

Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150

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FILED

OCT 23 2017

Clerk's Office
N.C. Utilities Commission

19 Oct. 2017

From: Oliver L. Canaday, 713 Camellia Ave., Panama City, FL 32404
- (pertains to farm on 909 Parker Town Road, Four Oaks, N.C.)

To: Chief Clerk of the North Carolina Utilities Commission, 4325 Mail Service Center
- Raleigh, N.C. 27699-4300

Ref: (a) N.C. Utilities Commission Rules R1-5

(b) N.C. Utilities Commission Rules R1-19

(c) Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC, for a Certificate of Environmental
- Compatibility and Public Convenience and Necessity to Construct Approx-
- imately 11.5 Miles of New 230kV Transmission Line in Johnston County,
- N.C.; via Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150

(d) N.C. Utilities Commission Rules R1-28

Encl: (1) Agriculture Review, From the Tractor, by Agri-Commissioner Steve Troxler

(2) 2016 N.C. State Agriculture Overview, (crops yield/acre)

(3) Forestry Impact Johnston County, N.C., (shows income from timber sales)

Subj: Petition to Intervene as Formal Party of Record, (Property Owner of Farm
- Located on/about 909 Parker Town Road, Four Oaks, N.C.); reference to
- Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150

1.- IAW reference (a), (b), & (d), -Oliver L. Canaday Petitions to Intervene.

a. Complaints of Fraud in reference (c), listed below:

1. -All property owners were not notified of public hearing (as stated)
on/about 16 & 17 Nov. 2016. I am a property owner and I was not notified by Duke
Energy until on/about 17 May 2017. I inherited farm on/about mid Jul. 2001, and
Johnston County Tax Office has sent me tax notice statements, like clock-work, each
year since. The Johnston County Tax Office has correct address for my tax bill.

-Specific relief sought, - Commission to issue a Cease & Desist Order for Docket
No. E-2, Sub 1150 due to Fraud in Application.

2. Reference (c) states there is not a transmission line in Cleveland area of

Johnston County, N.C., this is Fraud in application. -There is a 500kV transmission line
that runs in Cleveland area; it is east of I-40 when it crosses Highway 42, Cleveland

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Road (1010), and before it crosses Middle Creek. The reason I know this, I have made a recon of area and seen where the 500kV transmission line crosses the three reference points mentioned. Two examples of 500kV tap line configuration to make electric power useful in homes/business), are; Knightdale, N.C. (pop-14,794) & Fayetteville, N.C. (pop-204,759)

Specific relief sought, -Commission to issue a Cease & Desist Order for Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150 due to Fraud in Application. --- *****-Also, Commission Order Duke **initiate a Comprehensive Study** for a tap-line hook-up to 500kV line (parallel to Middle Creek away from homes); -(configuration of requirements to come off 500kV line and convert this electric power for use at Duke sub-station site on Matthews Road). Reference (c) estimates cost of preferred route 31, -(11.5 miles) is \$28 million; (or about \$2.4 million per mile). Supposing this hook-up can be done with distance of about four miles, $X \$2.4 \text{ million/mile} = \9.6 million . The difference is about \$18.4 million, would expect a bit higher cost of configuration coming off 500kV line v/s coming off a 230kV line, but I believe \$18.4 million would cover extra expense.

*****This gives specific relief to Parker Town Road community: -Not having a 230kV line in community,- No EMF pollution for residences & farm workers,-No decrease in property value, -Option to build and improve property in Out-Years, & No increase in electric bill for cost of 11.5 mile transmission line.

3. Reference (c) states/shows no business on preferred route 31. This is Fraud information to Commission for decision making. Enclosure (1) & (2) shows farming crop land is a business; a \$76 billion business, and shows yield per/acre.

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-(Each farmed acre is a business unit used to produce income to farmer working it.

Comparison to growth/progress via land development, each house & lot is a business

unit to developer/builder.) -Farm business needs to be weighted with 5 & cropland

needs to be weighted with 5 in matrix. Justification, farming (profession) business &

cropland provides livelihood for: shelter, food, & clothing to farmers/family; similar to

person buying home in sub-division & working to provide: shelter, food, & clothing for

their family. -Farming gives visual economic return: locally, state, & USA economy;

-house/mortgage in Cleveland area affects economy in northern section of Johnston

County. (I get it, -Cropland farmed does not pay monthly electric bill, neither does

county collect as much property tax on farm crop land compared to real-estate; -but

return is most of USA population eats well & relative inexpensive; -I get it.)

Specific relief sought, -Commission to issue a Cease & Desist Order for Docket

No. E-2, Sub 1150, due to Fraud in Application.

4. Reference (c) shows property owner's forest (woods) is not a business on preferred route 31. This is Fraud information to Commission for decision making.

Enclosure (3) shows property owners receive income from forest, via harvest of timber,

and this is a \$multi-million dollar business and 794 jobs in Johnston County, N.C. (Each

acre of forest on preferred route 31 needs a business weight of 4 and forest land needs

a weight of 4.) -Justification is economic return to: local, state, & country's economy.

Specific relief sought, -Commission to issue a Cease & Desist Order for Docket

No. E-2, Sub 1150, due to Fraud in Application.

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5. Reference (c), environmental impact 5.0, 5.1...5.5 does not present an environmental impact for EMF pollution. (There will be EMF pollution on preferred route 31, as I have taken several readings of (mG)10 about 50 meters from 230kV line; (same hook-up line for preferred route 31); crossing Parker Town Road about 500 meters east of I-95.) **-Not having EMF pollution impact in reference (c) is Fraud in Application, as it is incomplete.** Since Duke presents Duke Logo Environmental information to Commission; (as if an environmental impact); refer to page 139/179, title: **ENVIROMENTAL RESPONSIBLE**, about Core Values (several listed). I will use the Core Value – “Minimizing Impact” & address two issues stated: “1- Effectively manage waste”, & 2- “Promote the Prevention of Pollution”. –Following is example of how Duke Energy exercises environmental responsible via Docket No. E-2, Sub 1142. Duke request to raise rates on consumers using electric service to pay for environmental clean-up of coal ash pits pollution due to **–Failure to manage coal ash waste pollution, & –Failure to prevent pollution of ground water and water in running streams.** This demonstrates “Failure” of Dukes' Leadership & Management of human resource of Skills, Knowledge, & Ability of their scientist and engineers to control environmental pollution. **By chance, Duke may state that an EMF pollution impact is not required by regulation/law/etc. –So, –“Why have a professional staff for EMF issues if no requirement by regulation/law/etc.”? –The logical purpose/reason to have a professional staff for EMF pollution is containing challenges & issues due to the various issues with EMF.

–I believe an environmental impact of preferred route 31 shall have an impact of EMF pollution on the following:

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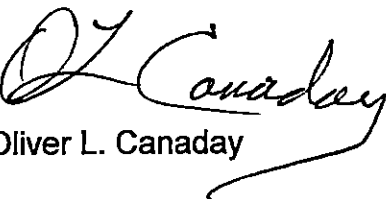
--Humans with all sickness associated with EMF pollution (start with BioInitiative 2012, & there are other good studies on EMF pollution)

--Livestock all EMF issues for hogs/pigs & cow/calves, etc., (some are - milk production/low weaning weight, still-births, not breeding), associated with EMF pollution

--Plant Crops, all EMF impact issues effecting plant growth & production per acre; (230kV lines thru middle of fields effect crop production per acre); impact for each crop: tobacco, corn, soybeans, cotton, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts, wheat, milo, etc.

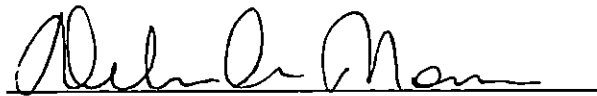
Specific relief sought, - Commission to issue a Cease & Desist Order for Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150.

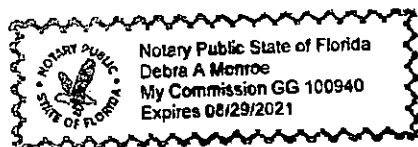
Sincerely,


Oliver L. Canaday

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF BAY

Subscribed before me this 19th day of October 2017 by Oliver L. Canaday who produced a valid Military ID Card as identification.


NOTARY PUBLIC



Public

Save the date: Got to Be NC Festival runs May 20-22

The Got to Be NC Festival returns to the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh May 20-22, highlighting agriculture and agribusiness, the state's No. 1 industry.

This family-friendly event proudly showcases the best of North Carolina at the Got to Be NC Food, Wine & Beer Homegrown Fare, presented by Lowes Foods. Also, there will be plenty of kids' activities, lumberjack shows, tractor displays, food, carnival rides and a barbecue cooking contest fundraiser.

If you love antique tractors and farm equipment, you won't have any problem finding them in all colors and sizes. Restored examples, along with rare tractors are on display each day, with many participating in the daily tractor parade at 1 p.m.

Festival admission is free, with pay-as-you-go rides and food, and \$3 admission for the food, wine and beer expo. Gates open Friday from noon to 10 p.m., Saturday, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sunday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

To find out more about the festival, go to <http://gottobenc-festival.com/>.

Caution urged with spring debris burning

The N.C. Forest Service is urging residents across the state to think safety and exercise caution during the spring fire season, which typically lasts from March to May.

During the spring fire season, people do a lot of yard work that often includes burning leaves and yard debris. There are many factors to consider before doing any burning.

"If you're thinking about burning debris, contact your county forest ranger first," said Agriculture Commissioner Steve Troxler. "The forest ranger can offer technical advice and explain the best options to help maximize safety for people, property and the forest."

For people who choose to burn debris, the NCFS urges them to adhere to the following tips to protect property and prevent wildfires:

- Consider alternatives to burning. Some yard debris, such as leaves and grass, may be more valuable if composted.
- Check with your county fire marshal's office for local laws on burning debris. Some communities allow burning only during specified hours; others forbid it entirely.
- Make sure you have an approved burning permit, which can be obtained at any NCFS office, county-approved burning permit agent, or online at <http://ncforestservice.gov>.

- Check the weather. Don't burn if conditions are dry or windy.
- Only burn natural vegetation from your property. Burning household trash or any other man-made materials is illegal. Trash should be hauled away to a convenience center.
- Plan burning for the late afternoon when conditions are typically less windy and more humid.
- If you must burn, be prepared. Use a shovel or hoe to clear a perimeter around the area where you plan to burn.
- Keep fire tools ready. To control the fire, you will need a hose, bucket, a steel rake and a shovel for tossing dirt on the

fire.

- Never use flammable liquids such as kerosene, gasoline or diesel fuel to speed burning.
- Stay with your fire until it is completely out. In North Carolina, human carelessness leads to more wildfires than any other cause. In fact, debris burning is the No. 1 cause of wildfires in the state.
- These same tips hold true for campfires and barbecues, too. Douse burning charcoal briquettes or campfire thoroughly with water. When the coals are soaked, stir them and soak them again. Be sure they are out cold and carefully

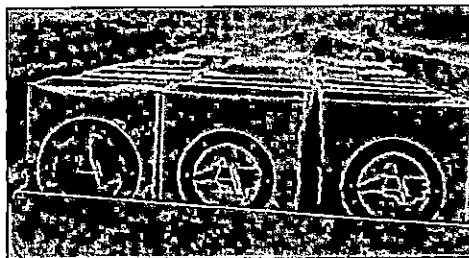
(See Spring burning, pg. 2)

PayNow link makes it easier to pay for agronomic services

Consumers are pretty accustomed to loading up their online retail shopping carts, hitting the pay button and simply waiting for their merchandise to arrive in a few days. Online shopping is convenient, and it doesn't involve waiting in line or finding a parking space.

To help customers easily pay for services, the Agronomic Services Division recently rolled out a new PayNow feature on its PALS website, which lets customers pay by credit card and get instant access to their test results.

PALS stands for Public Access Laboratory-information-management System, a website where



Agronomic customers can now pay their testing fees online using a new PayNow feature on the Agronomic Services Division website.

farmers, homeowners and crop advisers can check on results of tests of soil, plant tissue, waste,

solution, soil-less media and nematode assays.

Before the PayNow feature

was added, customers would have to mail a check to the division to cover testing fees. Regular customers could create an escrow account for fees to be drawn against, but the process wasn't as quick and easy.

Since the feature's soft launch in mid-January, clients have found their way to the feature, without any real promotion of it.

"I've been pleased with the response so far," said Colleen Hudak-Wise, director of the Agronomic Services Division.

(See PayNow, pg. 8)

From the tractor

by Agriculture Commissioner Steve Troxler



Commissioner Troxler

In late March, I was pleased to help N.C. A&T State University recognize Don and Alease Williams of Sampson County as the 2016 Small Farmers of the Year. This year marked the 30th anniversary of Small Farms Week, which highlights the important contributions of small farms

across this state.

The Williamses' farm produces free-range pasture pork from farrow to finish using heritage breeds Hampshire and Chester White.

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, we have around 50,000 farms in the state. Of that, 82 percent of them are 180 acres or less in size.

The economic impact of these businesses is anything but small, especially in our rural communities where farm dollars support ag supply stores, trucking operations and other community businesses and government.

North Carolina's agriculture and agribusiness industry is \$76 billion strong, leading our economy and creating jobs in areas

where big industry doesn't exist. This industry has been the foundation of our state and has helped build some of our biggest cities. I cannot begin to imagine what North Carolina would be without agriculture and agribusiness.

And we are working hard to support this industry and position it for future growth. I am confident that agriculture and agribusiness will be a \$100 billion industry moving forward.

Some people may look at agriculture as an industry of the past, but it is anything but that. In fact, with a growing global population that will need to eat, we are going to need each and every farm we can get to keep up with demand.

That represents a tremendous opportunity. We are fortunate in

North Carolina to have many farmers such as the Williamses, who understand what it takes to produce food. They are good at it and we can all be thankful for that. Their success means we have a locally grown safe, affordable and abundant supply of food choices.

As we head into the growing season, I encourage you to support your local farmers whenever possible. Look for local products in your grocery stores, at restaurants and at farmers markets and roadside stands. Your support helps boost our economy and keep agriculture strong in this state.

And thank you to those who toil to provide us with safe wholesome foods.

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2016 STATE AGRICULTURE OVERVIEW

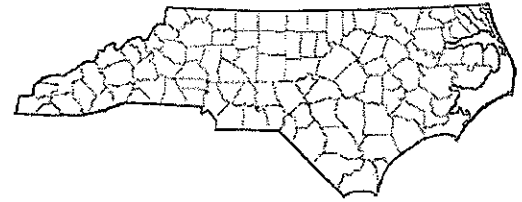
North Carolina

† Survey Data from Quick Stats as of: Oct/19/2017

Farms Operations[†]

Farm Operations - Area Operated, Measured in Acres / Operation
 Farm Operations - Number of Operations
 Farm Operations - Acres Operated

171
 48,000
 8,200,000



Livestock Inventory[†]

Cattle, Cows, Beef - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Cattle, Cows, Milk - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Cattle, Incl Calves - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Goats, Meat & Other - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Goats, Milk - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Sheep, Incl Lambs - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Hogs - Inventory (First of Dec. 2016)
 Chickens, Broilers - Production, Measured in Head
 Turkeys - Production, Measured in Head

370,000
 45,000
 830,000
 50,000
 6,400
 30,000
 9,300,000
 818,700,000
 33,500,000

Milk Production[†]

Milk - Production, Measured in Lb / Head
 Milk - Production, Measured in \$
 Milk - Production, Measured in Lb

20,978
 165,015,000
 965,000,000

Crops - Planted, Harvested, Yield, Production, Price (MYA), Value of Production[†]

Sorted by Value of Production in Dollars

Commodity	Planted All Purpose Acres	Harvested Acres	Yield	Production or Sales	Price per Unit	Value of Production or Sales in Dollars
TOBACCO						
TOBACCO		166,000	1,999 LB / ACRE	331,800,000 LB	1.94 \$ / LB	647,046,000
SOYBEANS						
SOYBEANS	1,690,000	1,660,000	35 BU / ACRE	58,100,000 BU	9.8 \$ / BU	572,285,000
CORN						
CORN, GRAIN		940,000	129 BU / ACRE	121,260,000 BU	4.05 \$ / BU	491,103,000
CORN	1,000,000					
CORN, SILAGE		40,000	15.5 TONS / ACRE	620,000 TONS		
SWEET POTATOES						
SWEET POTATOES	98,000	95,000	180 CWT / ACRE	17,100,000 CWT	18.1 \$ / CWT	342,000,000
HAY						
HAY		687,000	2.31 TONS / ACRE	1,587,000 TONS	116 \$ / TON	184,805,000
HAY, (EXCL ALFALFA)		680,000	2.3 TONS / ACRE	1,564,000 TONS	115 \$ / TON	179,860,000
HAY, ALFALFA		7,000	3.3 TONS / ACRE	23,000 TONS	215 \$ / TON	4,945,000
HAY & HAYLAGE						
HAY & HAYLAGE						184,805,000
HAY & HAYLAGE, ALFALFA	1,000					
COTTON						
COTTON, UPLAND	280,000	255,000	646 LB / ACRE	343,000 480 LB BALES	0.63 \$ / LB	108,864,000
COTTON, COTTONSEED				99,000 TONS	184 \$ / TON	20,240,000
COTTON	280,000	255,000	646 LB / ACRE	343,000 480 LB BALES		
PEANUTS						
PEANUTS	101,000	99,000	3,530 LB / ACRE	349,470,000 LB	0.213 \$ / LB	75,824,000
WHEAT						
WHEAT, WINTER	420,000	355,000	41 BU / ACRE	14,555,000 BU	4.61 \$ / BU	66,953,000
WHEAT	420,000	355,000	41 BU / ACRE	14,555,000 BU	4.61 \$ / BU	66,953,000
BLUEBERRIES						
BLUEBERRIES, TAME, UTILIZED			6,390 LB / ACRE	46,000,000 LB		66,924,000
BLUEBERRIES, TAME, FRESH MARKET				34,800,000 LB	1.73 \$ / LB	60,204,000
BLUEBERRIES, TAME, PROCESSING				11,200,000 LB	0.6 \$ / LB	6,720,000
BLUEBERRIES, TAME		7,200		46,600,000 LB	1.45 \$ / LB	
TOMATOES						
TOMATOES, IN THE OPEN, FRESH MARKET						51,894,000
TOMATOES, IN THE OPEN	3,200	3,100	310 CWT / ACRE	961,000 CWT		51,894,000

FORESTRY IMPACTS

Johnston County, NC

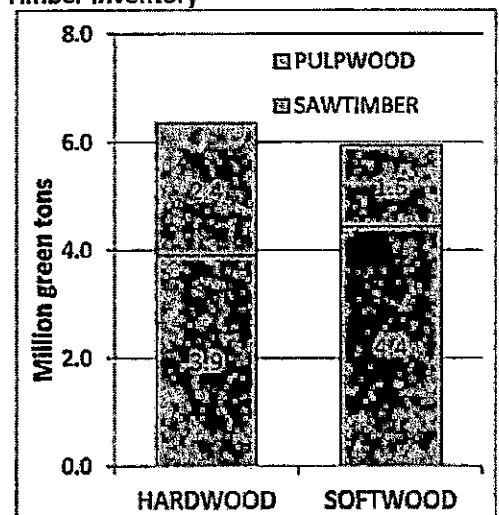
NC STATE UNIVERSITY

2012 State and County Data

Timberland³ and Reserved Forestland⁴ by Ownership

Ownership	NC	Johnston County
Acres		
Public Timberland	2,678,104	7,329
Private Timberland	15,443,362	219,135
Reserved Forestland	380,130	0
Total	18,501,596	226,464
All Land	31,531,452	509,126
%Timberland	59%	44%
%Reserved	2%	0%

Timber Inventory



Map Legend

- Chip Mills (pulpwood)
- OSB / MDF (pulpwood)
- Pellets (pulpwood / residue)
- Pulp and Paper (pulpwood)
- ✚ Sawmill (sawlogs)
- Hardwoods (Includes Woody Wetlands)
- Softwoods
- Boundaries
 - Federal
 - State
 - Tribal

2012 Forest Industry Economic Impact

Income From Timber Sales¹:

Income Source	NC	Johnston County
Forest stumpage (\$mill.)	\$ 391.5	\$ 1.9
Delivered forest products (\$mill.)	\$ 774.9	\$ 3.9

Forest Industry Economic Impact²

Total Impact	NC	Johnston County
Output (\$mill.)	\$21,700	\$147.7
Labor income (\$mill.)	\$5,525	\$35.6
Employment	103,000	794

Timber Growth Vs Harvests⁵

Volume Estimate	NC	S. Coastal Plain
Million green tons		
Growth	49.2	13.2
Harvest	33.7	9.45
Growth:Harvest ratio	1.46	1.40

This region is producing 40% more volume in timber than harvesting

