

POWER TRANSMISSION EVALUATION OF LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Due Diligence Report

September 2024



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Power Transmission Evaluation

Due Diligence Report

*Loudoun County, Virginia***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Loudoun County, located in Northern Virginia, has the highest concentration of data centers in the world. Due to the rapid expansion of the data center industry, the area has experienced increased demand for additional power to serve these facilities. This report provides an overview of the existing and proposed high-voltage electric grid and infrastructure within Loudoun County and assesses how well currently planned transmission projects (including upgrades of existing infrastructure and proposed new transmission infrastructure projects) will adequately meet the electrical demand associated with the development and the future growth of the data center industry within the County.

Kimley-Horn, using data provided by the County, reviewed current data center applications within Loudoun to determine if future electrical load growth for data centers is aligned with utility and the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) projections. Typically, a data center developer will work to secure electrical interconnect before submitting permit applications to a County. That said, in August 2024 Kimley-Horn reviewed one hundred and forty-eight (148) parcels in Loudoun County with a current data center application, as provided by the County. Seventy-two (72) of the one hundred and forty-eight (148) parcels have active site plan applications which depict eighty-four (84) proposed data center buildings. The other seventy-six (76) parcels have not yet submitted a site plan that shows the data center building(s). It is estimated that these parcels will have approximately thirty-three (33) additional data center buildings sited assuming the same building footprint to parcel size ratio as those with site plans. Assuming 70 megawatts (MW) of electricity is needed per data center building based on the average disclosed size within the applications reviewed by Kimley-Horn, the future load for the one hundred and seventeen (117) buildings would be approximately 8,190 MW. If approved, these data centers would become operational at varying rates pending construction schedules and the availability of electricity.

To balance and plan for increasing electrical load growth, the RTO, Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection (PJM), which coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity in the region within which Loudoun County falls, has developed a Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP) that is updated on an annual basis. The 2022 and 2023 RTEPs have identified significant transmission system upgrades needed throughout the region and within the County to meet the projected system needs through 2028. Specifically, the 2022 RTEP projected that through 2028, there is expected to be an approximate growth of 5,700 megawatts (MW) of power demand to serve data centers in the Dominion Territory, which includes northern Virginia and Loudoun County. A subsequent analysis of power demand by Dominion completed in 2024 forecasted an approximate load growth of 8,346 MW by 2028.

PJM-approved projects for electrical infrastructure are summarized in this report. However, based on Kimley-Horn's review of the data (both data center applications and approved transmission projects), if all data center applications in the County with active site plans are constructed, additional electrical infrastructure upgrades and new transmission infrastructure beyond what is currently identified as PJM's approved projects would be needed.

Kimley-Horn recommends that the County proactively develop planning and policy measures to minimize the potential impacts on County resources and communities caused by future transmission infrastructure development. These recommendations include the following:

- Develop constraints/exclusion mapping and identify preferred transmission corridors for future projects to minimize impacts on County resources and communities.

- Develop a future scenario plan for the data center buildout in Loudoun County. The plan will be coordinated closely with electrical providers to align the development of transmission corridors with approved and planned data center growth, power needs, redundancy, and reliability. Kimley-Horn recommends that the plan focus on siting data centers near preferred transmission corridors to minimize additional electric infrastructure build-out.
- Amend the County Comprehensive Plan to include electric transmission corridors to be utilized by power providers.
 - › Develop potential language to support:
 - › Collocation of proposed transmission lines with existing infrastructure
 - › Underground power transmission within existing overhead transmission line easements.
 - › Underground power transmission for greenfield routes
 - › Advanced reconductoring of existing transmission lines
 - › Existing transmission line capacity upgrades
 - › Behind the meter and other innovative solutions to meet usage needs

These recommendations will allow the County to be more proactive in the approach of siting powerlines and ultimately limit the impacts on the community by new overhead transmission lines in high-conflict areas.

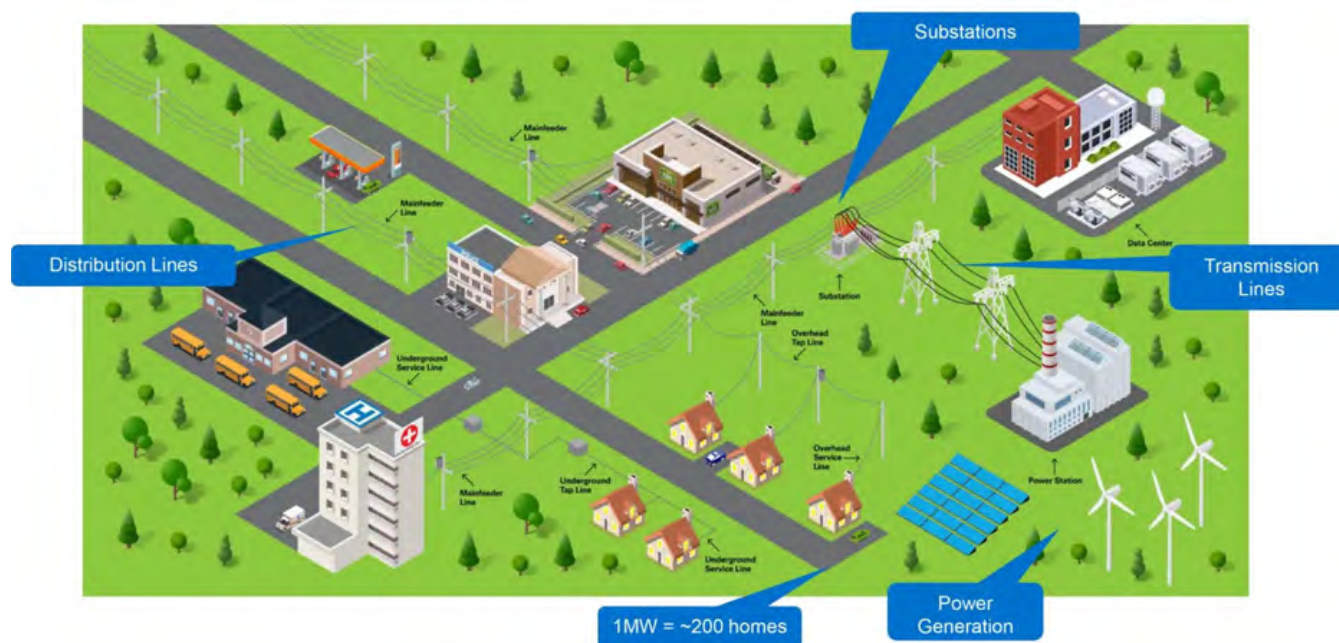
1. INTRODUCTION

Loudoun County (County) is located in Northern Virginia, which has experienced unprecedented data center growth in the last two decades and is considered the largest data center market in the world ([NVTC 2020](#)).

1.1 Data Center Energy Needs

The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) estimates that data centers could grow to consume up to 9% of U.S. electricity generation annually by 2030, up from 4% of total load in 2023. At a national level, data centers are critical to supporting America's economic growth by powering businesses and enabling continued leadership in innovation ([DOE 2024](#)). Data center electricity demand has specific characteristics. Data centers can impact regional grids given the steep increases in load size, may be geographically constrained due to latency requirements, and often require utility-provided power sources to operate continuously. In a typical data center, servers alone can account for 50% to 70% of the total power consumption. This is because they are the most numerous and active components, running 24/7 to meet the demands of users and applications.

Electricity is transmitted through distribution lines to data centers. With the assistance of transformers, the voltage may be further reduced before it enters the facility. Ideally, data centers are typically sited as close to transmission infrastructure as possible, and available interconnection to a transmission system is the most critical component of data center development.



Source: [Dominion Energy Virtual Open House](#) Recorded July 30, 2024 (6:41)

Data centers vary in size from consuming 1MW to over 100MW. Hyper-scale data centers can demand as much as 1 GW of power. There is speculation that electricity consumption by data centers will continue to grow due to a number of factors, including the adoption of 5G wireless networks, cloud-based services, and the increasing demand for artificial intelligence; however, coupled with this growth is rapidly advancing energy efficiency and controls technology. For purposes of this report, Kimley-Horn assumed that an average of 70MW of electricity is needed per data center building, based on the average disclosed size within the data center applications submitted to Loudoun County and reviewed Kimley-Horn.

1.2 Transmission Regulation

1.2.1 Electric Utilities in Loudoun County

Loudoun County's transmission is served primarily by the public electric utility provider Dominion Virginia Power (Dominion). Additionally, both public and privately owned transmission developers, including NextEra Energy and FirstEnergy, have legal ability to develop transmission in Virginia.

A typical 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line can carry 1,000 to 1,500 MW of power, which is enough to power about 1–1.5 million homes or 14-20 data centers, assuming they are in the 70MW/data center size range.

1.2.1.1 Dominion Virginia Power

Virginia Electric and Power Company currently serves approximately 2.7 million electric customers located in approximately 30,000 square miles of Virginia and North Carolina. The Company is a subsidiary of Dominion Energy, Inc. ("Dominion Energy"). Roughly 80% of Dominion's data center clients are located in Loudoun County ([Dominion Energy 2023](#)). Dominion Energy served data centers in the County with 2,518MW and has forecasted that the number will be 8,346MW (an increase of 231%) by 2028 ([Dominion Energy Virtual Open House Recorded July 30, 2024 \[5:03\]](#)).

1.2.2 Regional Transmission Organization

The sale and movement (transmission) of electricity in Virginia is coordinated and planned by the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) known as the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection (PJM). PJM is responsible for managing the power grid and planning for future grid needs in Virginia. PJM manages and approves the need for new transmission and PJM approval is the first formal step in the transmission siting process. Additional information on PJM and its role in Loudoun County projects is included in Section 1.3.

1.2.3 Virginia State Corporation Commission

Following PJM approval, the State Corporation Commission (SCC) must approve any proposed high-voltage transmission lines prior to construction. Loudoun County has no formal role in the approval process, but serves as a "referral agency" for any proposals within the County.

The process by which the SCC handles an application to build a transmission line is governed by laws enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia. The SCC's ultimate decision is based on the application of Virginia law to the facts developed in the case. The SCC validates the need for a proposed line and approves the route and structures.

The SCC, in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), issues a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) for the construction and operation of transmission lines and facilities above 115 kV.

1.2.4 Virginia House Bill No 862

A Virginia House bill passed in the 2024 session to amend and reenact §§ 56-597 and 56-599 of the Code of Virginia, relating to electric utilities; integrated resource plans; grid-enhancing technologies and advanced conductors. This HB is known as Virginia House Bill No 862; Electric utilities; integrated resource plans, grid-enhancing technologies and advanced conductors.

The HB, as proposed, would require an electric utility to include in an integrated resource plan (i) a comprehensive assessment of the potential application of grid-enhancing technologies and advanced conductors, as those terms are defined in the bill, in a manner that ensures grid reliability and safeguards the cybersecurity and physical security of the electric distribution grid and (ii) if applicable, a detailed explanation of why such technologies or conductors are not included in such plan.

Key elements of the bill include increasing noticing requirements to counties and municipalities within which a proposed line would be build and providing digital geographic information system (GIS) maps provided by the public utility showing the location of the proposed route.

1.3 Transmission Planning

Loudoun County is located within the PJM Interconnection, a regional transmission organization which received RTO status from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in December 2002. PJM is authorized by the federal government to manage the reliability of the electric transmission system and the operation of the wholesale electricity market in a defined control area.

To plan for the region's electrical load growth, PJM, which coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity in all or parts of 13 states and the District of Columbia – including Loudoun County- updated their Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP) to better address data center growth in 2022 and 2023. The RTEP identified significant transmission system upgrades throughout the region and within the County to meet the projected system needs through 2028. As indicated by PJM the factors necessitating the need for the transmission development include the following:

- Data center load growth currently forecasted by 2027/2028 by Dominion Energy and other utility providers
- Approximately 11,100 MW of announced of fossil fuel generator deactivations in Maryland and Virginia
- Replacement generation located in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland is coming from proposed transmission lines outside the region.

In December 2023, the PJM's Interconnection Board approved a selection of the proposed transmission system upgrades identified in the RTEP (PJM's Reliability Analysis Report 2022 RTEP Window 3 dated December 8, 2023). The overall system upgrades are planned to be developed by several entities broken up into smaller projects. The entities responsible for the project developments within the County include Dominion Energy, NextEra Energy, and FirstEnergy.

The planned RTEP projects sited in Loudoun County are in various stages of design and permitting with several of the Dominion Energy projects already filed with the SCC. The SCC has regulatory authority over all electric utilities and requires that all transmission lines and/or facilities above 115 kV be certified by the SCC.

The project(s) being developed by NextEra Energy and FirstEnergy (referred to as "NextEra Proposed 500kV Woodside to Aspen Transmission Line") has been preliminarily identified as National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NIETC) by the Department of Energy (DOE). A NIETC is an area of the country where DOE has determined lack of adequate transmission harms consumers, and that the development of new transmission would advance important national interests in that area. If the NextEra and FirstEnergy project(s) receive NIETC designation, it would allow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to issue permits for the siting of transmission lines within the NIETC under certain circumstances.

As a result of the planned projects, Kimley-Horn has been tasked with providing consulting support to the County. The scope of services includes three phases of work. The first phase is to perform due diligence which is documented in this report and includes the following tasks:

1. Existing Transmission and Substation Mapping

Gathering and reviewing data on existing powerlines and associated facilities located within the County limits. Performing field reconnaissance to verify the location and electrical capacity of existing electric powerlines and submitting data to the County according to their standards to update their records.

2. Proposed Electric Grid Expansion Mapping

Review the Virginia SCC website of planned projects within the County and digitize proposed project transmission lines and substations. Review and digitize proposed substations approved by the County through Commission Permits.

3. Future Proposed Electric Grid Expansion Review

Review publicly available documentation of future grid expansions not yet filed with the SCC.

4. Due Diligence Report

The due diligence report is to include findings and mapping from tasks 1-3. Additionally, the report will describe the existing electric grid in Loudoun County, the purpose and need of the future expansions and to the extent possible, a determination to which these expansions will provide sufficient power for data center build-out.

2. EXISTING ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATION DATA

Kimley-Horn utilized two data sources to review and map the existing electric transmission and substations within Loudoun County. Additionally, Kimley-Horn performed two site visits to field verify discrepancies between the source data. The existing electric transmission and substation data is planned to be utilized by the County and available on their online viewer called WebLogis. The following subsections further describe the data gathered and processed.

2.1 Data Source No. 1: HIFLD Open Data

The first data source Kimley-Horn utilized to collect and map existing transmission and substations was HIFLD Open Data (<https://hifld-geoplatform.hub.arcgis.com>). HIFLD Open Data is managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Geospatial Management Office (GMO) and provides publicly available data for critical infrastructure within the U.S. The data was acquired on 05/30/2024 and is considered current through that date.

2.2 Data Source No.2: PJM System Map

The second data source Kimley-Horn utilized to collect and map existing transmission and substations was PJM's System Map (<https://www.pjm.com/library/maps>). PJM's System Map includes the location of substations, transmission lines, and transmission zones within the PJM footprint. The data was acquired on 05/09/2024 and can be considered current through that date.

2.3 Comparison of HIFLD, PJM, and County Data

After reviewing and comparing the PJM and HIFLD Open Data; the HIFLD Open Data appeared to be more accurate. The PJM data appears to provide high-level system mapping for modeling purposes and is less spatially accurate. More often, the HIFLD Open Data follows transmission line locations and right-of-way scarring visible through aerial imagery. For mapping purposes, Kimley-Horn utilized HIFLD Open Data and made necessary adjustments based on field visit results.

In addition, the County provided a zipped geodatabase on 5/24/2024 with the following layers for Kimley-Horn's use:

- Existing substation parcels
- Existing data center parcels
- Data center buildings

Kimley Horn compared the County's substation parcel dataset against the HIFLD data and found that the HIFLD data was more complete. The County can update the substation parcel data set by intersecting the County substation parcels with the substations provided by Kimley-Horn.

Refer to Figure 1 below for the refined HIFLD Open Data mapping. The full-size map is included as Appendix 1. As shown, the existing high-voltage and extra-high voltage (HV/EHV) electric transmission infrastructure within Loudoun County consists primarily of 500-kV and 230-kV transmission lines and substations. The backbone of the transmission system in Loudoun are the 500-kV lines that run north-south through the County. There are two (2) 500-kV circuits that enter the county from the south and one (1) 500-kV circuit that enters from the north. The power is then stepped down and transmitted via 230-kV transmission lines throughout the County. The primary 230-kV transmission lines are located proximate to portions of the Washington and Old Dominion (W&OD) Trail, the Broad Run, Route 50, and through Data Center Alley adjoining Waxpool Road. Based on the HIFLD Open Data, there are currently approximately 37 miles of 500-kV transmission lines and 125 miles of 200-kV transmission lines within Loudoun County.

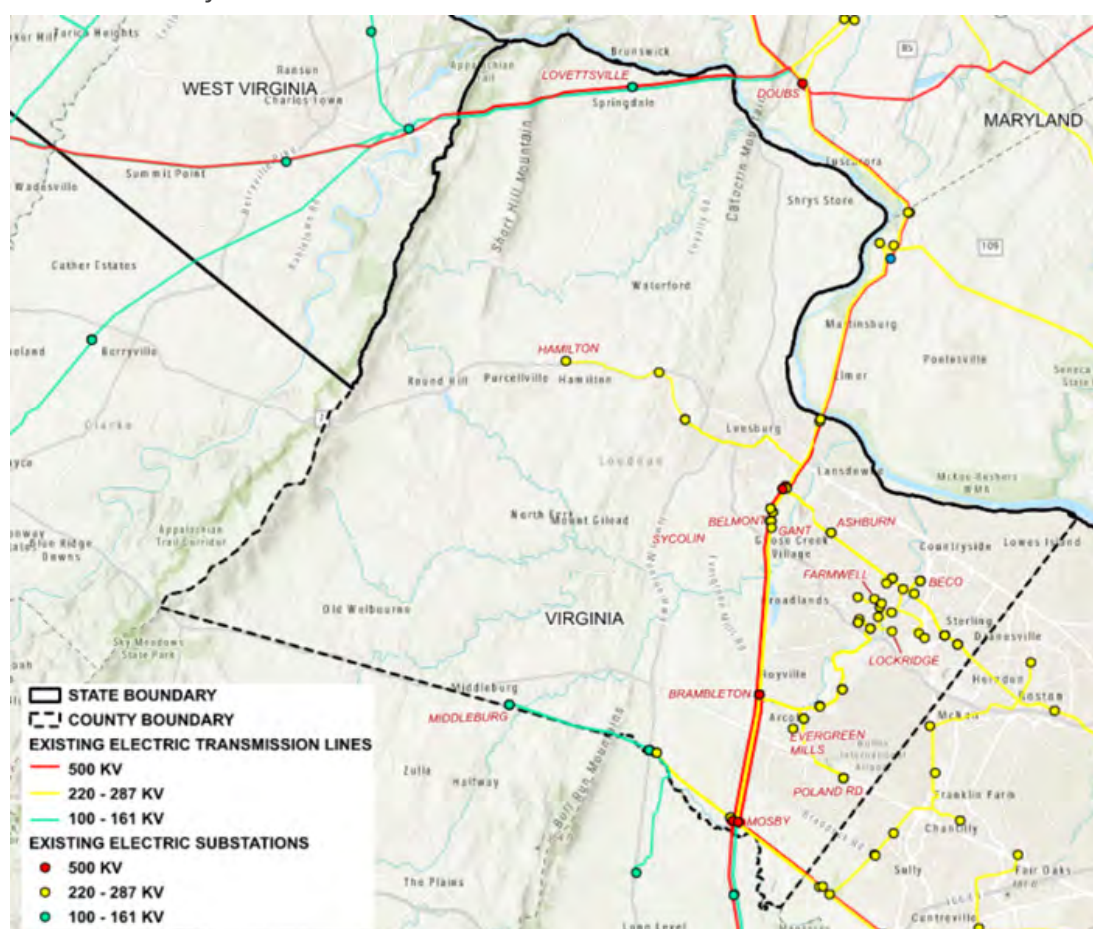


Figure 1: Existing Electric Transmission & Substations (HIFLD Modified)

Although Kimley-Horn's assessment didn't include power generation facilities, it should be noted that both HIFLD Open Data and PJM data sets include one power generation facility within Loudoun County. Panda Stonewall Power is a natural gas-fueled generation station with a maximum operating capacity of approximately 800MW, located east of the Town of Leesburg.

2.4 Field Verification: Photo Location Map and Log

Kimley-Horn performed site visits to field verify the GIS data on April 17th and May 29th, 2024.

Refer to Appendix 2 for a photo location map and photo log from the site visits.

3. PROPOSED ELECTRIC GRID CAPACITY INCREASES

Kimley-Horn reviewed both PJM RTEP W3 as well as the Virginia SCC websites to document the proposed electric grid expansions within Loudoun County. PJM has selected a series of projects to meet the needs of the PJM system through 2028. There were total of 72 proposals submitted to PJM through the 2022 RTEP W3 process from 10 different entities. Refer to Figure 2 below for an overview of the major proposals selected by PJM.



Source: PJM "Reliability Analysis Update" dated 12/5/2023

Figure 2: Major Proposals Selected in 2022 RTEP Window 3

The map displays Loudoun County, Virginia, outlined in black. It is surrounded by several major utility providers: APS (Arlington Public Schools) to the west, BGE (Baltimore Gas & Electric) to the east, PEPCO (Potomac Electric Power Company) to the south, and Dominion Energy to the south. The map also shows major highways like I-495, I-66, and I-267, and landmarks like South Mountain State Park and Patuxent River State Park.

Figure 3: PJM Zones

- Dominion Energy Virginia's Proposed 500-230kV Aspen to Golden Transmission Line ("500-230kV Aspen to Golden")
- Dominion Energy Virginia's Proposed 230kV Apollo to Twin Creeks Transmission Line, and Twin Creeks, Sycolin Road, Starlight, Lunar, and Apollo Substations ("230kV Apollo to Twin Creeks")
- Dominion Energy Virginia's Approved 500-230kV Wishing Star Substation, 500-230kV Mars to Wishing Star Line, 500-230kV Mars Substation, and 230kV Mars Loop ("500-230kV Mars to Wishing Star")
- Dominion Energy Virginia's Proposed 500-230kV Golden to Mars Transmission Line ("500-230kV Golden to Mars")
- NextEra's Proposed 500kV Woodside to Aspen Transmission Line ("500kV Woodside to Aspen")

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3.1 Virginia State Corporation Commission

Transmission facilities above 115kV being proposed in the state of Virginia typically require the issuance of a CPCN from the Virginia SCC. Project proposal documents for such cases are available on the SCC's online portal.

On 5/14/24, Kimley-Horn reviewed the list of current proposed electric transmission line projects available on the SCC's online portal under Northern Virginia. Refer to Appendix 3 for the full list of Northern Virginia projects available on 5/14/2024. Kimley-Horn digitized the projects on this list located within Loudoun County, summarized in Table 1 below. Refer to Appendix 4 for an overview map. Note: the maximum (zoomed in) scale range for this data is 1:5,000.

Table 1: Virginia SCC Projects in Loudoun County

SCC Case No.	Project Name	SCC Status ¹	SCC Disposition ¹
PUR-2019-00128	Loudoun-Ox 230 kV Transmission Line Partial Rebuild	Closed	Approved
PUR-2019-00191	Evergreen Mills 230 kV Line Loop and Switching Station Project	Closed	Approved
PUR-2019-00215	Lockridge 230 kV Line Loop and Lockridge Substation Project	Closed	Approved
PUR-2021-00100	Beaumeade-Belmont 230 kV Transmission Line #227 Reconductor & Partial Rebuild	Closed	Canceled
PUR-2021-00276	Doubs-Goose Creek 500 kV Transmission Line #514 Partial Rebuild	Closed	Decision Rendered
PUR-2021-00280	DTC 230 kV Line Loop and DTC Substation	Closed	Granted
PUR-2022-00012	Aviator 230 kV Line Loop and Aviator Substation	Closed	Approved
PUR-2022-00027	Farmwell-Nimbus 230 kV Line	Closed	Approved
PUR-2022-00183	500-230 kV Wishing Star Substation, 500 kV and 230 kV Mars-Wishing Star Lines, 500-230 kV Mars Substation, and Mars 230 kV Loop	Closed	Decision Rendered
PUR-2022-00197	230 kV Altair Loop and Altair Switching Station	Closed	Decision Rendered
PUR-2024-00032	500-230kV Aspen Substation, 500 kV Aspen-Goose Creek Line #5002, 500 kV and 230 kV Aspen-Golden Lines #5001 and #2333, 500-230 kV Golden Substation, and Lines #2081/#2150 Loop	Active	-
PUR-2024-00044	230 kV Apollo-Twin Creek Lines and Twin Creeks, Sycolin Creek, Starlight, Lunar, and Apollo Substations	Active	-

Footnotes: 1. SCC Status and SCC Disposition sourced from Virginia SCC's website on 6/28/2024.

Among the projects listed above, the County requested Kimley-Horn focus on the following 3 projects proposed or under construction by Dominion Energy Virginia:

- 500-230kV Mars to Wishing Star (PUR-2022-00183)
- 500-230kV Aspen to Golden (PUR-2024-00032)
- 230kV Apollo to Twin Creeks (PUR-2024-00044)

Refer to Figure 4 for an overview map of the referenced projects.

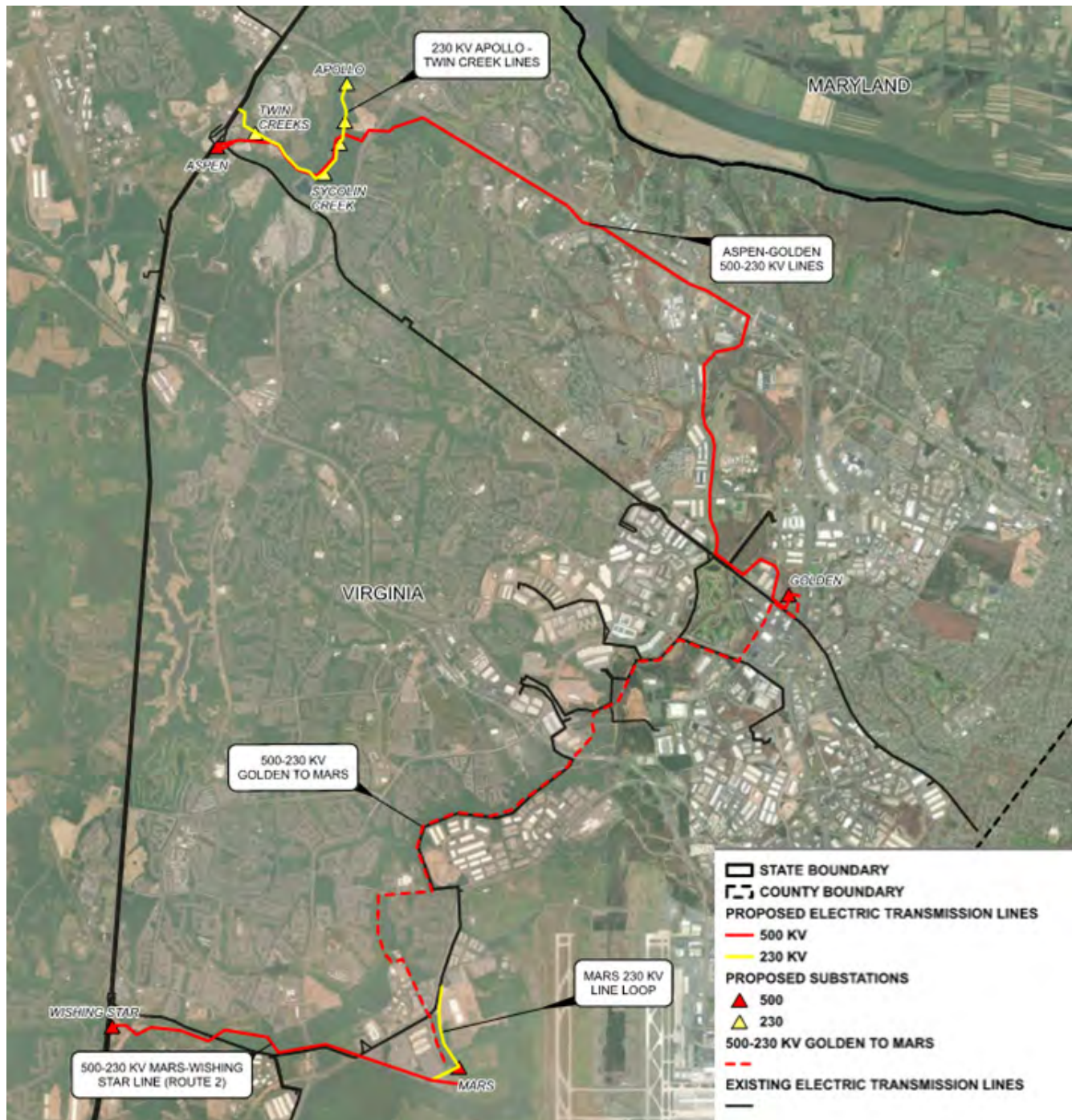


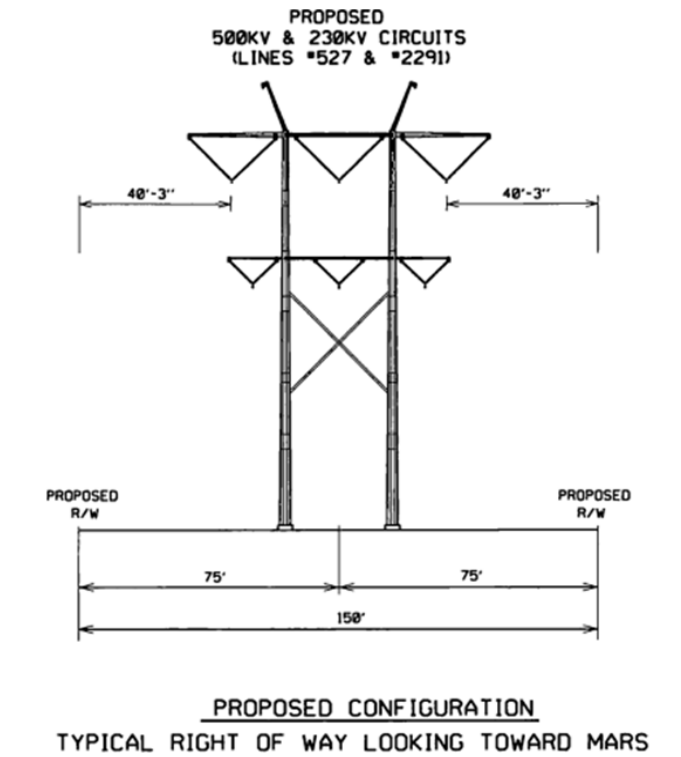
Figure 4: Overview Map

A high-level description of each of these projects is provided in the subsections below.

3.1.1 500-230kV Mars to Wishing Star (PUR-2022-00183)

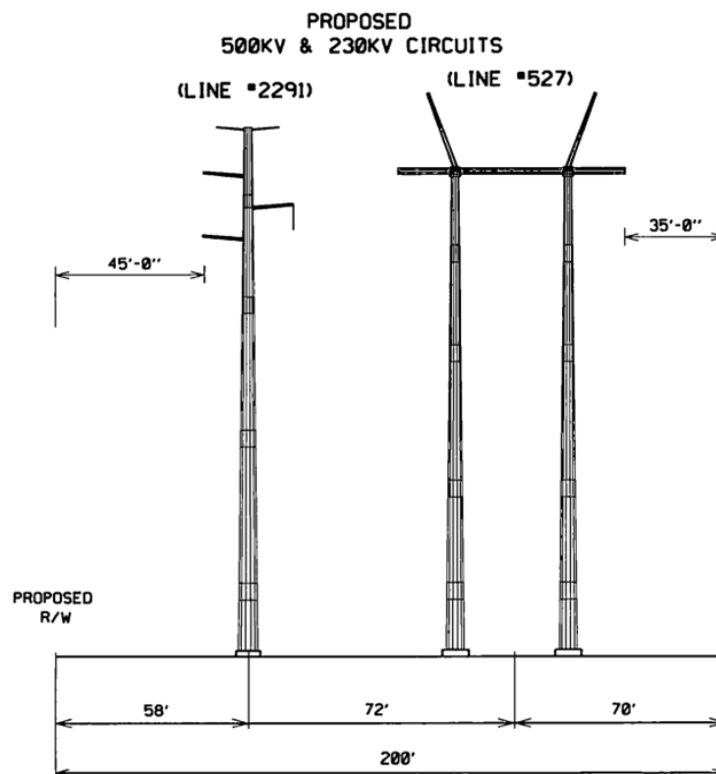
The 500-230kV Mars to Wishing Star Project was approved by the SCC on April 5, 2023 and consists of the following:

- Two new 500-230kV substations
 - » Wishing Star Substation
 - › Within existing Dominion-owned right-of-way and property obtained by Dominion (approximately 41 acres)
 - › Cut-in of Dominion's existing overhead 500kV Brambleton-Mosby Lines to feed the substation
 - » Mars Substation
 - › Within property obtained by Dominion (approximately 22 acres)
- Mars-Wishing Star Lines
 - » Approximately 3.55 miles of overhead 500kV single circuit transmission line with 230kV single circuit transmission line underneath
 - » New right-of-way, predominantly 150-feet wide (for 2.67 miles of the total 3.55 miles)
 - » Three segments will require additional right-of-way
 - » Primarily dilled galvanized steel double circuit three-pole or two-pole H frame structures
 - » Summer transfer capabilities of the 500kV and 230kV lines are 4,357 MVA and 1,573 MVA, respectively
 - » Refer to Figure 5 and Figure 6 below for the preliminary right-of-way configurations and tower arrangements included in the SCC filing. Based on Kimley-Horn's experience, the tower configurations shown are likely ~120' to 150' and ~85' to 120' in height, respectively.
- Mars 230kV Loop
 - » Approximately 0.57 mile
 - » From Mars Substation to cut in locations along Dominion's existing 230kV Cabin Run-Shellhorn Road Line and 230kV Poland Road-Shellhorn Road line
 - » Two new overhead 230kV double circuit lines
 - » New two pole double circuit structures to be installed within the existing right-of-way and Mars 230kV loop installed on the new 160-foot-wide right-of-way
 - » Supported by dilled galvanized steel double circuit monopoles and two-pole structures side-by-side
 - » Refer to Figure 7 below for the preliminary right-of-way configuration and tower arrangement included in the SCC filing. Based on Kimley-Horn's experience, this tower configuration is likely ~85' to 120' in height.
- Line protection upgrades at end substations and existing Brambleton, Cabin Run, Mosby, Shellhorn Road, Celestial, and Sojourner Substations.



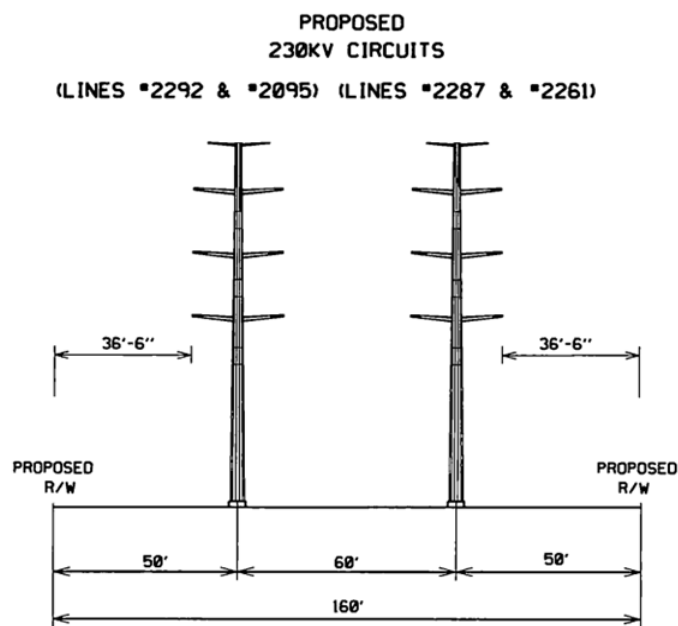
Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2022-00183 dated 10/27/2022)

Figure 5: Mars-Wishing Star Line Preliminary Configuration (150-foot Right-of-Way)



Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2022-00183 dated 10/27/2022)

Figure 6: Mars-Wishing Star Line Preliminary Configuration (200-foot Right-of-Way)



Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2022-00183 dated 10/27/2022)

Figure 7: Mars 230kV Loop Preliminary Configuration

According to the SCC filing, there is an immediate need for the Mars to Wishing Star Project to maintain and improve service to customers in the Eastern Loudoun Load Area, inclusive of the Data Center Alley (DCA).

The estimated cost of the Mars to Wishing Star Project is approximately \$715.7 million, including transmission and substation work. The in-service target date is December 31, 2025.

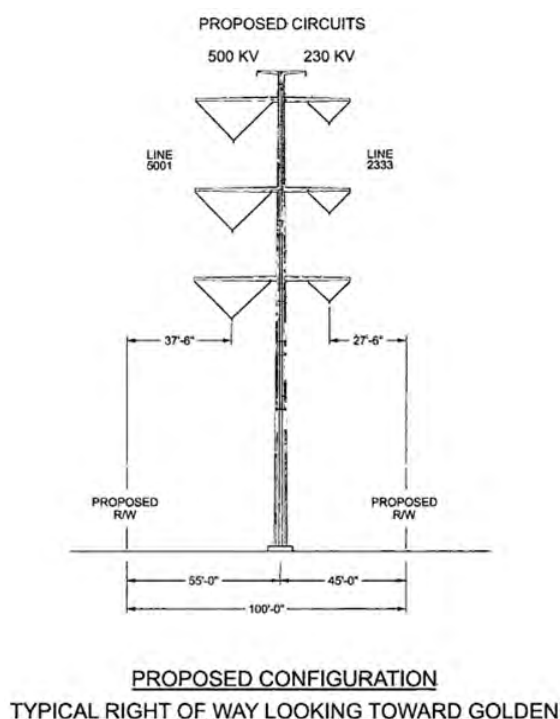
3.1.2 500-230KV Aspen to Golden (PUR-2024-00032)

The 500-230kV Aspen to Golden Project is an active project and is scheduled for an SCC Evidentiary Hearing September 2025. The proposed project consists of the following:

- Two new 500-230kV substations
 - » Aspen Substation
 - › Constructed entirely on property owned by Dominion
 - » Golden Substation
 - › New property
- Cut-in of Dominion's existing overhead 500kV Brambleton-Goose Creek Line to feed the proposed Aspen Substation

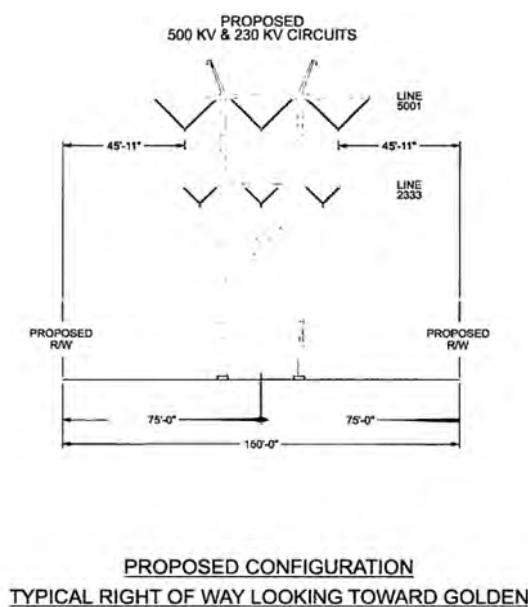
- 0.2 mile of 500 kV single circuit transmission line from the proposed Aspen substation to the existing Goose Creek substation
 - » Within property owned by Dominion or existing right-of-way
 - » One 500 kV single circuit monopole structure
 - » Three-phase triple-bundled 1351.5 Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced conductors
 - » 4,357 MVA summer transfer capability
- Upgrades at the existing 500kV Goose Creek Substation
- 9.4-mile line from Aspen to Golden (500kV AC overhead with 230kV underneath)
 - » New right-of-way
 - » Right-of-way will vary between 100 and 150 feet wide
 - » 500kV line will consist of three-phase triple-bundled 1351.5 ACSR conductors; 4,357 MVA summer transfer capability
 - » 230kV line will consist of three-phase twin-bundled 768.2 Aluminum Conductor Steel Supported/Trapezoidal Wire/High Strength (ACSS/TW/HS) type conductor; 1,573 MVA summer transfer capability
- Loop-in/loop-out Dominion's existing 230kV overhead Paragon Park-Sterling Park Lines to Golden Substation
 - » Three-phase twin-bundled 768.2 ACSS/TW/HS type conductor
 - » 1,573 MVA summer transfer capability

Refer to Figure 8 and Figure 9 below for the preliminary right-of-way configurations included in the SCC filing for the proposed Aspen to Golden lines. Based on Kimley-Horn's experience, these tower configurations are likely ~130 to 160' and ~120' to 150' in height, respectively.



Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2024-00032 dated 3/7/2024)

Figure 8: Aspen to Golden Preliminary Configuration (100-foot Right-of-Way)



Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2024-00032 dated 3/7/2024)

Figure 9: Aspen to Golden Preliminary Configuration (150-foot Right-of-Way)

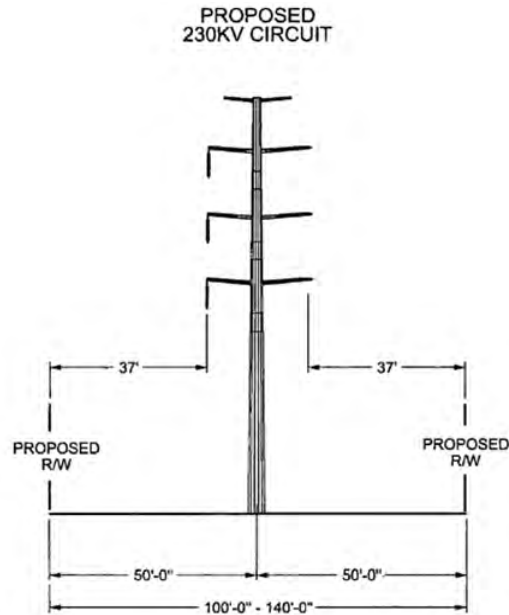
According to the documents filed with the SCC, the project cost is anticipated to be approximately \$1 billion.

3.1.3 230KV Apollo to Twin Creeks (PUR-2024-00044)

The 230kV Apollo to Twin Creeks Project is an active project and is scheduled for an SCC Evidentiary Hearing September 2025. The proposed project consists of the following:

- Approximately 1.9 miles of new double circuit overhead 230kV transmission line
 - » Predominantly 100-foot-wide right-of-way
 - » Double circuit dilled galvanized steel monopoles
 - » 768.2 ACSS/TW/HS type conductor
 - » 1,573 MVA summer transfer capability
- Five new 230-34.5kV substations
 - » Twin Creeks Substation (4.7 acres)
 - » Sycolin Creek Substation (4.7 acres)
 - » Starlight Substation (4.5 acres)
 - » Lunar Substation (4.0 acres)
 - » Apollo Substation (5.0 acres)

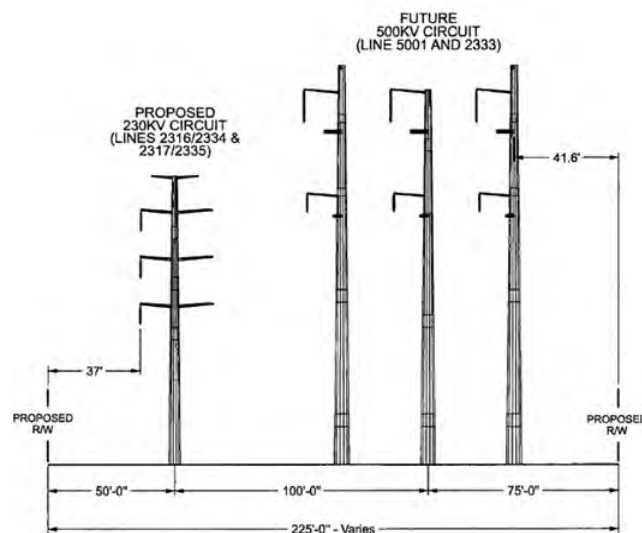
Refer to Figure 10 below for the preliminary right-of-way configuration included in the SCC filing for the proposed 230kV Apollo-Twin Creeks line. For approximately 0.9 miles of the proposed routing, the Apollo-Twin Creeks line would be collocated with the proposed Aspen-Golden lines. Refer to Figure 11 below for the preliminary collocated right-of-way configuration included in the SCC filing.



PROPOSED CONFIGURATION
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY LOOKING TOWARD APOLLO

Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2024-00044 dated 3/27/2024)

Figure 10: Apollo-Twin Creeks Preliminary Configuration



PROPOSED CONFIGURATION
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY LOOKING TOWARD APOLLO

Source: Virginia SCC (eFiling Case No. PUR-2024-00044 dated 3/27/2024)

Figure 11: Collocated 230kV Twin Creeks and Aspen-Golden Lines Preliminary Configuration

The SCC filing indicates that three customers located within the eastern Leesburg area in Loudoun County have requested service from Dominion to three new data center campuses. The filing notes that this project is needed to serve these customers along with the emerging load in the area (approximately 1,372 MW).

According to the SCC filing, Dominion is targeting an in-service date of September 30, 2028 for the proposed project, with a total estimated cost of \$280.7 million.

It should be noted that on May 8th, the SCC combined this filing with Case No. PUR-2024-00032 (500-230kV Aspen to Golden, as described in the subsection above).

3.1.4 Summary of Dominion's Proposed Reliability Project

The projects listed below proposed or under construction by Dominion make up a transmission loop to supply power to the future load (e.g., data centers) within Loudoun County. The loop is the primary backbone of the transmission grid.

- 500-230kV Mars to Wishing Star (PUR-2022-00183)
- 500-230kV Aspen to Golden (PUR-2024-00032)
- 230kV Apollo to Twin Creeks (PUR-2024-00044)
- 500-230kV Golden to Mars (Not yet filed with SCC)

Based on our review of the SCC filings and publicly available information for the Dominion projects, the 500kV lines have a summer transfer capability of 4,357 MVA (or MW). The 230kV lines have a summer transfer capability of 1,573 MVA (or MW). Adding these together, you get a total summer transfer capability of 5,920 MVA (or MW). This value has slightly more capacity than PJM's projection of 5,700 MW. If data centers are built out to exceed this limit, it can be expected that additional transmission line projects will be required to meet the excess demand.

3.2 LandMARC

Loudoun County's online land management system (LandMARC) allows users to access public records related to permits and plans filed with the County. Kimley-Horn reviewed the list of plans that resulted from searching 'substation', filtering by 'Plan', and sorting by 'Apply Date' in descending order. Kimley-Horn utilized this list to digitize proposed substation plans from 2020 through April 2024, as summarized in Table 2 below. Refer to Appendix 5 for an overview map.

Table 2: Substations Digitized from LandMARC (January 2020 to April 2024)

Substation	Reference LandMARC Plan Number
NOVEC Northstar Substation	CMPT-2021-0012
DTC Substation	CMPT-2022-0001
NOVEC Southfork Substation	EPLAN-2023-0109
Pebble Creek Substation	EPLAN-2023-0112
Brambleton Business Campus Substation	EPLAN-2023-0116
Pacific Corporate Park	EPLAN-2023-0135
Stratus Substation	LEGI-2023-0071
Arcola Grove	LEGI-2023-0090
Ocean Court Substation	LEGI-2023-0111
Autoworld Substation	PMTG-2023-0142

Substation	Reference LandMARC Plan Number
Tuscarora Landbay 3 Substation	PMTG-2024-0033
Celtic Substation	PMTG-2024-0080
GSP Sterling Substation	PRAP-2023-0049
Corscale VA2 Building 1	STPL-2022-0012
Prentice Substation	STPL-2023-0017

Footnotes: 1. SCC Status and SCC Disposition sourced from Virginia SCC's [website](#) on 6/28/2024.

3.3 Combined Proposed Electric Transmission Lines And Substations

Kimley-Horn combined the data digitized based on Virginia SCC and LandMARC. Refer to Appendix 6 for the combined existing electric transmission lines and substations overview map.

3.4 Proposed Projects (Pending Application with Virginia SCC)

Two of the proposals selected by PJM during the 2022 RTEP W3 in Loudoun County have not yet been filed with the Virginia SCC. These projects are further detailed in the subsections below.

- Dominion's 500-230kV Golden to Mars
- NextEra's 500kV Woodside to Aspen

3.4.1 500-230kV Golden to Mars

Dominion is still in the planning phase of the proposed 500-230kV Golden to Mars Project and is considering several route alternatives that include overhead and underground options. Refer to Figure 12 below for an overview map of the current route alternatives under consideration.

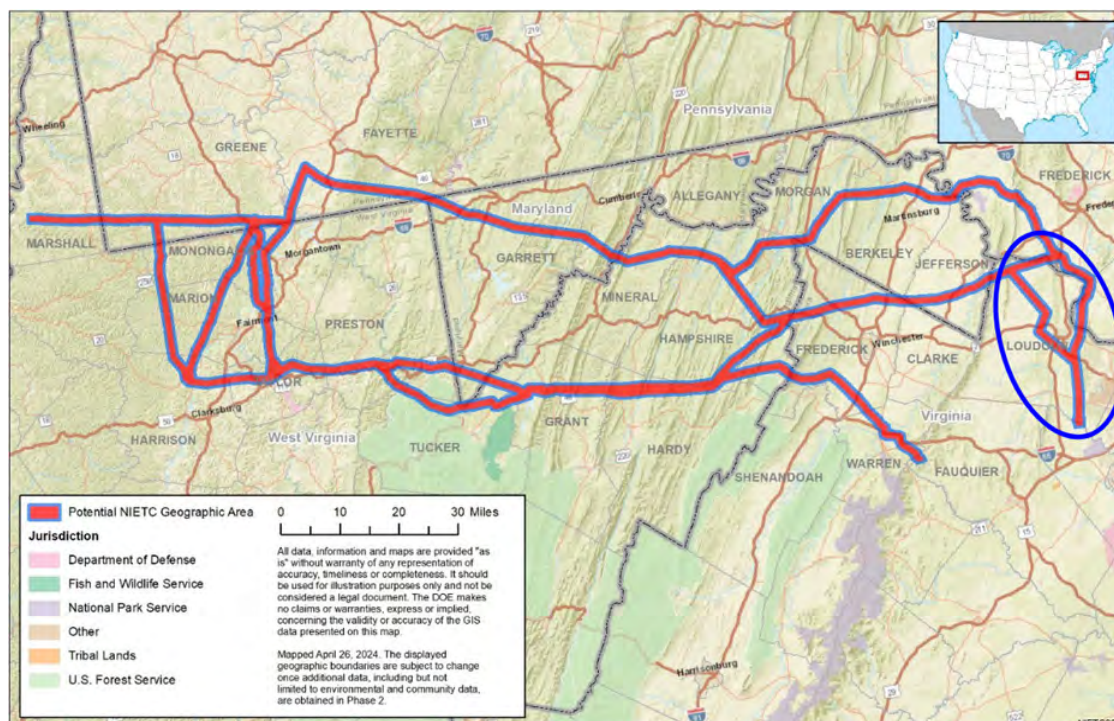


Source: <https://www.dominionenergy.com/projects-and-facilities/electric-projects/power-line-projects/nova>

Figure 12: Dominion 500-230kV Golden to Mars Route Alternatives

3.4.2 NextEra 500 kV Woodside to Aspen

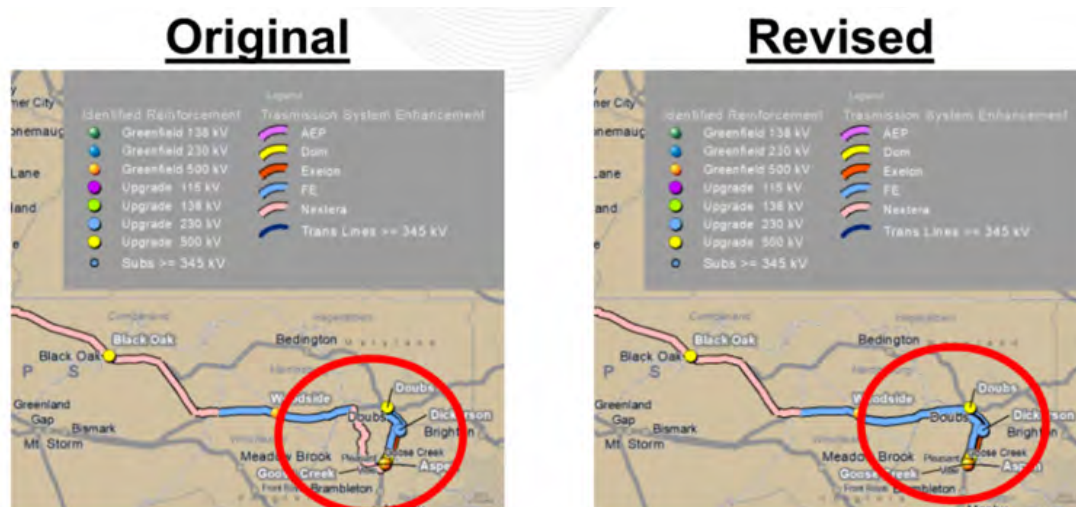
One of the proposals selected by PJM during the 2022 RTEP W3 is NextEra's 500kV overhead transmission line that would connect their planned Woodside Substation to Dominion's Aspen Substation. NextEra also applied for an NIETC designation with the DOE. Refer to Figure 13 below for the potential NIETC corridors under consideration by the DOE into Loudoun County.



Source: U.S. Department of Energy Grid Deployment Office *"Initiation of Phase 2 of National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NIETC) Designation Process: Preliminary List of Potential NIETCs"* dated 5/8/2024

Figure 13: Potential NIETC Buffer through Western Loudoun County

The original NextEra 500kV Woodside to Aspen proposal selected by PJM was for the greenfield route through western Loudoun. In July 2024, the PJM provided a planning update that revised the selected line to follow an alternate route within existing transmission line rights-of-way to Doubs substation and terminating at Goose Creek substation. Refer to Figure 14 below. PJM stated that this revision is the result of a "successful collaboration between NextEra and the incumbent Transmission Owners to determine the most feasible route and minimize area impact for the new Woodside to Aspen 500 kV line segment."



Source: PJM "Planning Update" dated July 29, 2024

Figure 14: PJM Modification to NextEra 500kV Woodside to Aspen

As part of Kimley-Horn's mapping effort, we have not mapped this route as it has not yet been filed with the SCC and the exact location is unknown.

4. POWER FOR DATA CENTER BUILD-OUT

Based on preliminary discussions with the County, there is a need to understand how the planned transmission projects from the PJM Regional Transmission Expansion Project will meet the current and proposed electric load within the County. To address this question, Kimley-Horn reviewed publicly available documentation to understand the intent of the PJM RTEP planned projects. Additionally, Kimley-Horn also reviewed Loudoun County records on data centers to better understand the buildout between 1990 and 2023 as it relates to electric load growth. While Kimley-Horn's analysis focused on data center load growth, it should be noted that increases in residential and building developments also contribute to increased electric loads.

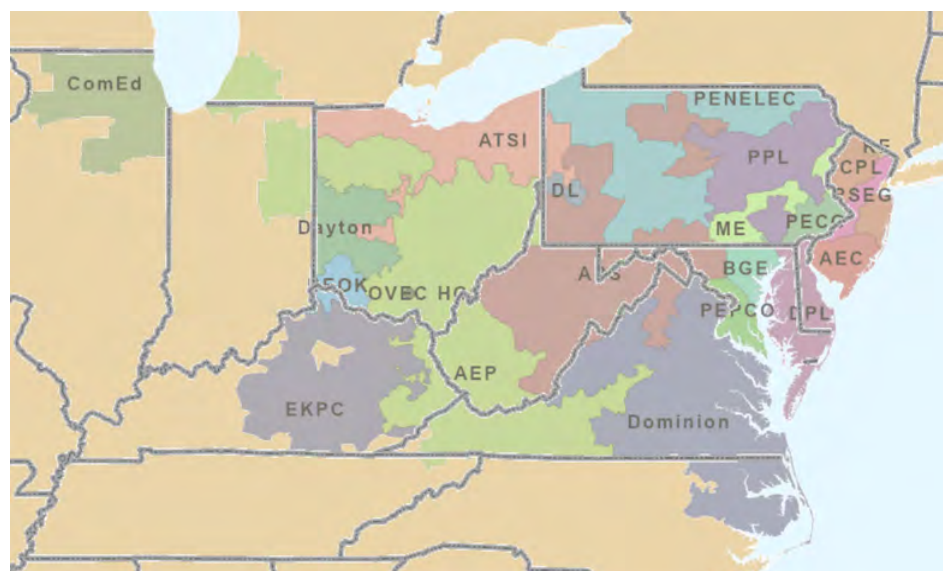
4.1 PJM – 2022 RTEP

To maintain system reliability, PJM's Regional Transmission Expansion Plan identifies future needs and transmission system upgrades required throughout the existing system. PJM's regular planning cycles allow utilities to submit their project proposals in response to the future needs identified by PJM. In 2022, PJM opened the 2022 RTEP Window 3 (W3) to address the growing demand from planned data centers in Virginia and Maryland and the announced fossil-fuel generation retirements within the PJM footprint. PJM's PowerPoint titled, "Reliability Analysis Update" dated December 5, 2023, notes that there is "unprecedented data center load growth (~7,500 MW) forecast by 2027-2028 in Dominion (Northern Virginia) and APS (Doubts) zones" and "11,100 MW deactivation announced."

Additionally, PJM issued a report titled, “Reliability Analysis Report – 2022 Window 3” dated December 8, 2023 (<https://www.pjm.com/committees-and-groups/committees/teac>), which documents the recorded and forecasted summer zonal loads through 2028. As shown in Table 3, it is projected that there will be approximately 5,700 MW of additional data center load in the Dominion zone by 2028. The forecasts were developed based on PJM consultations with the Transmission and Distribution Owners in the area. Refer to Figure 15 for an overview map of the transmission zones within the PJM territory. As shown, the Dominion zone covers the southeast region of the PJM territory.

Table 3: PJM Window 3 - 2027/28 Case Summer Zonal Load for Dominion and FirstEnergy

	Summer Zonal Load (MW)
Study Case	Dominion/NOVEC
2022 Peak	20,424 (forecast)/21,156 (actual)
2027 RTEP	23,681
2027 Baseline	26,393
2027 High Load Growth	28,893
2028 RTEP (2023 Load Forecast)	28,705
Data Center Component Load (modeling in cases)	~5,700



Source: <https://www.pjm.com/library/maps>

Figure 15: Transmission Zones within PJM Territory

PJM has also requested and received updated near and long-term forecast input from Dominion and other utility providers for data center load growth projections up to and including 2038 which is estimated at between 4.2% and 5.5% annual load growth. Much of the replacement generation from the deactivations will come from that area east of Peach Bottom Substation and west of Doubs Substation. Refer to Figure 16: Peach Bottom and Doubs Substations below for the location of the Peach Bottom and Doubs Substations as it relates to the Dominion territory.

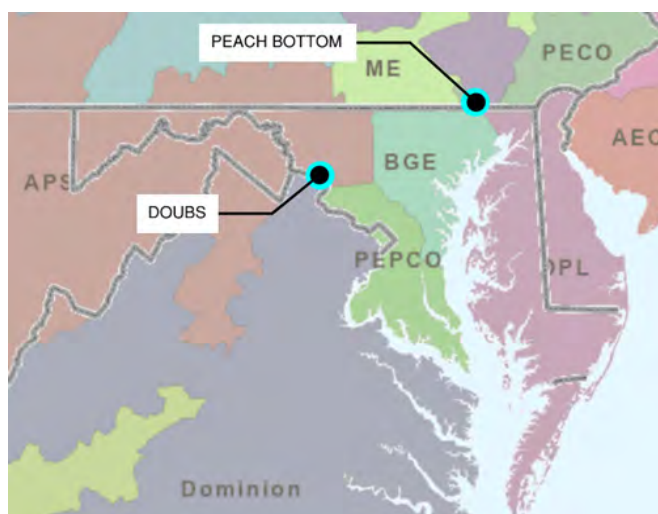


Figure 16: Peach Bottom and Doubs Substations

4.2 Data Center Growth in Loudoun County 1990 - 2023

4.2.1 Data Center History in Loudoun County

Kimley-Horn reviewed the County's GIS records for existing data centers provided in May 2024 to better understand the data center growth in the area over the past several decades. The GIS data included information on the location of the data centers permitted within the County and the date of initial building permit.

Kimley-Horn reviewed the dataset and graphed the existing data centers that had a date recorded for the initial building permit through the end of December 2023 (162 data center buildings). The data shows that Loudoun County has experienced rapid data center growth over the past 30 years. The first data center was installed in Loudoun County in 1997. Between 1997 and 2023, on average there were approximately 6 data centers permitted per year within the County. Between 2014 and 2023, the County average increased to approximately 14 data centers permitted per year.

Figure 17 shows existing data centers within Loudoun County through 2023. Refer to Appendix 7 for a full-size map.

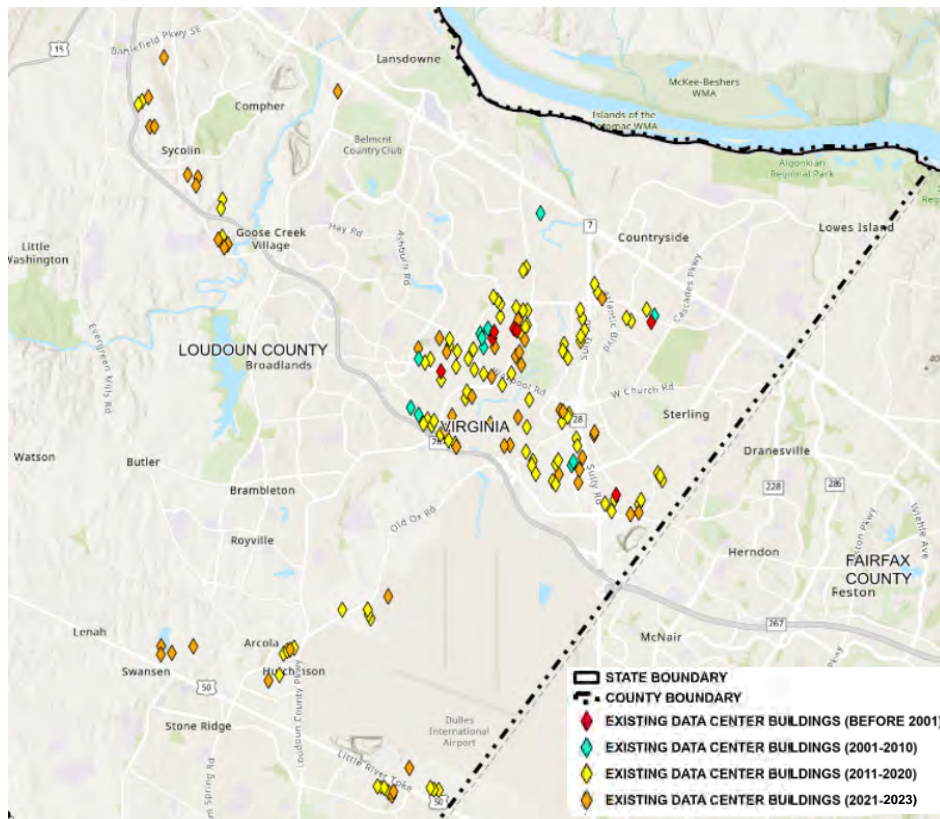


Figure 17: Data Centers in Loudoun County through 2023

As shown in Figure 18, the data centers permitted were broken into periods to illustrate the growth over time. This high concentration of data centers in Loudoun County is now often referred to as “data center alley.” Figure 18 below shows a chart of the data centers permitted per year between 1997 and 2023.

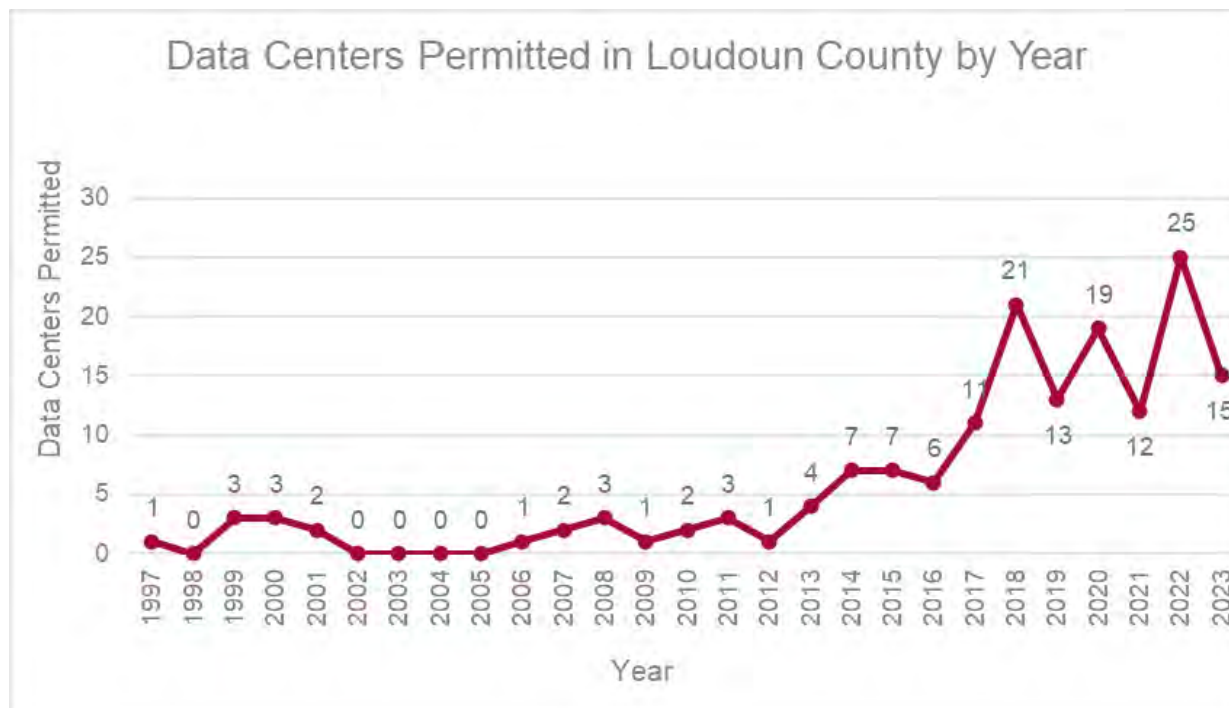


Figure 18: Data Centers Permitted in Loudoun County Per Year (1997-2023)

Utilizing the same data, a line of trend line was applied to statistically determine a forecasted growth rate through 2028. Refer to Figure 19 for the chart showing the trendline of forecasted data centers through 2028.

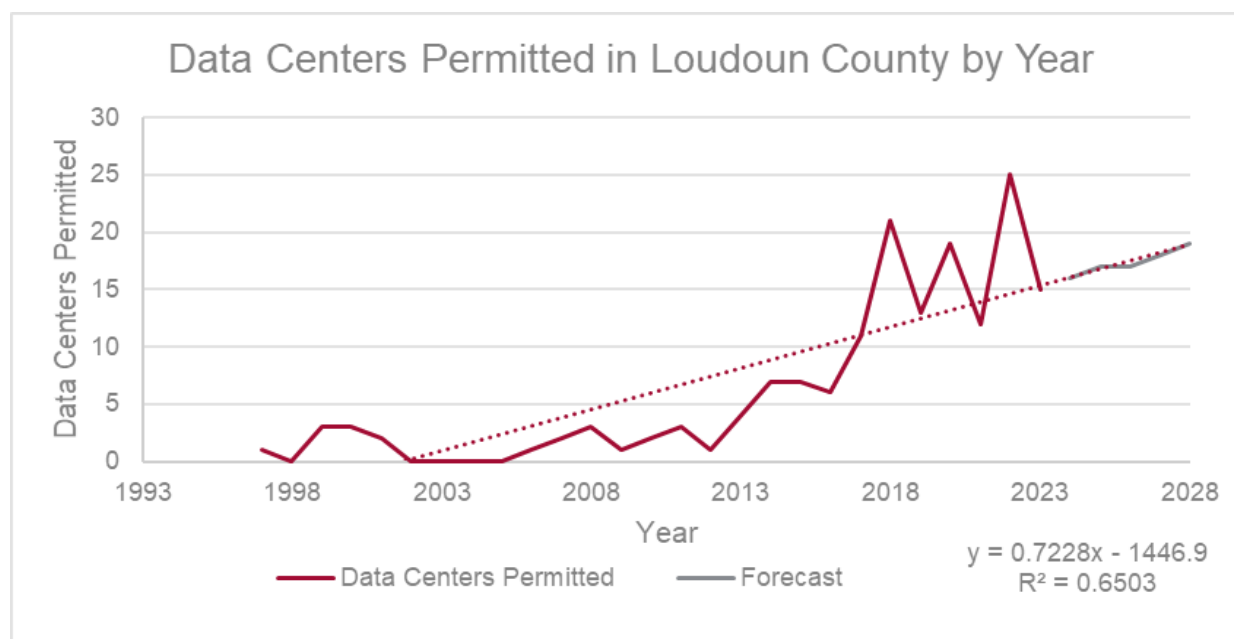


Figure 19: Forecasted Data Centers in Loudoun County per Year (through 2028)

Based on the line of best fit, it is estimated that on average there may be approximately 17 data centers permitted a year through 2028 for a total of 85 additional data centers (over 5 years). It should be noted that this is just a statistical representation and does not consider data center developers' plans, utility company input, or available land and resources.

4.2.2 Proposed Data Centers in Loudoun ("Pipeline Data Centers")

To determine if our preliminary data center growth projections are reasonable, Kimley-Horn conducted a more detailed analysis with the County's support. In July 2024, the County provided Kimley-Horn with a GIS layer that tracks data center applications to the County by parcel or property. This data set is referred to as the "Pipeline Data Center Parcel" layer and is intended to track data center applications on a parcel basis within Loudoun County. The applications that are tracked and submitted by a data center developer include the following:

Legislative Applications

- Legislative Land Development Application (LEGI)
- Zoning Map Amendment (ZMAP / ZRTD)
- Zoning Concept Plan Amendment (ZCPA)

Administrative Applications (Site Plans)

- Modified Process Site Plan (STMP)
- Site Plan (STPL)
- Engineering Plan (EPLAN)
- Site Plan Amendment (SPAM)

At the time of analysis in August 2024, there were 148 parcels within the pipeline dataset indicating developer interest in data center development on these lots. Of the 148 parcels, nearly half of them (i.e. 72 parcels) have submitted a site plan for the County's review. The parcels with an active site plan application are further along in the design and permitting process. The other 76 parcels in the pipeline dataset have not yet submitted a site plan showing the proposed data center building. Refer to Table 4 below for a summary table of the pipeline data center parcels.

Table 4: Pipeline Data Center Parcels

	Pipeline Parcels with No Site Plan	Pipeline Parcels with Site Plan	Total
Parcel Count	76	72	148
Total Acreage	713	1,828	2,541

The pipeline data center parcel layer by itself is only an indicator of the future buildout. It does not indicate how many future data centers may be built on any tract of land. Therefore, an effort was undertaken to digitize and georeference each of the proposed data center buildings that have a site plan. This was accomplished by utilizing the County's publicly available LandMARC system which houses current Loudoun County applications.

At the time of this writing, there are a total of 84 proposed pipeline data centers with a site plan filed with the County. The 84 proposed data centers are planned to be sited on 1,828 acres of land. The total approximate building footprint and gross floor area (GFA) are 13,586,800 SF and 29,616,077 SF, respectively. Refer to Appendix 8, for a table showing each proposed building by lot with additional information inclusive of application ID, parcel size, building size, proposed lot coverage, and floor area ratio (FAR).

The characteristics of the proposed 84 data centers are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Pipeline Data Center Statistics

	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Building Height (FT)	100	19	64
Building Footprint (SF)	405,611	7,080	161,748
Gross Floor Area (SF)	1,216,875	14,160	352,572
Parcel Area per Building (AC)	54	6	21
Building to Lot Coverage	36%	5%	17%
Floor Area Ratio	0.95	0.12	0.37

To determine the approximate quantity of data center buildings that will be developed on the pipeline parcels that don't have site plans, ratios from the site plan parcels are applied to the parcel acreage of the pipeline parcels with no site plan. For example, there are 713 acres of pipeline data center parcels with no site plan. Multiplying the 713 acres by the average floor area ratio of 0.37 results in 263.8 acres or 11,491,563 SF of gross floor area. Then dividing the gross floor area of 11,491,563 by the average gross floor area per data center building (i.e. 352,572 SF) results in approximately 33 data center buildings for the pipeline parcels with no site plan. Refer to Appendix 9 for a table of the pipeline data center parcels that don't have site plans. The table contains application IDs, parcel numbers, and parcel areas.

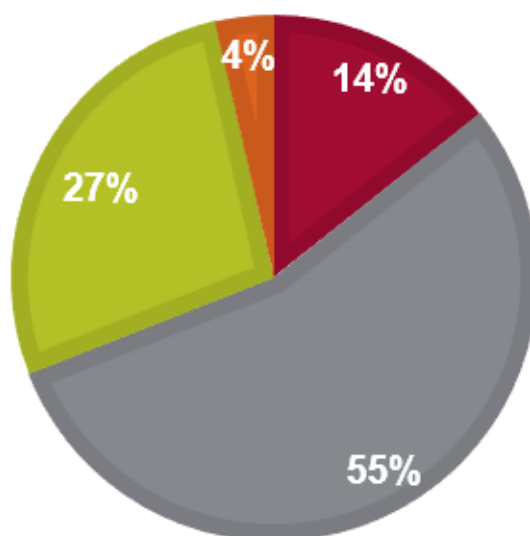
Based on actual land applications and developer plans, our projections estimate that there are approximately 117 data center buildings in the pipeline. Data center developers are applying for site plans and seeking legislative approvals for data center buildings at a faster rate than historical trends.

Additionally, when comparing the pipeline data center parcels that have site plans against ones that don't, certain trends are becoming evident. For example, teardowns of existing structures are becoming more common as key land near electrical infrastructure is becoming developed. Therefore, the parcels later in the data center development pipeline (i.e. without site plans) are more often finding land that requires redevelopment rather than greenfield sites. Statistically 30% of parcels with a site plan require redevelopment while 59% of parcels without a site plan require redevelopment.

Another trend that is becoming apparent is that the data center developers are building vertically to maximize the use of space as more confined parcels are being developed or redeveloped. The pipeline parcels with site plans are on average building a single data center building on 22 acres of land. The pipeline parcels without a site plan (i.e. later development stage) are on average building a single data center building on 9 acres of land. The natural progression is to build vertically. Refer to the pie chart below which shows that the majority of pipeline data centers are multi floor structures.

PIPELINE DATA CENTER BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF FLOORS

■ 1-Story ■ 2-Story ■ 3-Story ■ 4-Story



For additional information regarding the location of proposed data center buildings and the proposed transmission lines in the County, refer to Appendix 10. As shown, additional 500kV and 230kV transmission lines and substations are being sited throughout Loudoun to support the growth of the proposed data centers and the associated increased electrical demand.

4.2.3 Load Growth Projections in Loudoun County

Based on PJM's forecast, a summer peak load of 5,700 MW is anticipated for data centers in the Dominion/ NOVEC territory in 2028. If it is assumed that the 117 data centers derived from the pipeline parcels will be constructed by 2028, it is uncertain whether the future forecast can accommodate the projected load growth in Loudoun County. It depends largely on how much power each of the data centers draws. One applicant specified on their application the power requirements of the future data center buildings. Application EPLAN-2024-0036 indicated that two 1-story buildings will require 67 MW, one 2-story will require 68 MW and another 2-story will require 109 MW. It should be noted that this application is dated 2024 and is one of the more recent developments. The power usage from application EPLAN-2024-0036 is in line with representing current trends for electrical demands for large data centers greater than 100,000 SF building footprint (<https://dgtlinfra.com/data-center-power/>). As indicated in the referenced article, a typical large 'hyperscale' data center building (>100,000 SF) typically requires 20-100+ MW of power.

If each of the 117 pipeline data centers utilized approximately 70 MW of power, that would result in approximately 8,190 MW. This would be greater than the 5,700 MW that was forecasted by the PJM resulting in the 2022 RTEP not meeting the needs of the area. The discrepancy between the Kimley-Horn projections and what was included in the PJM 2022 RTEP may have to do with available data at the time and trends in the data

center industry towards greater usage of electricity. Dominion forecasted an approximate load growth of 8,346 MW by 2028 in their analysis completed in 2024, which is more aligned with Kimley-Horn's forecasted projection for data center load growth. It is likely that Dominion is in the process of planning for the additional data center load growth with additional transmission projects to deliver power to Northern Virginia and the County.

It should also be noted that data center developers may not have requested power for areas where they are in the early stages of site plan approval or are the subject of an active legislative case before the County. In this case, the electric utility may not know that the developer is planning to interconnect until later in the process. At any rate, it should be expected that future transmission line expansion projects within the County will be needed to meet the local needs to serve data center uses. Additionally, when considering projections of data center energy demands through 2028, it is clear that current planned transmission infrastructure may not be sufficient for meeting future demand loads.

5. NEXT STEPS

Kimley-Horn recommends that the County proactively develop planning and policy measures to minimize the potential impacts on County resources and communities caused by future transmission infrastructure development. These recommendations include the following:

Develop constraints/exclusion mapping and identify preferred transmission corridors for future projects to minimize impacts on County resources and communities.

Develop a future scenario plan for the data center buildout in Loudoun County. The plan will be coordinated closely with electrical providers to align the development of transmission corridors with approved and planned data center growth, power needs, redundancy, and reliability. Kimley-Horn recommends that the plan focus on siting data centers near preferred transmission corridors to minimize additional electric infrastructure build-out.

Amend the County Comprehensive Plan to include electric transmission corridors to be utilized by power providers.

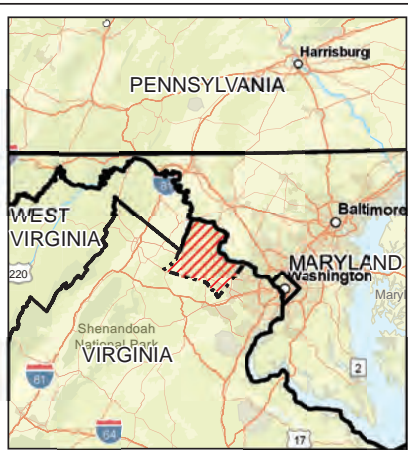
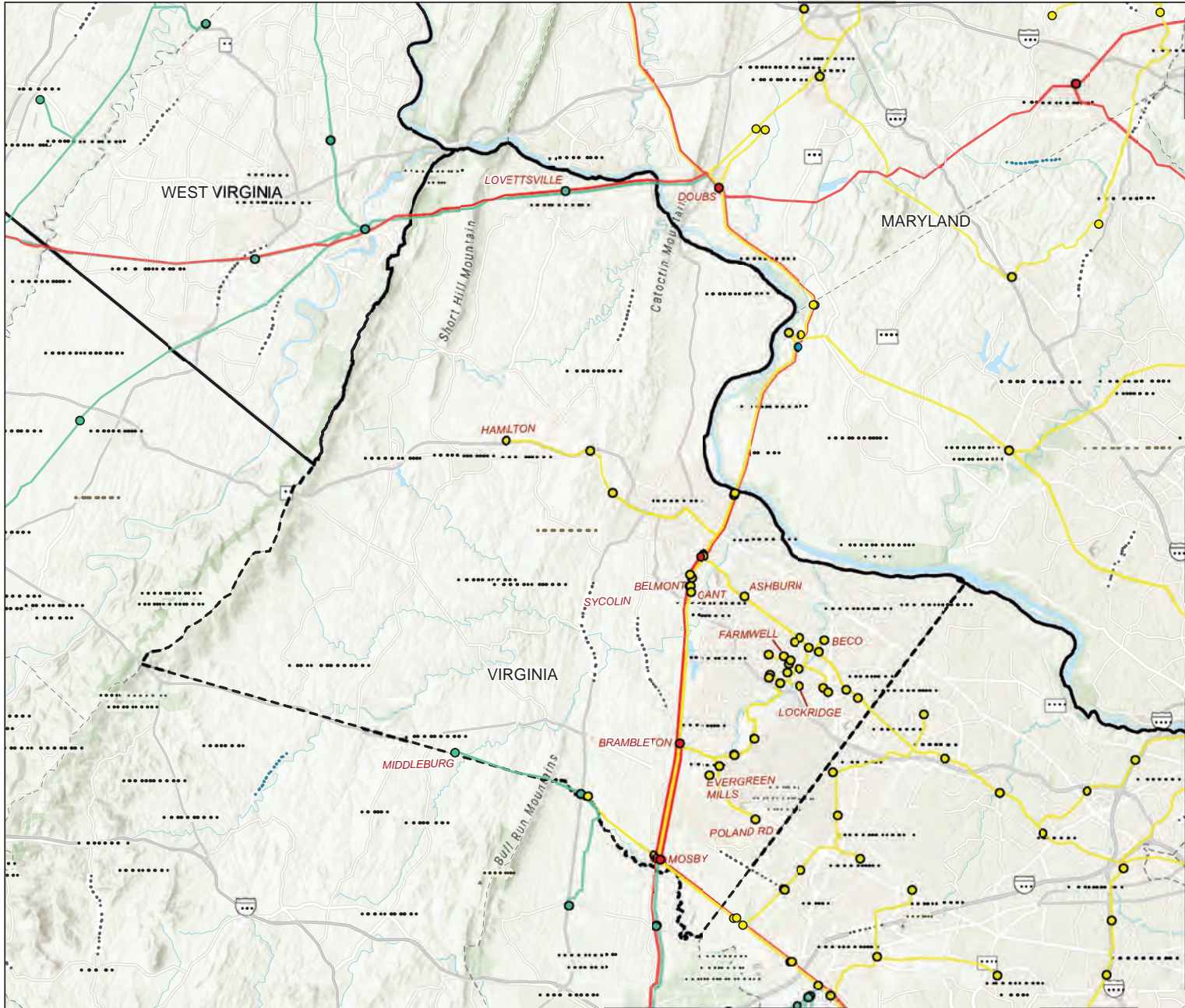
Develop potential language to support:

- Collocation of proposed transmission lines with existing infrastructure
- Underground power transmission within existing overhead transmission line easements.
- Underground power transmission for greenfield routes.
- Advanced reconductoring of existing transmission lines
- Existing transmission line capacity upgrades
- Behind the meter and other innovative solutions to meet usage needs.

These recommendations will allow the County to be more proactive in the approach of siting powerlines and ultimately limit the impacts on the community by new overhead transmission lines in high-conflict areas.

Appendix 1:

EXISTING ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATIONS (HIFLD)



 = LOUDOUN COUNTY


LOCATION MAP


 STATE BOUNDARY

 COUNTY BOUNDARY

EXISTING ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES


 500 KV

 220 - 287 KV

 100 - 161 KV

EXISTING ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS

 500 KV

 220 - 287 KV

 100 - 161 KV

NOTES:

1. EXISTING DATA COLLECTION REFERENCED FROM HIFLD OPEN DATA ([HTTPS://HIFLD-GEOPLATFORM.HUB.ARCGIS.COM](https://hifld-geoplatform.hub.arcgis.com))

2. DATA GATHERED FOR THIS EFFORT WAS COLLECTED ON 5/30/2024



1 IN = 4 MILES

LOUDOUN COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

EXISTING ELECTRIC
TRANSMISSION & SUBSTATIONS
FROM HIFLD OPEN DATA
AS OF MAY 2024

Kimley»Horn

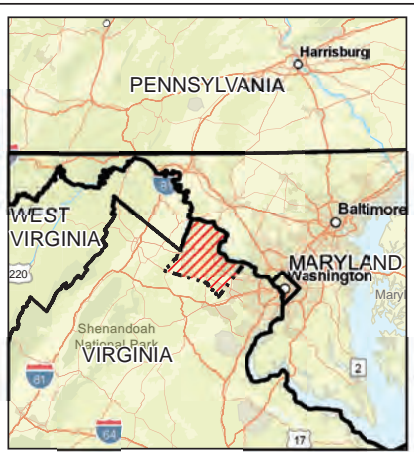
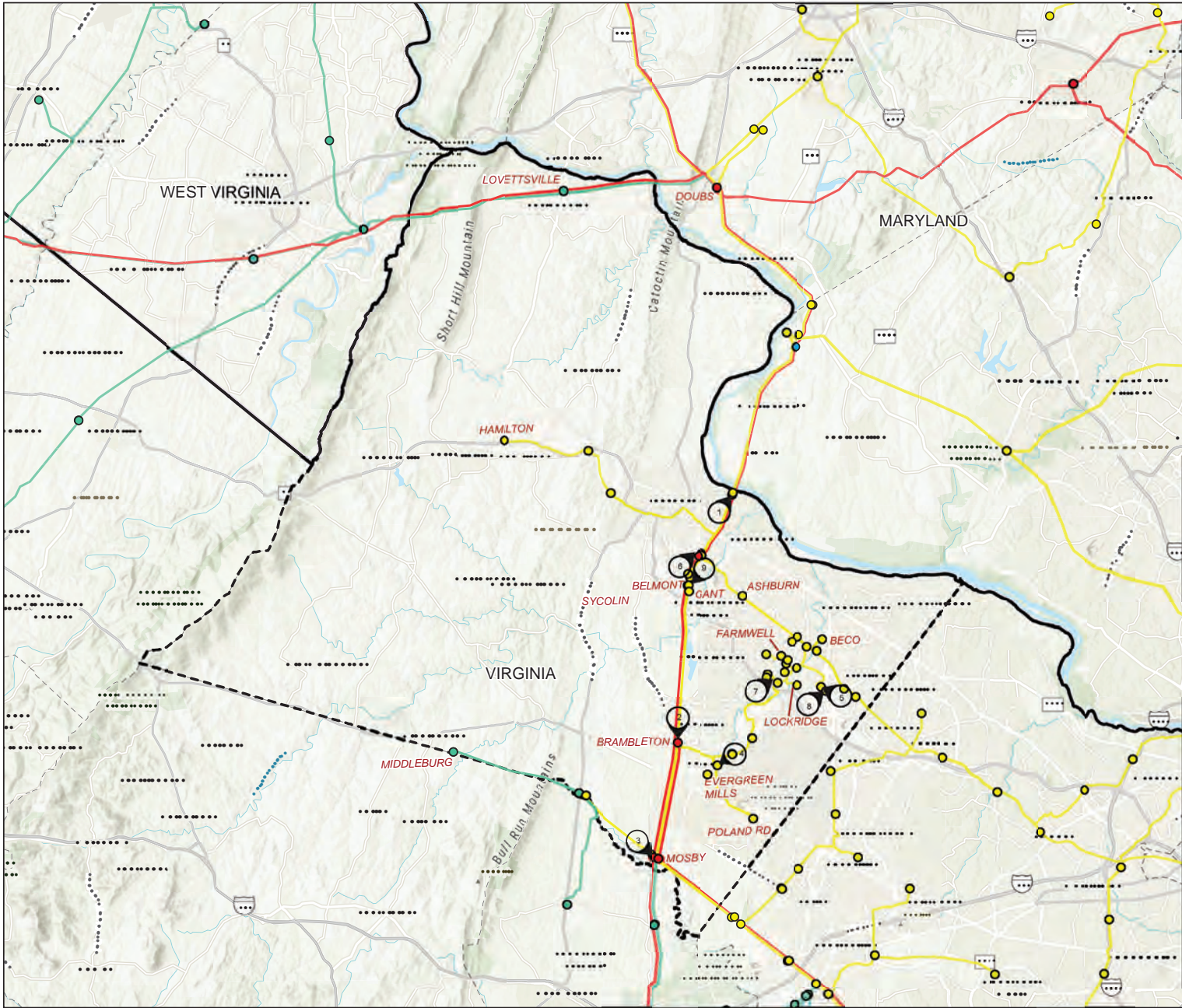


DATE:
09-2024

FIGURE:
1

Appendix 2:

FIELD VERIFICATION PHOTO LOCATION MAP AND LOG



 = LOUDOUN COUNTY

LOCATION MAP


 STATE BOUNDARY


 COUNTY BOUNDARY

 PHOTO ORIENTATION

EXISTING ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES


 500 KV

 220 - 287 KV

 100 - 161 KV

EXISTING ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS

 500 KV

 220 - 287 KV

 100 - 161 KV

NOTES:

1. EXISTING DATA COLLECTION REFERENCED FROM HIFLD OPEN DATA ([HTTPS://HIFLD-GEOPLATFORM.HUB.ARCGIS.COM](https://hifld-geoplatform.hub.arcgis.com))

2. DATA GATHERED FOR THIS EFFORT WAS COLLECTED ON 5/30/2024

3. PHOTOS WERE COLLECTED ON 04/17/2024 & 05/29/2024



1 IN = 4 MILES

LOUDOUN COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

FIELD VERIFICATION
PHOTO LOCATION MAP

Kimley»Horn



DATE:
09-2024

FIGURE:
1

Loudoun County Power Study
Photograph Sheet

KHA Job No.: 110062272

KHA Rep.: Carmine Parascandola

Date: April 17, 2024

Page: 1 of 5

Photo No. 1



Remarks: View of Existing 500kV and 230kV Transmission Lines along
Proposed 500kV Line #514 Doubs-Goose Creek Partial Rebuild
Location: Near Edwards Ferry Rd
Orientation: Northeast

Photo No. 2



Remarks: View of Existing 500kV and 230kV Transmission Lines towards Brambleton Substation
Location: Near Evergreen Mills Rd
Orientation: South

Loudoun County Power Study
Photograph Sheet

KHA Job No.: 110062272

KHA Rep.: Carmine Parascandola

Date: April 17, 2024

Page: 2 of 5

Photo No. 3



Remarks: View of Existing Loudoun Substation

Location: Near Auburn Farm Rd, Aldie VA

Orientation: Southeast

Photo No. 4



Remarks: View of Existing Yardley Ridge Substation

Location: Loudoun County Pkwy, Sterling, VA

Orientation: Southwest

Loudoun County Power Study
Photograph Sheet

KHA Job No.: 110062272

KHA Rep.: Carmine Parascandola

Date: April 17, 2024

Page: 3 of 5

Photo No. 5



Remarks: View of Existing Pacific Substation

Location: Near Pacific Blvd, Sterling, VA

Orientation: Northwest

Photo No. 6



Remarks: View towards Existing Goose Creek Substation

Location: North of United Drive, Leesburg, VA

Orientation: Northeast

Loudoun County Power Study
Photograph Sheet

KHA Job No.: 110062272

KHA Rep.: Carmine Parascandola

Date: April 17, 2024

Page: 4 of 5

Photo No. 7



Remarks: View towards new-build Data Center and Existing 230kV Transmission Lines

Location: Loudoun County Pkwy/Shellhorn Rd Intersection, Ashburn, VA

Orientation: Northeast

Photo No. 8



Remarks: View towards Existing Global Plaza Substation

Location: Relocation Dr

Orientation: Northeast

Loudoun County Power Study
Photograph Sheet

KHA Job No.: 110062272

KHA Rep.: Carmine Parascandola

Date: April 17, 2024

Page: 5 of 5

Photo No. 9



Remarks: View of Existing 500kV and 230kV Transmission Lines along
Beaumade-Belmont 230kV Reconductor & Partial Rebuild

Location: Shreve Dr

Orientation: Southwest

Appendix 3:

VIRGINIA SCC - NORTHERN VIRGINIA RECENT TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT LIST (AS OF 5/14/2024)

[Electricity](#)

Transmission Line Projects

Transmission Line Projects

Construction and operation of transmission lines and/or facilities above 115 kV in Virginia usually require the issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) from the State Corporation Commission. Staff guidelines on transmission projects that require a CPCN, and Guidelines of Minimum Requirements for Transmission Line Applications, are available among our [guidance documents](#).

Information for all cases before the Commission is made available through the SCC's [DocketSearch](#) portal. Public comments related to Commission cases are accepted for a limited time. Cases for which comments are currently being accepted are listed on the [Public Comments/Notices page](#).

Recent transmission line cases sorted by region:

NORTHERN VIRGINIA

- Dominion Energy Virginia
 - [PUR-2024-00035](#) Stafford County and the City of Fredericksburg – Fredericksburg-Aquia Harbour Lines #29, #2104, and #2157 Partial Rebuild
 - [Fredericksburg-Aquia Harbour Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2024-00044](#) Loudoun County – 230 kV Apollo-Twin Creek Lines and Twin Creeks, Sycolin Creek, Starlight, Lunar, and Apollo Substations
 - [Apollo-Twin Creeks Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2024-00032](#) Loudoun County – 500-230 kV Aspen Substation, 500 kV Aspen-Goose Creek Line #5002, 500 kV and 230 kV Aspen-Golden Lines #5001 and #2333, 500-230 kV Golden Substation, and Lines #2081/#2150 Loop
 - [Aspen-Golden Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2024-00021](#) Prince William County – Daves Store 230kV Line Extension
 - [Daves Store Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2023-00049](#) Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, Counties of Prince William and Fairfax – Clifton-Winters Branch (Line #2011) 230 kV Partial Rebuild
 - [Clifton-Winters Branch Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2023-00029](#) Prince William County – Possum Point 2nd Transformer and 230 kV Tie Line
 - [Possum Point Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2022-00198](#) Culpeper County – Cirrus - Keyser 230 kV Loop and Related Projects
 - [Cirrus - Keyser 230 kV Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2022-00197](#) Loudoun County – 230 kV Altair Loop and Altair Switching Station
 - [Altair Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2022-00183](#) Loudoun County – 500-230 kV Wishing Star Substation, 500 kV and 230 kV Mars-Wishing Star Lines, 500-230 kV Mars Substation, and Mars 230 kV Loop
 - [Mars-Wishing Star Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2022-00123](#) Fauquier and Prince William Counties – Line #183 (Bristers-Minnieville) Partial Rebuild
 - [Line #183 Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2022-00027](#) Loudoun County – Farmwell-Nimbus 230 kV Line
 - [Nimbus 230 kV Line Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2022-00012](#) Loudoun County – Aviator 230 kV Line Loop and Aviator Substation
 - [Aviator 230 kV Line Loop Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2021-00291](#) City of Manassas and Prince William County – Line #2011 230kV Line Extension from Cannon Branch to Winters Branch
 - [Cannon Branch to Winters Branch Project Map](#)
 - [PUR-2021-00280](#) Loudoun County – DCT 230 kV Line Loop and DCT Substation
 - [DCT 230 kV Line Loop Project Map](#)

- [PUR-2021-00276](#) Loudoun County – Doubs-Goose Creek 500 kV Transmission Line #514 Partial Rebuild
 - [Doubs-Goose Creek Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2021-00100](#) Loudoun County – Beaumeade-Belmont 230 kV Transmission Line #227 Reconductor & Partial Rebuild
 - [Beaumeade-Belmont Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2020-00198](#) - Fairfax County – Tysons-Spring Hill 230kV Underground Transmission Line & Substation Project
 - [Tysons-Spring Hill Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2020-00080](#) Counties of Fauquier, Stafford and Spotsylvania - Bristers to Ladysmith 500KV Rebuild
 - [Bristers-Ladysmith Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2019-00215](#) Loudoun County - Lockridge 230 kV Line Loop and Lockridge Substation Project
 - [Lockridge Loop and Substation Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2019-00191](#) Loudoun County - Evergreen Mills 230 kV Line Loop and Switching Station Project
 - [Evergreen Mills Loop and Switching Station Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2019-00128](#) Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties – Loudoun-Ox 230 kV Transmission Line Partial Rebuild
 - [Loudoun-Ox Partial Rebuild Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2019-00040](#) Arlington County and the City of Alexandria – Potomac Yards Undergrounding and Glebe GIS Conversion
 - [Glebe-Potomac Rebuild and Undergrounding Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2017-00143](#) Fairfax County - Idylwood-Tysons 230kV Transmission Line and Tysons Substation Rebuild Project
 - [Idylwood-Tysons Project Map](#)
- [PUR-2017-00002](#) Fairfax County - Idylwood Substation Rebuild and Rearrangement of 230kV Transmission Lines
 - [Idylwood Map](#)
- [PUE-2015-00107](#) Prince William and Loudoun Counties - Haymarket 230kV Transmission Line & Substation Project
 - [Haymarket Project Map](#)
- Non-Utility Projects
 - [PUR-2017-00162](#) Spotsylvania County - Pleinmont Solar generating facility and associated transmission
 - [Pleinmont Solar Overview Map](#)

EASTERN VIRGINIA

▼

SOUTHERN VIRGINIA




▼

WESTERN VIRGINIA

▼

CENTRAL VIRGINIA

▼

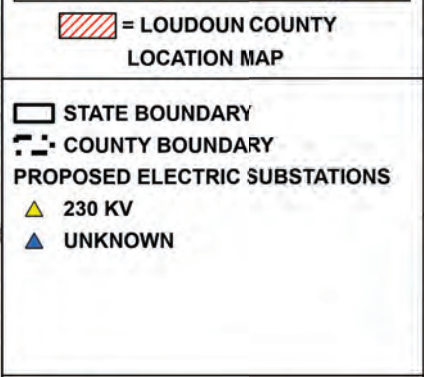
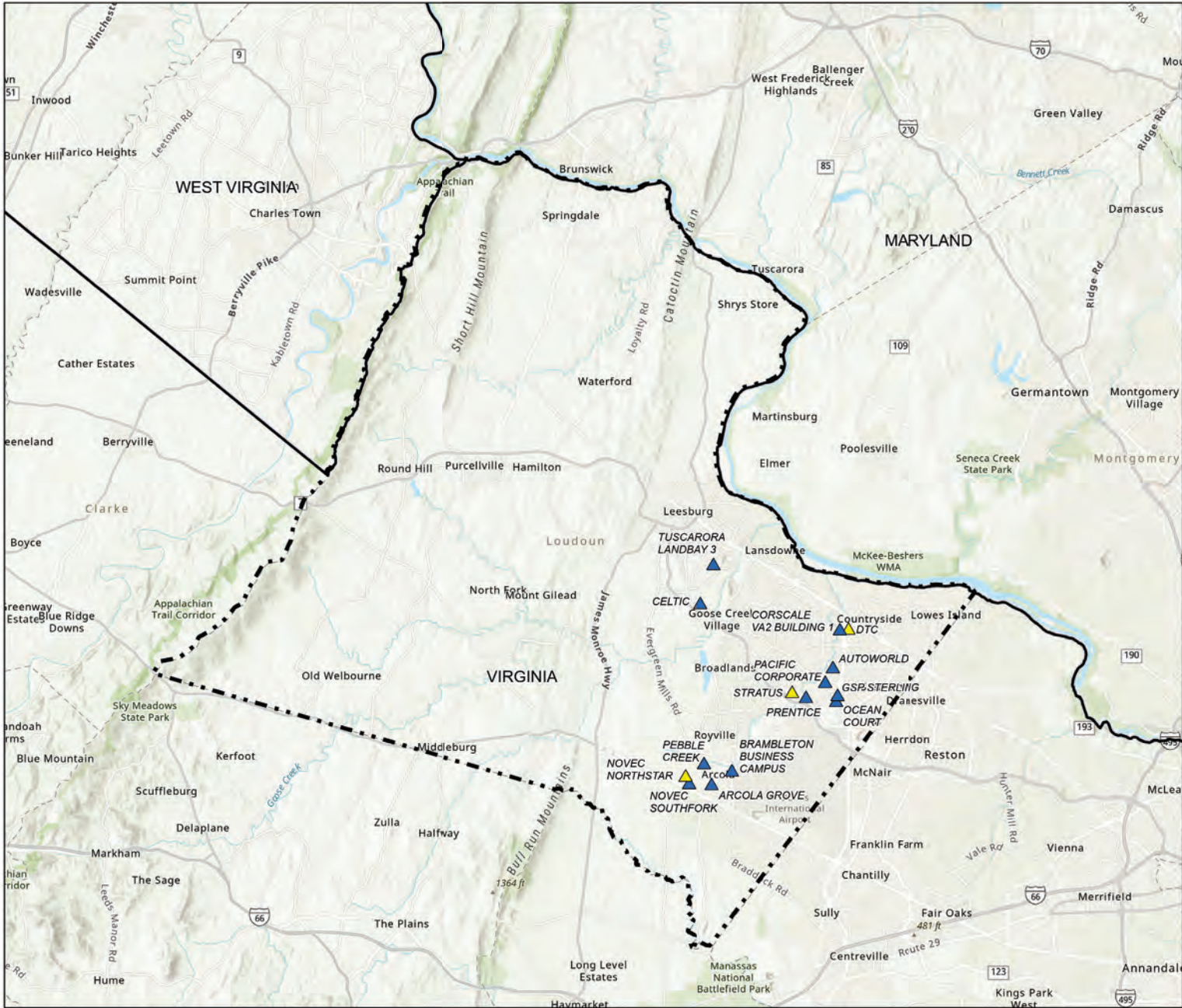
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Appendix 4:

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATIONS (SCC)

Appendix 5:

PROPOSED ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS (LandMARC)

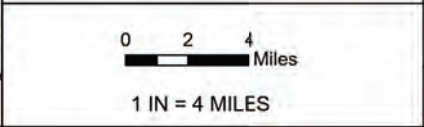


NOTES:

1. EXISTING DATA COLLECTION REFERENCED FROM LOUDOUN COUNTY LANDMARC WEBSITE

2. DATA GATHERED FOR THIS EFFORT WAS COLLECTED ON 05/01/2024

Sources: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, County of Loudoun, Jefferson County GIS Office, VGIN, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, County of Loudoun, VGIN, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS



LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PROPOSED ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS FROM LANDMARC (AS OF MAY 2024)

Kimley»Horn

DATE:
05-2024

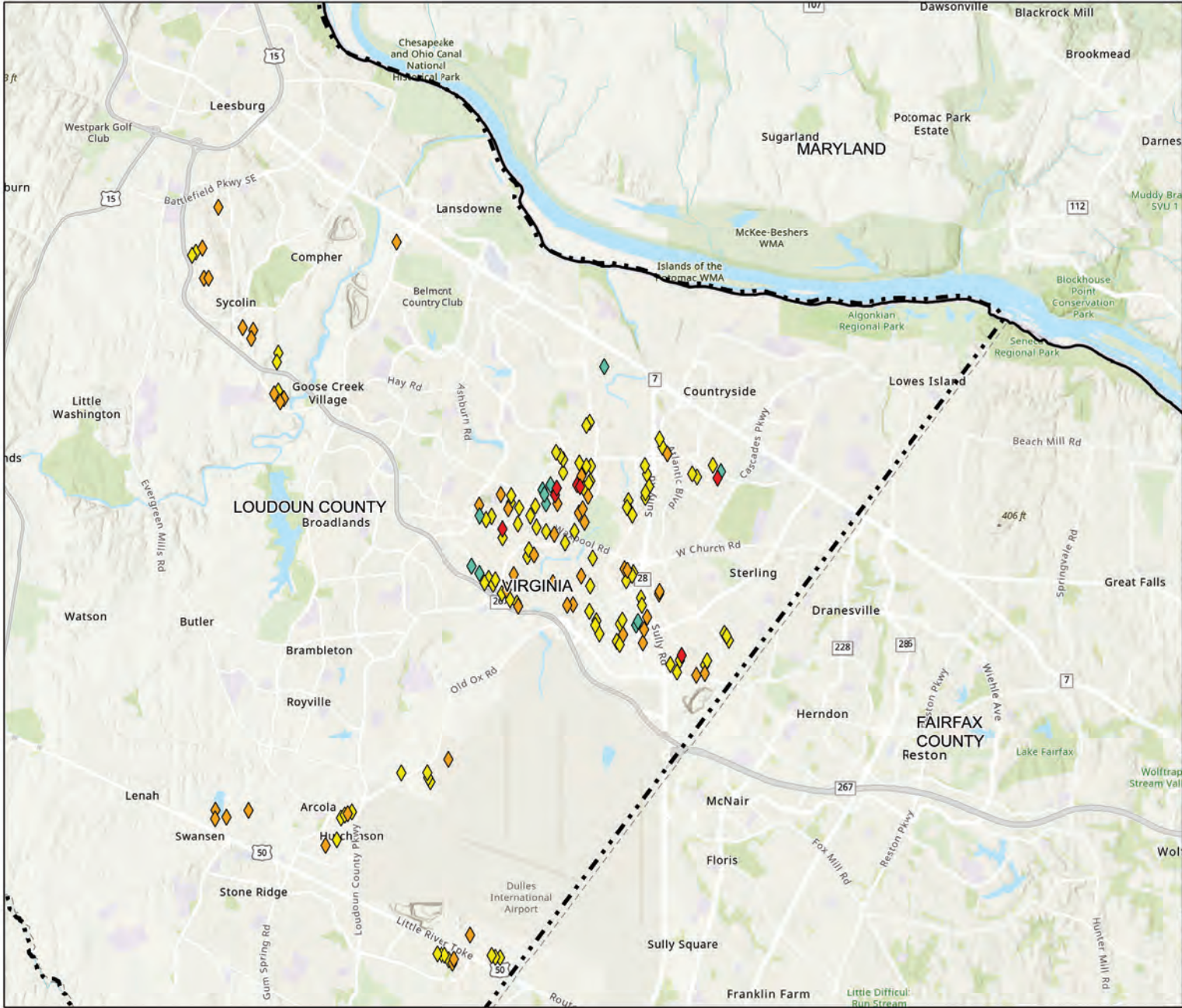
FIGURE:
4

Appendix 6:

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATIONS (COMBINED)





Appendix 7:

DATA CENTERS IN LOUDOUN COUNTY THROUGH 2023



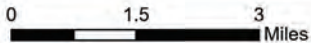
 = LOUDOUN COUNTY

LOCATION MAP

-  STATE BOUNDARY
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY
-  EXISTING DATA CENTER BUILDINGS (BEFORE 2001)
-  EXISTING DATA CENTER BUILDINGS (2001-2010)
-  EXISTING DATA CENTER BUILDINGS (2011-2020)
-  EXISTING DATA CENTER BUILDINGS (2021-2023)

NOTES:

1. EXISTING DATA CENTER LOCATION PROVIDED BY LOUDOUN COUNTY
2. DATES PROVIDED INDICATE INITIAL BUILDING PERMIT OF DATA CENTER



1 IN = 1.5 MILES

LOUDOUN COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

EXISTING DATA CENTERS
FROM LOUDOUN COUNTY
AS OF MAY 2024

Kimley»Horn



DATE:
06-2024

FIGURE:
7

Appendix 8:

PIPELINE PARCELS WITH SITE PLAN

Pipeline Data Center Parcels with a Site Plan

Building No.	PA, MCPI ¹	Application ID ²	Pipeline Parcel Area (Acres) ³	Building GFA (SF) ⁴	Building Footprint (SF)	Floors	Building Height (Ft)	Proposed Lot Coverage ⁵	FAR ⁶
1	234382603000	STPL-2023-0004	18.01	387,300	193,650	2-Story	45	0.25	0.49
2	154199491000	STPL-2023-0041		289,700	144,921	2-Story	55		
3	154199491000	STPL-2023-0041	57.55	257,700	128,850	2-Story	55	0.16	0.33
4	154199491000	STPL-2023-0041		278,200	139,261	2-Story	55		
5	150151774000	STPL-2020-0046		233,784	116,892	2-Story	59		
6	150151774000	STPL-2020-0046	37.61	233,784	116,892	2-Story	59	0.21	0.43
7	150151774000	STPL-2020-0046		233,784	116,892	2-Story	59		
8	151494358000	STPL-2022-0040		181,755	181,755	1-Story	45		
9	151494358000	STPL-2022-0040	59.43	177,325	177,325	1-Story	45		
10	151494358000	STPL-2022-0040		170,500	170,500	1-Story	45		
	151492686000	STPL-2022-0040	0.56	-	-	-	-		
	151491670000	STPL-2022-0040	5.52	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
	151488568000	STPL-2022-0040	5.00	-	-	-	-		
	151483174000	STPL-2022-0040	13.20	-	-	-	-		
	151476655000	STPL-2022-0040	7.02	-	-	-	-		
	151472463000	STPL-2022-0040	6.86	-	-	-	-		
11	113372932000	STMP-2022-0016		516,368	258,184	2-Story	45.5		
12	113372932000	STMP-2022-0016	73.18	776,052	258,684	3-Story	65.6	0.16	0.41
13	083359224000	STPL-2023-0025		386,400	128,800	3-Story	80		
14	083359224000	STPL-2023-0025	107.92	386,400	128,800	3-Story	80	0.05	0.16
15	083287772000	STPL-2023-0007	25.24	180,000	90,000	2-Story	59	0.08	0.16
16	041398662000	STPL-2022-0012	20.19	460,000	230,000	2-Story	50	0.26	0.52
17	030300991000	STPL-2023-0008	11.05	285,200	142,600	2-Story	60		
18	030306633000	STPL-2022-0051		14,200	14,200	1-Story	19	0.19	0.52
19	030306633000	STPL-2022-0051	11.96	254,139	84,713	3-Story	93.16		
20	020354412000	STPL-2022-0053	3.13						
	020253189000	STPL-2022-0053	2.56						
	030209386000	STPL-2022-0053	2.22						
	030309421000	STPL-2022-0053	2.04	313,000	105,200	3-Story	100	0.20	0.60
	020352829000	STPL-2022-0053	2.06						
21	030208833000	STPL-2022-0052	5.84						
	030207833000	STPL-2022-0052	4.33	227,140	113,545	2-Story	75	0.18	0.36
	030203058000	STPL-2022-0052	4.15						
22	030292034000	STPL-2023-0035	9.94	413,100	137,700	3-Story	60	0.32	0.95
23	030286764000	STMP-2019-0009	10.02	212,960	101,040	2-Story	60	0.23	0.49
24	030489703000	EPLAN-2024-0058	9.82	305,593	152,797	2-Story	45	0.38	0.71
25	030155604900	EPLAN-2024-0081	9.35	244,400	122,200	2-Story	100	0.30	0.60
26	042363888000	EPLAN-2024-0077		393,117	131,039	3-Story	100		
27	042363888000	EPLAN-2024-0077	44.37	450,543	150,181	3-Story	100	0.20	0.59
28	042363888000	EPLAN-2024-0077		287,301	95,767	3-Story	100		
29	043395471000	STMP-2022-0024	50.00	1,216,875	405,611	3-Story	100	0.19	0.56
	043372508000	STMP-2022-0013	4.91	-	-	-	-		
	043273683000	STMP-2022-0013	2.28	-	-	-	-		
	043274656000	STMP-2022-0013	2.75	-	-	-	-		
	043275406000	STMP-2022-0013	1.20	-	-	-	-		
30	043275891000	STMP-2022-0013	2.45	264,000	138,364	2-Story	68	0.16	0.30
	043178099000	STMP-2022-0013	4.19	-	-	-	-		
	043175778000	STMP-2022-0013	5.64	-	-	-	-		
31	043172630000	STMP-2022-0013	14.03	264,000	138,364	2-Story	68		
	044470591000	STMP-2022-0013	0.98	-	-	-	-		
	043169304000	STMP-2022-0013	1.41	-	-	-	-		
32	044461959000	EPLAN-2023-0116		377,664	125,888	3-Story	100		
33	044461959000	EPLAN-2023-0116	43.08	377,664	125,888	3-Story	100	0.20	0.60
34	044461959000	EPLAN-2023-0116		377,664	125,888	3-Story	100		
35	045465916000	EPLAN-2023-0081	7.65	259,772	85,591	3-Story	74	0.26	0.78
36	045279612000	EPLAN-2024-0082	10.18	68,634	24,217	2-Story	60.67	0.08	0.15
37	063477734000	STMP-2022-0020		561,538	164,675	4-Story	99.33		
38	063477734000	STMP-2022-0020	75.69	561,538	164,675	4-Story	99.33	0.15	0.51
39	063477734000	STMP-2022-0020		561,538	164,675	4-Story	99.33		
40	089496246000	STPL-2023-0001		769,144	256,806	3-Story	78	0.15	0.45
41	089496246000	STPL-2023-0001	79.16	769,144	271,083	3-Story	78		
42	089481925000	STPL-2014-0024		190,647	169,397	2-Story	48	0.32	0.34
43	089481925000	STPL-2014-0024	27.74	225,562	213,662	2-Story	48		
44	122208248000	STMP-2021-0008		263,340	131,670	2-Story	72		
45	122208248000	STMP-2021-0008		228,410	114,205	2-Story	72		
46	122208248000	STMP-2021-0008	55.19	263,340	131,670	2-Story	72	0.12	0.24
47	122208248000	STMP-2021-0008		263,340	131,670	2-Story	72		
48	122208248000	STMP-2021-0008		14,160	7,080	1-Story	22		
	122202511000	STMP-2021-0008	31.05	-	-	-	-		
	091160171000	STMP-2021-0008	10.63	-	-	-	-		
49	092161968000	EPLAN-2024-0060		772,424	386,212	2-Story	45		
50	092161968000	EPLAN-2024-0060	81.97	633,128	316,564	2-Story	45		
51	092161968000	EPLAN-2024-0060		510,750	255,375	2-Story	45		
	092192834000	EPLAN-2024-0060	38.22						
52	093185459000	EPLAN-2024-0060		754,304	377,152	2-Story	45	0.21	0.41
53	093185459000	EPLAN-2024-0060		630,919	315,460	2-Story	45		
54	093185459000	EPLAN-2024-0060	130.85	537,916	268,958	2-Story	45		
55	093185459000	EPLAN-2024-0060		665,108	332,554	2-Story	45		
56	124105978000	EPLAN-2024-0036		243,000	121,500	2-Story	45		
57	124105978000	EPLAN-2024-0036	39.96	112,500	112,500	1-Story	45	0.26	0.40
58	124105978000	EPLAN-2024-0036		112,500	112,500	1-Story	45		
59	124105978000	EPLAN-2024-0036		229,500	114,750	2-Story	45		
60	161397058000	STPL-2023-0028		549,184	274,592	2-Story	60	0.19	0.45
61	161397058000	STPL-2023-0028	48.29	387,000	129,000	3-Story	60		
62	161269137000	STPL-2023-0029		681,100	227,033	3-Story	60		
63	161269137000	STPL-2023-0029	50.68	614,930	204,977	3-Story	60	0.20	0.59
64	161264481000	STMP-2022-0018		441,702	147,234	3-Story	100		
65	161264481000	STMP-2022-0018	59.20	441,702	147,234	3-Story	100		
66	161253540000	STMP-2022-0018	15.35	441,702	147,234	3-Story	100	0.15	0.46
67	202206213000	STMP-2022-0018	12.86	441,702	147,234	3-Story	100		
68	202188046000	EPLAN-2023-0130	10.06	310,000	155,000	2-Story	55		
	202291015000	EPLAN-2023-0130	13.07	-	-	-	-		
	202190181000	EPLAN-2023-0130	1.70	-	-	-	-		
	202192262000	EPLAN-2023-0130	2.49	-	-	-	-		
69	202177155000	EPLAN-2023-0104		310,000	155,000	2-Story	55	0.28	0.57
70	202177155000	EPLAN-2023-0104		310,000	155,000	2-Story	55		
71	202177155000	EPLAN-2023-0104	29.13	310,000	155,000	2-Story	55		
72	202177155000	EPLAN-2023-0104		155,000	77,500	2-Story	55		
73	203295737000	EPLAN-2023-0118	21.21	184,080	92,040	2-Story	55	0.10	0.20
74	203279200000	STPL-2021-0049		14,387	14,387	1-Story	30		
75	203279200000	STPL-2021-0049	38.36	235,320	117,660	2-Story	60	0.16	0.31
76	203279200000	STPL-2021-0049		268,620	134,310	2-Story	60		
77	203371445000	STMP-2022-0026	34.12	289,000	144,500	2-Story	55	0.10	0.19
78	203172023000	STMP-2020-0002	51.79	263,786	131,893	2-Story	60	0.06	0.12
79	204481974000	STPL-2018-0019		105,534	105,534	1-Story	45		
80	204481974000	STPL-2018-0019	16.44	135,800	135,800	1-Story	45		
	204476876000	STPL-2018-0019	4.86	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24
	204482535000	STPL-2018-0019	1.79	-	-	-	-		
81	162176713000	EPLAN-2023-0111		288,880	288,880	1-Story	42	0.24	0.24
82	162176713000	EPLAN-2023-0111	56.42	288,880	288,880	1-Story	42		
83	096183926000	EPLAN-2024-0025		259,000	131,893	2-Story	71		
84	096183926000	EPLAN-2024-0025	68.85	259,000	131,893	2-Story	71	0.09	0.17
TOTALS			1,828	29,616,077	13,586,800	N/A	N/A	0.17	0.37

Notes

1. Table includes Pipeline Data Centers that have a site plan application submitted to Loudoun County.

Footnotes

- Column indicates the parcel identification number.
- Loudoun County site plan application number searchable in Loudoun County's LandMARC system.
- Pipeline Parcel Area is the acreage that is being included in the data center application.
- Building Gross Floor Area as included in the referenced application.
- Proposed Lot Coverage in this instance is being computed as the building footprint divided by Pipeline Parcel Area in feet.
- Floor Area Ratio in this instance is being computed as Building Gross Floor Area (GFA) divided by Pipeline Parcel Area in feet.

Appendix 9:

PIPELINE PARCELS WITH NO SITE PLAN

Pipeline Data Center Parcels with No Site Plan

Parcel	PA MCP ¹	Application ID ²	Pipeline Parcel Area (Acres) ³
1	203499224000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.48
2	203498021000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.48
3	203496816000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.51
4	203495711000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.53
5	203494606000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.53
6	203393598000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.55
7	203392395000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.59
8	203391290000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.62
9	203390184000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.62
10	203388980000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.60
11	203387775000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.57
12	203386670000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.54
13	203385465000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.52
14	203384261000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.50
15	203383156000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.47
16	203381952000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.43
17	203380747000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.38
18	203379642000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.34
19	203378437000	LEGI-2023-0070	1.31
20	203390320000	ZMAP-2019-0015	19.90
21	202193290000	LEGI-2024-0026	4.47
22	203107367000	ZMAP-2023-0005	3.98
23	203109057000	ZMAP-2023-0005	4.51
24	162151929000	ZMAP-2023-0005	10.37
25	162154753000	ZMAP-2020-0010	4.71
26	097409598000	ZMAP-2021-0018	18.05
27	045269479000	LEGI-2024-0002	9.39
28	045274849000	LEGI-2024-0002	7.80
29	046368231000	SPAM-2018-0039	11.51
30	046278993000	LEGI-2024-0039	16.27
31	046275921000	LEGI-2024-0039	16.09
32	035457494000	ZMAP-2022-0001	16.62
33	034160552000	ZMAP-2022-0001	12.48
34	034372453000	ZRTD-2021-0006	9.61
35	046486267000	LEGI-2024-0021	19.04
36	045185843000	LEGI-2024-0004	10.58
37	033190248000	ZRTD-2022-0002	13.24
38	033196950000	LEGI-2024-0003	3.28
39	033195081000	LEGI-2024-0003	3.68
40	033292608000	LEGI-2024-0003	5.92
41	033179880000	LEGI-2024-0003	16.08
42	033290948000	LEGI-2024-0003	13.34
43	033385603000	LEGI-2024-0032	1.48
44	033281834000	LEGI-2024-0032	4.28
45	033281967000	LEGI-2024-0032	2.63
46	033383406000	LEGI-2024-0032	1.82
47	033381105000	LEGI-2024-0032	1.68
48	033274247000	LEGI-2024-0032	6.40
49	045352429000	LEGI-2024-0030	2.01
50	044175589000	ZRTD-2023-0001	9.80
51	061394321000	EPLAN-2024-0062	13.12
52	061373570000	STMP-2021-0015	8.67
53	113163850000	ZMAP-2022-0021	28.82
54	114466446000	ZMAP-2022-0021	8.77
55	114362774000	ZMAP-2022-0021	26.32
56	114362774000	ZMAP-2022-0021	8.91
57	114355868000	ZMAP-2022-0021	28.31
58	113158924000	ZMAP-2022-0021	2.91
59	113158924000	ZMAP-2022-0021	7.09
60	151400958000	LEGI-2024-0037	17.52
61	150469176000	EPLAN-2024-0059	38.25
62	150468682000	EPLAN-2024-0059	18.85
63	151160598000	LEGI-2023-0060	73.46
64	152361675000	LEGI-2023-0060	13.56
65	152361675000	LEGI-2023-0060	13.56
66	193467168000	ZMAP-2023-0002	8.04
67	192169020000	ZMAP-2023-0002	2.80
68	192163918000	ZMAP-2023-0002	3.38
69	193462583000	ZMAP-2023-0002	3.84
70	193463445000	ZMAP-2023-0002	2.00
71	193461044000	ZMAP-2023-0002	2.10
72	236387331000	ZMAP-2022-0022	11.68
73	089309997000	ZCPA-2023-0005	16.16
74	034479040000	ZRTD-2022-0002	2.43
75	150469176000	EPLAN-2024-0059	38.25
76	151160598000	LEGI-2023-0060	4.59
TOTAL			712.98

Notes

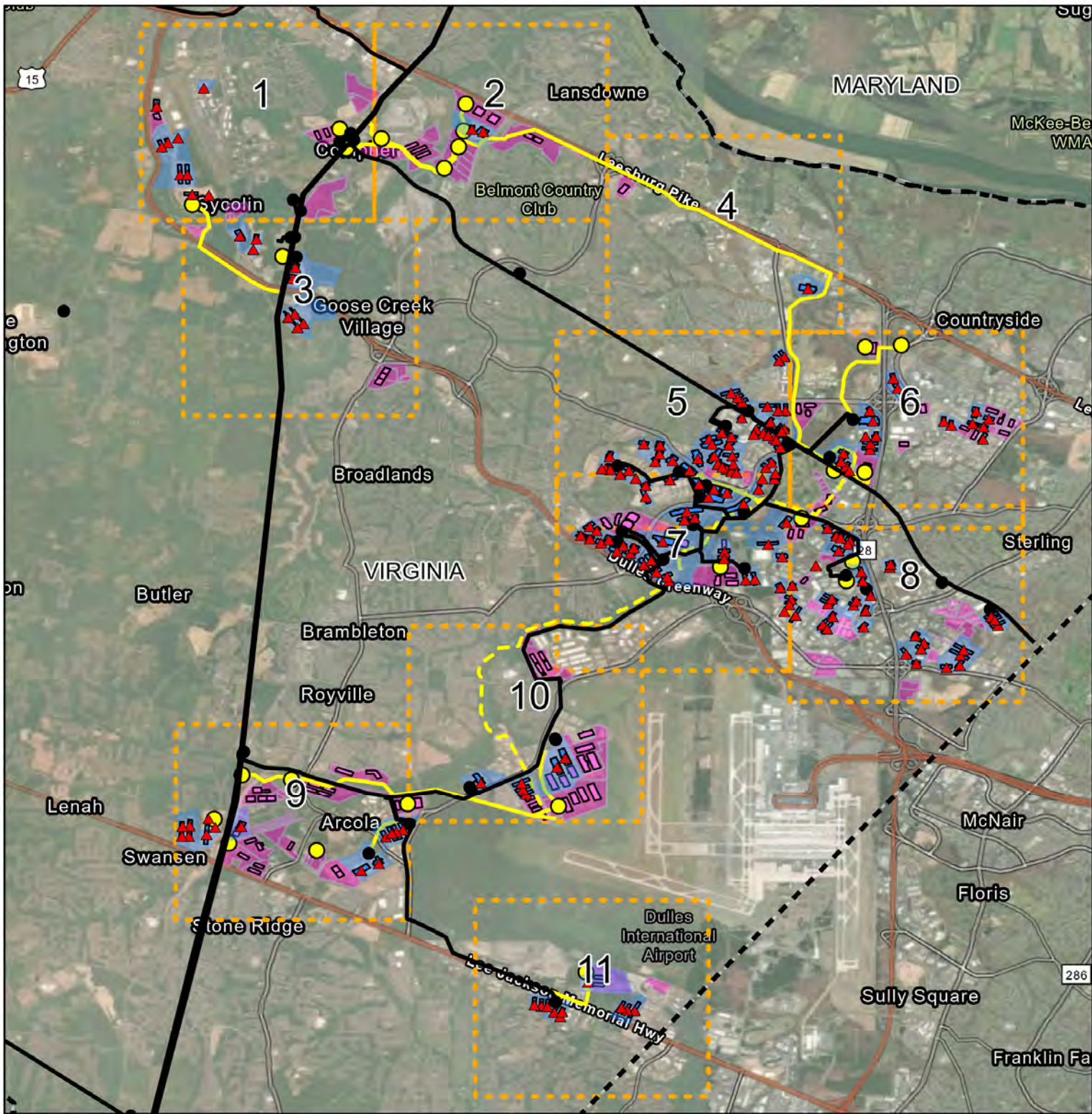
1. Table includes Pipeline Data Centers that have an application submitted to Loudoun County, but don't currently have a site plan.

Footnotes

- Column indicates the parcel identification number.
- Loudoun County site plan application number searchable in Loudoun County's LandMARC system.
- Pipeline Parcel Area is the acreage that is being included in the data center application.

Appendix 10:

EXISTING & PROPOSED DATA CENTERS AND EXISTING & PROPOSED TRANSMISSION



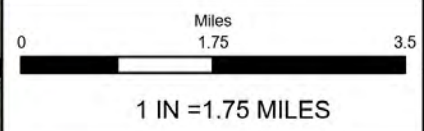
= LOUDOUN COUNTY

LOCATION MAP

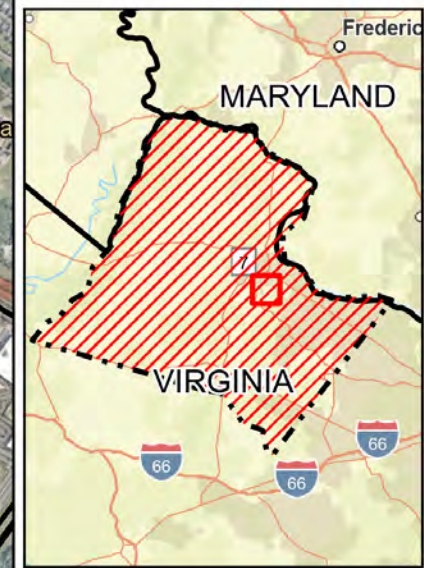
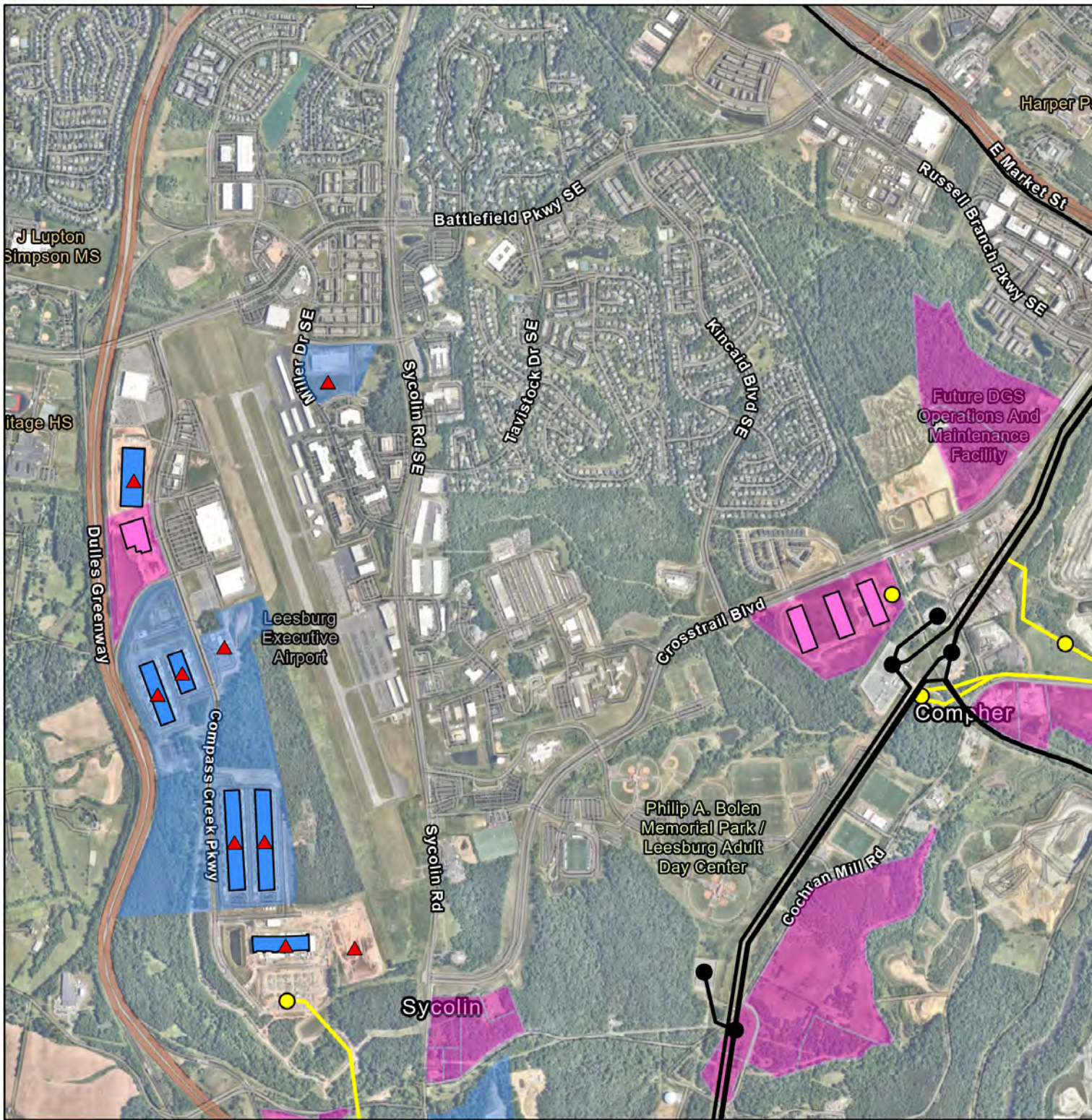
- STATE BOUNDARY
 COUNTY BOUNDARY
 SHEET INDEX
- EXISTING
- EXISTING DATA CENTER
 - EXISTING SUBSTATION
 - EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE
 - EXISTING DATA CENTER BUILDING
 - EXISTING DATA CENTER PARCEL
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LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA	EXISTING & PROPOSED DATA CENTERS	
		DATE: 09-2024
		INDEX

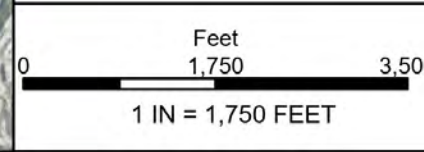


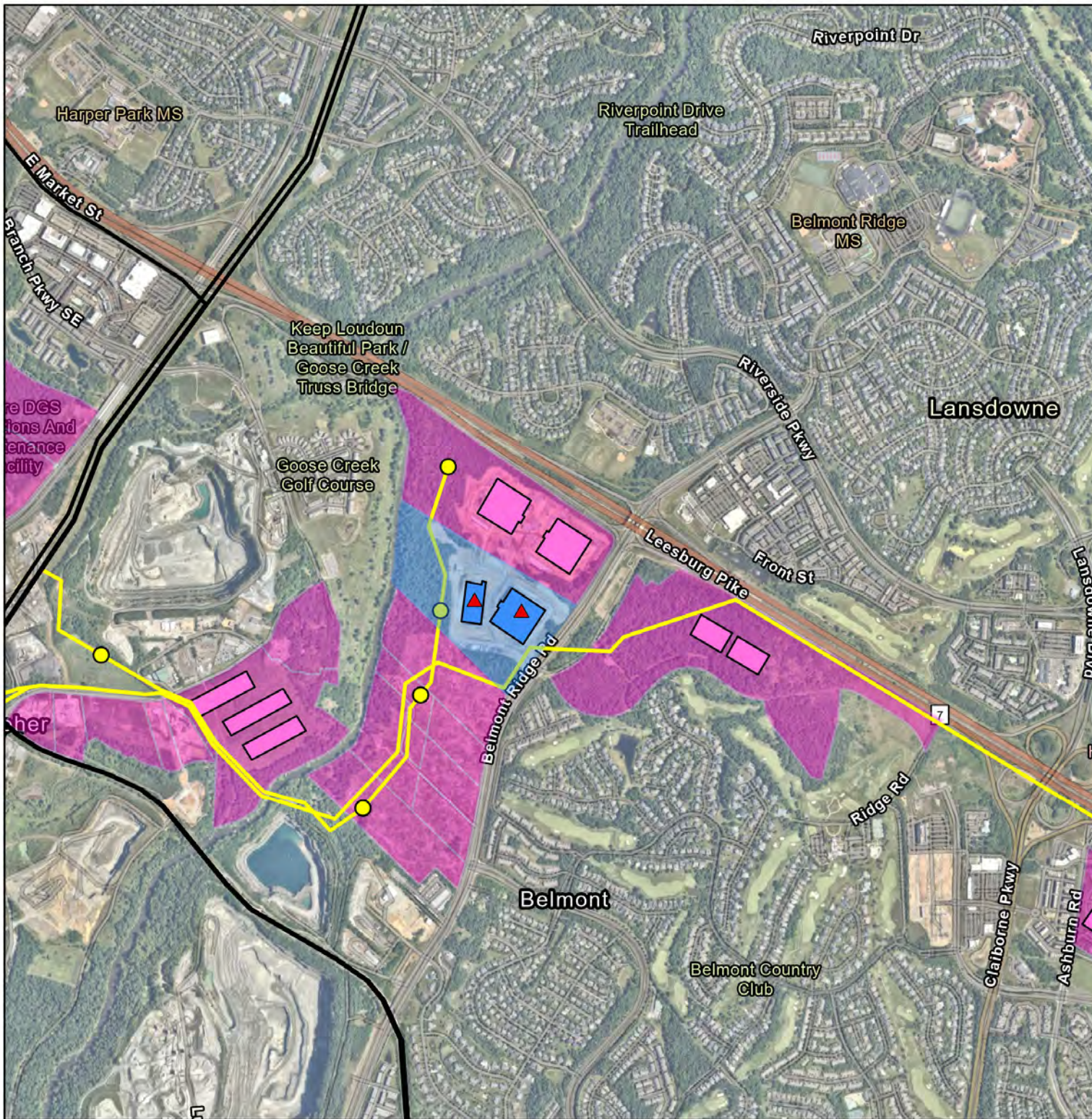
LOCATION MAP

- LEGEND**
- STATE BOUNDARY**
--- STATE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY**
--- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- EXISTING**
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 - EXISTING SUBSTATION
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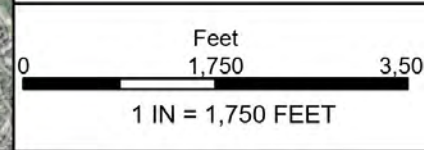


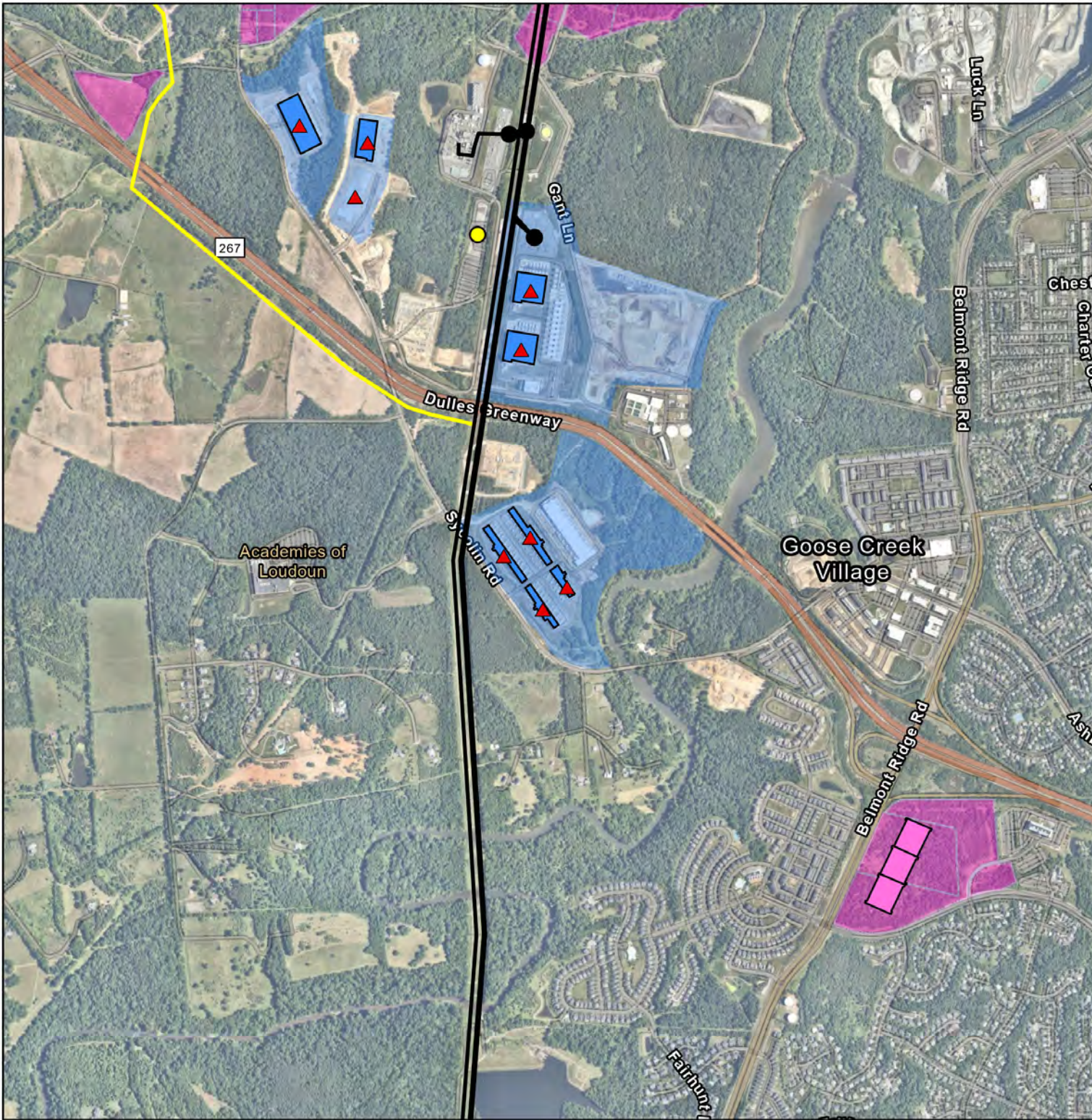
LOCATION MAP

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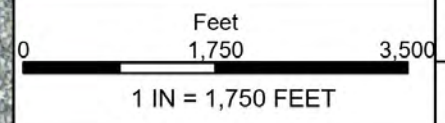




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LOUDOUN COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

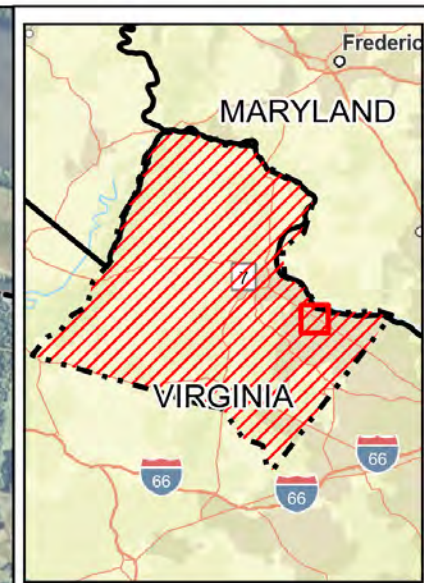
EXISTING & PROPOSED
DATA CENTERS

Kimley»Horn



DATE:
09-2024

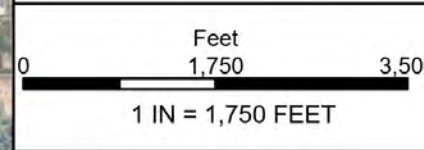
SHEET
3

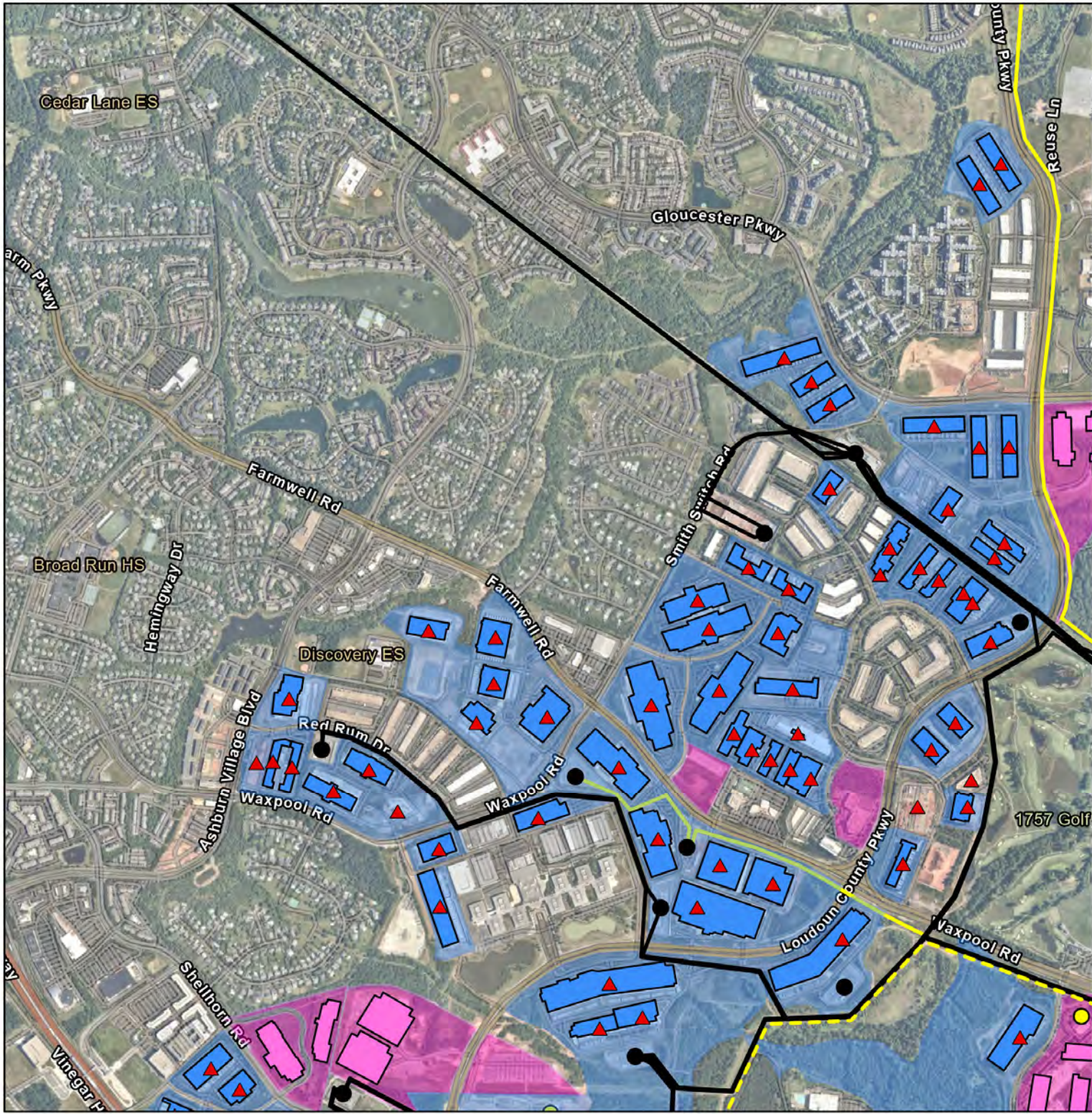


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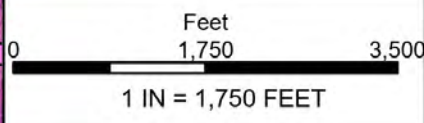


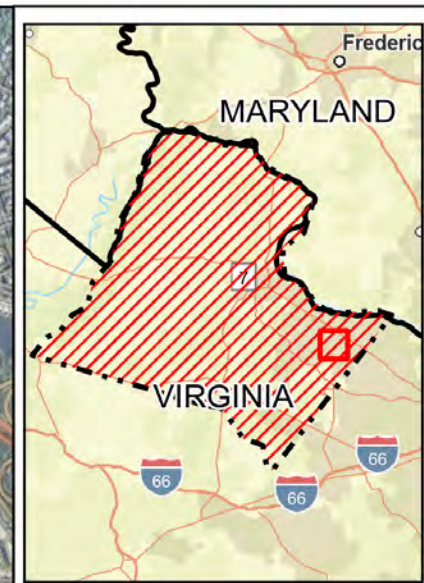
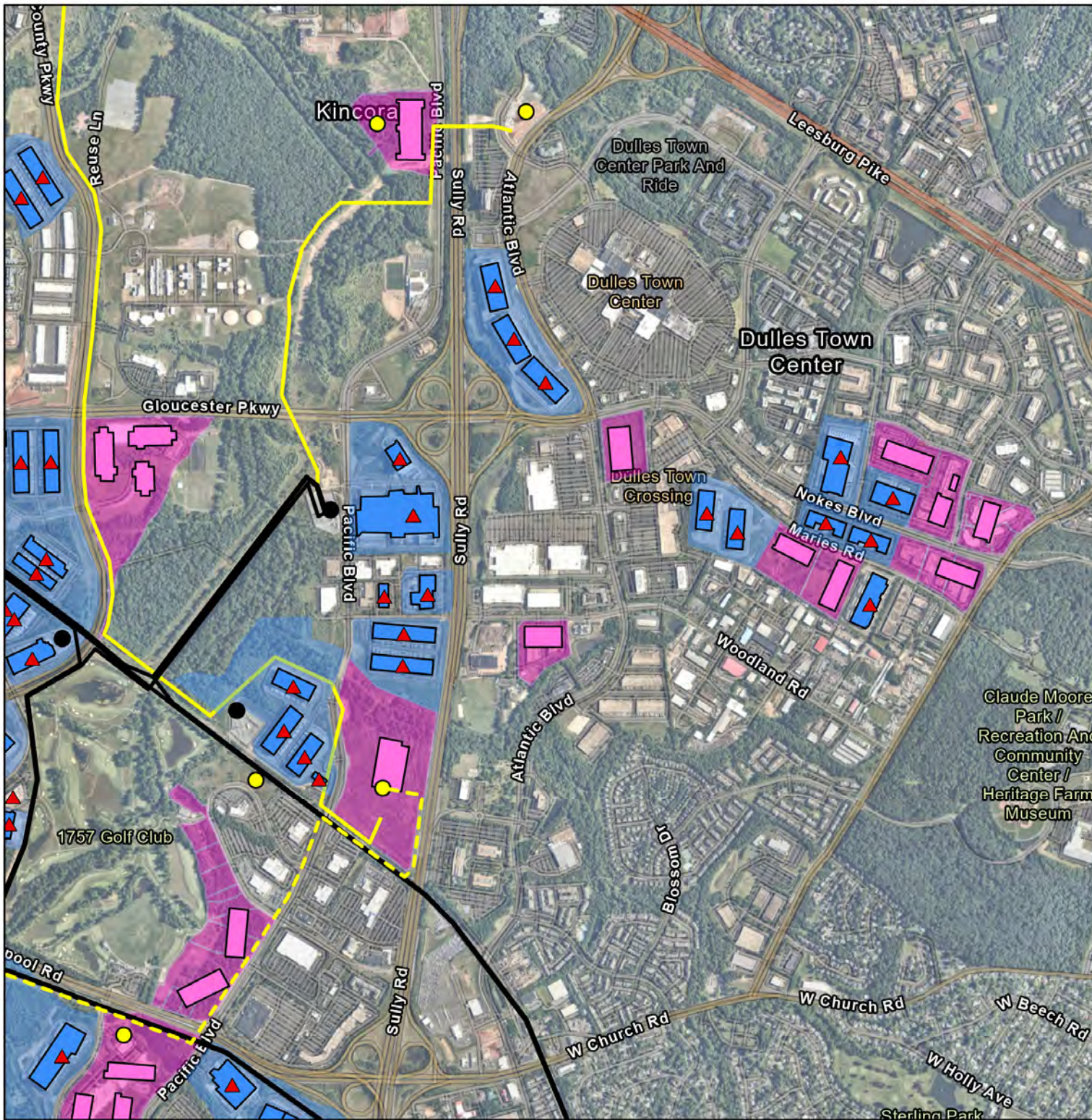


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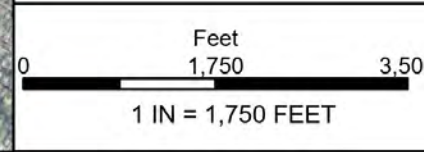


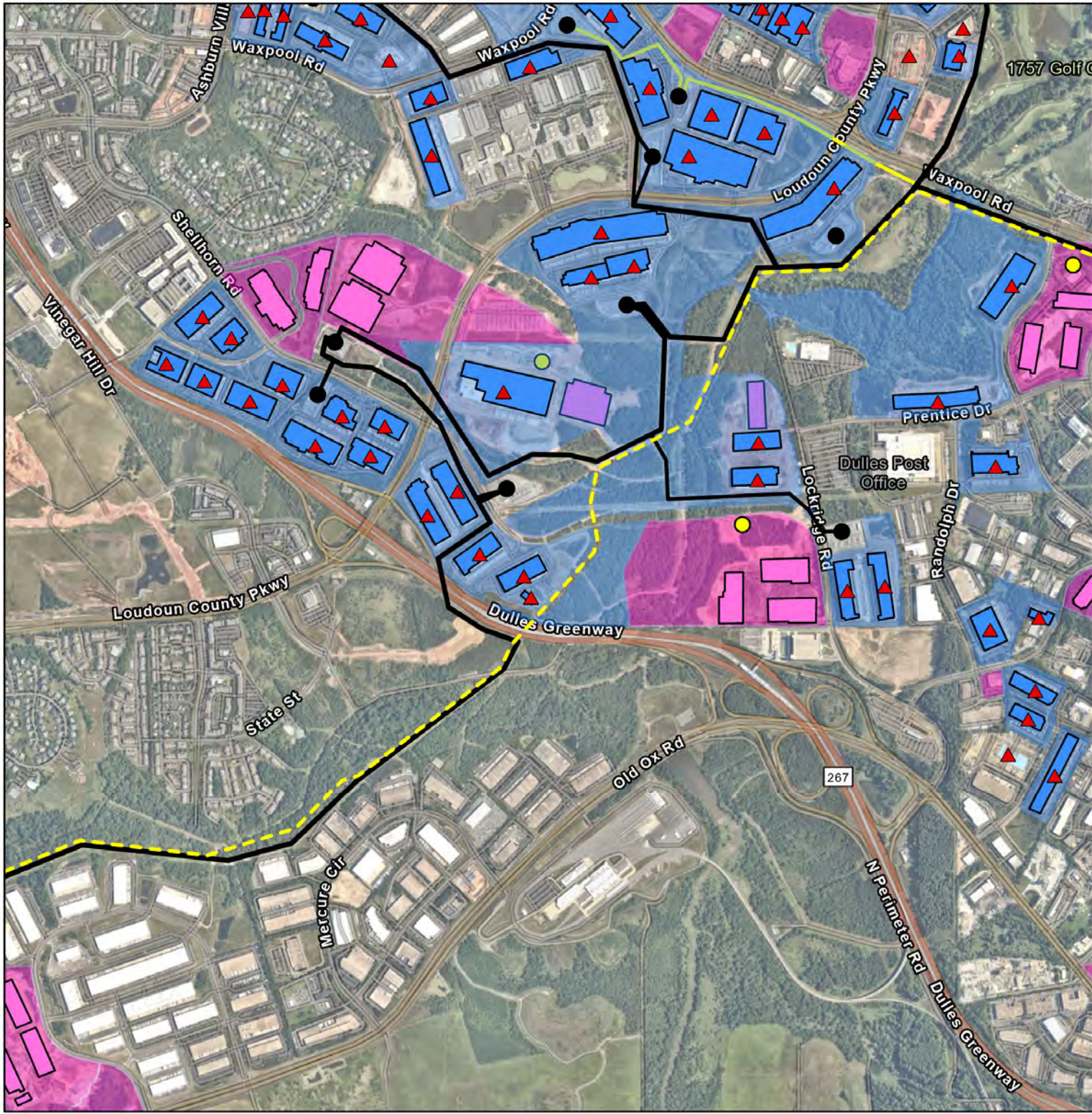


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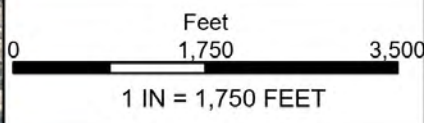


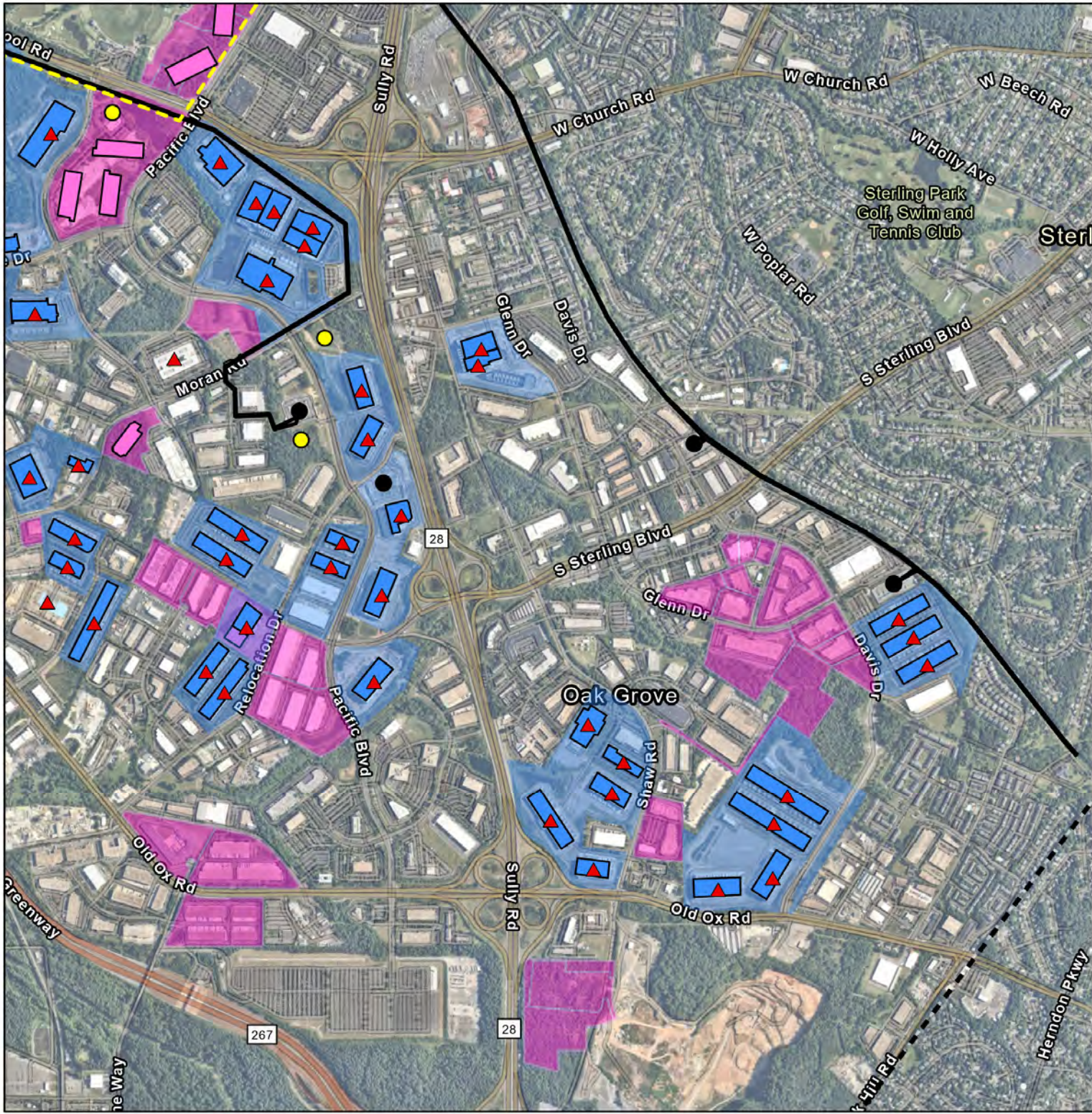


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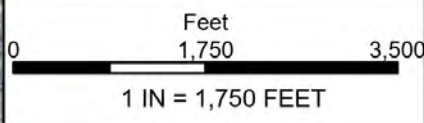


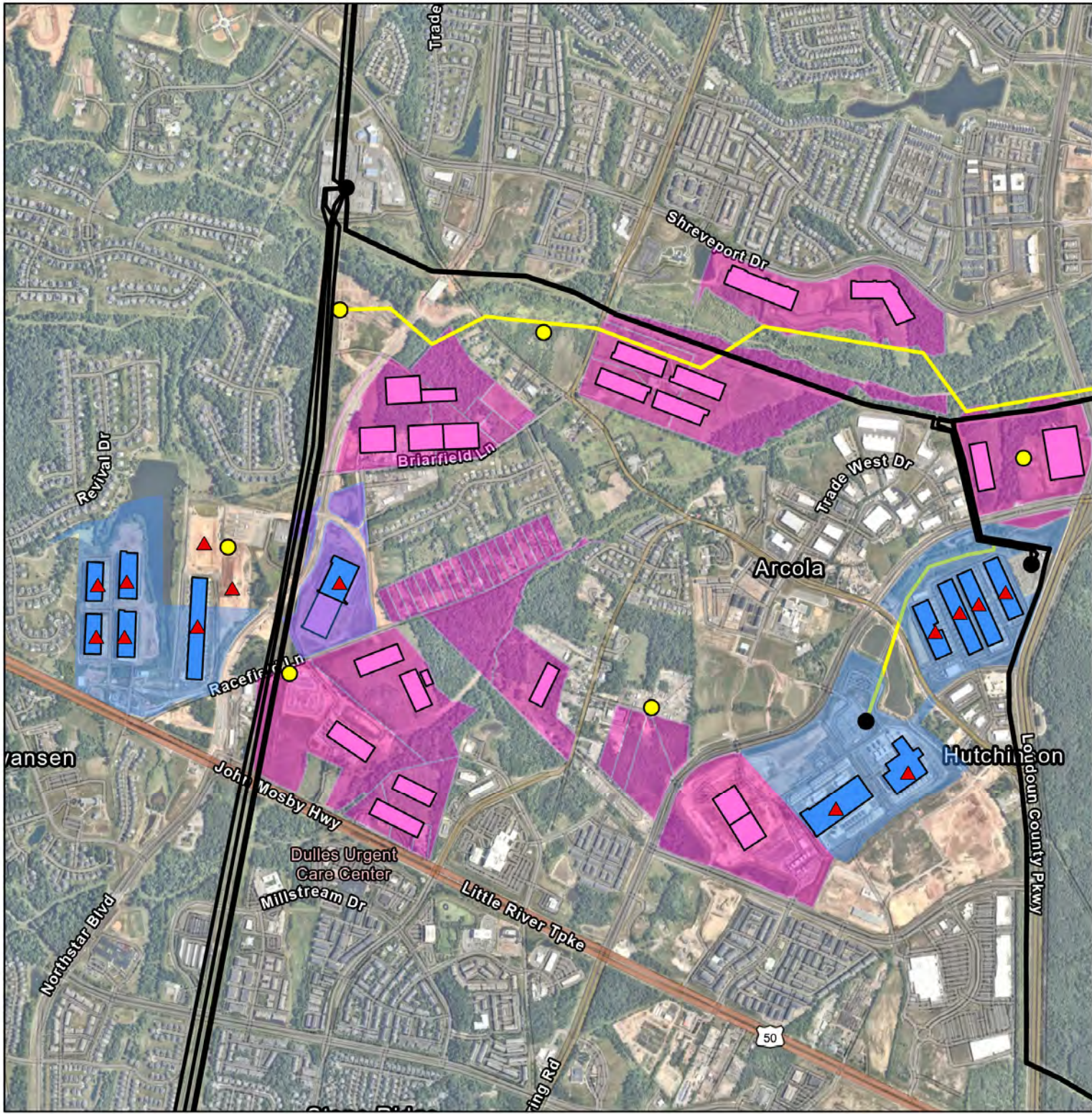
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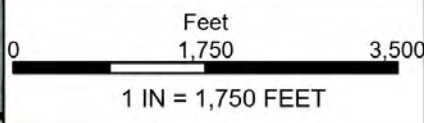


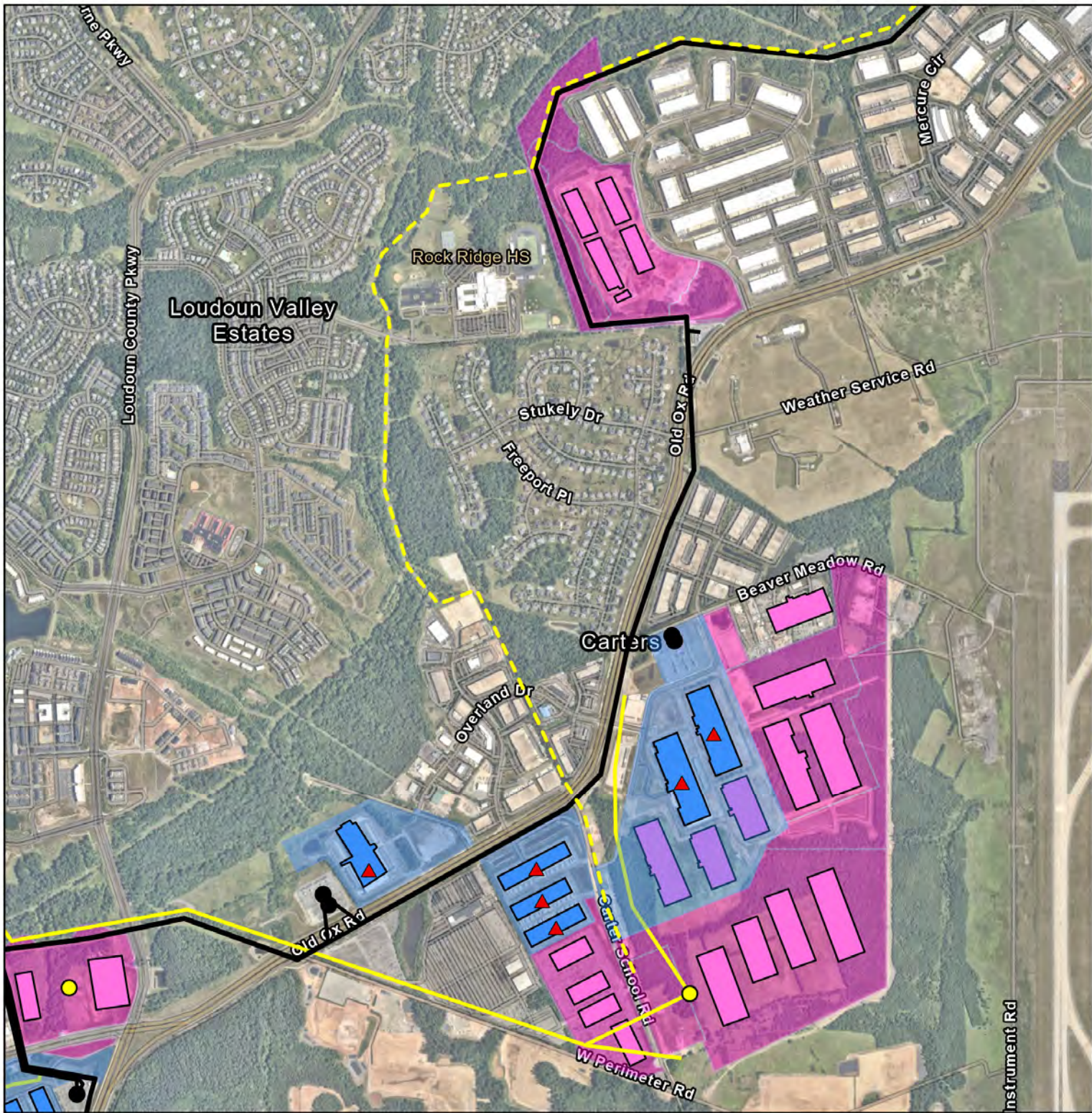


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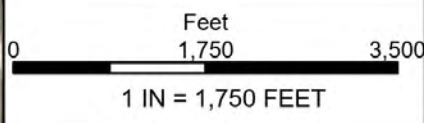
- STATE BOUNDARY**

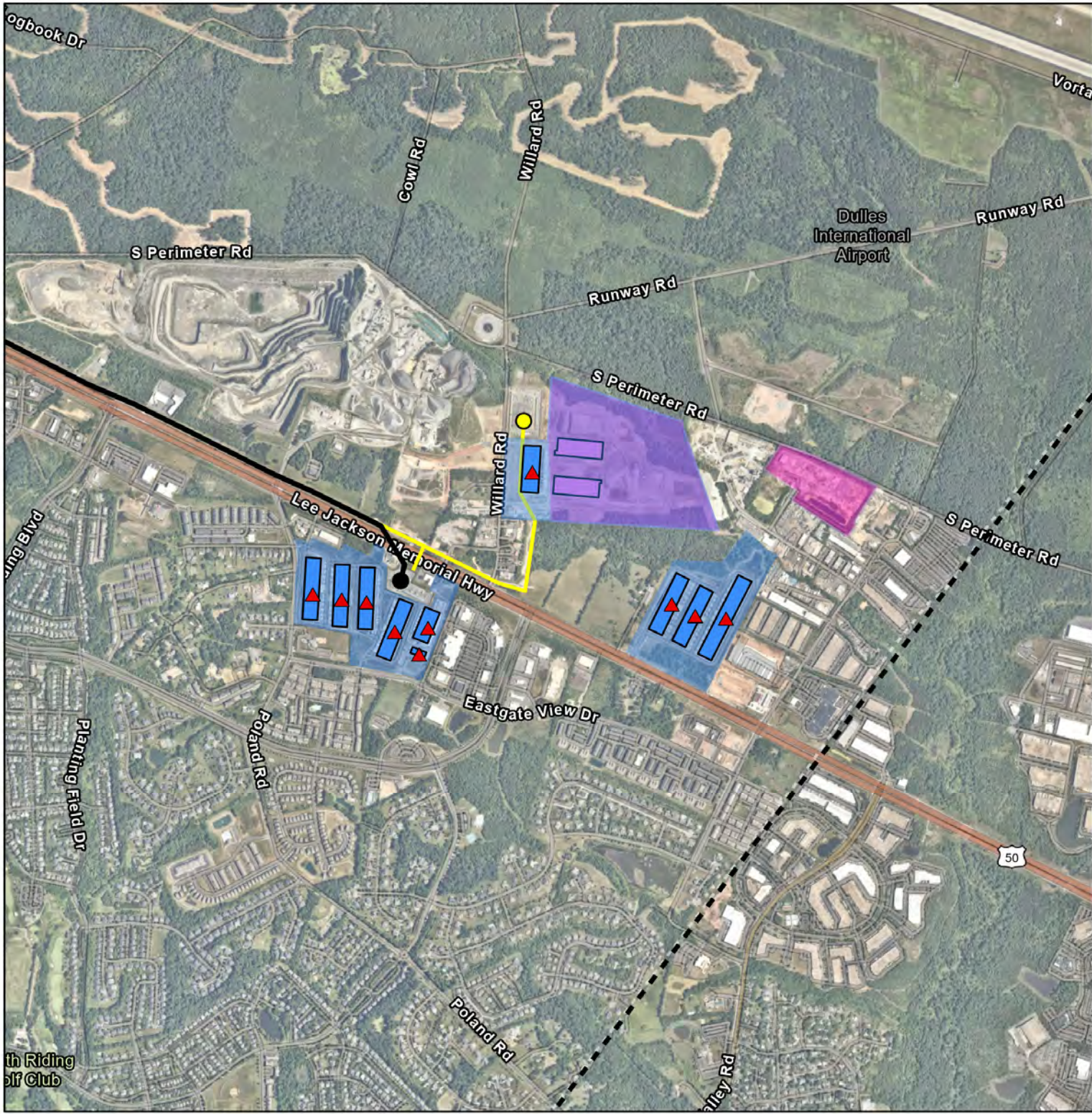
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