PLACE: Via Videoconference
DATE: Monday, April 19, 2021
TIME: 6:00 p.m. - 8:26 p.m.
DOCKET NO: E-100, Sub 165
BEFORE: Commissioner Daniel G. Clodfelter, Presiding
Chair Charlotte A. Mitchell

Commissioner ToNola D. Brown-Bland

Commissioner Lyons Gray

Commissioner Kimberly W. Duffley

Commissioner Jeffrey A. Hughes
Commissioner Floyd B. McKissick, Jr.

IN THE MATTER OF:

Generic Electric - 2020 Biennial

Integrated Resource Plan Reports and
Related 2020 REPS Compliance Plans

VOLUME 2
$A \quad P \quad P \quad E \quad A \quad R \quad A \quad N \quad C \quad E \quad S:$

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FOR THE USING AND CONSUMING PUBLIC AND ON BEHALF OF

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P R O C E E D I N G S
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COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Madam Court
Reporter, if you will open the record, please, and let's all please come to be order.

My name is Dan Clodfelter, and I am the Presiding Commissioner at tonight's hearing. Joining me are the following members of the Commission, please raise your hand so folks watching on YouTube can see you when I call your name. We have with us Commission Chair Charlotte Mitchell; Commissioners ToNola Brown-Bland, Lyons Gray, Kim Duffley, Jeff Hughes, and Floyd McKissick, Jr.

We will now call for hearing Docket Number E-100, Sub 165, which is In The Matter of the 2020 Biennial Integrated Resource Plan Reports and the Related 2020 Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Compliance Plans for Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, and Virginia Electric and Power Company, d/b/a Dominion Energy North Carolina.

Before we proceed this evening and as required by the State Government Ethics Act, I will remind members of the Commission of our duty to avoid conflicts of interest, and inquire at this time as to whether any Commissioner has a known conflict of
interest with respect to these proceedings. If so, please identify.
(No response)
Madam Court Reporter, please let the record reflect that no conflicts have been identified by any Commissioner.

North Carolina General Statute s 62-110.1(c) requires the Commission to develop, publicize and keep current an analysis of the long-range needs for electricity in North Carolina. In order to meet this requirement, the Commission conducts an annual investigation into the Integrated Resource Plans prepared by each of the principal electric utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction. In addition to that review, Commission Rule $\mathrm{R} 8-67$ (b) requires electric public utilities to file a Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard plan, called a REPS Compliance Plan for short, as part of their annual reports.

The Integrated Resource Planning, or IRP in short reference, is intended to identify those electric resource options that can be obtained at the lowest cost to ratepayers consistent with safe, adequate and reliable electric service. The Utilities' electric Integrated Resource Plans must

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consider conservation, energy efficiency, load management, as well as supply-side alternatives in the selection of resource portfolio.

The Commission does not approve or disapprove the Utilities' Integrated Resource Plans. It takes those plans into consideration in its own long-range plan for electricity service in North Carolina and also in its determination of Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity to construct new electric generating facilities and in other proceedings where approval of utility programs or investments is required by the General Statutes.

On May 1st, 2020, Dominion Energy North Carolina filed its 2020 Integrated Resource Plan and its REPS Compliance Plan.

On September 1st, 2020, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Carolinas filed their 2020 IRPs and 2020 REPS Compliance Plans.

The participation of the Public Staff as a party in this proceeding is recognized pursuant to General Statute $\$ 62-15(d)$. And, in addition, the participation of the North Carolina Attorney General's Office is recognized pursuant to his notice of intervention filed under General Statute § 62-20.

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The following additional parties petitioned to intervene and have been granted a status as intervenors by Commission Order. They are the North Carolina Sustainable Energy Association; Vote Solar; the Carolina Clean Energy Business Alliance; NC WARN, Inc.; the Center for Biological Diversity; Carolina Industrial Group for Fair Utility Rates; the Carolina Utility Customers Association; the Tech Customers; Broad River Energy, LLC; the City of Asheville and Buncombe County; the City of Charlotte; the Sierra Club; the Natural Resources Defense Council; ElectriCities of North Carolina, Inc.; the North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency; and the North Carolina Municipal Power Agency, I.

On February 2nd of this year, the Commission issued an Order scheduling a public hearing to be conducted via Webex on March 16th of this year for the purpose of taking non-expert public testimony from public witnesses with respect to the IRPs and the REPS Compliance Plans. The Order stated that members of the public desiring to testify must register in advance of the hearing no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 11th, 2021, by contacting the Public Staff. The Commission's Order also required the three

Utilities to publish notice of this hearing in newspapers having general coverage in their respective North Carolina service territories.

The Public Staff received more than 200 requests to testify at the original scheduled hearing. The Commission was very pleased to have this level of interest but determined that accommodating such a large number of witnesses via remote technology on a single evening presented logistical and technical challenges that could not be overcome. And, therefore, the Commission issued an Order on March 12th stating in part that persons registering to testify for the March $16 t h$ hearing date would instead be heard on a series of sessions over several dates in April and in May.

On March 26th, the Commission issued an Order establishing six dates in April and May for the purpose of hearing public witness testimony from the persons who had previously registered with the Public Staff. The Commission directed the Public Staff to evenly schedule the witnesses across the six evenings and to notify each person of the date he or she is to testify.

That brings us to tonight, which is the

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second such hearing and to the process that we will follow this evening to receive your testimony.

Over the past year, the Commission has
conducted several public hearings using remote technology. We have learned that such hearings can take longer and can sometimes be more complex than hearings conducted in person in the hearing room in Raleigh. And so, in the interest of being able to hear from everyone scheduled to testify this evening, I ask you to respect and to abide by the following procedures.

First, the Public Staff has grouped witnesses and has scheduled each group of witnesses for a specific date. The group scheduled for tonight are the only witnesses the Commission will receive testimony from this evening. Once all the registered witnesses have testified for this evening, the hearing will then recess, and the next session will be called at a later date.

Second, public witnesses as they call in will be on the telephone line but will not be on the video screen available to us as Commissioners are available on YouTube. Anyone, however, is participating in or observing tonight's hearing can
watch the Commission and the representatives of the Companies and the parties via the YouTube link. The link to the YouTube video is available to you on the Commission's website. If you have not found that link, it may be found at www.ncuc.net on the Commission's home page.

The Public Staff will call the witnesses this evening in the order in which they registered to speak. When your name is called, at that point our meeting technician will unmute your phone line. When you hear two beeps on your phone line, that means your line is then unmuted. After that, I will ask you to take an oath of affirmation. We will not be asking witnesses to swear on the Bible because quite obviously we can't make a Bible physically available to you tonight. So, you will be asked to take an oath before you make your testimony. After you take the oath, the Public Staff attorney will ask you a few introductory questions just for the record and immediately after that you may proceed to make your statement. You will have five minutes to present your testimony. Due to the number of witnesses we have and the requirements of the technology, I do not have the latitude tonight to allow you to go beyond your
allowed five-minute time.
Commissioner Brown-Bland will be keeping time, and when you hear a ringing noise coming in while you're speaking that means you have run out of time. So let me suggest to you that if you have something to say that you believe has already been said by an earlier speaker, it may be wise for you to simply refer to that earlier testimony and say you support the earlier speaker's position. That will give you time to make different points or new points that you haven't made or that no one else has made before. If you have more information that you wish the Commission to consider than you are able to provide tonight in the allowed time, please remember that you may file a supplemental written statement with your Commission Clerk and that your written statements will become part of the official record in this proceeding as well.

You will be speaking to the Commissioners whom you will be able to see via the YouTube link. After your statement is made and you're finished, the Commissioners and the attorneys for the parties will be given an opportunity to ask you questions. So please don't hang up your telephone line until $I$ have
let you know whether or not any Commissioner or party may have a question for you.

When you have completed your statement and you have responded to any questions that have been asked of you, your phone line will be muted again, and you are free to disconnect your line if you wish to do so and go on about your evening's business. You are welcome to stay on the line. You're welcome to continue to watch on YouTube, but once you have gone back onto mute please don't try to reenter the conversation or reinsert yourself into the proceedings. You are encouraged to continue to follow us on YouTube if you'd like to do so.

Finally, let me touch on a couple of items that will help avoid problems with technology this evening. If you are using a cell phone, a portable phone or a smart phone as your telephone link to the hearing, please be sure your device is fully charged or that you can keep it charged during the course of the evening. This hearing could last several hours, and you do not want to have your phone go dead if you are one of the later speakers on tonight's speaker's list.

## If you are watching the hearing on YouTube

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and you are also connected by telephone as a speaker, please remember to keep your computer audio on mute in order to avoid feedback on the telephone line. If you are using your computer as your audio device to call into the hearing, please keep your computer audio on mute except when you have been called upon and when you are actually speaking. And last of all, please be sure the volume level on the device you are using tonight is set high enough so that you can be heard by the members of the Commission.

With those preliminaries out of the way, I will now call upon counsel for the parties to announce their appearances for the record, beginning with the utility companies.

MR. KAYLOR: Thank you, Chair Clodfelter. Members of the Commission, Robert Kaylor appearing on behalf of Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Mr. Kaylor. Mr. Kaylor, if you can turn your volume up just a tad it might be useful. We can hear you but a little bit more volume.

Who's next?
MR. KAYLOR: Thank you.

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MR. DANTONIO: Good evening, Commissioners.
Nick Dantonio here with McGuireWoods representing Dominion Energy North Carolina.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Appearing for the Attorney General?

MR. MAGARIRA: Good evening, North Carolina
Utilities Commission, this is Munashe Magarira on behalf of the Attorney General's Office.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Good evening,

Mr. Magarira.
Are there any other intervenors who are appearing tonight through counsel?
(Pause).

I don't see anyone else on my screen, so we'll move now to the Public Staff.

MR. JOSEY: Good evening, Commissioner Clodfelter. Robert Josey with the Public Staff on behalf of the Using and Consuming Public. I'm here with Lucy Edmondson and Layla Cummings.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Good evening.
Anyone else joining us late who wishes to make an appearance? If not, let me ask counsel are there any preliminary motions or matters that we need to address before we take the first witness?

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MR. KAYLOR: Not that I'm aware of for Duke. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: If not, then,

Mr. Josey, I understand you are going to be at bat tonight, so why don't we let you call the first witness please.

MR. JOSEY: Yes, sir. Our first witness is
J. Donald Keen. I believe he is not on the line.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. McCoy, is that
correct; Mr. Keen is not on the line?
MR. McCOY: Yes, sir; he is not.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Okay. Mr. Josey, we will move to your second witness.

MR. JOSEY: The second witness is Jennifer Roberts.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Roberts, are you there?

MS. ROBERTS: I am here. Can you hear me? COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: I can indeed.

Thank you. Let's get you sworn in.
JENNIFER ROBERTS;
having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you very
much. Mr. Josey, you may proceed.

NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Could you please provide your name, your address and your electric provider, please?

A Jennifer Roberts, 619 Clement Avenue, Charlotte, and my energy provider is Duke Energy Carolinas.

Q You may give your statement.
A First, I want to say thank you so much for allowing public input. I also regretfully announce the speaker before me, J. Donald Keen has passed away. He was a great advocate for clean energy, and we all mourn his loss and speaking about climate advocacy.

I'm Jennifer Roberts. I've been a four-term County Commissioner in Mecklenburg County, including five years serving as Chair and head of the Environment Committee. I served one term as Mayor of Charlotte, signed the Mayor's conduct pledge, and for the past two and a half years have been working with a national nonprofit called ecoAmerica, which works to engage local and national leadership in climate change solutions and advocacy.

I have two main points to make.
The first is a decry to glacial pace for
transitioning to clean renewable energy in the IRP. As 13-year-old Ben pointed out last week, none of the scenarios include no gas and no coal by 2035 .

The second is the unjust energy burden that Duke's rate structure continues to place on our low-income neighbors. In the 1980's North Carolina had eleven-billion-dollar weather disasters. Over the past decade, we had forty-one. The increasing frequency of these disasters is raising cost for taxpayers, insurance rates, property values, and the ability of towns to repair their infrastructure, and not to mention the loss of life and property. There are currently 90 towns that are in fear of having to un-incorporate because they could no longer repair their infrastructure that continues to be damaged by repeated weather disasters, flooding and climate impacts. All of this is to underscore the urgency of climate change. Duke Energy's IRP shows little sense of urgency. In fact, on page 41 it admits it has the ability to move faster to clean energy if forced. Duke's IRP is not a plan
for rapid and complete transition to clean, renewable energy. It talks about battery storage being quote, emergent with limited history and limited scale deployment.

For reference, I point to Florida
Power \& Light that is currently building the world's largest battery storage facility, 409 megawatts. It will open later this year. And Florida Power \& Light will use it to retire two gas power plants, save ratepayers $\$ 100$ million, and Florida Power \& Light has only one coal plant left which it will close next year.

The second point is failure to alleviate the energy burden. None of the scenarios detail how Duke's plans -- plans to deal with the energy burden or to expand existing programs for energy efficiency. The City of Charlotte has done a lot of hammering since our 2014 study that ranked us last, 50 out of 50 , in terms of upward economic mobility. This makes it even more painful to see that Duke Energy's low-income customers are disproportionately energy burdened.

As reported by EWG this past year,

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Duke underfunds its own program designed to help low-income customers pay their bills, and much of the support comes not from the Company but from ratepayers or voluntary donations.

As mentioned in other testimony, 44 percent of households in Duke Energy's service territory are cost burdened. I also know we have 75,000 households that go to Crisis Assistance Ministry every year to get short-term loans to pay their utility bills. This IRP does little to change that.

The slow transition to renewables also contributes to environmental racism. Black, indigenous and people of color, or BIPOC, and low-income communities suffer the most from climate impacts warming cities and pollution. There are known health impacts from coal plants, coal ash ponds and other toxins that have been located in your BIPOC communities. Black Americans are three times as likely to die from asthma as whites. Neighborhoods that were redlined can be as much as 10 to 15 degrees hotter in the summer. These are the same households that cannot afford to turn their air
conditioning on high.
I have walked neighborhoods on our west side during campaigns. I can feel the heat in these -- in our low-income neighbors' homes when I'm invited inside. Research shows it's harder for children to learn when it's hot. Incidence of violence and aggression increase and, of course, people actually die from too much heat. Duke's continued contribution to global warming and its unjust rate structure are both causing harm to BIPOC communities.

Justice is woven into every issue in our country today. Climate and environmental justice are in your hands. I implore the Commission to tell Duke Energy to adjust its energy mix faster and its rate structure to retire all fossil fuel infrastructure as soon as possible and to show that it cares about improving the health and lives and access to opportunity for our BIPOC neighbors.

Thank you so much for giving me this time tonight.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: (Muted).
I'm sorry. The space bar sometimes works

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and sometimes it doesn't. Let's see if there are any
questions for Ms. Roberts from Commissioners, or from counsel.

MR. KAYLOR: None from Duke.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Hearing none,
Ms. Roberts, thank you for being with us this evening, and you're free to stay or go as you please. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Mayor Clodfelter, neighbor.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, next witness.

MR. JOSEY: Our next witness is Gail
Solomon.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Solomon, are you there?

MS. SOLOMON: Yes, I am. Hi.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Hi. We can hear you fine. Let's get you sworn, please.

GAIL SOLOMON;
having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please state your name, address and electricity service provider?

A My name is Gail Solomon. My address is 23 Red Maple Drive, Weaverville, North Carolina, and my provider is Duke Energy.

Q Is that Duke Energy Carolinas or Progress?
A I'm outside of Asheville, I don't know. My husband does the bills.

Q Okay.
A I can find that out and come back to you.
Q That's okay. Please give your statement.
A Thank you. Duke Energy's proposed 15-year plan fails to address our society's critical need to remove -- move away from fossil fuels. I believe that Duke is playing bait and switch with the agreement it reached years ago when it agreed to build just two fracked gas plants and agreed to close down the Asheville coal plants.

Duke's proposed plan endangers the welfare of not just the population of western North Carolina but also the very planet itself.

Duke's proposal to build up to 13 fracked gas plants and to continue burning coal
until 2049 is a gross betrayal of the public trust. Moreover, developing renewable power sources is far more affordable than Duke's inaccurate numbers suggests. Duke is deliberately misleading the public on an issue of grave importance to all of us.

Before Duke dares to build new
generation sources, $I$ demand that it show me that it is doing everything possible first to maximize every energy efficiency option. Duke's plan will only increase the cost to ratepayers like me will occur. How dare Duke continue investing in higher priced fossil fuel technologies before doing its best to explore other options. Once again, Duke is putting its hands in my pocket. I want Duke to tell us why its IRP is extending the use of coal instead of speeding up the retirement of all coal plants. Duke should be thinking about closing half of its coal fleet by 2025 and achieving coal-free energy by 2030. If Duke was truly public spirited, it would support transition plans for its coal plant communities. If Duke thought about this as hard as it thinks about fossil fuel, I am sure that

Duke would come up with something better.

> Surely Duke's scientists have explained to the Company's decision makers that gas combustion releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Moreover, I am certain that Duke knows that fracking jettisons tons of the pollutant methane into the atmosphere, yet North Carolina and Duke has stated their climate goals. How can Duke support the climate goals it has publicly stated and at the same time push for more fracking, more methane and more carbon dioxide?

Duke is speaking out of both sides of its mouth and hoping that the public won't notice. Well, I have news for Duke, we notice. Here's a thought to Duke: Why not consider solar? Is that such an earth-shaking idea? Surely, it's less earth shaking than fracking which actually causes the earth to shake. Duke must be aware of the proven connection between fracking and earthquakes and Duke must know that the location of these fracking plants in the poorer communities and the communities of color unfairly takes away their environmental rights.

I urge the Company to go solar. Not only is solar the cleanest energy source, but it is also the most cost-effective. Duke must know that North Carolina could actually boost its renewable energy by 2035 to 66 percent while simultaneously driving ratepayer costs down.

So, I ask Duke, knowing all of this, what stands in its way from doing the right thing? What stands in its way from ensuring a better future for all of us in western North Carolina? What stands in its way from giving our children a planet to call home when they grow up? It all adds up to just one answer, one that Duke must assuredly know. I urge Duke to please do the math and this time do it correctly, and then do the work to make it happen.

Duke is in the position to change things for the better for all of us. I am begging them not to blow it. Please. I will never forgive them, neither will all of our children. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Solomon.
Are there any questions for Ms. Solomon from

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representatives of the parties or the Commissioners?
                    (No response)
    If not, Ms. Solomon, thank you very much for
    participating in the hearing this evening. Thank you.
    THE WITNESS: Thank you for your time.
    COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you.
            (The witness is excused)
    COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?
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    MR. JOSEY: Thank you. I believe Callers 4
    and 5 on our list are not online, so we'll move to
Caller 6, Jerome Wagner.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: All right.
Mr. Jerome Wagner, can you hear me?
MR. WAGNER: Yes. Can I be heard now? May
I be -- am I heard?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Yes.
MR. WAGNER: Great. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Yes, you are. So,
let's get you sworn in.
JEROME WAGNER;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you.
Mr. Josey, you may proceed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Will you please state your name, address and electricity service provider, please?

A Yes. My name is Jerome Wagner. I reside at 110 Summerlake Drive, Southwest, in Concord, North Carolina. My electric provider is the City of Concord, but I do speak on behalf of people who are customers of Duke Energy Carolinas.

Q Thank you. Please give your statement.
A Thank you very much. I am the lead organizer for 350 Charlotte. We are grassroots, a volunteer group focused on climate change mitigation and climate justice. My comments here will focus on Duke Energy's IRPs. 350 Charlotte has submitted a written comment to the Utilities Commission docket already. To summarize those comments, we believe that all new fossil fuel related construction must stop immediately; that we maximize the deployment of renewables now; and that $R \& D$ must be focused on long-term storage. In terms of the pathways presented by Duke, we feel that are pathway D, 70 percent CO2 reduction high wind, is a necessary starting point. Only this pathway meets the Governor's
stated CO2 reduction requirements through the use of currently available technology. That summary addresses 350's analysis. I'll follow with some personal comments.

I've been a climate activist for one decade now. Looking at the current situation and looking ahead, it is obvious to me that intellectual attempts to solve the climate crisis have been woefully ineffective. The studies of nature, the published reports, the policy recommendations, the further studies, the COP meetings have gotten us nowhere. So, rather than stick to logical and intellectual points, I'm going to my emotions.

My emotive words are appalled and
scared. I am appalled that insignificant
process -- by the insignificant progress made by us despite focused study and discussion of global climate change. The only thing proven by decades of conversation here is that we as humans are incapable of acting to our collective benefit. I am appalled. I'm scared. In my view, the future is bleak to those with enough courage to actually contemplate it. What does the future hold as
climate migration pushes people from Central America to the more temperate United States? What does the future hold as traditional water supplies dry up imperiling all? What does the future hold as food systems break down, surpluses are eaten through, and famine strikes pervasively? What does the future hold as political unrest breaks out all around us?

The prospect is truly dystopian, especially for my grandsons, Carson, Cooper, Calihan and Lincoln who will be in their mid-30's in 2050. I am scared. Is hope still warranted? I warrant -- I assert that there is hope in the process and work done by the Utilities

Commission. It is bodies like you that are steering our collective energy future. Yours is the most important job at this time, weighing between monopoly, corporate power, political expediency, and true progress. No new gas. Stop coal. Max renewables now. Thank you and good evening. I'm done.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Mr. Wagner.
Let's see, do any of the party's

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representatives or Commissioners have questions for Mr. Wagner?
(No response)
If not, thank you, Mr. Wagner, for
participating in the hearing this evening. We appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
Goodnight.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Goodnight. (The witness is excused)

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, your next witness, please?

MR. JOSEY: Callers 7 and 8 on our list are not online, so we're going to move to Caller Number 9, Harvey --

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Okay. That would be Harvey Richmond?

MR. JOSEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Richmond, can you hear me?
(Pause).

Mr. Richmond?

MR. RICHMOND: Can you hear me?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: We -- you're a

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little bit faint. Try again, Mr. Richmond.
MR. RICHMOND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Your audio seems
to be cutting in and out a little bit. Give it
another try.
(Pause).
Mr. McCoy, can you help Mr. Richmond?
MR. McCOY: No, sir. I mean, he is
connected. I don't know why he can't -- we can't hear him. We just heard him just very briefly. I'm not too sure what's going on.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: I'll tell you what let's do. Mr. Richmond, if you can hear me. We're going to just for the moment skip over you. We know you're there on the phone line. We're going to skip you for a minute and see if you can do a little work on that phone line and we'll come back to you.

Mr. Josey, let's take the next witness then, please.

MR. JOSEY: Caller Number 10 is not available, so we're going to go to Number 11, Jane Barnett.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Barnett, can you hear me?

MS. BARNETT: Yes, can you hear me?
(Audio feedback)
Can you hear me?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Yes, Ms. Barnett, we can hear you.

MS. BARNETT: All right. Thank you. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great. Let's get you sworn.

JANE BARNETT; having been duly affirmed, testified as follows: COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, proceed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Yes, could you please state --
A My name is Jane Barnett. I live in Moore County.
I'm at 900 River Road in Robbins, North Carolina, and my provider is Randolph Electric Membership.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Barnett,
you're very efficient. You put Mr. Josey out of a
job. Please proceed with your statement.
A Thank you for allowing me to speak. I'm a retired math teacher, grandmother of six and now a great-grandmother, and when $I$ consider the
young families of my grandchildren and former students, and the promising life of little eight-month-old Hayes, I want to believe in their optimism in planning for their futures. However, I've been studying about what a mindless continuation of current behaviors looks like and I know the prospects are grim.

The climate is already changing.
We have catastrophic hurricanes, flooding, and destroying communities right around us as never before. And more subtle effects of warmer temperatures and warming and rising seas are already noticeable.

I took the Climate Reality
Leadership training and studied with the Climate Crisis Working Group of Moore County. And the urgency of the mission has become apparent to me. So, I have examined the Duke Energy IRP to see if they are serious about using their vast power to make a difference, and it is apparent that they are not. Cities such as Charlotte and Raleigh find the base case option falls far short in meeting their energy goals. This IRP should be redone.

Electricity production by burning coal and natural gas is the largest single source of greenhouse gases; 25 percent in some areas according to the Drawdown project. And the methane and CO2 emissions from the extraction and refining of fuels for this purpose are considerable. With a climate crisis so imminent every step taken and plan made must work to reduce carbon emissions 70 percent by 2030 and 100 percent by 2050. The North Carolina Energy Plan is the road map for this.

The finances of the Duke monopoly in this state are key. Assuming that the lowest hanging fruit could bring the emissions down enough by 2030 by retiring coal and gas plants and adding renewables with the sun and wind so abundant here, investments are needed to accomplish that. Other examples are increasing storage capacity, urging conservation, and building community solar which could make clean energy available to a larger population.

However, in addition, many
innovations that will be needed for the harder lifts between 2030 and 2050 have not been
developed, many not even invented yet.
Investments made this decade to bring these into future reality should also be substantial. Public and private partnerships are needed for that research and development immediately along with a willingness to make the adjustments. All of this is to say building nine new gas-powered plants in this crucial period is irrational. While these plants should soon be retired as obsolete, Duke's customers would be burdened by paying for them for decades longer. This would be on top of the millions Duke spends lobbying and contributing to state legislators, and Duke's substantial cost of lawsuits over coal ash damages and unwanted pipelines. None of the spending improves services to the customers nor addresses the climate crisis. Then Duke and PUC pass on rising costs overwhelming customers, many of whom had power cut off during that pandemic. That's another reason to reduce spending that is not productive. With the right motivation, needed investment could address the infrastructure technology and innovation the future calls for
and create valuable new jobs.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Barnett, you've come to a stopping point. Are you concluded? THE WITNESS: I am complete. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you very much.

Let's see, are there any questions for
Ms. Barnett?
(No response)
(Audio feedback)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Barnett, we're getting some feedback on your phone line there. I think that was just a repetition. But no one seems to have any questions for you, so thank you for coming out this evening and speaking in the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. McCoy, let's go back to Mr. Richmond, Caller Number 9, and see, have we been able to get him connected. Mr. Richmond?

MR. RICHMOND: Can you hear me?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: You're very, very faint. Try again.

MR. RICHMOND: Can you hear me? I've got it on maximum volume.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: I can hear you
now. So, Mr. Josey, let's go back to Mr. Richmond.
And we'll swear in Mr. Richmond, please.
HARVEY RICHMOND;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you.
Mr. Josey?
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Would you please state your name, address and electric provider, please?

A Harvey Richmond, 200 Ivy Green Chase Court in Apex. And Apex provides the retail energy. Its wholesale is Duke providing it through Apex Municipality.

Q Please give your statement.
A Thank you. Thank you for the opportunity to address the Utilities Commission and Public Staff this evening. I am a retired employee of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency who over 31 years worked on the development and review of national air quality standards. I'm an active
member of the Sierra Club and other environmental and energy organizations. The comments I am making today are my own.

While I'm not a direct customer of Duke Energy, I reside in Apex which provides my family energy through a municipal co-op.

However, the Town of Apex gets its energy from Duke Energy. In the last few years, the Town of Apex and Wake County Board of Commissioners, along with many other towns, cities and counties, have adopted resolutions and plans that set goals for transitioning to a hundred percent clean energy.

My town in Wake County where I live cannot reach these ambitious goals without Duke Energy adopting more aggressive plans to replace its declining coal-fired power plants. In order to meet State and local greenhouse gas emission goals, Duke Energy must replace retired coal-fired power plants with clean energy and must promote most comprehensive energy conservation programs.

Despite ads on $T V$ and radio paid for by Duke Energy and the natural gas industry
promoting the use of more fracked gas, scientific experts have raised serious concerns about the leakage of methane from the wellhead and from the transmission process to deliver natural gas. As it is widely accepted, methane emissions poses a serious threat to our climate. The climate crisis is real, impacting us more each year with devastating storms, floods, wildfires, sea levels rise, droughts, et cetera.

Duke Energy's IRP leans toward the addition of more gas-fired power plants instead of building more solar and wind energy, building more battery storage capacity, and promoting energy conservation. Duke Energy's IRP is not in the public interest.

I urge you to declare that the current IRP is unreasonable and does not provide an adequate basis for future decisions on adding future power plants. The Commission should send the current IRP back to Duke Energy with marching orders to develop a plan that is consistent with North Carolina's Clean Energy Plan and Duke Energy's own long-range goal of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. Duke Energy needs to lead in
promoting more clean energy, not lag far behind.
I also call on the Utilities
Commission to issue an order that requires Duke to retire all of its coal-fired plants by 2030. By closing all of its plants by 2030, customers will save billions by providing clean air and water for all North Carolinians.

Finally, I urge the Utilities Commission to encourage the Environmental Management Commission to support North Carolina joining the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative known as RGGI. RGGI is a collaboration of 10 northeast mid-Atlantic states that places a declining limit on cost and carbon emissions from the power sector. It offers a flexible framework to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a lower cost. Virginia is the latest state to join RGGI.

The study released in February by the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions and the UNC Center for Climate, Energy, Environment and Economics shows that RGGI combined with other policies such as accelerating coal retirement can improve the cost-effectiveness of reducing carbon pollutions
by creating additional savings for ratepayers while guaranteeing that the State will achieve its pollution reduction targets.

In closing, $I$ again urge the Utilities Commission to find that Duke Energy's IRP is not reasonable. Other states in the southeast have recently rejected IRPs including South Carolina, and on February 1st of this year, Virginia rejected Dominion Energy's IRP.

I will send my email, my written statement and some additional which has links to articles about both of those, both the Virginia and South Carolina rejection. And that's the conclusion of my statement.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Mr. Richmond.
Are there any questions for Mr. Richmond?
(No response)
Mr. Richmond, thank you again for your
testimony this evening. We appreciate it.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, that
moves us then back to witness number 12 I believe,
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right?
MR. JOSEY: Yes, sir. Dr. Russell Outcalt. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Dr. Outcalt?

DR. OUTCALT: Yes, I'm here.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great. We can
hear you, so let's get you sworn.
RUSSELL OUTCALT; having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Could you please state your name, address and electric provider, please?

A Yes. My name is Russell Outcalt. I reside at 213 Marsh Landing Drive in Holly Springs, North Carolina, and my provider is Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You may provide your statement.
A Okay. Thank you. First, I want to thank the Commission for allowing me to speak tonight. I am an active member and $I$ sit on the Board of the Interfaith Creation Care of the Triangle, an interfaith group fighting climate change, but again $I$ speak for myself tonight and not ICCT.

I'm a retired chemist and I've
been aware of the phenomenon of global warming caused by greenhouse gases for over 30 years through the scientific literature. When I first became aware of it, I was absolutely convinced that our leaders would act to prevent potentially catastrophic effects of global warming from greenhouse gases but, unfortunately, that has not taken place, and today we stand at the precipice of catastrophe. The UNIPCC tells us that we have 10 years from today to seriously turn down the curve of greenhouse gas emission global warming, or our kids will face a hellish future. The energy sector is a leading emitter of greenhouse gases. So, Duke and the Commission must now take their responsibilities seriously to act for the sake of our children and grandchildren.
Unfortunately, this IRP doesn't
reflect any urgency in any regard. There's too much burning of fossil fuels for too long and short trips is given to the potential for renewable energy and storage. Duke needs to align their plans with Governor Cooper's Clean Energy Plan and the recommendations of the UNIPCC.
I'm going to keep it short
tonight, but $I$ want to leave you with a metaphor based on science, but $I$ think one we can all understand for the situation that we face. Every one of us has driven our car into a parking lot and rolled up the windows in the summertime and we all know it gets hot. That heating is due to the greenhouse effect, exactly the same thing as is going on in our atmosphere caused by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. But we also know if you've sat in your car, it doesn't get hot right away, it takes a little bit of time. And that's the phase we're in on planet earth right now. We have rolled up the windows on our planetary car and it's starting to heat. And, unfortunately, we're now also in the process of walking away from our children after we've locked them in that car. That is just unacceptable. We have got to act and act urgently to turn down and roll down those windows before it's too late, and I'm afraid this IRP doesn't do that. And that's all I want to say tonight. And I thank you for this time.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Dr. Outcalt.
Are there questions from Commissioners or the parties?
(No response)
Dr. Outcalt, thank you for being with us this evening. You're free to go or stay. We appreciate your coming.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?

MR. JOSEY: Yes. Caller 13 is not online, so we're going to move to Caller 14 , Donna Russell Doran.

MS. DORAN: Hello. Can you hear me?
(Audio feedback) .

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: No. We're getting some interference on your line.

MS. DORAN: Okay. Let me see if I can -does that help at all? Hello?
(Audio feedback) .

MR. McCOY: Commissioner, I muted her. Do you want me to unmute her?

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: What do you think

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might be happening, John?
MR. McCOY: It sounds like some kind of interference. I'm not too sure, maybe a couple of different phones on. It could be a variety of things. Unfortunately, we can't understand what she's saying. Maybe we make an announcement that we come back to her.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Let's do that.
Ms. -- I don't know if it's Doran or Doran --
COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: She should call
back in and reestablish a new connection.
MR. McCOY: I agree.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: That's a good suggestion.

Ms. Doran, if you can hear me, would you please hang up your phone and try to call back in a second time? We will be able to recognize your phone number, so we won't lose you. Just try to hang up and call back in and let's see if we can reestablish the call. If you're calling from a cordless phone or a cell phone and you have a way to get to an old-fashioned telephone that has a cord on it, that might solve the problem. So, we're going to move on for a minute but we're going to come back and see if
we can reconnect with you. Okay? I hope you can hear me.

Mr. Josey, let's move to the next witness for now.

MR. JOSEY: The next witness is Hank Elkins. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Elkins, let's check your phone connection.

MR. ELKINS: Good evening. I'm Henry

Elkins.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: We can hear you.

Let's get you sworn then.
MR. ELKINS: I reside at --

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Hold a second,
Mr. Elkins. Mr. Elkins, hold a second. I've got to get you sworn in.

HENRY "HANK" ELKINS;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Okay. Now you can
tell us where you live and who your energy provider is.

THE WITNESS: I live at 750 Weaver Dairy Road in Chapel Hill, and my energy provider is Duke Energy Carolinas.

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MR. JOSEY: You can provide your statement now.

THE WITNESS: What?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Go ahead,
Mr. Elkins.
DIRECT STATEMENT BY MR. ELKINS:
Thank you for the opportunity of testifying. I'd like to talk about human cost, because for coal miners in the hills of Appalachia death comes slowly. Breathing gets harder. Scar tissue blocks the oxygen. The inhaling of coal and silica dust produces the progressive, the debilitating, the incurable disease of black lung. And as a coal miner explained, it's almost like a sensation that you're drowning on dry land especially when it progresses. You really never can catch enough breath, and over time it gets worse and worse, and so you're sort of grasping for air.

And even in a seated position, not moving, not exercising, you just can't get enough oxygen, not enough oxygen into your blood. And then it goes downhill until your body physically just can no longer survive with that little amount of oxygen and you die. This is from a personal interview with a coal miner in southern Appalachian.

There are two ways to stop growing black
lung disease and the first is simply to stop breathing the coal dust. It is possible to prevent miners from breathing coal dust, but the operators have consistently demonstrated that they will not do that. They seem to prefer profits over prevention. They could just hang ventilation curtains but only on the four days during that year the inspectors arrive. What about devices that measure coal dust over the year? No problem. Just stash a coal dust-measuring device in a lunchbox and the results will mimic the fresh air of the Alaskan wilderness.

How about individual respirators? Great in theory, but faulty respirators that force the 3 M Company to pay $\$ 67.5$ million to Kentucky miners because of faulty respirators.

The second method and the best method to stop black lung disease is simply to stop mining Appalachian coal, to stop burning coal, and to stop buying coal.

Duke Energy burns a lot of coal. Duke Energy reports that in 2019 coal constituted 26 percent of their energy sources. And every time we in North Carolina turn on the lights, every time we
use Duke's energy, we are indirectly participating in the mining of coal. We are partners with the mine operators. We help fund indirectly the slow death of coal miners. Yes, they could go to get inspections. They could go get tests, but few do because they're afraid they'll lose their jobs. And, yes, Duke Energy is reducing coal use gradually. As the IRP suggests, they're shutting down coal generation now. It means writing off huge past investments. Those costs are not easy to swallow. But let's be clear, for the coal miners who are dying now gradually is too late. Every breath of coal dust a miner takes now brings them closer to death. Gradual reduction of coal is not good enough; accelerating better, but we need to say no to Duke Energy coal now, not 10 years from now and not 28 years from now in 2049 .

Thank you for the opportunity of testifying. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you, Mr. Elkins.

Are there questions for Mr. Elkins from anyone?
(No response)
If not, Mr. Elkins again, thank you for being with us this evening. We appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: You are welcome.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey and
Mr. McCoy, have we been able to reconnect with
Ms. Doran?
MR. JOSEY: I believe so.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Doran, can you hear me?

MS. DORAN: I'm back on the line. Can you hear me?

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Yeah, I can hear you this time. Yes, that's much, much better. Thank you. Let's get you sworn in, please.

DONNA RUSSELL DORAN;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Could you please provide your name, address and electric service provider?

A Yes. My name is Donna Russell Doran. I currently live at 914 Hadden Hall Drive in Apex, North Carolina. I just recently bought a condo and am moving to 105 Chatham Lane in -- Chatham

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Walk Lane in Cary, North Carolina. My provider is Duke Energy.

Q Thank you. You can provide your statement.
A Well, I want to say first thank you for the opportunity to speak on this critically important issue. And as a grandmother, I have a major stake in climate change work. My interest in the environment was sparked by my early career in lead poisoning research and learning the impact that these early environmental hazards had on us all. Lead in paint, lead in gasoline, lead in the air impacted the health of children in particular, impairing brain function, lowering the IQs of children, and often tragically resulting in severe mental retardation.

I learned early on that the cost of environmental hazards to individuals, families of society is immeasurable. Lead poisoning has been mitigated through education, testing and regulatory measures. But in the end, it also required changes by major corporations by removing lead from profitable products and finding better products. And that, to me, is the link to the climate change issues we're dealing
with right now. Unfortunately, lessons learned by industry and lead poisoning control have not been adequately applied to climate change.

So here we are nearly 50 years later dealing with the impact of deferred maintenance on our earth. Technology is advanced and the science on climate change is conclusive. We need to move away from fossil fuels. We have the knowledge and the tools, and we need to act now.

The energy sector is the second leading emitter of greenhouse gases. And Duke Energy is a massive corporation with significant resources at its disposal. Certainly, individuals can and have made a difference. Many of us compost, drive hybrid vehicles and encourage others to choose sustainable practices, and I hope that helps. I'm sure it does move the needle a little bit. But Duke has the ability to make a massive impact on climate change. It's time for it to do its part.

Unfortunately, the current plan reminds me of work that my middle school grandsons are often guilty of, doing the minimum
to get by. Where is the push for renewable energy and storage? Where is the significant move away from fossil fuels? Where is the alignment with Governor Cooper's Clean Energy Plan? This IRP has what my family called the "problem with soul", $S-O-U-L, ~ a s ~ i n ~ s e n s e ~ o f ~$ urgency lacking. This is indeed an urgent issues -- issue. So, to Duke Energy and to this Commission, I say use your power and do the right thing now. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Doran. I'm glad that you were able to reconnect with us and make your statement.

Does anyone have any questions for
Ms. Doran?
(No response)
Again, thank you for testifying this evening, Ms. Doran.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?
MR. JOSEY: Yes. I believe the next caller
is Jack Parker.
MR. McCOY: Jack Parker dropped off.

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MR. JOSEY: All right. Then we'll move to Caller 17, Evie Horton.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Horton, are you there?

MS. HORTON: Yes. Can you hear me?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: We can hear you
fine. Let's give you the oath, please.
MS. HORTON: Okay.
EVIE HORTON;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, go
ahead.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Will you please provide your name, address and electricity provider?

A Yes. My name is Evie Horton. I live at 255
Bernard Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina, and my energy provider is Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You can provide your statement.
A Okay. Thank you to the North Carolina Utilities Commission for allowing our voices to be heard regarding our energy consumption. My family and I have lived in North Carolina for six years and
have been Duke Energy customers ever since.
I've always had a deep connection with my surrounding natural environment. From growing up in a small town in Ohio catching frogs and searching for salamanders to liking the vast Blue Ridge Mountains in western North Carolina, nature has never failed to captivate me and provide me with a sense of belonging. In nature, I feel the most safe, the most accepted, and the most human.

With the threat of climate change looming over our present and future, nature now seems more fleeting instead of this constant entity that has always -- that I had always envisioned. We as a species have made it significantly more difficult for other species to survive on this planet due to many issues such as our constant destruction of the atmosphere through the release of greenhouse gases.

Duke Energy's 15-year plan will cause far more harm to our environment and communities than good. Duke would rather charge customers more money to build and consume fracked gas-burning power plants instead of investing
time into developing cheaper, more sustainable, renewable energy sources.

All natural gas may seem like a good solution in the short term; it has and will continue to destroy the environment as well as take money from people.

Climate experts have expressed that Duke should not build any gas burning power plants while instead Duke is planning to build 59.

Renewable energy will create more jobs, allow more people to not have such a financial burden, and help save our natural environment which is declining at an alarming rate.

If Duke Energy cares about the communities and people across the Carolinas as it claims to do, it will revise this plan and focus on renewable energy. This land is home to millions of people, species, and stories. By investing in renewable energy, Duke will protect our home, our land, and our future. Thank you. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,

Ms. Horton.

Are there questions for Ms. Horton this evening from anyone?
(No response)
If not, again Ms. Horton, thank you
for participating in this evening's hearing.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey? The
next witness, Mr. Josey?
MR. JOSEY: Eliana Franklin?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Franklin, are you there?

MS. FRANKLIN: Yes, I'm here.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great. We can hear you fine.

ELIANA FRANKLIN;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Yes. Can you please provide your name, address, and electricity provider?

A My name is Eliana Franklin. My address is 2500 University Heights, Asheville, North Carolina.

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And I know that my provider is Duke Energy. I live on campus at the University of North Carolina in Asheville, so I do not have the specific energy provider.

Q That's okay. You can provide your statement now.
A Okay. Thank you for taking the time to hear our comments and providing a chance for us to share our concerns.

Duke Energy's current plan is important to me because it does not take the rapid, decisive action that is needed to combat climate change. Climate change is a crisis that is quickly growing worse and more devastating for our planet and our people and has led to terrible storms and hurricanes which have affected North Carolina's coast time and again. In order to stop climate change, we must scale back the use of fracked gas power plants, not increase them. We must retire coal plants and replace them with renewable energy sources.

I work as a tutor and I am a former childcare worker. I have a vision of a sustainable, healthy green future for the children $I$ work with rather than a dark and
deadly one. I do not want them to grow up under the worsening effects of climate change. I wish for my students to experience and witness a clean environment, so they do not have to live in fear of mass storms, pollution and wildfires. All people deserve a livable future.

Duke Energy has the perfect opportunity to create that future for the students I work with, the future I have hoped for. If Duke replaced gas with solar, they could create more jobs and help combat the climate crisis. I believe that 10 years from now we will find ourselves in a better, more healthy, and sustainable environment. Duke has the chance to be a part of that change, so I urge them to do what is right.

And thank you for hearing my
statement.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Franklin. We appreciate your statement this evening.

> Are there questions for Ms. Franklin?
(No response)
If not, again, thank you very much for

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participating in the hearing this evening.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, next
witness.

MR. JOSEY: Yes. James Smith.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Smith, are you
there?
MR. SMITH: Yes, I'm here. Can you hear me? COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great. We can
hear you fine.
JAMES SMITH;
having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey,
proceed.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and electricity provider?

A Yes. My name is James Smith. I live at 2111
West Knox Street in Durham, North Carolina, and my provider is Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You may give your statement.
A Thanks. So, thank you for having me today. I'm
sure you've heard many stories on this hearing and past about the reasons why this plan should be significantly amended. Today, not just to speak on the moral imperative that climate change imposes on our energy infrastructure, but as a young person who is alarmed by the urgency required to tackle the climate crisis. And I believe that this dichotomy between clean energy and traditional fossil fuel energy sources provides a real business opportunity through proactive climate action, not just for Duke Energy but for other energy providers around the country. Major financial institutions such as Blackhawk and MFCI are increasingly taking into account climate change in their portfolios, and climate risks such as fossil fuel infrastructure are being institutionally denounced. I would like to invite you to consider both these levels and ramifications of this plan as it currently stands.

What communities would be affected by plants that you plan to build? If I had to guess these communities would be low-income communities of color as they have been in the
past.
Additionally, what methods do you as a company want to send to the world including your investors when knowingly -- when you knowingly go against public interest to profit in the short term? The consequences of these decisions could have significant material impacts against your company in the future and those might not be tangible now, but they will become ever more imperative as the mainstream investor community starts to really understand the risks that climate change poses.

I understand why you feel that your plan to bolster fossil fuel infrastructure across North Carolina is the right thing to do in the short term, but perhaps you feel that Duke Energy is so entrenched in the way that energy has been traditionally produced that you can't choose another option.

This is where $I$ want to invite you to genuinely listen to the concerns of the people on this call. Your decisions will have untold impacts, again disproportionately impacting disadvantaged communities and these impacts can
be mitigated by considering a more comprehensive analysis that goes just beyond the costs associated with short-term decisions.

Please act as a leader today so that others will be able to have a voice in the future. To the Commission, consider not just that the short-term economics of this plan may be attractive, but the fact that you are voting for a plan that your children and grandchildren -(Inaudible)

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Smith, we've lost your audio connection. Are you still there? THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm here. Can you hear me?

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: You're back now again. We lost you when you were talking about the effects on children.

THE WITNESS: Okay. So, like I said, this
plan puts children and grandchildren at risk. And this is where the business --
(Inaudible)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Smith, your audio is breaking up and the court reporter can't hear you.

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THE WITNESS: I'm sorry about that. That's close enough to the end. But think about the children, that's my main point.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Mr. Smith. I'm sorry your audio was breaking up and the court reporter couldn't hear you.

Are there any questions for Mr. Smith? (No response)

Thank you, sir, for joining us for the hearing this evening and for participating. We appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, who's next?

MR. JOSEY: Yes, Eliza Stokes.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Stokes, are you there?

MS. STOKES: I am. Can you hear me?
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Loud and clear.
ELIZA STOKES;
having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?

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DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and electricity provider?

A Yeah. My name is Eliza Stokes. My address is 408 Shepherd Branch Road, Weaverville, North Carolina, and my energy provider is Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You may give your statement.
A Good evening everyone. Thanks for letting me speak today. My name is Eliza Stokes, and I am the energy organizer at MountainTrue, the organization I'm speaking on behalf of today. We're an environmental organization with over 15,000 supporters based in western North Carolina.

In my position, I work to find solutions that decision makers can make at the local, regional and statewide levels to take action on the climate crisis and ensure that my generation inherits a just and livable planet. In this work it's clear to me that there's only so much we can do on climate at the local and regional levels without strong action from decision makers like the folks at Duke Energy and
the N.C. Utilities Commission.
I'm speaking today to ask your body to require massive changes to Duke's proposed IRP for the sake of the climate, biodiversity and public health in our state.

The climate crisis is already here in North Carolina and it's clearly already costing us. From increasingly destructive storms like Hurricanes Maria and Florence to historic wildfires and overflowing sewage infrastructure along the French Broad River due to intensifying rainfall.

A few years ago, a North Carolina Department of Transportation official shared with me that between 2004 and 2016 NCDOT spent an average of $\$ 66$ million per year on
climate-related road repairs. In 2017, that number rose to $\$ 222$ million and, in 2018 , it rose to over $\$ 300$ million causing DOT to put much needed infrastructure improvement projects all over the State on hold to pay for climate-related repairs. These numbers should astound us all. We're already paying for the disastrous effects of only one degree Celsius of global warming, and
the cost of climate change in our state will only get much higher if we stay on a fossil fuel path like the one laid out in Duke's proposed IRP.

The Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change has been very clear that we must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 to 60 percent by 2030 to avert far more devastating impacts of climate change than the ones we are already seeing. 2030 is in only nine years, that means the next decade is the absolute most important one in the fight against climate change and that we simply cannot afford to continue business as usual. We can't bring on any more gas plants in North Carolina.

I would also ask you not to buy into the false dichotomy between transitioning to renewable energy and increasing bills for customers. It will certainly be far more costly for customers to be locked into paying for gas plants for decades after they're profitable than to make the transition to affordable renewable energy now.

Your Commission has the power to make history by stepping in and requiring an

Integrated Resource Plan that moves North Carolina to a renewable, affordable and equitable energy future. I urge you to make that choice. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Stokes. Let's see if there are any questions for you this evening.
(Pause).
And I'm not seeing any. So again, thank you for coming and making your statement this evening. We appreciate it.

> (The witness is excused)

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, who will be our next witness?

MR. JOSEY: Gus Preschle (pronounced Pre-shel).

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Preschle, are you there?

MR. PRESCHLE: Yes. This is Gus Preschle (pronounced Presh-ly).

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Preschle. Thank you.

MR. JOSEY: Excuse me. Sorry about that. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you, sir,

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Mr. Preschle.
GUS PRESCHLE; having been duly affirmed, testified as follows: COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Could you please provide your name, address and electricity provider?

A Gus Preschle. I live at 1023 Feldspar Lane in Louisville, North Carolina, and Duke Energy Carolinas is my service provider.

Q Thank you. You may give your statement.
A Okay. Well, thank you very much for this opportunity. You have an opportunity to reduce untold human suffering in the future from stronger and more frequent storms, flooding rain, wildfires, tornadoes and worse. I'm sure you've seen these on TV, but there is a deeper story to be told.

And first, I want to flash back almost 20 years to the World Trade Center on 911 where I'm a survivor having been rescued by brave firefighters, but on that day I lost 85 coworkers, and the families still suffer today
from that tragedy, and $I$ saw that kind of suffering in North Carolina.

And as an example, $I$ want to talk about Hurricane Florence which hit in September 2018 wreaking havoc on over 14,500 homes and the lives of thousands of North Carolinians. My church quickly responded to help with the cleanup and rebuilding as many homes as we could. The suffering and damage we witnessed on the first trip shocked us so much so that we made bi-monthly work trips over the period of two years until Covid-19 shut us down. Even now there are still hundreds of families unable to reoccupy their homes. These disasters are blows to people who are already experiencing other tragedies in their lives.

We cleaned up and repaired the homes of a mother caring for her seriously disabled veteran son; a woman whose husband died shortly after the storm; another woman struggling with stage IV cancer and the medical visits required while her home was unlivable; and a minister who had a heart attack while repairing the flood damaged home he bought as a retirement
place. We even cleaned up a church to permanently convert it to a storm relief center because the flooding put them out of business, and the County and the Red Cross needed a permanent recovery center in that low-lying area. Water invaded these homes followed quickly by dangerous mold making the houses unlivable, yet some people had nowhere to go so they stayed put for months without electricity and heat.

Then there's the impact on the volunteers and the first responders. On one of our visits a volunteer broke his hand when a ladder fell out from under him. Others suffered from mold inhalation and infectious cuts.

Like at the World Trade Center, first responders will suffer PTSD and other chronic illnesses until they pass on. You can mitigate some of this terrible human suffering by taking all legal action to assure that Duke Energy creates and implements a much more aggressive energy plan consistent with the best available science and engineering, and also consider steps to set the stage to assure that Duke Energy pays for this financial and other
harm it is now doing knowingly. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Preschle, thank you very much for sharing that with us this evening. We appreciate it.

Are there any questions that anyone wants to ask Mr. Preschle?
(No response)
If not, then thank you, sir, again for
appearing this evening.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, who do we have next?

MR. JOSEY: Our next person is Gail Powell. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Powell, are you there?
(No response)

Ms. Powell?
(No response)
Mr. McCoy, do we have Ms. Powell?

MS. POWELL: Hello.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Powell, is
that you?

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MS. POWELL: Yes. Yes, it is.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great. We can hear you now. That's fine, thank you. Let's give you the oath.

GAIL POWELL;
having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey,
proceed.
MR. JOSEY: Yes.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and electricity provider?

A Gail Powell, 6516 Deerview Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina, and my provider is Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You may give your statement.
A I'm a board member of Interfaith Creation Care of the Triangle and today I speak on behalf of future generations and all life on earth. There are many types of costs associated with the proposed Duke Energy IRP besides the cost of electricity. These include the costs associated with failure that urgently and dramatically address climate change.

I will attempt to describe scenarios that North Carolina could very well face by the end of this century if the North Carolina Utility Commission and Duke Energy fail to boldly and urgently move forward to clean energy sources.

The flood: Six options proposed by Duke will contribute to such a world. The 2018 climate data from the IPCC Report indicates that there will be a 4-to-9 degree Fahrenheit increase in temperature by 2100. The scenarios that I describe here today are based on a scenario of 9 degrees Fahrenheit temperature rise. A scenario where we fail to take a sustainable action to address climate change now. The scenarios $I$ describe in the next few minutes were taken from publications and presentations made by North Carolina climate scientists.

Duke Energy's proposed IRP is an excellent example of failing to take substantial action to address climate change. Should we aggressively address climate change immediately, it is highly likely that we can substantially
reduce these projected outcomes. The North Carolina Utility Commission has the power to ensure that Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress take substantial action on climate change.

These scenarios assume a moderate rate of polar ice melting; however, current evidence suggests a trend for a more rapid melting which will create more rapid, drastic and expensive outcomes to occur sooner. Think about your children and grandchildren and the children of our North Carolina communities as you hear this scenario. Think about the exorbitant costs associated with the impact of unmitigated climate change in our state. Many parts of the Outer Banks will be routinely submerged and severely eroded by storms. Coastal towns could be routinely flooded twice daily at high tide. Flooding will be in more coastal communities located near rivers and estuaries. Coastal groundwater will be contaminated by saltwater intrusion. All of these scenarios and their associated expenses and losses will be caused by our continued reliance on fossil fuels. Duke

Energy must rapidly move to cleaner, cheaper renewable energy.

Picture a North Carolina where larger, wetter, more frequent hurricanes are the norm. Roads and buildings will become impossible to maintain on our Outer Banks. Expenses associated with these efforts will be exorbitant. The economic impact on tourism and jobs will be tremendous. In such a North Carolina, it will frequently be too hot for children to play outside. Migrant workers after laboring in temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit will sleep at night in temperatures that are well into the 80's. The current trend from warmer nights in North Carolina will become a health threat for the homeless, for migrant workers, and other laborers.

Other public health risks also exist. Mosquito transmitted diseases such as dengue fever and zika virus are likely in North Carolina due to warmer weather and growing populations of the mosquito, aedes aegypti.

Urban heat island such as Raleigh will experience even stronger warming. The
average North Carolina temperature will be 10 degrees Fahrenheit higher than the average temperature was in the 1970's. We will -- North Carolina will experience 30 days per year with a heat index greater than 100 degrees Fahrenheit versus the historical average of seven days.

More frequent intense rains will dissolve and spread pollutants, nutrients and sediments that will contaminate our rivers and groundwater and erode our topsoil.

Warmer water temperatures will promote more rapid microbial growth and reduce water quality of lakes and rivers and estuaries. Warmer water temperatures will increase toxic algae blooms creating a risk to humans and wildlife. Millions of people, largely from south Florida and other coastal areas and even central America will become a stream of climate refugees moving to higher ground. Central North Carolina's infrastructure will be strained to meet the demand of many refugees. We will need to become more conservative in our use of water and other resources to ensure that our water supply can meet the demand from a rapidly growing

> population.

I will now switch my focus to some of the flaws in Duke's IRP. Duke's current IRP fails to address climate change and fails to reduce taxpayer energy burdens on the poor. Duke is the number two source of carbon pollution from the U.S. utilities sector emitting 100 million tons of CO2 annually. They can and should do better. Duke's estimates for the cost of continued use of fossil fuels fails to adequately estimate the true cost of anticipated carbon taxes. Duke over-inflates true energy costs in their IRP by limiting the use of clean energy sources, which are far less expensive.
(Timer)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Powell, if you can wrap up there with a sentence or two, let's do that.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. We ask that the North Carolina Utilities Commission not approve Duke's proposed IRP. Instead, we ask that they demand that Duke submit an IRP that supports the North Carolina and Biden plans for addressing climate change.

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COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Powell, thank
you very much. If you've got additional material that
you weren't able to get in, of course, I remind you
again that you're free to file that, a written
statement with that additional material with the
Commission Clerk and it will become part of this
record as well.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Are there any
questions for Ms. Powell?
(Pause).
I don't see any questions.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: So, Mr. Josey,
let's take the next witness then, please.
MR. JOSEY: The next witness is Jane Yokoyama.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Yokoyama, are you there?

MS. YOKOYAMA: Yes, I am. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: We can hear you fine, so let's swear you in.

JANE YOKOYAMA;
having been duly affirmed,

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> testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey,
proceed.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Will you please provide your name, address and electric provider?

A My name is Jane Yokoyama. I live at 387 Pearson Drive in Asheville, North Carolina, and I believe my energy provider is Dominion through Duke.

Q Thank you. You can provide your statement now.
A Thank you. First, thank you for allowing me to voice my concerns about Duke's Integrated Resource Plan. I also want to say I've been listening to the testimony from the very beginning today and I hope the Commission recognizes how all of us who are speaking are speaking with passion from our hearts. We have really done our research to look at the facts about this and are very concerned about this plan.

My husband and I are Duke
ratepayers and my husband does own stock in Duke. I am surprised Duke plans to use coal until 2049 and to build up to 13 natural gas plants. This
goes against North Carolina's climate goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and entirely limit fossil fuels by 2050.

In the City of Asheville where I live, we've declared a climate change as an emergency and have a goal to power all municipal operations with renewable energy by 2030. Buncombe County has a community-wide goal of having the entire county powered by renewable energy by 2042. As you probably know, there are other North Carolina cities and counties that also recognize the need to reduce our carbon footprint and have clean energy goals that rely on the removal of fossil fuels.

From a climate in-house perspective, why would Duke want to continue its dubious distinction of being the largest climate polluter in the State. Future natural gas plants through fracking will release tremendous amounts of the potent greenhouse gas methane. There are also the potential dangers of chemicals used to extract the natural gas as well as the pollution of the air and groundwater with carcinogenic substances such as benzene.

The outdated coal burning plants not only release carbon dioxide but also release soot, sulfur dioxide and heavy metals into the air. Coal plants also discharge wastewater containing mercury and arsenic. Toxic coal ash has polluted drinking water. This pollution impacts the health of all North Carolinians but especially low-income communities and people of color who live near those sites.

From an economic perspective, why would Duke invest in outdated and costly sources of energy production? The cost of maintaining current coal plants as well as constructing new gas plants are passed onto us the ratepayers. In this state, solar is already less expensive than coal, and as solar and wind energy production and storage become less expensive, these natural gas plants will become obsolete.

Our family has already recognized the value of solar energy and purchased solar panels for a home. We also live in an energy efficient house and drive hybrid cars. This is the right thing for us to do and it's the right thing for our planet.

I want Duke to retire their coal plants no later than 2030 and commit to solar and other clean energy sources for the future.

As a retired science educator, I
see how little time there is left for our current reliance on fossil fuels will result in irreversible climate change and its catastrophic results. We, including Duke, should not be part of the problem but part of the solution.

Thank you for taking my testimony.
And I sincerely hope you listen to everyone who is speaking today and, in the future, about how much we care about our environment and how we want Duke to do the right thing. Thank you. COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,

Ms. Yokoyama, for giving up your time this evening and sharing with us your views. You can be sure that we are listening very intently to all of our speakers this evening. So, thank you for coming.

Are there any questions for Ms. Yokoyama?
(No response)
THE WITNESS: I appreciate that.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you for
being with us.

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MR. JOSEY: It looks like we have seven callers that are listed -- eight, excuse me, and we have three unidentified callers that we could try to identify during a break, or we could just wait until the end.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Mitchell, how are you doing? Would you like a break right about now? I'll tell you what let's do. Let's do this, let's break at -- my clock shows that it's 7:38 right now, let's break until 7:45 to give Mr. Josey and Mr. McCoy a chance to see if they can identify those other three callers and see if they're on our list of registered speakers so we know whether we've got them with us or not. And, Ms. Mitchell, that will give you a chance to stretch and rest your hands. And we'll come back at 7:45. Please turn off your video and put your audio on mute while we're on break. Thank you.
(A recess was taken from 7:38 p.m.

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to 7:45 p.m.)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Let's see if we can find Mr. Josey. Are you --

MR. JOSEY: I'm here.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: What can you
report?
MR. JOSEY: We identified we only have one unidentified caller by the time we started the break and it is Caller Number 4, Jeffrey Becker.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: We skipped
Mr. Becker because he wasn't with us then.
MR. JOSEY: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: But since he's the next in order or actually he was earlier in order let's go back and pick up with him and let's call Jeffrey Becker.

Mr. Becker, are you there?
(No response)
Mr. McCoy, can we get him unmuted?
MR. BECKER: I am here.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great.
Mr. Becker, thank you. We're sorry we missed you earlier. Let's give you the oath please.

JEFFREY BECKER;

NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey,
proceed.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and electricity provider for the record?

A Yes, sure. Jeffrey Becker. My address is 3225 Sunbright Lane in Raleigh, North Carolina, and my electric provider is Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You can provide your statement.
A Thank you so much. Members of the Commission, thank you for being the ears that we need to really express our deep concerns.

I want to take a little bit of a different tact tonight. I have two autistic children. I'm a single parent. Quinton who has mild autism and Alexandra whose autism is moderate to severe. With autistic kids thinking tends to be all or nothing, kind of black and white. Now, all kids are like that to some extent, but autistic kids are especially prone to that kind of black and white thinking, so I spend a lot of time explaining the grays in life,
especially to Quinton. But $I$ have to say that with this IRP from Duke, it's really hard to explain to them the grays of the things that are going wrong with this.

I want to just sort of look at this through the lens of house rules. Some rules for -- in an autistic household are, for example, no lying. Now, Duke will be building new gas plants through 2035. That's more carbon dioxide in the air. And they've said that solar battery storage costs four times that of gas. Well, one of the things that we do in my household is we go shopping and we shop around and comparison cost. And battery storage cost, it's 70 percent lower between 2015 and 2018, and solar costs have gone down 82 percent in 2010. So, in our house fudging numbers is really lying and that's not a good sign.

Another rule that we have is no slacking. Duke wants to reduce carbon emissions by 50 percent by 2030 and net zero by 2050 , but there's all kinds of energy companies doing much better than that. A couple of examples, Xcel Energy, 90 percent of 2005 levels by 2030; WEC

Energy Group, 70 percent of 2005 levels by 2030. You know, we're not asking Duke to be a trail blazer, we're actually just asking them to get on board.

There is one house rule in our house that I would like to change, that is don't try to keep up with the Joneses. But in this case, I would say definitely do try to keep up with the Joneses, because if you consider Idaho which is a pretty conservative state and 76 percent of their electricity generation comes from renewables.

I only bring all this up because
if a house is a public trust and you break multiple rules of the public trust, I think the appropriate discipline should probably be a reset -- you know, so and I think rejecting this IRP might be the best reset to do. It's not a very gray issue.

I just want to talk quickly about climate change from an autistic child's point of view. Alexandra calls covid the sickness and she wants a party when it's all over. But there's really no end to climate change in her lifetime,
it just depends on how bad it will get. And some of the things that she's going to have to face are extinctions. You know, kids love animals. For autistic kids, they are especially important because depictions of animals can help show autistic kids' emotions which is very vital to their social interactions. There may be days at autism camp where they have to go indoors because the heat index is too high. Blackouts and brownouts and grid failures from the heat and precipitation, they are really scary to an autistic child, and housing damage and shelters from things like stronger hurricanes or more frequent floods. You know, just picture an autistic child in a shelter - the amount of noise, no structure, the constant stimulation, multiple interactions with people - it's all just a nightmare.

And I'm presenting this particular point of view because it doesn't get presented very often. I just wouldn't wish any of this on any of our children and in my case my children with disabilities with autism. I wouldn't want to wish Duke's IRP and what it will bring to them
in their lifetime.
So, what comes out of your house affects your neighborhood because we're all so interconnected, and Duke affects North Carolina in the world. So, we need an IRP that retires coal-fired plants by 2030, no new gas-fired plants; we need to increase the percentage of renewables; and we need an IRP that just goes by the guiding science. It's out there. It's not a new thing.

I do want to thank the Commission again for being our listening ears. And that's the end of my statement.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Mr. Becker. We're glad you were able -- we were able to catch you this evening and get you back in line here. So, we appreciate your statement this evening.

Are there any questions from anyone for
Mr. Becker?
(No response)
Thank you again for being with us this evening, Mr. Becker.

Mr. Josey?
THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Next witness?
MR. JOSEY: We'll jump back down to number
24, which is Hope Taylor.
MS. TAYLOR: I'm here.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Taylor, we can
hear you, so let's get you sworn, please.
HOPE TAYLOR;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and electricity provider for the record?

A I'm Hope Taylor, residing at 1588 Jack Clement Road, Stem, North Carolina, where I'm a customer of Duke Energy Progress. At the nonprofit Clean Water for North Carolina located at 3325 Durham-Chapel Hill Boulevard in Durham, we are a customer of Duke Energy Carolinas.

Q Thank you. You can provide your statement.
A As a scienced-based environmental justice organization that has worked for fair and affordable rates and to prevent the worst impacts

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of coal-fired power plants and the worst effects of climate change, and which has proposed an independently administered energy efficiency administrator for our state, Clean Water for North Carolina is spectacularly disappointed by the IRP scenarios filed by Duke, including allowing the continued operation of coal-fired power plants. This completely ignores the continuing impacts of coal ash, a completely foreseeable waste about which Duke should have taken action decades ago, and the cleanup for which shareholders should have been required to take most of the financial responsibility, as well as ignoring the highest carbon dioxide emissions per unit electrical energy generated. The continuing climate changing emissions from these plants would mandate shutting all coal-fired power plants, many operating with low capacity factors at this time at considerable expense for ratepayers within the next two to three years rather than keeping them operating for many years to come.

The plan to build new gas-powered generating facilities in this time of urgently
needed climate action is clearly in contempt of urgently needed climate action given the methane releases that will be contributed both by fugitive emissions from supplied pipelines as well as from equipment at the power plants themselves. Any new investments in fossil fuel generation and infrastructure will soon become stranded assets as Duke and Dominion belatedly realized in June of last year when they shut down the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project. And if such investments are approved, ratepayers should be -would be forced to pay for them in addition to ill-gotten profits at their own expense.

One impact of fossil fuel and nuclear power plants is that their continuing excessive thermal impacts on the hundreds of millions of gallons of the public's waters that are withdrawn every day and returned to rivers and reservoirs hot enough to impair aquatic biological systems and even to evaporate tens of millions of gallons of our waters every day. This is an injustice to our ecosystems and to downstream water users that provisions of the Clean Water Act should have prevented.

Excuse me, $I$ just lost my place there for a minute.

So, we are calling for the diminished use of both of these kinds of resources, energy generating facilities, and we have reported these thermal impacts to the EPA Office of Inspector General and gotten a report in return that Region 4 is not adequately supervising variances in North Carolina.

We all know that monopoly utilities are allowed profits as a percent of their approved expenditures so that they will always choose to make the highest possible capital expenditures which means building expensive new power plants and infrastructure knowing that they can maximize those profits.

The Utilities Commission must disapprove this IRP and demand more responsible planning for the ratepayers, the environment of North Carolina and the global environment.

Finally, Duke has shown an unwillingness to implement efficiency measures for renewable energy either in generating facilities or point of views at more than the
tragically low expectations required by the renewable and efficient -- energy efficiency provisions of 2007 legislation.

The Commission must require implementation of both efficiency at immediately higher rates and increasing by over 1 percent per year and aggressively increase the portfolio of renewable energy and storage in order to have a prayer of meeting North Carolina's expectations of carbon net zero economy by 2050, much less the expectation of most states to achieve carbon-free electrical generation by 2030 .

The North Carolina Utilities
Commission must disapprove the filed IRP, which fails both the test of least cost and equitable energy generation and of environmental justice and climate protection, and it must demonstrate the commitment to the public and the public interest, both in terms of keeping rates affordable and fair and in protecting the health and environment of North Carolina, and climate stability for all of us. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Taylor. We appreciate your coming tonight and NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION
participating.
Are there questions for Ms. Taylor from the
Commission or from the parties?
(No response)
If not, Ms. Taylor, again thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, you may
call your next witness.
MR. JOSEY: Our next witness is Elizabeth
Pape.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Pape, are you
there?

MS. PAPE: Hello. I am.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Yes, we can hear
you. We can hear you. Let me give you the oath please.

ELIZABETH PAPE;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT BY MS. PAPE:

To save time, my name is Elizabeth Pape. I
live at 10 Morning Dew Drive in Woodfin, North Carolina, and my provider is Duke Energy Progress.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you for your

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efficiency.
THE WITNESS: You're welcome. I've been striking paragraphs out so this should go quickly, because many people have said what I would have said.

Thank you, first of all, for the opportunity to talk. And now for a little bit of personal history. Five years ago, when Duke was sounding alarms about needing to build a peaker plant in western North Carolina, my husband -- my late husband and I called Sundance to install solar panels on our roof to reduce a little pressure off the system. A year and a half ago I convinced two of our neighbors to do the same. Then a third neighbor installed his own system having heard about our success. This means that 40 percent of all the homeowners in my neighborhood have gone solar. And irony of ironies, Duke wants to build not one but 13 fracked gas plants. Honestly, are you kidding me? I'm $\$ 26,000$ out and they won't invest in solar. GM, Ford, and Volvo will be building only EV cars in five or 10 years. Does Duke really think it's a good idea to build more gas-powered plants over 15 years? Think again!

Stop Duke from investing in antiquated technologies that cost the customers more and are
environmentally damaging by both extracting and burning the fuel. If old women like me think it's a good, sound investment to switch to solar, what do you suppose our kids and grandchildren think? Send Duke back to the drawing board and to do something that benefits Duke's customers and their stockholders. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,

Ms. Pape.
Are there any questions from Commissioners or from the parties?
(No response)
Ms. Pape, thank you for your patience and bearing with us this evening. We appreciate your participating.

THE WITNESS: Thank you for listening. Goodnight.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Goodnight.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, you may call your next witness.

MR. JOSEY: Eric Stein.

MR. STEIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Stein, are you

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there? Great.
MR. STEIN: Yes, I'm here. Can you hear me? COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: We can hear you
fine. Let's give you the oath.
ERIC STEIN;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Would you please provide your name, address and electricity provider for the record?

A My name is Eric Stein. I'm with -- I'm at 900 Vista Lake Drive, Candler, North Carolina 28715, and I'm with Duke Energy Progress.

Q Thank you. You can provide your statement.
A Sounds great. Well, I want to thank the North Carolina Utilities Commission this evening. It's a great opportunity for public input with stakeholders and residents of North Carolina.

Duke Energy must immediately retire their remaining coal plants if we want Roy Cooper's Clean Energy Plan, Executive Order 80 to be a success. We must reduce greenhouse gas emissions 70 percent below 2005 levels by 2030
and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 so we can avoid continuous dangerous ramifications of climate change.

In order to achieve Biden's goals having 100 percent of our electricity powered by renewable energy sources by 2035, we would have to phase out all fossil fuel sources. We need to keep global temperatures from rising 1.5 degrees to 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels if we want to be in line with the Paris Accords and prevent catastrophic consequences.

Duke's reliance on gas combustion
facilitates the continual release of carbon dioxide into the air as we discussed and releases extremely potent methane during fracking. We must phase this out, like I said, if we want North Carolina to succeed in its clean energy goal and its climate goals, and for Duke's energy goals as I stated earlier.

Burning fossil fuels will increase respiratory health problems for North Carolina residents, especially for low-income communities and minority communities. And North Carolina is actually fourth in the country for hospital

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admissions - heart attacks and mortality from coal pollution. Coal burning releases dangerous levels of soot, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, heavy metals, the wastewater and coal operations, the discharge, all of this into our lakes and waters and streams. Coal ash also has been poisoning our drinking water sources. This must change as soon as possible. Retiring aging coal plants will save customers billions of dollars over the next decade.

Solar is the most cost-effective energy source. And a recent study from Energy Innovation illustrated that North Carolina could boost its renewable energy to 66 percent by 2035, while reducing costs for ratepayers. Solar energy's cost per kilowatt hour fell

82 percent in a decade and it's still decreasing. Our state is the second state in the country after California for installed solar capacity for goodness sakes. We need to tap into this free energy resource that the sun gives us.

We also should invest in wind, I
mean, in addition North Carolina ranks first
among Atlantic states for offshore wind
potential. The Kitty Hawk offshore wind project is already in development. And cities across -cities and counties across North Carolina, so there's Wake County, Buncombe County, Rowan, Orange County, Durham, and many others have strong -- they already have strong renewable energy goals and climate goals. And as we discussed earlier, Asheville has already declared a climate emergency with new policies. That's the first in North Carolina to do so.

I just want to say on a personal note, my grandfather was a coal miner for 44 years in western Pennsylvania many years ago. He's one of the hardest workers I've ever met. During -- he was a foreman in the mine and during his time there he saw the worst of what coal power could actually do to people. He saw the horror of black lung disease among the people he worked with. Luckily, he didn't get it but many of his coworkers got it and suffered because of that. He saw how destructive this was. And after he retired, he honestly wished he could work in the renewable energy industry, but it wasn't available at the time when he was working.

He's not alive right now but if he were alive today, he would advocate for 100 percent renewable energy for all of America and North Carolina if he were here today. He told me this back in the -- when he was in his '80's, back in -- before 2007 .

Duke Energy has the power and resources to rapidly shift to 100 percent renewable energy goal and clean energy future and we can accelerate our efforts.

I ask the Commissioners to hold Duke Energy accountable and dramatically speed up our transition to clean energy. We must act in the sense of urgency. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,

Mr. Stein for your statement this evening.
Does anyone have questions for Mr. Stein? (No response)

If not, sir, again thank you. You may stay
with us or go about your business this evening. We appreciate your being with us.

Mr. Josey --

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)

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COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Who do you have next?

MR. JOSEY: Denise Frizzell.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Frizzell, are you there?

MS. FRIZZELL: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Great. Let's give you the oath, please.

DENISE FRIZZELL;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey,
proceed.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and electricity provider for the record?

A Denise Frizzell, 55 Fortunes Ridge Drive, Durham, and I believe it's Duke Energy Carolinas.

Q Thank you. You may give your statement.
A Yes. First, I'd like to thank members of the Commission and Duke Energy for their contributions to the generation and distribution of electricity that powers our lives, something I and I think others often take for granted.

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Having said that though, it also appears that Duke officials are taking climate stability, breathable air, clean water, and an overall healthy planet earth for granted as if our shared life support system will always be there to maintain the Company's fossil fuel dependent bottom line. I would like to see Duke leaders look our children in the eyes and tell them that their business-as-usual approach represented in this latest IRP is sane, responsible, just, and sustainable in the face of humanity's climate and other ecological and social crises.

As a person of faith, I would like
to highlight American biblical scholar and theologian Walter Wink's seminal work on the powers in which he proposed that corporations and governments are entities whose sole purpose is to serve the general welfare. And when they refuse to do so, their spirit becomes diseased or "demonic". He wrote in his book The Powers That Be which I highly recommend, "I had never been able to take demons seriously. The idea that fallen spirits possess people seemed superstitious, but if the demonic is produced
when the spirit of an institution turns its back on its divine vocation then $I$ could not only believe in the demonic, I could point to its presence in everyday life. And if the demonic arises when a spirit deviates from its calling then social change does not depend on casting out the demon but recalling its spirit to its divine task."

So instead of using the rest of my time on specific technical arguments, I would like to recall the collective spirit of Duke Energy and the Commission, which includes not only current company leaders and Commissioners, to boldy lead in and through this ILP (sic), not hinder or lag behind in the great work of transitioning our electrical grid to one that is truly just and sustainable so that current and future generations can thrive because after all, as stated on the Company's website, "Energy is about more than keeping the lights on".

Thank you all and blessings to you all and may you have the courage, the wisdom and compassion to put the general welfare over greed and profits by rejecting this IRP and porting --
putting forth one that better represents the higher spirit of Duke Energy and North Carolina. I am complete. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Frizzell, for your statement this evening.

Does anyone have any questions for
Ms. Frizzell?
(No response)
Okay. Again, thank you very much for staying with us this evening and for your statement. We appreciate it.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?

MR. JOSEY: Yes. Our next witness is Hope Bleecker.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Bleecker, can you hear me okay?

MS. BLEECKER: Yes. Hello, can you hear me?

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: You're just fine, so let's give you the oath.

HOPE BLEECKER;
having been duly affirmed, testified as follows:

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?

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DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Will you please provide your name, address and electricity provider for the record?

A Yes, thank you. I'm at 1341 U.S. 64-74A in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. My provider is Duke Energy Carolinas I believe.

Q Okay, thank you. You may give your statement.
A Thank you. I'm a 24 -year career city planner with a focus on alternative transportation. I wanted to speak with you tonight to thank you so much for your role in public service, and also to share with you my thoughts on the IRP.

Throughout my career, I've worked with municipal clients largely in the arena of bus transit logistics and in engineering capacities as an environmental justice planner where I focused on lead certified facilities that are also capable of running off grid with power disconnected from natural gas.

I'd like you to boldly lead our world to use only battery power wind and solar as a power source. Period.

My husband and I lost our home due to wrecked plumbing and foundation damage as a
result of fracking which occurred in Arboles, Colorado, when $I$ was the Director of Transportation in Durango, Colorado. Arboles is a rural area located in the southern region of Colorado near Durango, which is fracked by the southern Indian tribe.

Throughout the United States, pipelines and flare stacks are routinely located beneath poor and lower-to-middle income communities and they're also located all over rural parts of America.

Energy companies are well aware that fracking is toxic. And Duke also knows that leaked methane into water sources when it is either inhaled or consumed in food results in numerous types of environmental cancer and in many cases, it sabotages prenatal development as well. So, in addition to the harmful practices of combusting methane, fracking in North America is driving us to the global climate crisis as you've heard.

I'll strike that paragraph because numerous speakers have talked about that. But I want to remind you that the best scientists in
the world concur that a 2.7 rate of methane leakage is worse than the other enemy which is coal.

So, there's no way to fix fracking leaks that are killing the environment. I mean, the practice requires leakage, and changing or modifying the way that it's done is just a choice between two different evils. There's always something that's going to happen that's in adverse -- that's an adverse outcome.

So, for you decision makers this evening, I'd really like to see you tell Duke and other energy companies across North Carolina that there's one way forward and that's to stop using coal-powered infrastructure or natural gas and focus on solarizing and doing clean energy with batteries only.

I really have faith in my work and in my reading that since Nikola Tesla provided that free energy is a reality, one day soon we really will stop using utility companies and we will have batteries which will be capable of powering our own individual homes off grid. I'm working toward that goal personally now.
But $I$ really felt compelled to call you today just to remind you about these potential health hazards and the numerous adverse outcomes that will come if you do not stop Duke from using -- from creating energy out of fossil fuels. Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Bleecker.

Are there any questions for Ms. Bleecker this evening from anyone?
(No response)
If not, Ms. Bleecker, thank you again for your statement this evening. We appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: Thank you for the opportunity to come and thank you all very much for your public service. I appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)

Mr. Josey, who's next?
MR. JOSEY: Next is Caller 30, Emily Keel.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Ms. Keel, can you hear me okay?

MS. KEEL: I can. I am right here.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: That's great.

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Let's get you sworn in then.
EMILY KEEL;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey,
continue.
MR. JOSEY: Yes.
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Can you please provide your name, address and your electricity provider for the record?

A Yes. I am Emily Keel. I am from Robersonville in Martin County, and my Duke -- Duke supplies energy to ElectriCities which is part of Martin County.

So, I'd like to thank the
Utilities Commission for offering this chance -go ahead. Sorry.

Q I was just going to say you may provide your statement.

A Thank you. I'd like to thank you for allowing me the chance to do that and for allowing all of us to speak about the energy plan. For me, it was quite a shock to hear that Duke proposed to build possibly 30 additional fracked gas plants,
actually investing more in them than in renewable energy production, completely flying in the face of the evidence and our rapid slide into irreversible climate catastrophe, and a shameful fact that Duke has proposed the most fracked gas plants and the least renewables of any energy sources in the nation. And more gas plants means, of course, as others have said more pipelines, more leaks, more endangered water supplies, more methane with its powerful effect on climate warming. And, of course, if they're given the ability to construct these gas plants and they are later removed from service by appropriately restrictive laws, Duke will still get a charge to recover their cost. Maybe that suits them just fine. I personally feel like that is public death and you know it feels like someone is holding a knife to our throats. We demand that Duke commit to no new gas.

Our community has a large number
of low-income citizens for whom paying the utility bill is such a burden. Offering some home energy efficiency programs, weatherization or cost-saving community solar plans could be
transformative for many of these people. That would be a remarkable undertaking by the energy company to decrease the burden on many people. In the evaluation that I've seen of their IRP, there's an appalling lack of accuracy in the estimates that Duke has reported for the cost of storage of solar energy versus gas-fired power plants. The independent engineers that have given thought to this and evaluated it have given much lower estimates for storage, which will cause none of the water or air pollution or coal residue that have resulted from Duke's preferred energy pursuits. They're saying that it will lower CO2 emissions by using gas instead of coal but that will actually lower CO2 and raise methane which, as many have said tonight is worse, and depending on leakage could be even worse for our climate crisis.

And I just want to echo the previous comments about Duke's failure to come close to meeting the State's climate goals and its continued reliance on so much fossil fuel.

We call on Duke to commit to a sustainable and just energy future that the

Company retire coal and replace harmful fossil fuel infrastructure with renewables. And to members of the Utilities Commission we ask, please, for the safety and the health of our people, reject these bullets to construct in the IRPs. Your decision on this matter is so important, crucial to our safety and wellbeing, and we beg you to require more accuracy and more consideration of the future of our air, water and soil.

Thank you for the time you have allowed me to speak and for taking -- and for your taking the time to evaluate this. Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Thank you,
Ms. Keel. Thank you for your statement this evening. Are there questions for Ms. Keel? (Pause).

I don't see any, so we'll release you to stay and continue to watch or go about your business this evening. Thank you for being here.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, who's

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next?
MR. JOSEY: Yes. We have Dean Donley. And
I believe this is our last witness.
UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Donley, are you there?

MS. DONLEY: Yes. This is Mrs. Donley,
Nancy Donley. Uh-huh.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: I apologize. You caught me; Dean is one of those names that can play both ways so I'm sorry.

MS. DONLEY: It can go either way, right.
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: That's right.
Thank you, Ms. Donley.
NANCY DONLEY;
having been duly affirmed,
testified as follows:
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey?
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOSEY:
Q Will you please provide your name, address and electricity provider for the record?

A Yes. My name is Nancy Donley. I live at 81 Pine Ridge Drive in Whispering Pines, North Carolina.

Q Thank you. You may give your statement.

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A Okay. And I am a customer of Duke Progress Energy. We've lived here in North Carolina for 21 years. First, I would like to say that I am not a scientist, but $I$ do believe in science with a capital "S" and science tells me that our planet is in big trouble and we can see that here in North Carolina with our own eyes, the mounting evidence of the dangers of climate change with rising temperatures and storms that have been referred to, fires and flooding.

I do know enough that we have to realize we have to reduce our carbon footprints, and I try to do that with small personal decisions like reducing the use of plastic, et cetera, but we really need help now of government and corporations.

I've always supported lawmakers who are environmentally friendly and the ones who acknowledge the urgency of the climate crisis and who have plans to address it, like Governor Cooper's Executive Order for transitioning to a clean energy economy and, of course, President Biden's policies and proposals. So, when I heard that my energy company was presenting its

Integrated Resource Plan for North Carolina for the next 15 years, $I$ was really eager to read it with hopes that Duke Energy and our state could lead the way toward a clean energy economy. So please, imagine my disappointment when $I$ saw that instead of transitioning to clean power, they were going backwards by planning on building many more dirty gas plants to pollute our environment, so I felt like I had to be here to voice my opposition to Duke's plans.

This coming few years are so critical to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. I don't see really any way possible that Duke's plans can enable us to limit the warming of the planet. They must eliminate coal, of course, and fossil fuel infrastructure. As a company acting in the public interest, Duke Energy also should end all political spending, funding their lobbyists and the regulators of their monopoly. We can do so much better than this in North Carolina.

On a more encouraging note, I was pleasantly surprised to read in Sunday's paper that my hometown where I grew up, Orlando,

Florida, was mentioned in an earth day article as being a rock star leader in solar power. The City has solar co-ops for bulk pricing on home solar systems and a low fund -- a loan fund for low-income communities to help with their home improvements like water heaters and attic fans. Solar powers more than 10 percent of that city's municipal electricity demand.

For our whole state, Duke's energy plan gets only 5 percent of its electricity from renewables, and the national average now of all states is more than 20 percent. Duke Energy, please go back to the drawing table and come up with a plan that makes us a climate resilient state.

Like everyone else who's spoken here, I want a better future for our grandchildren and their future children; a safe, clean, healthy world with a sustainable environment. As the young folks say, 'there is no planet $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$.

Thank you for letting me have this time to voice my opinion on this.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: And thank you,

Ms. Donley, for your patience and staying with us this evening and making your statement.

Do Commissioners or the parties have any questions for Ms. Donley?
(No response)
Again, thank you, Ms. Donley, for being with us this evening.

THE WITNESS: And thanks for letting me give my testimony. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: You're quite welcome.
(The witness is excused)
COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Mr. Josey, do we have anyone else who's registered?

MR. JOSEY: No, sir. That was the last witness who is on the line who has not spoken.

COMMISSIONER CLODFELTER: Well, that's great. Well, that will bring us to point where we're going to recess for the hearing, this hearing for the evening. Let me remind those of you who are following us on YouTube that the next session of this public hearing will be on Wednesday, May the 5th. Again, we'll begin at 6:00 p.m., and the link to the YouTube video for that session is the same, it will be on the
Commission's website.
So again, thanks everyone who participated
in this evening. Thanks to all of our callers and our
speakers and to all of our staff. And with that, we
will conclude for the evening. Thank you all. We are
adjourned.
(The proceedings were adjourned)


