmarks.
[Click here if the page does not load.](#)**

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- Video - PSC WebCast

NEW Shelby Energy Audit Report



[Consumer Information](#) [Industry Specific Information](#)

[Directions to the PSC or \(Area Map\)](#)

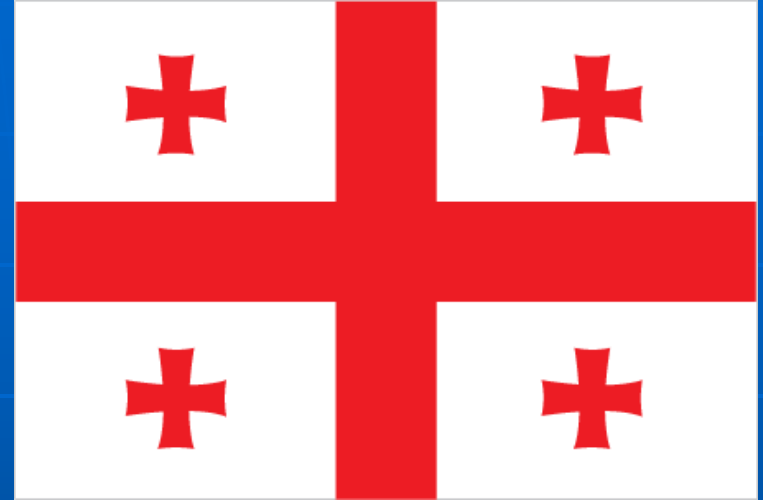
PSC Home	Contact Us	Individuals with Disabilities	Privacy Statement	Disclaimer	Text Only Version
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Revised November 10, 2008

Today is Monday, July 11, 2011.



QUESTIONS?



Didi madloba

THANK YOU