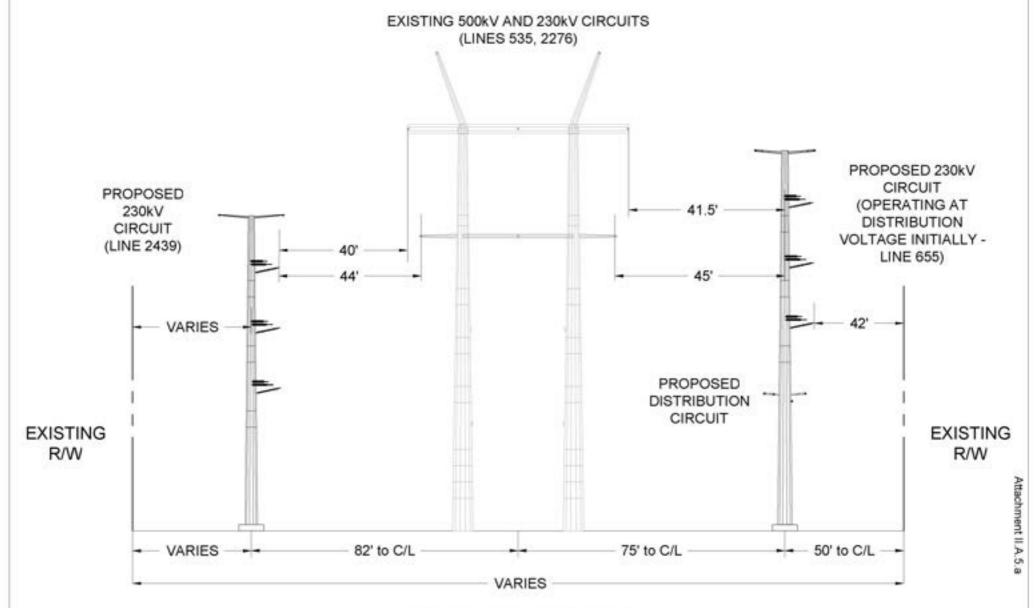
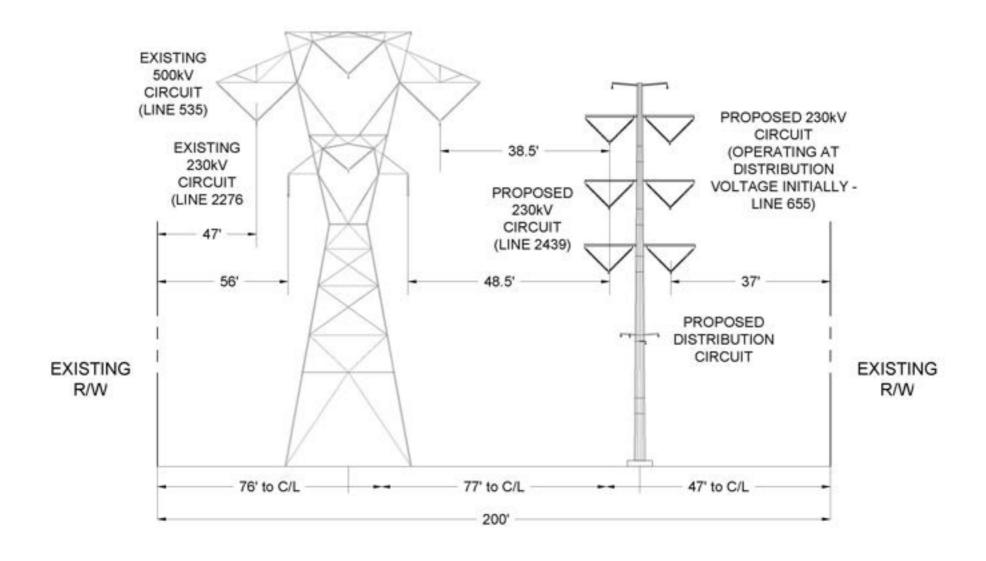




APPENDIX B STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS



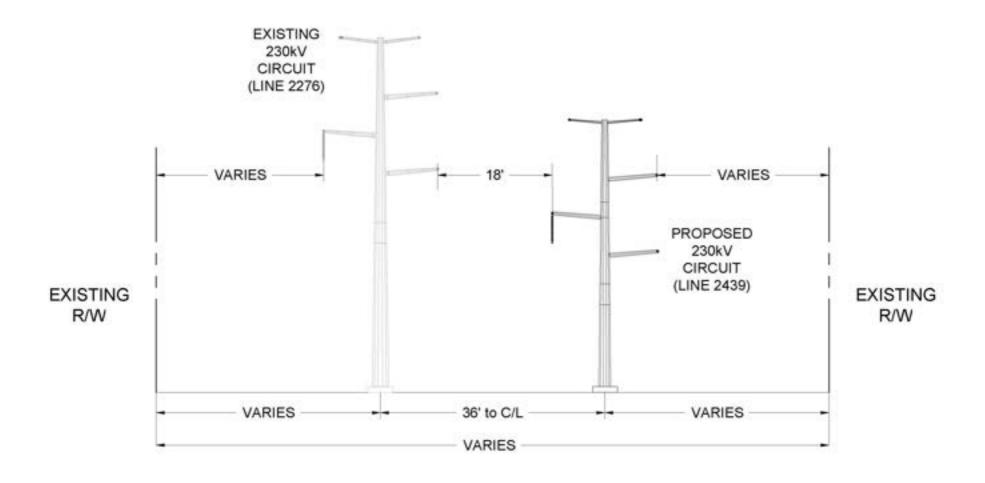
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY



TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

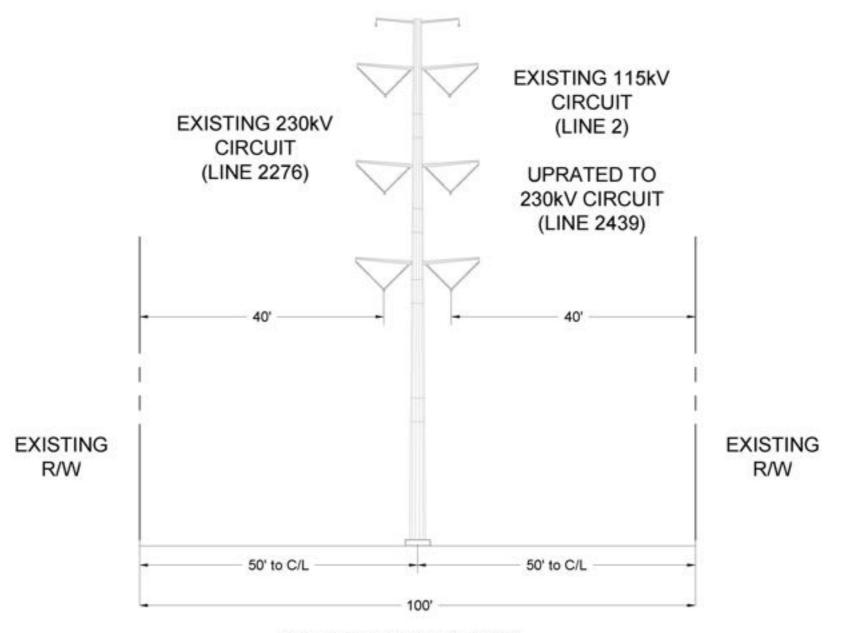
Attachment II.A.5.b



TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

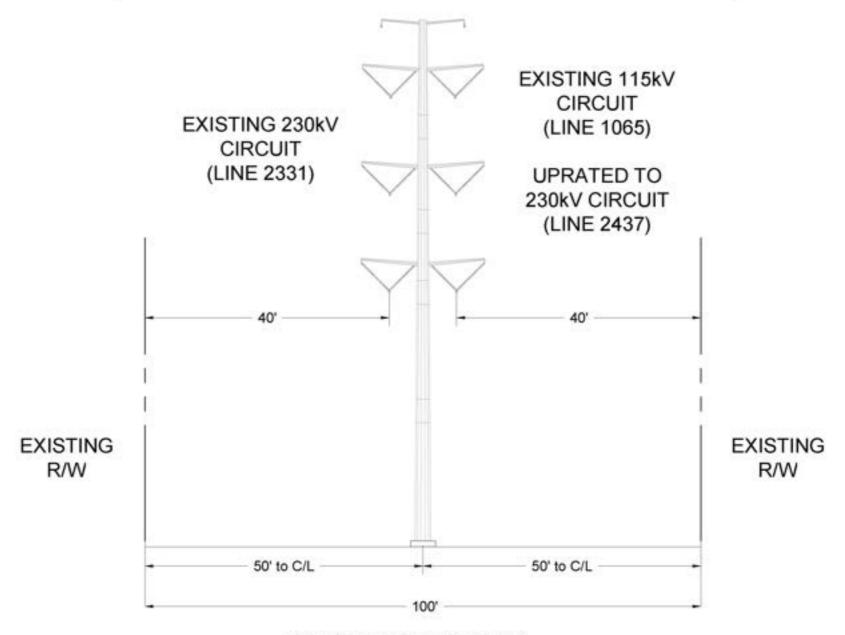
NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

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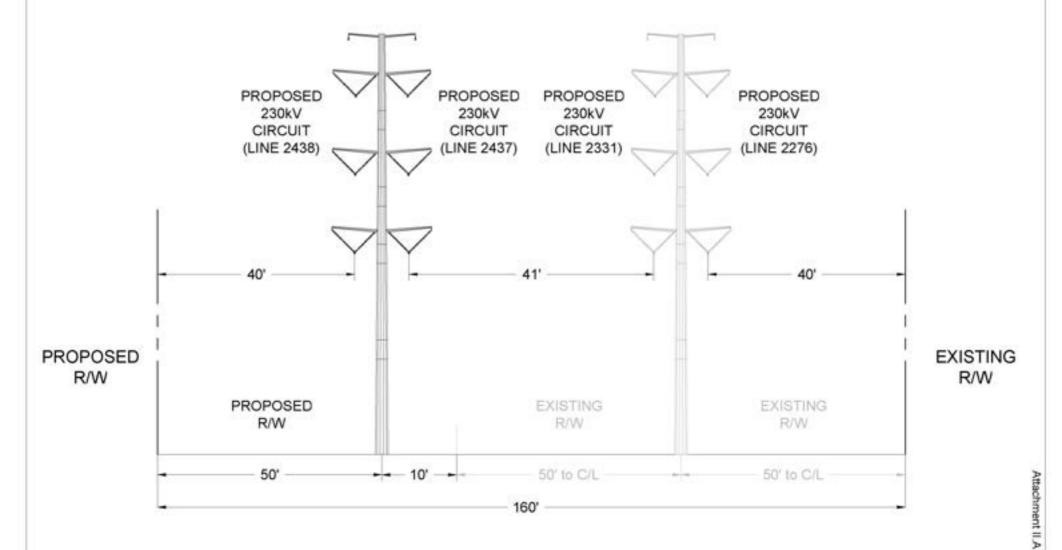


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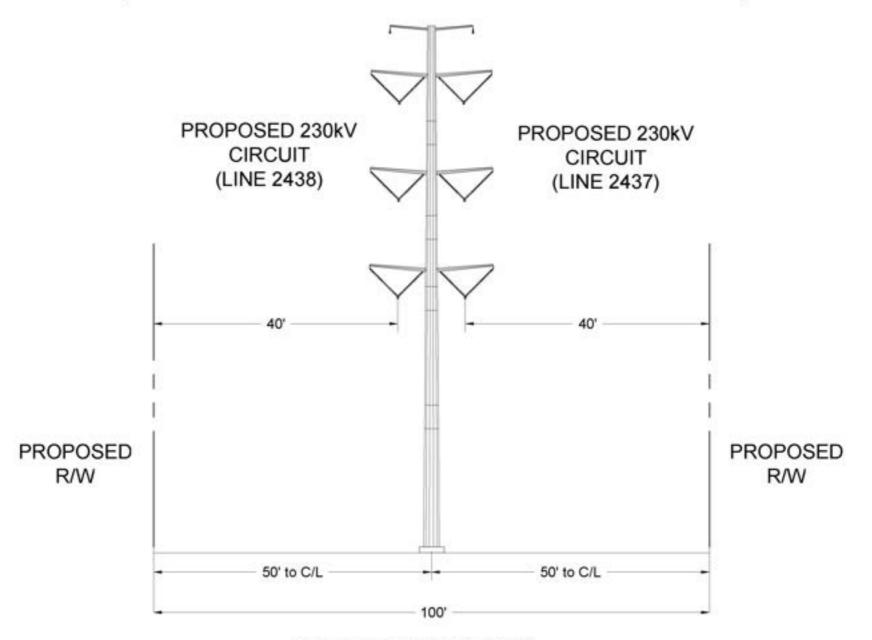
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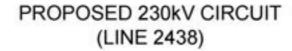
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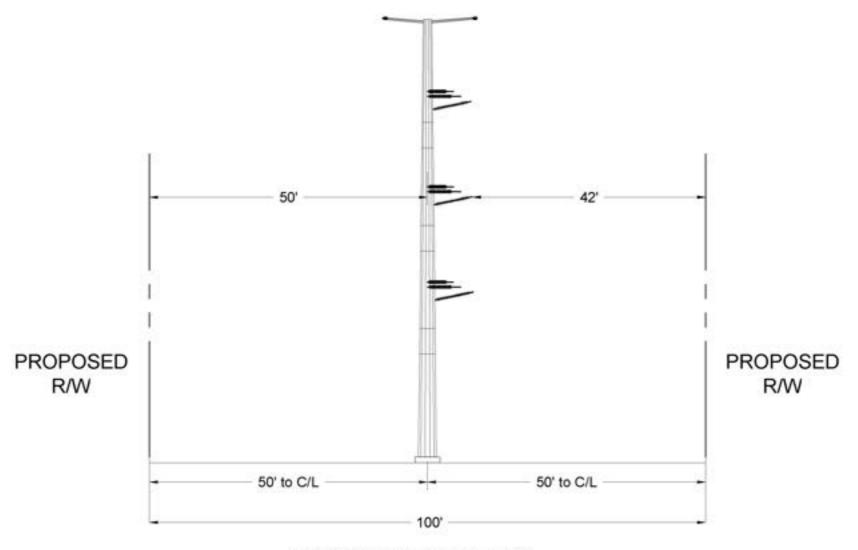


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NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

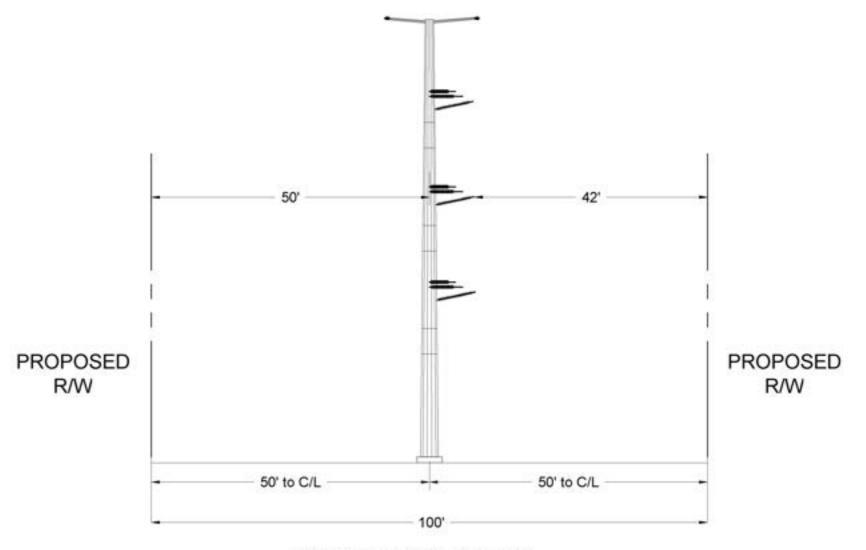
tachment II.A.5.g





TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED 230kV CIRCUIT (OPERATING AT 115kV - LINE 11)

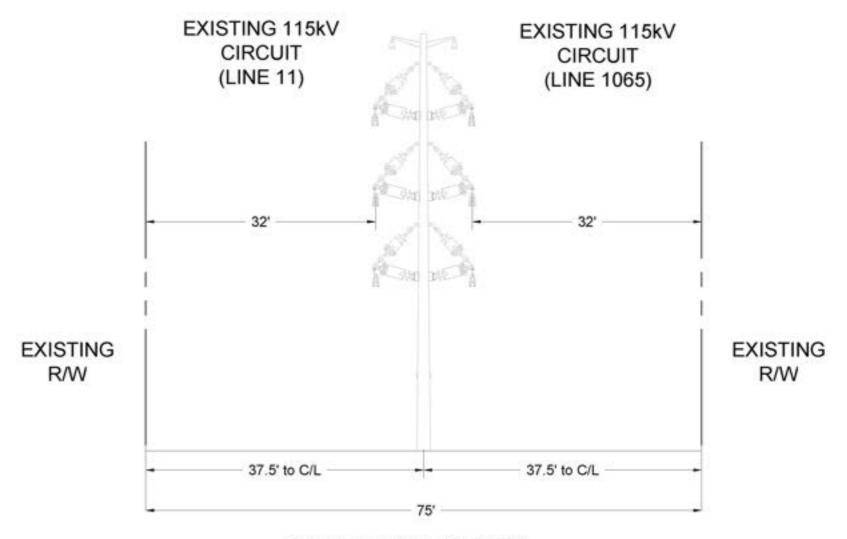


TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

achment II.A.5.

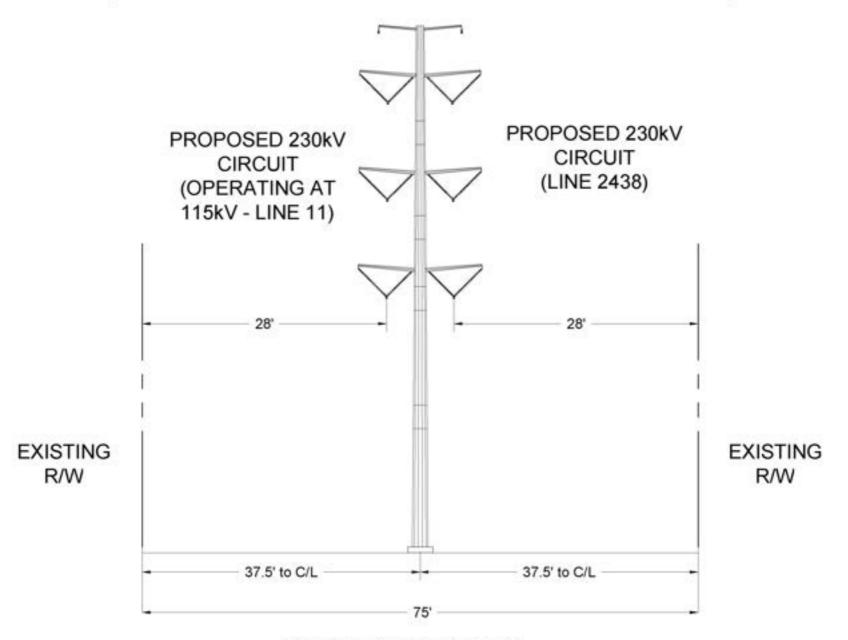
EXISTING CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD MT. PONY FROM OAK GREEN SUBSTATION)



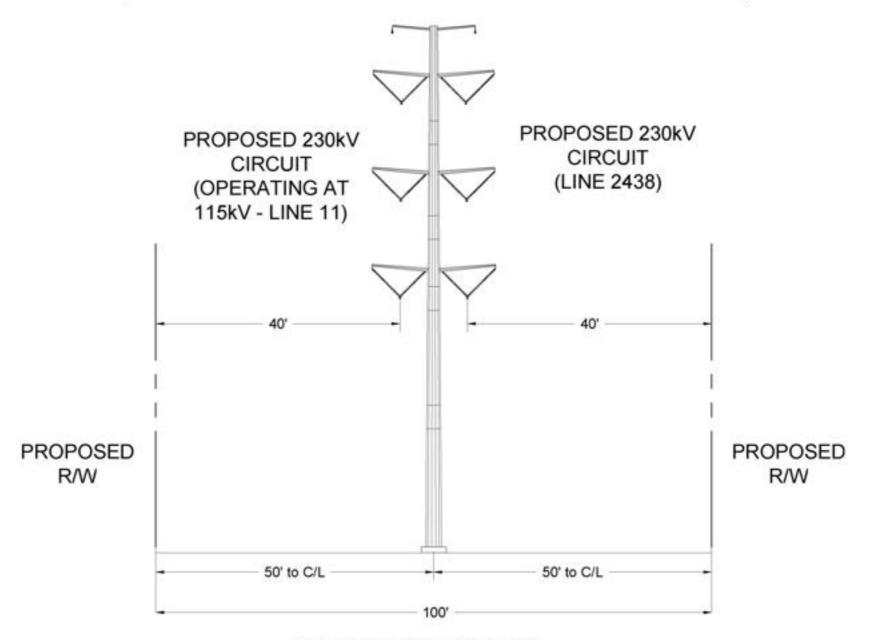
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NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

achment II.A.5.



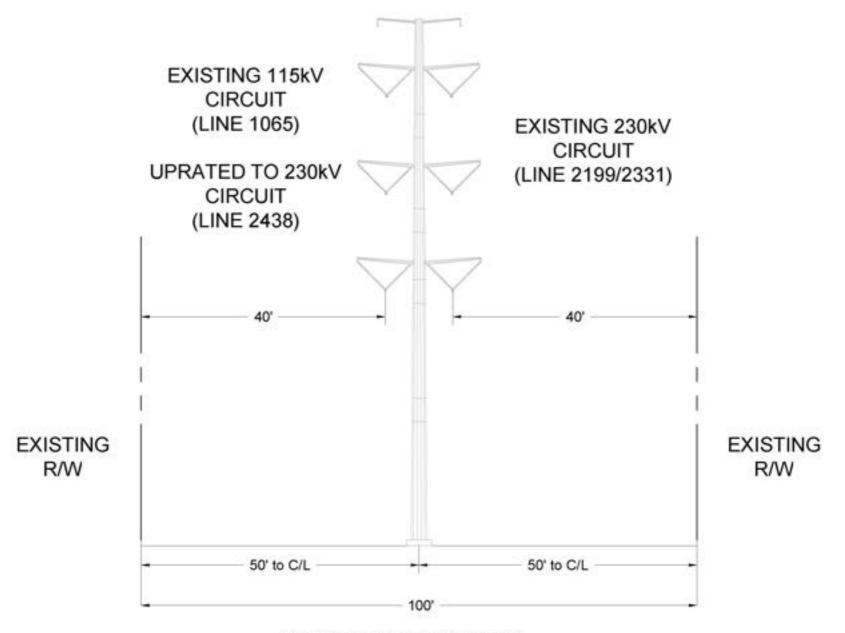
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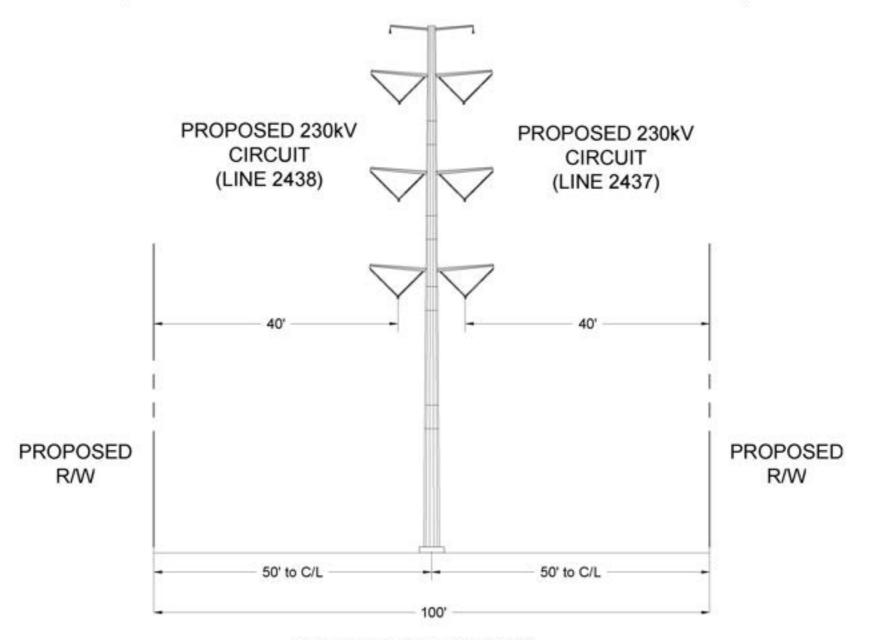
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EXISTING CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD MT. PONY FROM OAK GREEN SUBSTATION)



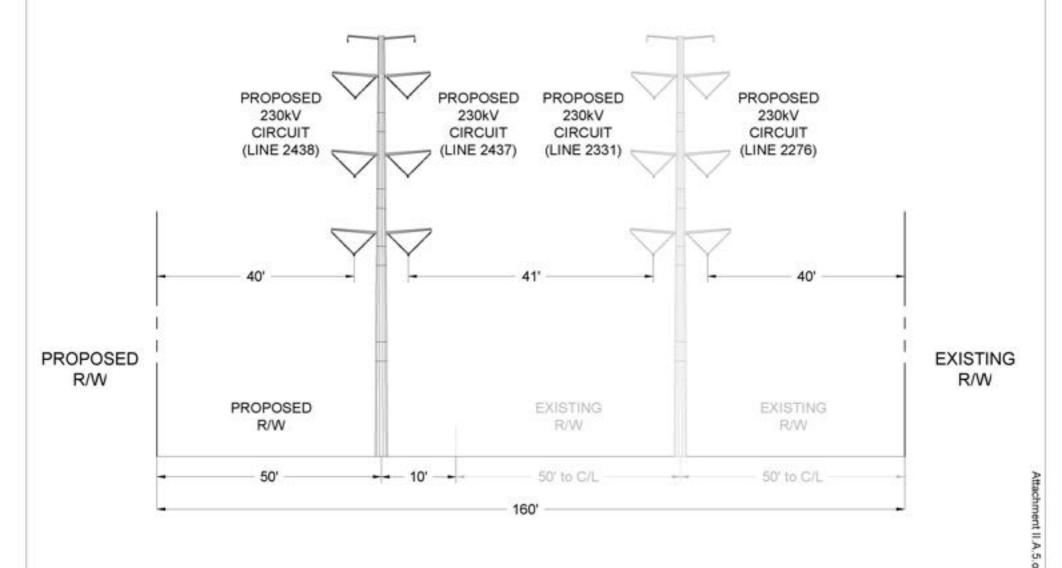
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Attachment II.A.5,m



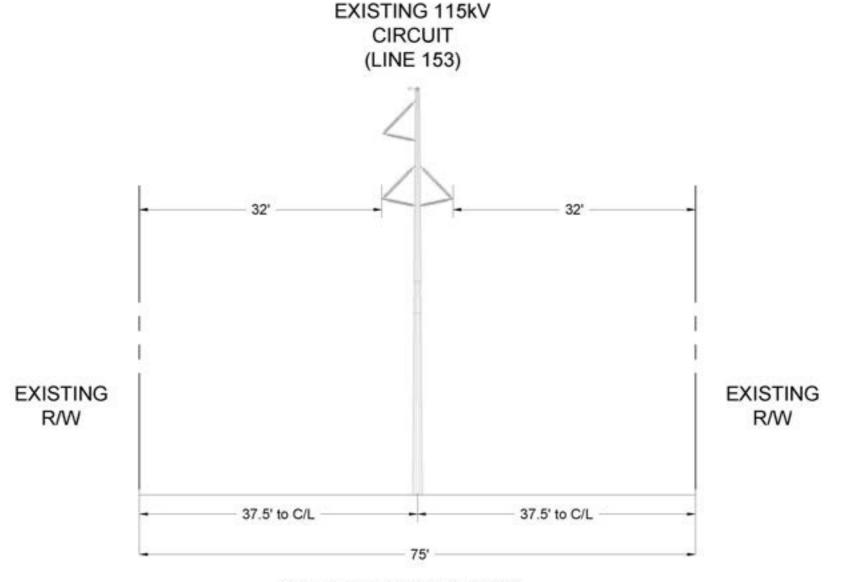
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

EXISTING CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD MT. PONY FROM OAK GREEN SUBSTATION)



TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

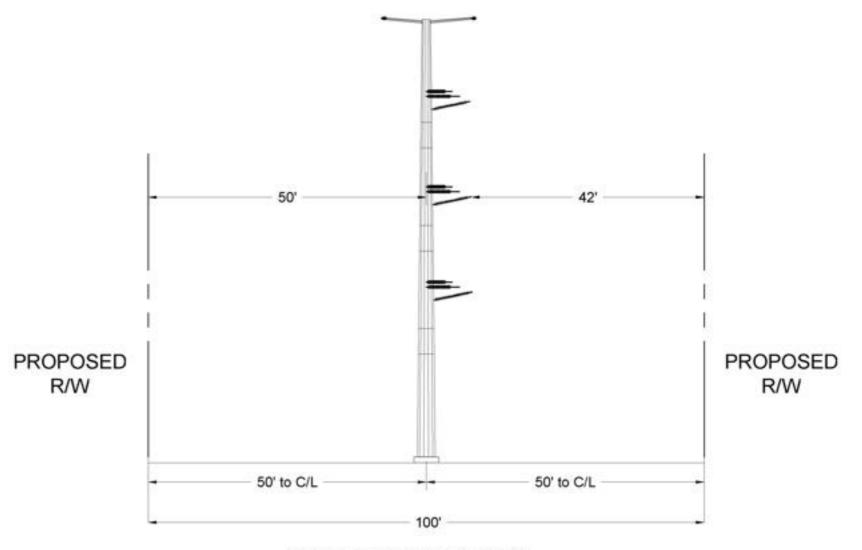
EXISTING CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD PINE GLADE FROM OAK GREEN SUBSTATION)



TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD PINE GLADE FROM OAK GREEN SUBSTATION)

PROPOSED 230kV CIRCUIT (OPERATING AT 115kV - LINE 153)



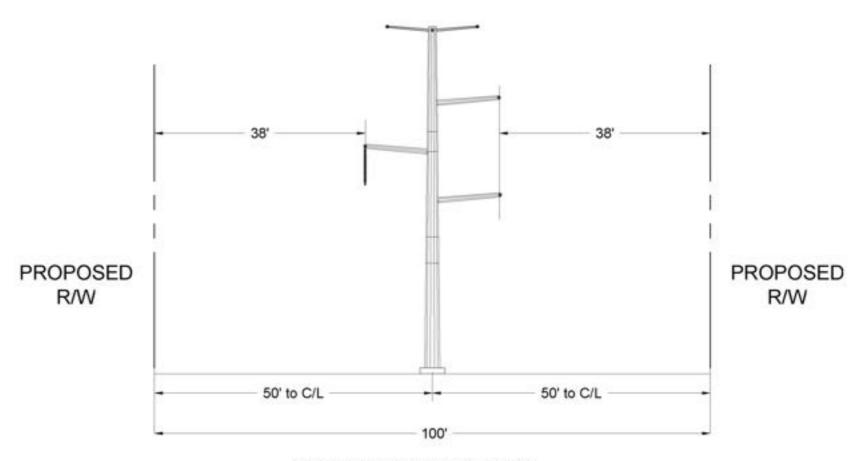
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

achment II.A.5.q

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD PINE GLADE FROM OAK GREEN SUBSTATION)

PROPOSED 230kV CIRCUIT (OPERATING AT 115kV - LINE 153)

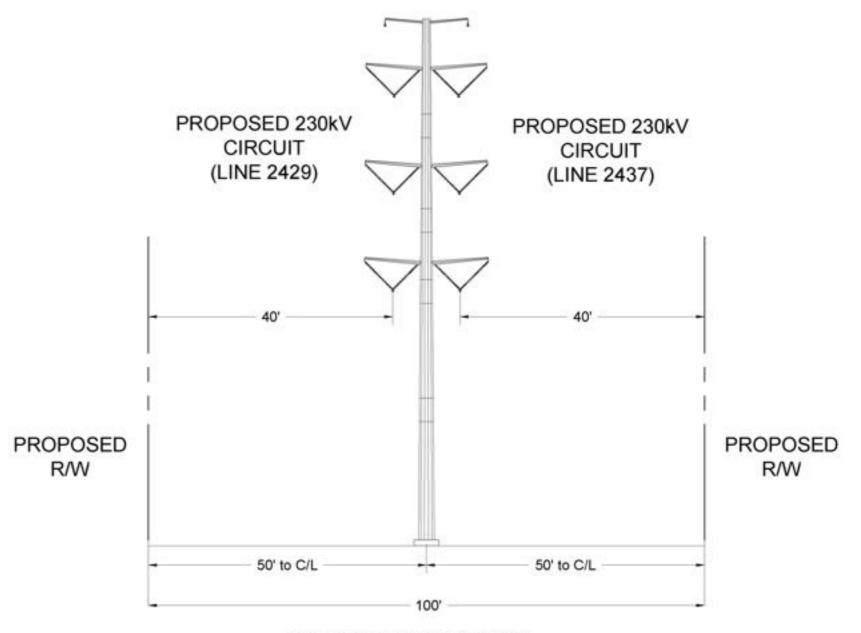


TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

NOTE: INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

tachment II.A.5.r

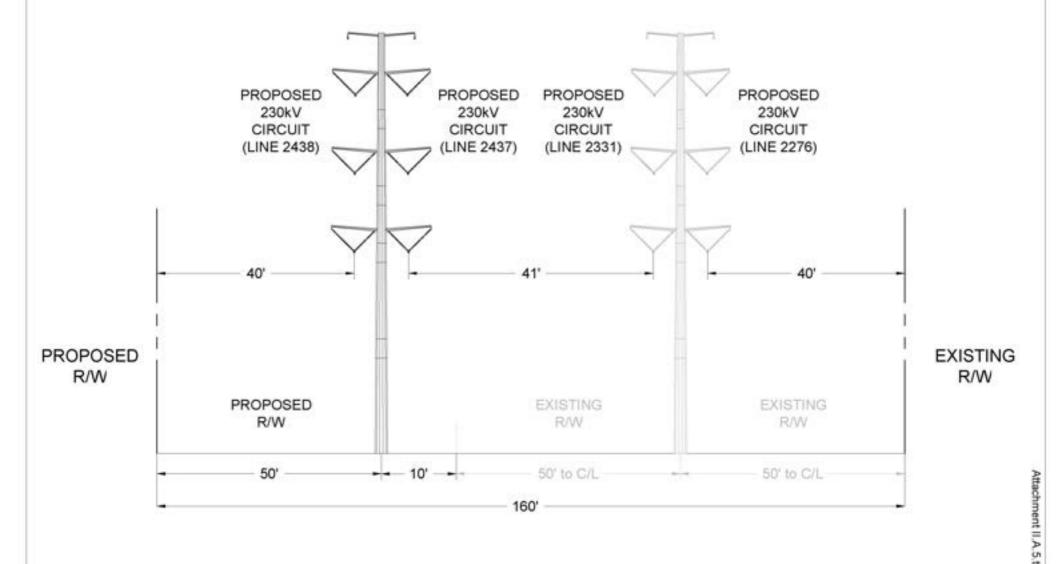
PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD MCDEVITT FROM MT. PONY SUBSTATION)



Attachment II.A.5.s

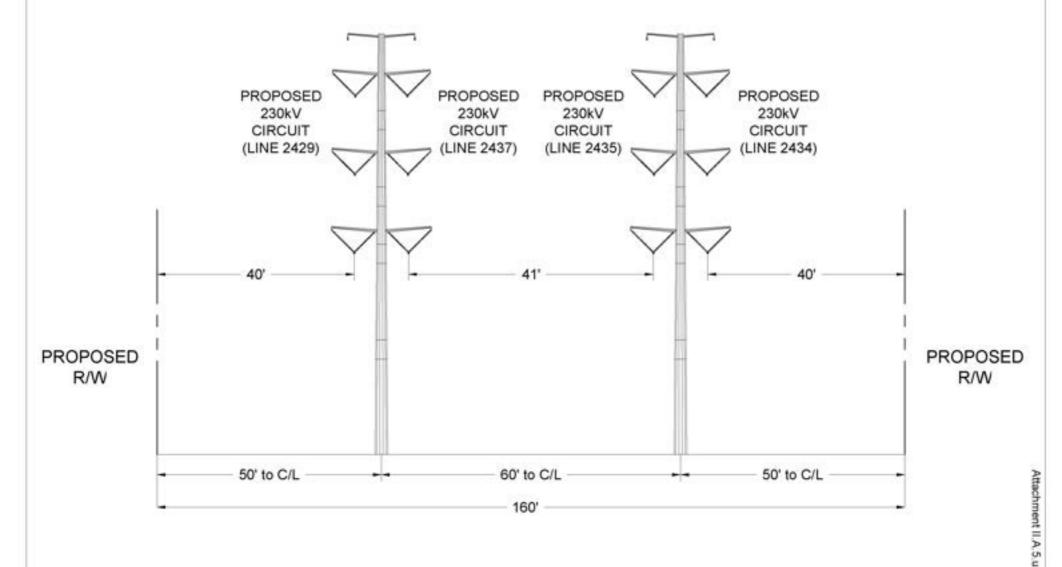
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD MCDEVITT FROM MT PONY SUBSTATION)



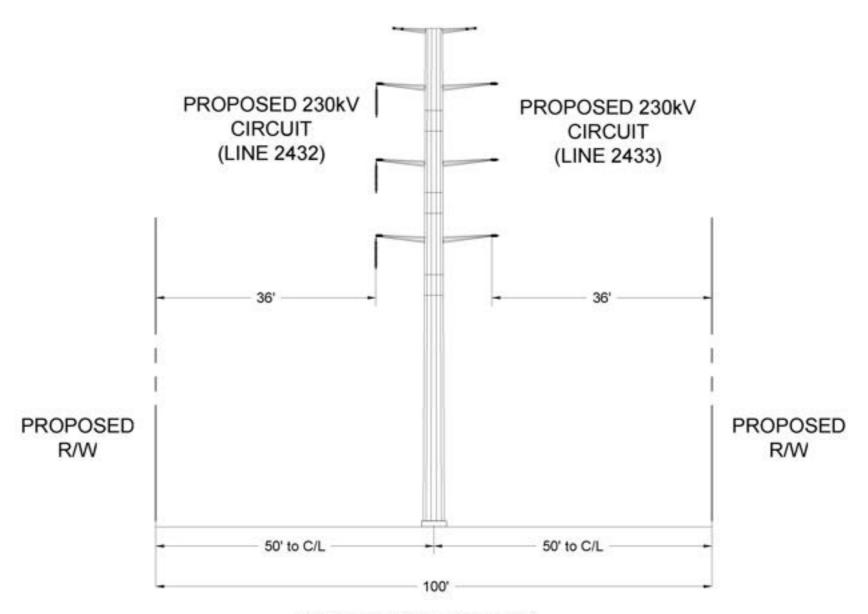
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD MCDEVITT FROM MT. PONY SUBSTATION)



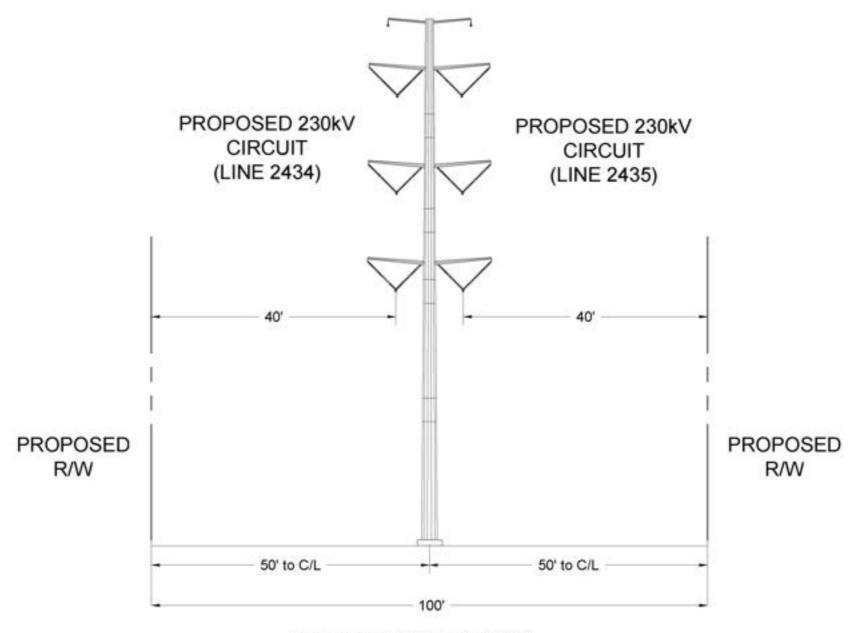
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD PALOMINO FROM CHANDLER SUBSTATION)



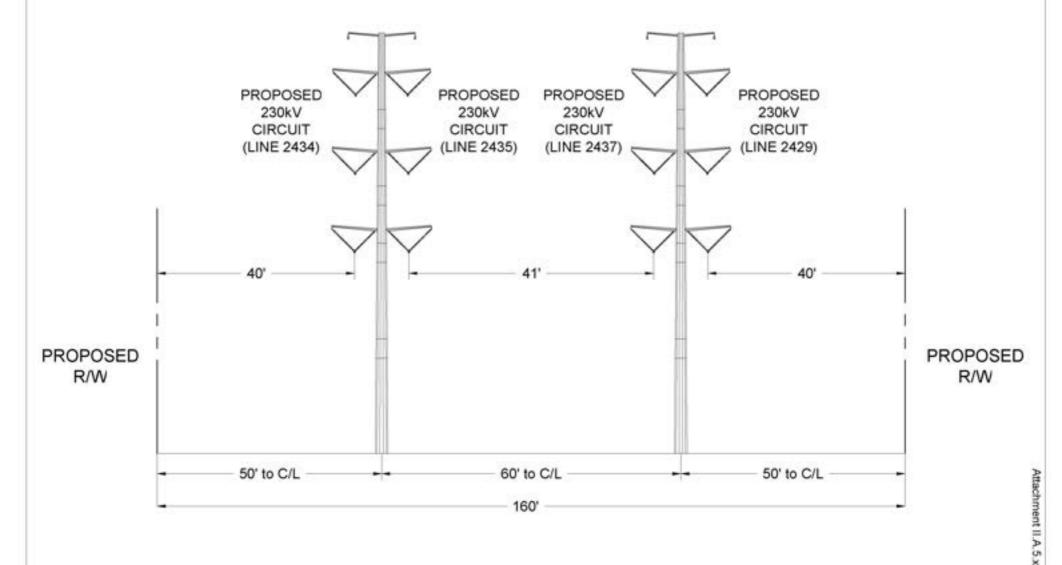
TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD CIRRUS FROM PALOMINO SUBSTATION)



TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY

PROPOSED CONFIGURATION (LOOKING TOWARD CIRRUS FROM PALOMINO SUBSTATION)



TYPICAL RIGHT OF WAY



APPENDIX C

AGENCY AND STAKEHOLDER CORRESPONDENCE

From: Martha Little <mlittle@vof.org> Sent: Tuesday, May 28, 2024 11:30 AM

To: Greg R Baka (DEV Trans Distribution - 1) < Greg.R.Baka@dominionenergy.com>; Erika Richardson

<erichardson@vof.org>

Cc: Chris A Lybolt (Services - 6) < Chris.A.Lybolt@dominionenergy.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Culpeper Tech Zone -- VOF Easement Map

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Greg,

Thanks for the additional information and the photo simulation.

We greatly appreciate your willingness to discuss this with us early in the process and share your data (which we will not share externally).

We have had a chance to discuss this internally now and wanted to share our feedback with you. Although we understand the benefits of collocation from a global perspective, we don't see any way of allowing the additional ROW on the VOF easement at this time.

As we understand it, for the proposed expansion on Project 723, Dominion would require an additional 60-feet of ROW to permit new towers for a total of ~3.6 acres of impact. As you know, VOF has a policy that requires avoidance of impacts to VOF held open space easements unless there are no feasible alternatives. Unfortunately in this case there are alternative routes that would prevent any negative impacts to the VOF easement, other than being visible from the property.

Here are some additional reasons why we think this easement in particular would be harmed by the additional line:

First, this easement property has significant conservation values that are protected in perpetuity by VOF including open-space, historic and scenic. Although the original easement was recorded in 1999, VOF and Mr. Covington recently recorded a restated easement that vastly improves the protections to these important conservation values. The 208-acre property, known as Rose Hill Farm, is on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register with four contributing buildings including the mid-19th century Rose Hill dwelling, detached kitchen, "old hall" or school and the smokehouse as well as the Nalle and Ashby-Covington cemeteries. The amendment removes one of the permitted division rights, adds an impervious cover cap which limits infrastructure, adds setbacks along Rt. 3 (1,200 feet from centerline) and State Route 663

(500 feet from centerline), and adds protections for the historic buildings and sites identified above. Based on GIS map review, the existing corridor is only ∼400 feet from the historic infrastructure. Therefore, to permit an expansion of the existing ROW and additional towers on the property would be directly in conflict with the conservation values VOF is responsible to protect in perpetuity.

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have additional questions and I hope this is helpful for your project planning.

All the best, Martha

Martha H. Little Deputy Director of Conservation Virginia Outdoors Foundation

Phone: 8045773337 Email: mlittle@vof.org

From: Greg.R.Baka@dominionenergv.com < Greg.R.Baka@dominionenergv.com >

Sent: Friday, May 17, 2024 6:46 PM

To: Martha Little <mlittle@vof.org>; Erika Richardson <erichardson@vof.org>

Cc: Chris.A.Lybolt@dominionenergy.com

Subject: Culpeper Tech Zone -- VOF Easement Map

Alert: This email originated from outside VOF

Martha and Erika,

We enjoyed the opportunity to meet with you recently re: the Culpeper Tech Zone project where we discussed the need to feed a new substation near Culpeper with a new double-circuit 230kV transmission line and wanted to follow-up with you.

Per your request, please see attached map of a possible route to the new substation by way of Rose

Hill Farm. We're very interested to hear the feedback from the VOF re: whether you would consider the collocation of an additional 60' of electric transmission right-of-way along the south side of the existing 100' right-of-way (currently being upgraded from 115kV to 230kV as part of the approved Cirrus/Kyser project) to minimize overall impacts and what process would this entail. The alternative to acquiring the additional 60' (or ~3.81 acres) on this VOF easement (Rose Hill Farm) would be to create a separate corridor of 100' right-of-way south of the VOF easement with new impacts.

Also attached is a photo simulation from the Cirrus/Kyser project showing a double-circuit 230kV monopole -- the same structure type to be used for our Culpeper Tech Zone project. This photo is taken from Blackjack Road looking northeast at the existing transmission line that crosses thru Rose Hill Farm.

Since we have not yet had the opportunity to share this route with the public, we wanted to ask you to please <u>not</u> share this information publicly at this time. We intend to reach out to the property owner soon to seek their feedback. Thank you for your cooperation.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Thank you,

Greg Baka
Electric Transmission – Local Permitting Consultant
Dominion Energy
5000 Dominion Blvd; 3rd Floor
Glen Allen, VA 23060
804-201-3053 cell
greg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com



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From: Greq R Baka@dominionenergy.com
To: Martha Little: Erika Richardson

Cc: Chris.A.Lybolt; Jared Brandell-Douglas; Stephen S Precker (DEV Trans Distribution - 1);

cheryl.taylor@dominionenergy.com

Subject: RE: Oak Green Line

Date: Wednesday, December 11, 2024 8:55:25 AM

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Martha,

Thank you for your feedback below re: our request to widen the Oak Green Tap Line right-of-way as our current project will upgrade that line from 115kV to 230kV.

We understand that Dominion will not be allowed by VOF to secure additional electric transmission right-of-way over the 2 VOF easements and this is consistent with our previous correspondence with you earlier this year.

Thank you,

Greg Baka

Electric Transmission - Local Permitting Consultant

Dominion Energy

5000 Dominion Blvd; 3rd Floor Glen Allen, VA 23060

804-201-3053 cell

greg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com



From: Martha Little <mlittle@vof.org>

Sent: Wednesday, December 11, 2024 8:35 AM

To: Greg R Baka (DEV Trans Distribution - 1) <Greg.R.Baka@dominionenergy.com>

Cc: Erika Richardson <erichardson@vof.org>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Oak Green Line

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Hi Greg-

We have reviewed Dominion's request for additional right-of-way (ROW) on the existing Oak Green electric line located on two VOF easement properties in Culpeper County and Orange County. From our conversation on October 24, 2004, there are two options for improvements to this existing utility corridor including expanding the existing 75-foot ROW by 25 feet to reduce the number of new utility poles required or adding one new utility pole within the existing ROW on each property.

Easement Project 2214, owned by Clark, has the following pertinent language:

Buildings and Structures: No permanent or temporary building or structure may be built or maintained on the Property other than:

Private roads and utilities that serve permitted buildings or structures in this Paragraph 6 may be constructed.

Easement Project 1850, owned by Grano, has the following pertinent language:

Buildings and Structures: No permanent or temporary building or structure may be built or maintained on the Property other than:

(iv) private roads and utilities that serve permitted buildings, structures and permitted uses 6 may be constructed.

As neither easement permits "public" utilities, those that cross the property but do not directly serve the property, it is the VOF determination that Dominion should utilize its existing ROW as no additional ROW is permitted under the existing easements without the conversion/diversion ("1704") process. We understand that this will necessitate adding one pole to each project within the Dominion's ROW. We were able to communicate directly with Mr. Clark who agrees that the preferred option is for an additional pole. However, our efforts to communicate with Mr. Grano were unsuccessful to date.

Please let us know if you have any additional questions.

All the best.

Martha

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From: Davison, P.E., Ben (VDOT)

To: Jared Brandell-Douglas: Greg.R.Baka@dominionenergy.com

Cc: Lupo, Shane (VDOT); Rhodes, Timothy (VDOT); c,mcdonald@dominionenergy.com; Chris.A.Lybolt;

cheryl.taylor@dominionenergy.com; Stephen S Precker (DEV Trans Distribution - 1); James P Young (Services -

6)

Subject: Culpeper Tech Zone ~650" Parallel ROW Overlap

Date: Thursday, October 31, 2024 2:01:12 PM

Attachments: Outlook-h1r522ku.png

You don't often get email from ben davison@vdot.virginia.gov. Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good afternoon,

Thank you for the meeting this afternoon to discuss the routing of new power transmission lines to serve the proposed substations and data centers in the Culpeper Tech Zone area along Rt. 799 McDevitt Drive.

Generally VDOT does not have concerns with the Routing and ROW Overlap as proposed. VDOT does offer the following comments for consideration during further detailed design.

- Wherever possible, new transmission lines should co-locate at crossings of State Roads. VDOT's interest is to reduce impacts from future line maintenance and reduced individual overhead crossings.
- The ROW overlap is acceptable to VDOT as described, a subordination agreement would need to be prepared and approved.
- For the parallel section along Relocated Rt. 798 Frank Turnage Drive, please consider the Clear Zone and locating those poles outside of the ROW wherever possible as they would be considered fixed objects.

Thank you for your time,

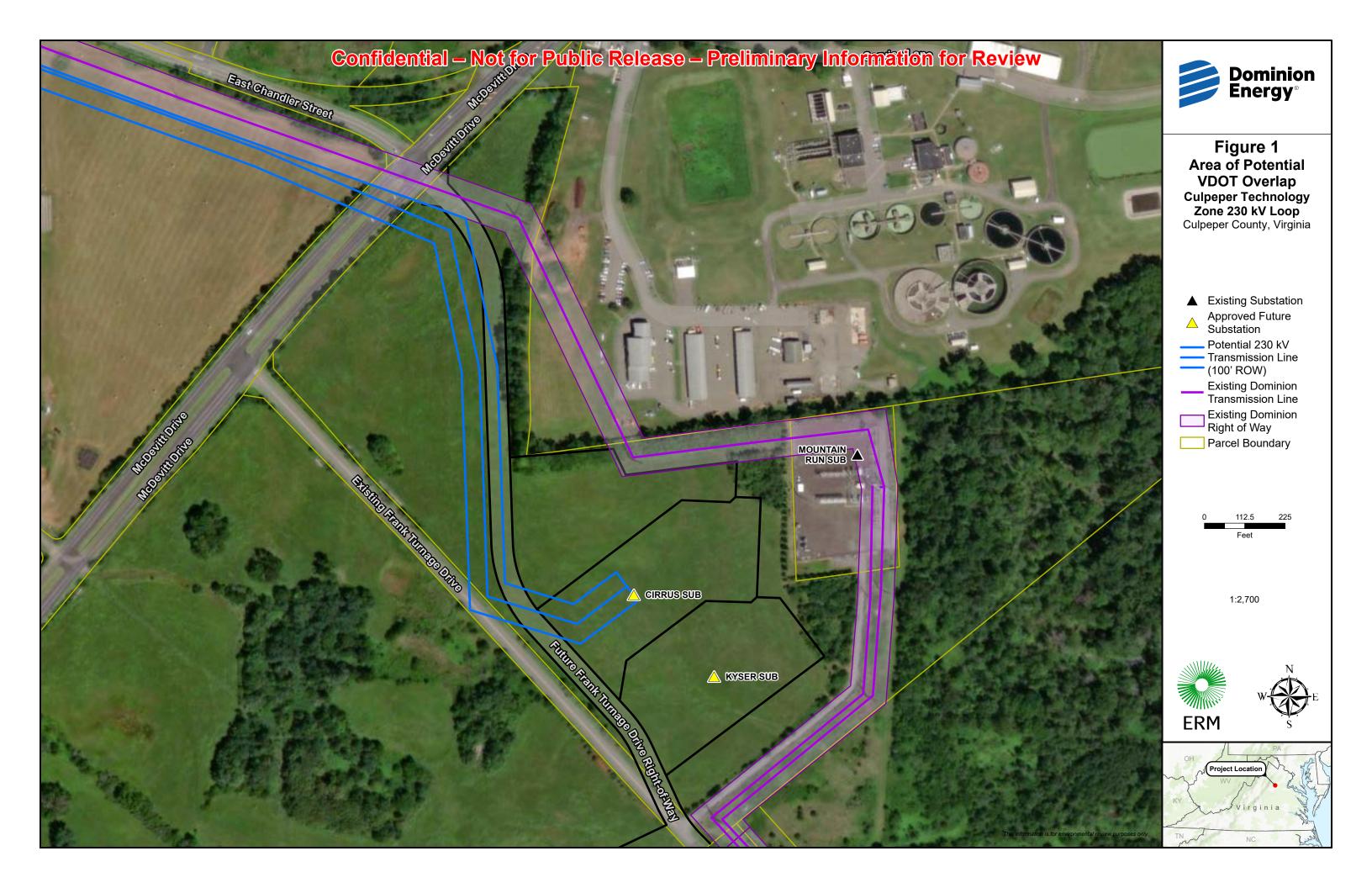
Ben



Ben Davison

Assistant Resident Engineer – Land Use – Warrenton Residency Virginia Department of Transportation 540-692-5951

ben.davison@vdot.virginia.gov



From: Tenecia Dixon

To: oreg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com; Paige W. Read

Cc: Chris.A.Lybolt; Jared Brandell-Douglas; stephen.s.precker@dominion.com;

jeanne,underwood@dominionenergy.com; cheryl.taylor@dominionenergy.com

Subject: Re: Culpeper Tech Zone -- Rt.15 crossing at GCC Date: Friday, November 22, 2024 8:55:27 AM

Attachments: Outlook-itez5rrb.png

You don't often get email from toixon@vccs.edu. Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good morning,

Thank you for sharing this update and providing the details about the reduction and slight shift from the previous map.

GCC has no objection to revised Option 1, provided Dominion addresses any impacts to the parking lot, including relocating the storage shed, replacing or relocating light poles, etc.

Thank you,

Tenecia Dixon Real Estate Program Manager Virginia's Community Colleges- System Office 300 Arboretum Place, Suite 200 Richmond, VA 23236

Phone #: 804-819-1669

Email Address: tdixon@vccs.edu

URL: www.vccs.edu



From: greg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com <greg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com>

Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2024 6:13 PM

To: Paige W. Read <PRead@culpeperva.gov>; Tenecia Dixon <tdixon@vccs.edu>

Cc: Chris.A.Lybolt@dominionenergy.com < Chris.A.Lybolt@dominionenergy.com >; jared.brandelldouglas@erm.com <jared.brandell-douglas@erm.com>; stephen.s.precker@dominion.com <stephen.s.precker@dominion.com>; jeanne.underwood@dominionenergy.com <jeanne.underwood@dominionenergy.com>; cheryl.taylor@dominionenergy.com

<cheryl.taylor@dominionenergy.com>

Subject: Culpeper Tech Zone -- Rt.15 crossing at GCC

You don't often get email from greg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com. Learn why this is important

Paige, Thank you for sending the easement template. We appreciated the opportunity to have an insightful phone call with you and the folks from Culpeper today to discuss our proposed electric transmission routes to serve the Culpeper Tech Zone. Per your request, I've attached a copy of a revised exhibit that I wanted to forward to both you and Tenecia Dixon [copied].

We updated the Germanna Community College crossing map [attached] to show the final rights-ofway which have shifted since September based on the structure siting by engineering both on the GCC parcel and the adjacent Cloud HQ parcel to the northwest.

Tenecia, This is important because we wanted to make you aware of the reduction/slight shift from our previous map in September. The acreage on the GCC property went down for both options, with Option 1 decreasing by 0.8 acres and Option 2 decreasing by 0.1 acre. Again, our preference is still for Option 1 as this collocation of our new right-of-way adjacent to the existing 100' r-o-w reduces impacts of the project as our crossing of Rt. 15 would need to be 100' if we're unable to collocate as shown on GCC.

Please let me know if you have any questions we can help answer.

Thank you,

Greg Baka
Electric Transmission – Local Permitting Consultant
Dominion Energy
5000 Dominion Blvd; 3rd Floor
Glen Allen, VA 23060
804-201-3053 cell
greg.r.baka@dominionenergy.com



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December 17, 2024

Chris Lybolt Project Manager Dominion Energy 5000 Dominion Blvd Glen Allen, VA 23060

Dear Mr. Lybolt,

Thank you for meeting with us recently to review preliminary routes for an electric transmission project designed to address increased demand in the Culpeper Tech Zone. Virginia Community College System (VCCS) acknowledges Dominion Energy Virginia's representation that a proposed transmission line route impacting VCCS property is necessary to the project and to provide service to customers in the area.

VCCS and Dominion Energy Virginia have discussed potential impacts of the proposed 100' wide electric transmission right-of-way. VCCS is not opposed in concept to Dominion's Option 1 Route that crosses over the northeastern boundary of VCCS property, subject to further discussion and working out details of compatible uses (including but not limited to lighting, fences, trees, storage buildings) within the right-of-way and other considerations. VCCS will further consider the proposed route and will coordinate with Dominion Energy Virginia, but at this time has not identified any issues that are in direct conflict with our ability to develop our property.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (804) 819-3326.

Sincerely,

Steven L'Heureux, RA, VCCO, VCA

Associate Vice Chancellor

Facilities Management Services

Virginia's Community Colleges- System Office



Subject: Dominion Energy Virginia – Culpeper Tech Zone 230 kV Project Summary of Potential Germanna Community College Property Crossing

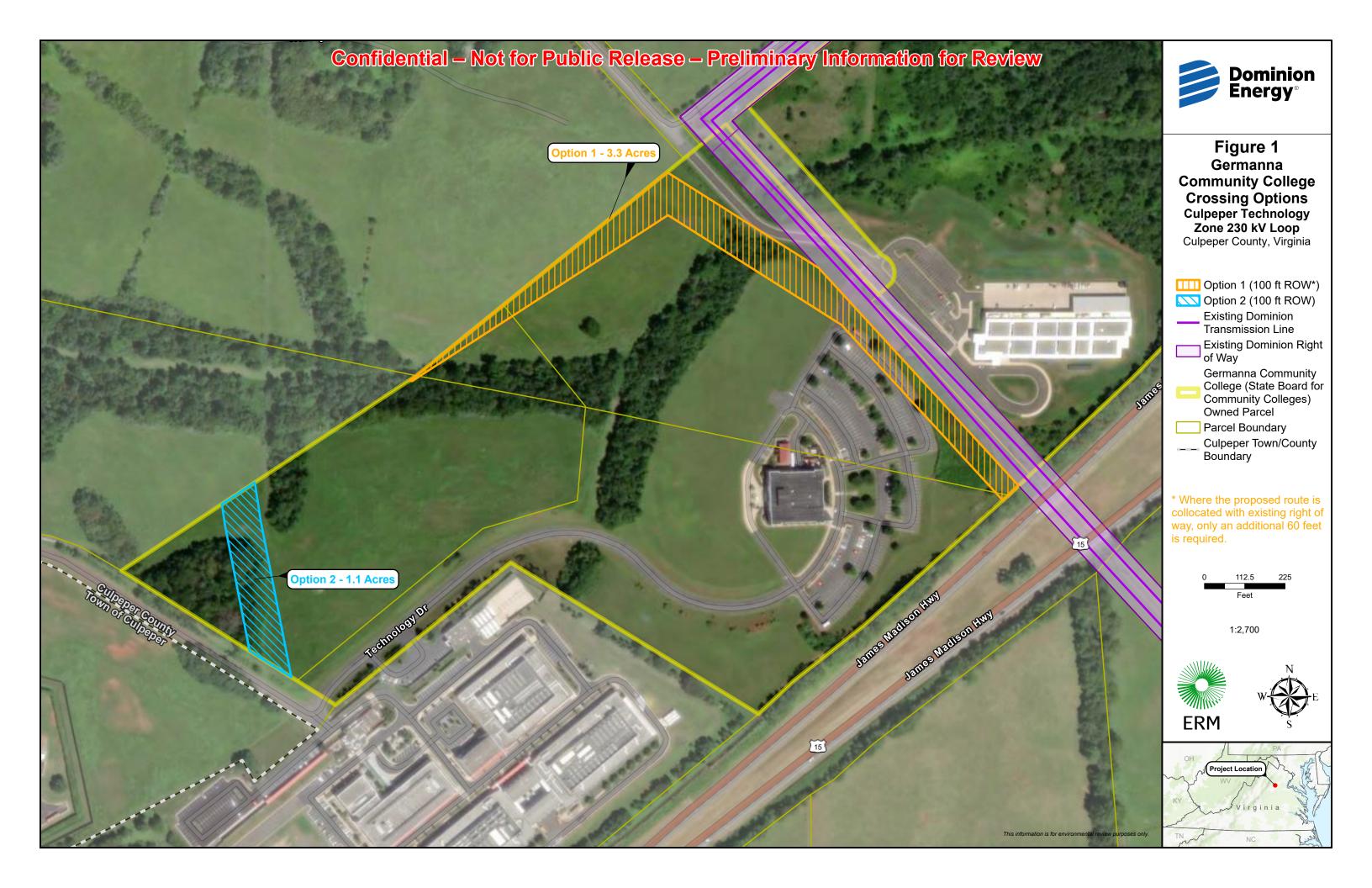
Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion) seeks permission from the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) Board and Germanna Real Estate Foundation (Foundation) Board to construct a new transmission line across VCCS- and Foundation-owned property at Germanna Community College (GCC). The Culpeper Tech Zone 230 kV Project (the "Project") consists of constructing new 230-kilovolt overhead transmission lines and substations to meet power demands for future industrial users in the Culpeper Technology Zone industrial park (the "Culpeper Tech Zone"), which is adjacent to the GCC campus. Dominion, in coordination with ERM, has identified two transmission line routing options for the Project that cross VCCS and Foundation property, as shown on the Germanna Community College Crossing Options map (previously provided). As discussed with GCC, VCCS, and Foundation staff, Dominion and ERM believe that Option 1, which includes an approximately 0.3-mile-long crossing of VCCS and Foundation property, is the overall least impactful route option to serve the Culpeper Tech Zone. In addition, Culpeper County Staff, Town of Culpeper Staff, and VDOT have expressed their preference that Dominion use Option 1 for the Project.

Dominion's existing transmission Lines#2/#70 cross GCC in a 100-foot-wide easement. A 0.1-mile segment of Option 1 route would be adjacent to (collocated with) these existing transmission lines across VCCS property, and in this location would only require expanding Dominion's easement from 100 feet wide to 160 feet wide. New transmission line poles would be constructed adjacent to the existing transmission line poles to minimize the Project's visual impact. In total, Option 1 would require about 3.1 acres of new easement on VCCS property and 0.2 acre on Germanna Real Estate Foundation property. The exact acreage of new right-of-way and the length of the new transmission line on VCCS and Foundation property will be determined as part of final engineering design (which will likely begin in late 2025).

The Option 1 (preferred route) right-of-way overlaps about 3.1 acres or open land and 0.2 acre of GCC parking lot; however, the Project would not require relocation of or reduce the total number of parking spaces. The remainder of the parking lot would be available for use throughout the duration of Project construction. Dominion would coordinate with VCSS and would execute—at Dominion's expense—the removal or relocation of trees, light poles, and the small shed within the proposed Option 1 right-of-way.

The second transmission line routing option—Option 2—crosses about 0.1 mile of GCC land owned by the Foundation. Option 2 would require approximately 1.1 acres of new transmission line easement on Foundation property for a new 100-foot-wide right-of-way. Option 2 is not preferred by Dominion, VDOT, Culpeper County Staff, and Town of Culpeper Staff, because it would require a new crossing of US 15/29 (James Madison Highway) and does not collocate with Dominion's existing transmission infrastructure.

Dominion Energy plans to file the Project with the State Corporation Commission of Virginia (SCC) in the first quarter of 2025 and expects a response from SCC Staff 9 to 12 months after submission. Upon receiving SCC approval, Dominion Energy will obtain any necessary permits and plans to begin construction in 2026 with a targeted Project in-service date in 2027.



RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CULPEPER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF MOUNT PONY ROUTE 1 AND TECH PARK ROUTE 1 TO SERVE TRANSMISSION LINE NEEDS FOR THE CULPEPER TECHNOLOGY ZONE

WHEREAS, Dominion Energy is currently preparing alternatives for the Culpeper Tech Zone 230 kV Electric Transmission Project; and

WHEREAS, the project will serve to provide adequate power to meet the needs of planned development in the Culpeper Technology Zone; and

WHEREAS, the project includes upgrading transmission lines running from the Remington-Gordonsville line in a northeasterly direction toward the Town of Culpeper to the Culpeper Technology Zone; and

WHEREAS, once the newly expanded lines reach Route 29, Dominion is considering three routes for new lines to serve the Culpeper Technology Zone; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors expressly supports routing new and expanded transmission lines along the corridors of existing transmission lines; and

WHEREAS, Mount Pony Route 1 and Tech Park Route 1 adhere to that preference; and

WHEREAS, Tech Park Route 1 is less disruptive to the future plans of existing businesses in the Culpeper Technology Zone;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Culpeper County Board of Supervisors supports the pursuit of the Culpeper Tech Zone 230 kV Electric Transmission Project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board endorses the Mounty Pony 1 and Tech Park 1 routes, and wishes to express this preference to Dominion Energy and to the State Corporation Commission.

DONE, this 9th day of January, 2025.

David E. Durr, Chairman

Culpeper County Board of Supervisors

Paul W. Bates, Catalpa District

David C. Lee, East Fairfax District

Gary M. Deal, West Fairfax District

Susan L. Gugino, Stevensburg District

Brad C. Rosenberger, Jefferson District

Tom S. Underwood, Salem District

Attest:

John C. Egertson, County Administrator



APPENDIX D FEATURE CROSSING TABLE

FEATURE CROSSING TABLE FOR THE CULPEPER TECHNOLOGY ZONE ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Tech Park Lines ^d			Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation *	Remington Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
ROUTE LENGTH AND CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT								
Centerline Length	miles	5.2	4.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.9	0.7
Construction Footprint	acres	49.7	62.3	49.9	48.7	48.6	37.4	9.1
Structures	number	52	42	40	38	38	32	18
ROUTING OPPORTUNITIES								
Collocation (total)	miles (percent)	4.5 (87%)	0.3 (6%)	0.7 (19%)	0.4 (11%)	0.6 (17%)	2.5 (89%)	0.7 (100%)
Existing Road Collocation	miles	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Future Road Collocation	miles	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Utility Collocation	miles	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Utility (Rebuild) Collocation	miles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7
LAND USE								
Land Ownership								
Parcels Crossed by ROW (total)	number	25	26	23	19	18	14	5
Private	number	25	26	19	18	18	14	5
Public	number	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Landowners	number	9	17	11	11	10	9	3

Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Те	Tech Park Lines d			Remington Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
Public Land (Germanna Community College)	acres miles	0.0	0.0 0.0	3.3 0.3	1.1 0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0
VA Outdoors Foundation Easements Crossed	number acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 4.8	0 0.0
Agricultural Forestal Districts (AFDs)	acres	16.9	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Land Use/Land Cover 9								
Forested	acres	11.8	39.8	24.1	24.6	24.4	4.5	0.0
Agricultural	acres	37.2	21.1	24.2	18.3	15.9	24.1	1.6
Developed	acres	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.6
Open Space	acres	0.1	1.1	0.9	4.0	6.6	7.0	6.9
Open Water	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Residences and Other Structures								
Dwellings within ROW	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings within 100 feet of Centerline	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings within 250 feet of Centerline	number	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Dwellings within 500 feet of Centerline h	number	4	6	3	3	3	7	2
Commercial and Non- residential Buildings within ROW	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Те	ch Park Line	Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation *	Remington Rebuild	
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
Commercial and Non- residential Buildings within 500 feet of Centerline	number	111	4	9	19	21	3	2
Cemeteries, Schools, and Places of Worship								
Cemeteries within 500 feet of Centerline	number	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Schools within 500 feet of Centerline	number	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Places of Worship within 500 feet of Centerline	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zoning Districts								
Agricultural (A1, Culpeper County)	acres miles	32.9 3.8	38.9 3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	2.0 0.2	0.0
Light Industry-Industrial Park (LI, Culpeper County)	acres miles	6.2 0.1	9.3 0.4	15.8 1.6	19.6 1.9	16.5 1.7	0.0	0.0
Residential (R-1, Culpeper County)	acres miles	0.0	3.3 0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0
Right-of-Way (ROW, Culpeper County)	acres miles	0.5 0.1	0.6 0.1	1.1 0.1	1.4 0.1	1.2 0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural Area (RA, Culpeper County)	acres miles	10.1 1.2	10.2 0.8	5.8 0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy Industrial (M2, Town of Culpeper)	acres miles	0.0	0.0 0.0	27.1 1.5	27.1 1.5	27.9 1.5	0.0 0.0	0.0
Limited Industrial (M1, Town of Culpeper)	acres miles	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5 <0.1	2.6 0.2	0.0	0.0



Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Те	ch Park Line	es d	Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation *	Remingtor Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
Business Park (BP, Fauquier County)	acres miles	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8 0.4
Residential (R-1, Fauquier County)	acres miles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4 0.3
Agricultural (A, Orange County)	acres miles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0 2.4	0.0 0.0
Planned Developments								
Data Center (total)	acres (percent)	6.2 (12%)	9.3 (15%)	42.9 (86%)	41.4 (85%)	40.6 (83%)	0.0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)
CloudHQ	acres	0.0	0.0	7.2	5.2	3.0	0.0	0.0
Copper Ridge Data Center Campus	acres	0.0	0.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	0.0	0.0
Culpeper DataBank	acres	6.2	9.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Culpeper Tech Campus	acres	0.0	0.0	22.0	22.0	23.4	0.0	0.0
Critzer (non-data center)	acres	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation								
Existing Road Crossings (total)	number	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Local Road Crossings	number	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
State Highway Crossings	number	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Planned Road Crossings (Frank Turnage Drive)	number	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
NATURAL RESOURCES								
Wetlands ¹								



Environmental Feature *, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Tech Park Lines d			Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation *	Remington Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
Wetlands Affected (total)	acres miles	6.8 0.9	8.7 0.7	1.4 0.2	1.1 0.1	1.2 0.1	1.1 0.1	3.1 0.3
Palustrine Forested	acres	5.7	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Palustrine Scrub-Shrub	acres	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palustrine Emergent	acres	0.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0
Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Riverine	acres	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
100-Year Floodplain Crossing	miles	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Vaterbodies								
Waterbody (total)	number	12	10	4	4	4	6	2
Perennial	number	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Intermittent	number	10	8	0	3	3	1	0
Lake/Pond	number	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Non-NHD Mapped Waterbodies	number	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
latural Heritage Resources								
SCSs or Conservation Sites								
Rapidan River at Rt. 522 SCS	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Rappahannock River – Hubbard Run SCS	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Southern Culpeper Diabase Flatwoods Conservation Site	acres	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Tech Park Lines d			Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation *	Remington Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
Ecological Cores								
C1: Outstanding	number acres	0.0	0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C2: Very High	number acres	0.0	1 19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0.0
C3: High	number acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0.0	0.0	0 0.0
C4: Moderate	number acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0.0	0.0	0.0
C5: General	number acres	0.0	3 11.5	0.0	0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0.0
Protected Species								
Bald Eagle Nests within 330 feet	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle Nests within 660 feet	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Predicted Suitable Habitat								
Yellow lance	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Loggerhead shrike	acres	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
NRCS Soil Classification (SSURGO)								
Prime Farmland	acres	5.2	0.8	6.9	4.4	4.4	15.0	<0.1
Farmland of Statewide Importance ¹	acres	41.0	42.0	42.7	43.8	43.7	11.5	0.0



Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Lines c	Те	Tech Park Lines d			Remington Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
Significant Geological Resources								
Karst Bedrock	acres	12.5	8.6	28.3	32.2	32.9	3.4	0.0
Diabase Soils	acres	2.9	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Forest Conservation Value								
Average (1)	acres	2.0	20.6	11.4	11.7	11.5	6.2	1.0
Moderate (2)	acres	2.0	9.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.7
High (3)	acres	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Very High (4)	acres	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Outstanding (5)	acres	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CULTURAL RESOURCES								
Archaeological Sites within ROW	number	3	1	3	2	4	0	0
NRHP Eligible and NRHP Listed Properties, NHLs, Battlefields, and Historic Landscapes within ROW	number	6	0	2	0	0	2	1
NRHP Eligible and NRHP Listed Properties, NHLs, Battlefields, and Historic Landscapes within 0.5 Mile	number	1	2	8	10	10	1	2
NHLs between 1.0 and 1.5 Miles	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic Districts Crossed	number	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



Environmental Feature a, b	Unit	Mt. Pony	Mt. Pony Lines ^c		Tech Park Lines d			Remington Rebuild
		Route 1 f	Route 2	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Relocation *	
NRHP Listed Battlefields Crossed	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRHP Eligible Battlefields Crossed	number	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
VDHR Easements Crossed	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battlefields (National Park Service ABPP) Crossed	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCS = Stream Conservation Site; ABPP = American Battlefield Protection Program; NHL = National Historic Landmark; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; ROW = right-of-way; VDHR = Virginia Department of Historic Resources

The sum of the parts may not equal the totals due to rounding.

The crossing lengths presented in this table for all feature categories are based on hypothetical centerlines within the right-of-way for each route alternative.

⁴ The Mt. Pony Lines are inclusive of the 230 kV Mt. Pony Lines and the Mt. Pony Substation.

The Tech Park Lines are inclusive of the 230 kV Tech Park Lines, McDevitt Substation, Chandler Substation, and Palomino Substation.

Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation impacts are inclusive of Oak Green Rebuild 230 kV route, relocated Oak Green Substation, and single circuit 115 kV Line #153 Tap.

¹ If Mt. Pony Route 1 and Tech Park Route 1 are selected by the Commission, then a 0.3-mile segment of 100-foot wide right-of-way along the south side of James Madison Highway will not be needed by Tech Park Route 1, as Tech Park Route 1 will tap into Mt. Pony Route 1 at proposed Structure # 2437/168 / #2438/168 rather than beginning at the proposed Mt. Pony Substation. In this scenario, Tech Park Route 1 is 3.4 miles in length, rather than 3.7 miles, and the Tech Park Route 1 right-of-way would be reduced by approximately 3.7 acres. If Mt. Pony Route 2 is selected by the Commission, this 0.3-mile (3.7 acre) segment will be included. To ensure that all potential Project impacts are evaluated, this 0.3-mile segment is included in both Mt. Pony Route 1 and Tech Park Route 1 impacts in this filing.

g Based on Virginia Land Cover Dataset.

^h Tech Park Routes 1, 2, and 3 include one single-family and two multifamily buildings within 500 feet. The two multifamily buildings are currently under construction and therefore unoccupied as of January 2025. These buildings under construction are located greater than 250 feet but less than 500 feet from all three Tech Park Routes. One of these buildings under construction has 24 units and one has 12 units. As construction of these buildings is scheduled to be completed prior to construction of the Project, they are included as existing dwellings in this analysis.

Wetland acreages are based on results of the wetland and waterbody desktop study (see Appendix E).

¹ The following two categories are also included in farmland of statewide importance: prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season, and prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season (see 7 CFR § 657).



APPENDIX E

WETLAND AND WATERBODY DESKTOP STUDY



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erm.com

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Impact Review Ms. Bettina Rayfield, Manager P.O. Box 1105 Richmond, Virginia 23218 DATE February 20, 2025

SUBJECT

Culpeper Technology Zone 230 kV Loop and Lines #2 and #1065 Conversion Project

REFERENCE 0726778

Dear Ms. Rayfield:

Environmental Resources Management (ERM), on behalf of Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia, Dominion, or the Company), conducted a desktop wetland and waterbody review of publicly available information for the proposed Culpeper Technology Zone 230 kV Loop and Lines #2 and #1065 Conversion Project in Culpeper, Orange, and Fauquier Counties, Virginia. These transmission lines and the proposed Mt. Pony, Chandler, McDevitt, Palomino Substation and the proposed Relocated Oak Green Switching Station are collectively referred to as the Project. This delineation was done using desktop resources and methodology. A field delineation is required to verify the accuracy and extent of aquatic resource boundaries. Project route alternatives are shown in Attachment 1, with Cowardin Classification shown in Attachment 2, and wetland boundaries identified in this desktop review shown in Attachment 3.

Dominion Energy Virginia is filing an application with the State Corporation Commission (SCC) to construct and operate the following facilities:

- New overhead 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines collectively referred to as the Mt. Pony Lines: Mt. Pony-Potato Run Line #2437 and Mt. Pony-Oak Green Line #2438;
- New overhead 230 kV double circuit transmission line referred to as the Cirrus-Mt. Pony Line of the Tech Park Lines;
- Conversion and rebuild of the Company's existing 2.5-mile overhead double circuit 115 kV Oak Green-Potato Run Line #1065 to 230 kV and rebuild of the Gordonsville Oak Green Line #11 to 230 kV from the existing Oak Green Switching Station to existing structure #2199/164 / #11/550 / #1065/550; construction of two new single circuit 230 kV lines to extend Line #1065 and Line #11 into the relocated Oak Green Switching Station; construction of a new single circuit 115 kV transmission line (designed to 230)



- kV) to extend the existing Oak Green-Pine Glade Line #153 into the new Oak Green Switching Station; referred to as the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation;
- Conversion and rebuild of the Company's existing 115 kV Potato Run-Remington Line #2 from existing structure #2/147 to Remington Substation as double circuit 230 kV with distribution underbuild; referred to as the Remington Rebuild;
- Four new 230 kV substations (Mt. Pony Substation, McDevitt Substation, Chandler Substation, Palomino Substation) and one relocated 230 kV switching station (i.e., the Oak Green Switching Station as described previously).

The Project is needed to provide electrical service to multiple new industrial customers (the Customers) within an area referred to as the Culpeper Technology Zone (CTZ), with the requests being prompted by the growing data center development in the area; to maintain reliable service for the overall load growth in the area; and to comply with mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation Standards.

The purpose of this desktop analysis is to identify and evaluate potential impacts of the Project on aquatic resources (wetlands, streams, creeks, runs, and open water features) in the area. In accordance with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the SCC's Memorandum of Agreement, the evaluation was conducted using various data sets that may indicate wetland location and type. This report is being submitted to the DEQ as part of the DEQ Wetland Impacts Consultation.

This assessment did not include field investigations required for wetland delineations, as defined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the 2012 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region (Version 2.0).

PROJECT STUDY AREAS AND POTENTIAL ROUTES

A study area was developed encompassing an area containing the Project origin and termination points for the planned facilities (i.e., the proposed Project) as well as an area broad enough for the identification of reasonable route alternatives meeting the Project objectives. Additionally, and to the extent practicable, the limits of the study area were defined by reference to easily distinguishable landmarks, such as roads or other recognizable features. Based on the large geographic area covered by the Project, as well as two project components being located within or partially within existing Dominion rights-of-way, ERM identified three study areas for the Project. The limits of the approximately 14,330-acre Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area are generally defined by the following features:

- The Norfolk Southern Railroad to the north and west;
- · Greens Corner Road and the town of Stevensburg to the northeast;
- · Dominion's existing Line #2199 to the southeast; and
- Sumerduck Run creek/Racoon Ford Road to the southwest.



The Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation and Remington Rebuild will primarily utilize existing Dominion rights-of-way; therefore, no alternative routes were identified for these components. As a result, the study areas for these two components are a 0.25-mile buffer from the affected portions of the rights-of-way for existing Lines #2/#11 (for the Oak Green Components) and existing Line #2 (for the Remington Components). The approximately 1,030-acre Oak Green study area is generally located south of US 522 (Zachary Taylor Highway) from the west side of the Culpeper/Orange County boundary heading southeast to the intersection of US 522 and True Blue Road in Orange County. The approximately 320-acre Remington study area is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Town of Remington and extends to the northeast in Fauguier County.

The study areas collectively encompass approximately 15,679 acres within Culpeper, Orange, and Fauquier Counties, Virginia. Portions of the incorporated town of Culpeper is located at the northwestern edge of the Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area. The unincorporated community of Stevensburg is also located within the Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area. Land use and land cover consists mostly of forested, agricultural, and undeveloped lands, therefore there are minimal commercial, industrial, and residential areas present throughout the Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area, and forested areas along Mountain Run, Potato Run, Dry Run, Sumerduck Run, Raccoon Branch, Long Branch, and associated tributaries. The largest forested/undeveloped areas are associated with riparian areas along Mountain Run, Potato Run, Sumerduck Run, and Dry Run within waterways within the Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area. Commercial and industrial buildings in the study area include warehouses, data centers, and commercial business facilities. In general, these sparse commercial businesses and buildings are located in the northwest portion of the Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area near the town of Culpeper. The study areas are shown in Attachment 1.

MT. PONY LINES

MT. PONY ROUTE 1

Mt. Pony Route 1 originates at a cut-in location on the Company's existing Lines #2/#2199 at Structure #2199/110 / #2/496. From the cut-in location, the route parallels Blackjack Road north for approximately 0.6 mile, then parallels Alvere Road to the west and north for approximately 0.6 mile where it joins the corridor for the Company's existing Lines #2/#70. Mt. Pony Route 1 then runs west, collocated with the Company's Lines #2/#70 for approximately 3.1 miles. Mt. Pony Route 1 then turns northwest, crosses Germanna Highway/State Route 3 (Rt. 3) and runs another 0.6 mile (collocated with existing Lines #2/#70) before reaching the south side of US 15/29. At this point, Mt. Pony Route 1 turns southwest, paralleling the south side of US 15/29 for 0.3 mile before terminating at the proposed Mt. Pony Substation.



Where it is not collocated with existing transmission lines, Mt. Pony Route 1 would be constructed within a new 100-foot right-of-way.

The 3.7-mile portion of Mt. Pony Route 1 that would be collocated with existing Lines #2/#70 would require a new 60-foot new right-of-way adjacent to the existing 100-foot right-of-way, creating a 160-foot-wide right-of-way.

MT. PONY ROUTE 2

Mt. Pony Route 2 originates at a cut-in location on the Company's existing Lines #2/#2199 Lines at Structure #2199/132 / #2/518. From the cut-in location, the route heads northwest through forested and open land for approximately 3.5 miles and crosses Woolens Lane. The route then turns northeast, parallels the east side of US 522 for approximately 0.3 mile, crosses Rt. 3, and continues north across forested and open lands for approximately 0.5 mile before terminating at the proposed Mt. Pony Substation.

In total, Mt. Pony Route 2 measures approximately 4.8 miles long. Mt. Pony Route 2 would be constructed entirely within a new 100-foot-wide right-of-way.

MT. PONY SUBSTATION

The proposed 230-34.5 kV Mt. Pony Substation would be located on the south side of US 15/29, approximately 0.4 mile northeast of the intersection with Rt. 3. The substation would be constructed on land obtained through easement and owned by the developers of the proposed Customer A data center campus. The substation will be designed to serve load within the Culpeper Load Area. The proposed Mt. Pony Substation would require approximately 5.0 acres.

TECH PARK LINES

TECH PARK ROUTE 1

Tech Park Route 1 originates at the proposed Mt. Pony Substation. From the proposed Mt. Pony Substation, Tech Park Route 1 heads northeast for approximately 0.3 mile on the south side of US 15/29, then turns northwest for approximately 0.2 mile. This segment crosses US 15/29 and would be collocated with the Company's existing Lines #2/#70. The route then runs southwest and west along the southern and western edges of a non-customer planned data center campus for 0.6 mile (including a crossing of McDevitt Drive), then crosses the Customer B and Customer C data center campuses as part of a 2.0-mile loop that connects the proposed McDevitt, Chandler, and Palomino Substations. Tech Park Route 1 then follows the existing 115 kV Line #70 corridor to the southeast and south for approximately 0.5 mile and terminates at the future Cirrus Switching Station (approved as part of a separate filing). In total, Tech Park Route 1 measures approximately 3.7 miles long. Tech Park Route 1 would be constructed within a new 100-foot right-of-way, except for two 0.2-mile segments where



it is collocated with the existing Lines #2/#70 right-of-way and would require only 60 additional feet of right-of-way.

TECH PARK ROUTE 2

Tech Park Route 2 originates at the proposed Mt. Pony Substation. From the proposed Mt. Pony Substation, Tech Park Route 2 heads southwest for approximately 0.2 mile along the south side of US 15/29. The route then turns northwest, crosses US 15/29, and continues northwest and north for approximately 0.6 mile, crossing Technology Drive. Tech Park Route 2 turns west and follows the southern and western edges of a non-customer planned data center for 0.4 mile (including a crossing of McDevitt Drive), then crosses the Customer B and Customer C data center campuses as part of a 2.0-mile loop that connects the proposed McDevitt, Chandler, and Palomino Substations. Tech Park Route 2 then follows the existing 115 kV Line #70 corridor to the southeast and south for approximately 0.5 mile and terminates at the future Cirrus Switching Station (approved as part of a separate filing). In total, Tech Park Route 2 measures approximately 3.5 miles long. Tech Park Route 2 would be constructed within a new 100-foot right-of-way, except for one 0.2-mile segment where it is collocated with the existing Line #70 right-of-way and would require only 60 additional feet of right-of-way.

TECH PARK ROUTE 3

Tech Park Route 3 originates at the proposed Mt. Pony Substation. From the proposed Mt. Pony Substation, Tech Park Route 3 heads southwest for approximately 0.2 mile along the south side of US 15/29. The route turns northwest, crossing US 15/29, and continues generally northwest for approximately 0.8 mile generally parallel to Technology Drive and crossing McDevitt Drive. Tech Park Route 3 then crosses the Customer A and Customer B data center campuses as part of a 2.0-mile loop that connects the proposed McDevitt, Chandler, and Palomino Substations. Tech Park Route 3 then follows the existing 115 kV Line #70 corridor to the southeast and south for approximately 0.5 mile and terminates at the future Cirrus Switching Station (approved as part of a separate filing).

In total, Tech Park Route 3 measures approximately 3.5 miles long. Tech Park Route 3 would be constructed within a new 100-foot right-of-way, except for one 0.2-mile segment where it is collocated with the existing Line #70 right-of-way and would require only 60 additional feet of right-of-way.

MCDEVITT SUBSTATION

The proposed 230-34.5 kV McDevitt Substation would be located 0.1 mile north of the intersection of Rt. 3 and the Norfolk-Southern Railroad within the Town of Culpeper, on land to be owned by the Company within the Customer B data center campus. The substation would be directly adjacent to and south of the proposed Chandler Substation and will be



designed to accommodate multiple network connections to allow for increased reliability and to serve load within the Culpeper Load Area. The proposed McDevitt Substation would require approximately 4.5 acres.

CHANDLER SUBSTATION

The proposed 230-34.5 kV Chandler Substation would be located 0.2 mile north of the intersection of Rt. 3 and the Norfolk-Southern Railroad within the Town of Culpeper, on land to be owned by the Company within the Customer B data center campus. The substation would be located directly adjacent to and north of the proposed McDevitt Substation, less than 200 feet south of the proposed Palomino Substation, and will be designed to accommodate multiple network connections to allow for increased reliability and to serve load within the Culpeper Load Area. The proposed Chandler Substation would require approximately 4.7 acres.

PALOMINO SUBSTATION

The proposed 230-34.5 kV Palomino Substation is located 0.1 mile east of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad and 0.2 mile south of the East Chandler Street within the Town of Culpeper on an easement on land owned by the Customer C data center campus. The substation would be located less than 200 feet north of the proposed Chandler Substation and will be designed to accommodate multiple network connections to allow for increased reliability and to serve load within the Culpeper Load Area. The proposed Palomino Substation would require approximately 4.4 acres.

OAK GREEN REBUILD AND RELOCATION

Oak Green Rebuild begins at a cut-in location on the Company's existing Lines #2/#2199 at Structure #2199/164 / #2/550 in Culpeper County. From the cut-in, the Oak Green Rebuild would follow the Company's existing Lines #2/#11 southeast for approximately 2.5 miles to the existing Oak Green Switching Station. This segment crosses the Rapidan River, enters Orange County, and crosses US 522 about 1.5 miles east of the County boundary. The Oak Green Rebuild passes through the existing Oak Green Switching Station (which would be partially removed, although the transmission structures within the existing substation site would be retained) and continues approximately 0.2 mile south to the relocated proposed Oak Green Switching Station site. In total, the Oak Green Rebuild measures approximately 2.7 miles long. The Oak Green Rebuild also includes an approximately 0.2-mile segment of new 75-foot right-of-way south of the relocated proposed Oak Green Switching Station to interconnect the existing 115 kV Line #153 to the relocated proposed Oak Green Switching Station.

The Oak Green Rebuild would be primarily within a 100-foot-wide right-of-way, which is comprised of the existing 75-foot right-of-way for existing Lines #2/#11, plus a 25-foot



expansion. The exceptions to this right-of-way expansion include a 0.2-mile segment west of the Rapidan River in Culpeper County and 0.3-mile segment south of River Road in Orange County that cross existing conservation easements and will be maintained within the existing 75-foot-wide rights-of-way. In addition, an approximately 0.2-mile segment south of the existing Oak Green Switching Station a new variable width right-of-way will be used to connect the existing Oak Green Switching Station to the relocated proposed Oak Green Switching Station.

RELOCATED OAK GREEN SWITCHING STATION

The proposed Relocated Oak Green Switching Station would entail relocating and upgrading the existing 115-34.5 kV Oak Green Switching Station to 230-34.5 kV. The boundary of the new substation site would be less than 200 feet south of the boundary of the existing site. The Oak Green Rebuild transmission line between the existing and new switching station sites would span approximately 0.2 mile. The proposed Relocated Oak Green Switching Station site would require approximately 4.7 acres. Transformers and other substation equipment would be removed from the existing Oak Green Switching Station site; however, Dominion would retain the transmission structures within the existing substation site as part of the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation.

REMINGTON REBUILD

The Remington Rebuild begins at the Company's existing Lines #2 at Structure #2/147 east of the Town of Remington in Fauquier County. From the cut-in, the Remington Rebuild heads east/northeast within the existing Line ##2/#655 right-of-way for approximately 0.7 mile, where it terminates in the existing Remington Substation. The Remington Rebuild would occur entirely within existing variable width rights-of-way and across Dominion-owned lands.

DESKTOP EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The area of effect considered for this study consists of the proposed rights-of-way identified above within which the electric transmission lines would be constructed and operated. Data sources used for this review include the following, each of which is described briefly below:

- Recent aerial imagery, taken in June of 2021 (NAIP 2021);
- Color infrared imagery from 2010 through 2022 (NAIP 2024):
- Culpeper County Interactive Data Portal GIS datasets (Culpeper County 2024);
- Google Earth Aerial Imagery (Google Earth LLC 2024);
- ESRI World Imagery from 2021-2023 (ESRI et al. 2024a);
- ESRI World Elevation Terrain 5-foot contours (ESRI et al. 2024);
- NWI maps from the USFWS online data mapping portal (USFWS 2024);



- The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Plus High Resolution (USGS 2024); and
- Soil Survey Geographic Database soils data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS 2024).

NATURAL COLOR AND INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Recent (2021 and 2024) natural color aerial photography was used to provide a visual overview of the Project area and to assist in evaluating current conditions. Infrared aerial photography was used to identify the potential presence of wetlands based on signatures associated with the levels of reflectance. For example, areas that are inundated with water appear very dark (almost black) due to the low level of reflectance in the infrared spectrum. The presence of these dark colors can be used as a potential indicator of hydric or inundated soils that are likely associated with wetlands.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Recent ESRI world topographic maps show the topography of the area as well as other important landscape features such as forest cover, development, buildings, agricultural areas, streams, lakes, and wetlands (ESRI et al. 2024).

USFWS NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY MAPPING

NWI maps provide the boundaries and classifications of potential wetland areas as mapped by the USFWS (USFWS 2024). NWI data is based primarily on aerial photo interpretations with limited ground-truthing and may represent incorrect boundaries or wetland cover types. NWI data can be unreliable in some areas, especially in forested landscapes, where aerial photography is used as the major data source. The classifications of the majority of the NWI polygons in the study area appear to be accurate based on a review of the cover types observed in the aerial photography. However, in areas where there was an obvious discrepancy between the NWI classification and the aerial photography, ERM modified the classification to more accurately reflect current conditions. In order to acknowledge ERM's adjustment of NWI classifications where appropriate, all the wetland types referenced in this assessment are referred to as "assigned wetland cover types" regardless of whether the cover type was modified from the NWI classification.

USDA-NRCS SOILS DATA

Soils in the study area were identified and assessed using the SSURGO database, which is a digital version of the original county soil surveys (USDA-NRCS 2024). The attribute data within the SSURGO database provides the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties (e.g., hydric rating) for each soil map unit. The soils in the study area were grouped into three categories based on the hydric rating of the component soils within each map unit: hydric, partially hydric, and non-hydric. Hydric soils were defined as those where the major



component soils, and minor components in some cases, are designated as hydric. Hydric components in these map units account for more than 80% of the map unit. Partially hydric soils include map units that only contain minor component soils that are designated as hydric. The partially hydric map units in the Project area contain 10% or less hydric soils. The remaining map units do not contain any component soils that are designated as hydric. Areas mapped as hydric or partially hydric have a higher probability of containing wetlands than areas with no hydric soils.

USGS NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHY DATASET

The NHD dataset contains features such as lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, and canals (USGS 2024). The waterbodies mapped by the NHD appeared generally consistent with those visible on the USGS maps and aerial photography.

PROBABILITY ANALYSIS

ERM used a stepwise process to identify probable wetland areas along the proposed routes, as follows:

- Infrared and natural color aerial photography was used in conjunction with topographic
 maps and soils maps to identify potential wetland areas. Boundaries were assigned to
 the areas that appeared to exhibit wetland signatures based on this review and a cover
 type was determined based on aerial photo interpretation. For the purpose of the
 study, these areas are referred to as Interpreted Wetlands.
- To further determine the probability of a wetland occurring within a given location, the Interpreted Wetland polygon shape files were digitally layered with the NWI mapping and soils information from the SSURGO database.
- The probability of a wetland occurring was assigned based on the number of overlapping data layers (i.e., indicators of potential wetland presence) that occurred in a particular area.

The criteria assigned to each probability are outlined in Table 1.

TABLE 1: CRITERIA USED TO RANK THE PROBABILITY OF WETLAND OCCURRENCE

Probability	Criteria
High	Areas where layers of hydric soils, Interpreted Wetlands, and NWI data overlap
Medium/High	NWI data overlaps hydric soils; or NWI data overlaps Interpreted Wetlands with or without partially hydric soils; or Hydric soils overlap Interpreted Wetlands
Medium	Interpreted Wetlands with or without overlap by partially hydric soils



Medium/Low	Hydric soils only; or NWI data with or without overlap by partially hydric soils	
Low	Partially hydric soils only	
Very Low	Non-hydric soils only	

WETLAND AND WATERBODY CROSSINGS

The desktop analysis provides a probability of wetland and waterbody occurrence within each route, with wetlands classified based on the Cowardin classification system described below:

- Palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes (i.e., aquatic plants) and woody species less than 3 feet in height, excluding mosses and lichens;
- Palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) wetlands characterized by woody vegetation, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 feet in height;
- Palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands characterized by woody vegetation, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 feet or more in height and 3 inches or larger diameter at breast height (DBH);
- Palustrine unconsolidated bottom (PUB) open waters characterized by bottom substrate particles smaller than stones (less than 10 inches in diameter) covering greater than 25% of the area, with plants covering less than 30% of the area; and
- Riverine streams channels containing periodically or continuously moving water (USFWS 2013).

As stated above, field delineations were not performed and would be required to verify the accuracy and extent of aquatic resource boundaries. A range of wetland occurrence probabilities are reported by this study from very low to high. The probability of wetland occurrence increases as multiple indicators begin to overlap towards the "high" end of the spectrum. The medium, medium-high, and high probability categories are the most reliable representation of in-situ conditions, due to overlapping data sets, and these categories are reported in the summary below as a percentage of the total acreage of each route. Attachment 2 depicts the Cowardin classification, and the type of wetlands displayed on color-based images. Attachment 3 depicts probability, and the type of interpreted wetlands displayed on color base map images.

RESULTS

Results of the probability analysis are presented in Table 2 below. Summaries are provided in the sections following the table. Riverine (stream) and PUB (open water features) are described in the Waterbody Crossings section below.



TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF THE PROBABILITIES OF WETLAND AND WATERBODY OCCURRENCE ALONG THE ROUTE ALTERNATIVES A,B,C

Probability	Total Within		Wetland and \	Waterbody	type (acres)	
	Right-of-way (acres)	PEM (Emergent)	PFO (Forested)	PSS (Scrub- Shrub)	PUB (Freshwater pond)	Riverine (Stream)
Mt. Pony Line	es ª					
Mt. Pony Route	9 1					9
High	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	<0.1
Medium/High	5.6	0.6	4.8	0.1	NA	0.1
Medium	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	NA	0.1
Medium/Low	0.1	0.0	0.1	NA	NA	<0.1
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mt. Pony Route	2					
High	1.8	0.8	1.0	NA	NA	NA
Medium/High	4.7	2.1	2.5	NA	NA	0.2
Medium	2.2	<0.1	2.1	NA	NA	0.1
Medium/Low	0.1	NA	<0.1	NA	0.1	0.0
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tech Park Lir	nes ^b					
Tech Park Rout	te 1					
High	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium/High	0.4	NA	0.4	NA	NA	<0.1
Medium	1.0	0.3	0.7	NA	NA	<0.1
Medium/Low	<0.1	NA	<0.1	<0.1	NA	NA
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



Probability	Total Within	١	Wetland and \	Waterbody	type (acres)	
	Right-of-way (acres)	PEM (Emergent)	PFO (Forested)	PSS (Scrub- Shrub)	PUB (Freshwater pond)	Riverine (Stream)
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tech Park Rout	e 2					
High	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium/High	0.4	NA	0,3	NA	NA	<0.1
Medium	0.8	NA	0.6	NA	NA	0.1
Medium/Low	0.2	NA	<0.1	<0.1	NA	0.1
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tech Park Rout	e 3					
High	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium/High	0.4	NA	0.3	NA	NA	<0.1
Medium	0.9	NA	0.8	NA	NA	0.1
Medium/Low	0.1	NA.	<0.1	<0.1	NA	0.1
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oak Green Re	build and Reloc	ation				
High	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1
Medium/High	0.1	0.1	<0.1	NA	NA	<0.1
Medium	<0.1	<0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.0
Medium/Low	<0.1	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	<0.1
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



Probability	Total Within Right-of-way (acres)	Wetland and Waterbody type (acres)						
		PEM (Emergent)	PFO (Forested)	PSS (Scrub- Shrub)	PUB (Freshwater pond)	Riverine (Stream)		
High	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	NA	<0.1		
Medium/High	2.5	2.4	NA	NA	NA	0.1		
Medium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Medium/Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Very Low	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

NA = Not applicable due to absence of a wetland type within the Project footprint
Wetland acreages have been rounded to the tenths place; as a result, the totals may not reflect the
sum of the addends. A value of 0.0 acres indicates less than 0.05 acre of the wetland is present.
a The Mt. Pony Routes are inclusive of the 230 kV Mt. Pony Lines and the Mt. Pony Substation.

b The Tech Park Routes are inclusive of the 230 kV Tech Park Lines, McDevitt Substation, Chandler Substation, and Palomino Substation.

WETLAND CROSSINGS

Wetlands within the Mt. Pony and Tech Park study area are associated with Mountain Run, Sumerduck Run, Dry Run, and Potato Run, with large areas of PFO located in the central and southern portion of the study areas. Within the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation study area, most wetlands are PEM wetlands associated with tributaries to the Rapidan River, including Long Branch and unnamed tributaries, and PFO wetlands associated with an unnamed, intermittent tributary to Mountain Run. Wetlands within the Remington Rebuild study area are mainly PEM associated with an unnamed, intermittent tributary to Tinpot Run.

MT. PONY LINES

Although the proposed Mt. Pony Substation is included in the footprint of the Mt. Pony Lines, based on the wetland desktop methodology, there are no wetlands within the footprint of the substation.

Mt. Pony Route 1

The length of the corridor for Mt. Pony Route 1 is approximately 5.2 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 44.6 acres (inclusive of the 5.0-acre proposed Mt. Pony Substation). Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 13.7% (6.8 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing



wetlands and waterbodies. Of these 6.8 acres, 5.7 acres consist of PFO wetlands, 0.2 acre consists of PSS, 0.8 acre consists of PEM wetlands, and 0.2 acre consists of riverine features.

Mt. Pony Route 2

The length of the corridor for the Mt. Pony Route 2 is approximately 4.8 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 62.3 acres (inclusive of the 5.0-acre proposed Mt. Pony Substation). Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 14.0% (8.7 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing wetlands and waterbodies. Of these 8.7 acres, 5.5 acres consist of PFO wetlands, 2.9 acres consist of PEM wetlands, and 0.3 acre consists of riverine features.

TECH PARK LINES

Although the proposed McDevitt, Chandler, and Palomino Substations are included in the footprint of the Tech Park Lines, based on the wetland desktop methodology, there are no wetlands within the footprint of the substations.

Tech Park Route 1

The length of the corridor for the Tech Park Route 1 is approximately 3.7 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 49.9 acres (inclusive of the proposed McDevitt (4.5 acres), Chandler (4.7 acres), and Palomino (4.4 acres) Substations). Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 2.9% (1.4 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing wetlands and waterbodies. Of these 1.4 acres, 1.0 acre consists of PFO wetlands, 0.3 acre consist of PEM wetlands, and 0.1 acre consist of riverine features.

Tech Park Route 2

The length of the corridor for the Tech Park Route 2 is approximately 3.5 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 48.7 acres (inclusive of the proposed McDevitt (4.5 acres), Chandler (4.7 acres), and Palomino (4.4 acres) Substations). Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 2.3% (1.1 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing wetlands and waterbodies. Of these 1.1 acres, 1.1 acres consist of PFO wetlands, and 0.1 acre consist of riverine features.

Tech Park Route 3

The length of the corridor for the Tech Park Route 3 is approximately 3.5 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 48.6 acres (inclusive of the proposed McDevitt (4.5 acres), Chandler (4.7 acres), and Palomino (4.4 acres) Substations). Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 3.4% (1.2 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing wetlands and



waterbodies. Of these 1.2 acres, 1.1 acres consist of PFO wetlands, and 0.1 acre consist of riverine features.

OAK GREEN REBUILD AND RELOCATION

The length of the corridor for the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation is approximately 2.8 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 37.2 acres (inclusive of the proposed 4.7-acre Relocated Oak Green Switching Station). The majority of the corridor is within existing Company-owned right-of-way, with only 10.3 acres of new proposed right-of-way. Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 2.9% (1.1 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing wetlands and waterbodies. Of these 1.1 acres, less than 0.1 acre consists of PFO wetlands, 0.4 acre consist of PEM wetlands, 0.2 acre consist of PUB open water features, and 0.5 acre consist of riverine features. Of these wetlands, approximately 1.1 acres are located within existing right-of-way and only 0.2 acre are located in within the proposed expanded right-of-way.

REMINGTON REBUILD

The length of the corridor for the Remington Rebuild is approximately 0.7 miles and encompasses a total of approximately 9.1 acres, all within the Company's existing Line #70/#535 right-of-way. Based on the methodology discussed above, the right-of-way footprint will encompass approximately 33.9% (3.1 acres) of land with a medium or higher probability of containing wetlands and waterbodies. Of these 3.1 acres, 3.0 acres consist of PEM wetlands and 0.1 acre consists of riverine features.

WATERBODY CROSSINGS

ERM identified and mapped waterbodies in the study area using similar publicly available GIS databases as those used to identify and map wetlands. Waterbodies crossed by the Mt. Pony Routes and Tech Park Routes include the perennial Mountain Run, and unnamed perennial and intermittent tributaries to Mountain Run, Dry Run, Sumerduck Run, and Potato Run. Waterbodies crossed by the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation include the perennial Rapidan River, Long Branch, and Raccoon Branch, intermittent tributaries to Racoon Branch, and open water features. Waterbodies crossed by the Remington Rebuild include intermittent streams associated with Tinpot Run. No waterbodies were identified within the proposed Mt. Pony, McDevitt, Chandler, or Palomino Substation footprints, or the Relocated Oak Green Switching Station footprint.



TABLE 2: WATERBODIES CROSSED BY THE ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

Waterbodies Crossed	Unit	Mt. Pony Route 1	Mt. Pony Route 2	Tech Park Route 1	Tech Park Route 2	Tech Park Route 3	Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation	Remington Rebuild Route
Total	Number	12	10	4	4	4	6	2
Perennial Streams	Number	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Intermittent Streams	Number	10	8	0	3	3	1	0
Perennial Lakes/Ponds	Number	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Non-NHD Mapped Waterbodies ^a	Number	2	2	1	1	1	1	2

Source: NHD (USGS 2024)

a Identified via aerial imagery during desktop analysis using recent (2024), aerial imagery (Google Earth LLC 2024), and ESRI World Imagery (ESRI et al. 2024a). These are also identified in Culpeper County stream data (Culpeper County 2024).

MT. PONY LINES

Mt. Pony Route 1

Mt. Pony Route 1 crosses 12 waterbodies, of which 10 are NHD-mapped waterbodies, including 10 unnamed, intermittent streams. Additionally, ERM identified two unnamed, unclassified streams within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery (NAIP 2021; Google Earth LLC 2024). Based on the methodology described above, the right-of-way for Mt. Pony Route 1 would encompass approximately 0.2 acre of riverine features.

Mt. Pony Route 2

Mt. Pony Route 2 crosses 10 waterbodies, of which eight are NHD-mapped waterbodies, including eight unnamed, intermittent streams. Additionally, ERM identified two unnamed, unclassified streams within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery (NAIP 2021; Google Earth LLC 2024). Based on ERM's desktop wetland and waterbody analysis, the right-of-way for Mt. Pony Route 2 would encompass approximately 0.3 acre of riverine features and 0.1 acre of PUB open water features.



TECH PARK LINES

Tech Park Route 1

Tech Park Route 1 crosses four waterbodies, of which three are NHD-mapped waterbodies, including two separate crossings of an unnamed perennial tributary to Mountain Run. Additionally, ERM identified two unnamed, intermittent streams within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery and county stream data (NAIP 2021; Google LLC 2024; Culpeper County 2024)). Based on ERM's desktop wetland and waterbody analysis, the right-of-way for Tech Park Route 1 would encompass approximately 0.1 acre of riverine features.

Tech Park Route 2

Tech Park Route 2 crosses four waterbodies, of which three are NHD-mapped waterbodies, including three unnamed, intermittent streams. Additionally, ERM identified one unnamed, intermittent stream within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery and county stream data (NAIP 2021; Google LLC 2024; Culpeper County 2024). Based on ERM's desktop wetland and waterbody analysis, the right-of-way for Tech Park Route 2 would encompass approximately 0.1 acre of riverine features.

Tech Park Route 3

Tech Park Route 3 crosses four waterbodies, of which three are NHD-mapped waterbodies, including three unnamed, intermittent streams. Additionally, ERM identified one unnamed, intermittent stream within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery and county stream data (NAIP 2021; Google LLC 2024; Culpeper County 2024). Based on ERM's desktop wetland and waterbody analysis, the right-of-way for Route Tech Park Route 3 would encompass approximately 0.2 acre of riverine features.

OAK GREEN REBUILD AND RELOCATION

The Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation crosses six waterbodies, of which five are NHD-mapped waterbodies, including two perennial waterbodies (Rapidan River and one lake/pond) and three unnamed, intermittent streams. Additionally, ERM identified one unnamed, unclassified stream within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery (NAIP 2021; Google LLC 2024). Based on ERM's desktop wetland and waterbody analysis, the right-of-way for the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation would encompass approximately 0.5 acre of riverine features and 0.2 acre of PUB open water features.

REMINGTON REBUILD

The Remington Rebuild does not cross any NHD-mapped waterbodies, however, ERM identified two unnamed, unclassified streams within the right-of-way using recent aerial imagery and county stream data (NAIP 2021; Google LLC 2024; Culpeper County 2024). Based on ERM's



desktop wetland and waterbody analysis, the right-of-way for the Remington Rebuild would encompass approximately 0.1 acre of riverine features.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Avoiding or minimizing new impacts on wetlands and streams was among the criteria used in developing routes for the Project. To minimize impacts on wetland areas, the transmission lines have been designed to span or avoid wetlands and waterbodies where possible, keeping transmission structures outside of aquatic resources to the extent practicable.

As noted above, most of the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation and all of the proposed Remington Rebuild are within Company-owned and maintained existing transmission line rights-of-way. The portions of these routes in existing right-of-way would have no new permanent wetland impacts. The majority of each of the riverine features crossed by the Oak Green Rebuild and Relocation route are within existing maintained corridor, with vegetation/riparian buffer only along the proposed expanded right-of-way segments of the features.

The majority of potential direct impacts on wetlands due to Project construction would be temporary in nature. Mats would be used for construction equipment to travel over wetlands, as appropriate. Due to the absence of an existing right-of-way, some new access roads may be necessary along the route. If a section of line cannot be accessed from existing roads, Dominion Energy Virginia may need to install a culvert, ford, or temporary bridge along the right-of-way to cross small streams. In such cases, some temporary fill material in wetlands adjacent to such crossings may be required. This fill would be placed on erosion control fabric and removed when work is completed, returning ground elevations to original contours. When siting transmission lines, perpendicular crossings of wetland systems are prioritized to minimize direct impacts to these sensitive areas and reduce overall impacts to the watershed.

Permanent direct impacts to wetlands would be limited to placement of structures within wetlands, if unavoidable, and, due to the necessity of removing trees and shrubby vegetation from the right-of-way, the permanent conversion of PSS/PFO wetlands to PSS or PEM type wetlands.

No change in contours of wetlands and waterbodies, or redirection of the flow of water, is anticipated and the amount of spoil from foundation and structure placement would be minimal. Excess spoil in wetlands generated through foundation construction would be controlled through construction best management practices (e.g., the implementation erosion and sediment controls).

Required tree removal adjacent to waterbodies would reduce riparian buffer functions such as stream bank stabilization and erosion control, nutrient and sediment filtration, floodwater storage and peak flow reduction, habitat diversity, and water temperature modification from shading. Where the removal of trees or shrubby vegetation occurs within wetlands, Dominion



Energy Virginia would use the least intrusive method reasonably possible to clear the corridor. Within the stream buffers (100 feet), and as needed to minimize impacts to wetlands, trees and vegetation will be hand felled and stumps left in place to reduce the potential for erosion. Shrubs and trees with a diameter at breast height of less than three inches will be left in place unless it impedes temporary access where they would be clipped, leaving roots in place which will be able to naturally regenerate. Vegetation within the right-of-way would be allowed to return to maintained grasses and shrubs after construction, which would provide some filtration stabilization to help protect waterbodies from pollutants.

SUMMARY

This Wetland and Waterbody Summary report was prepared in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the DEQ and the SCC for the purpose of initiating a Wetlands Impact Consultation. Please note that a formal onsite wetland delineation was not conducted as part of this review.

In addition, there is a Project website where the SCC application will be available after filing, as well as maps and discussions about the Project. It can be accessed by going to: https://www.dominionenergy.com/projects-and-facilities/electric-projects/power-lineprojects/culpeper-tech-zone.

If you have any questions regarding this wetland assessment, please contact me at 857-302-6502 or by email at jake.bartha@erm.com.

Sincerely,

Jake Bartha Environmental Resources Management

cc: James Young, Dominion Energy Virginia

Enclosures: Attachments 1, 2, and 3



REFERENCES

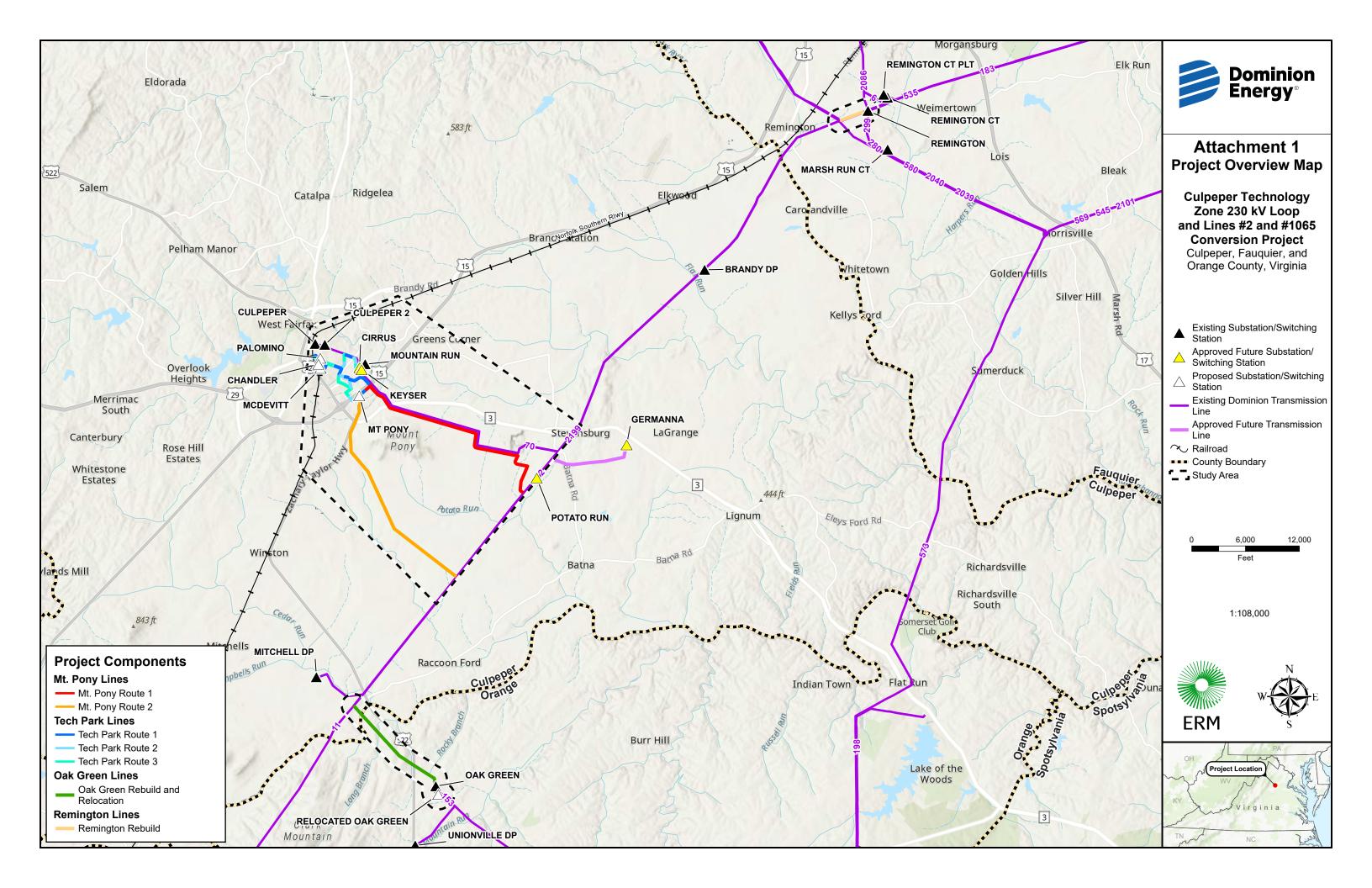
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ATTACHMENT 1

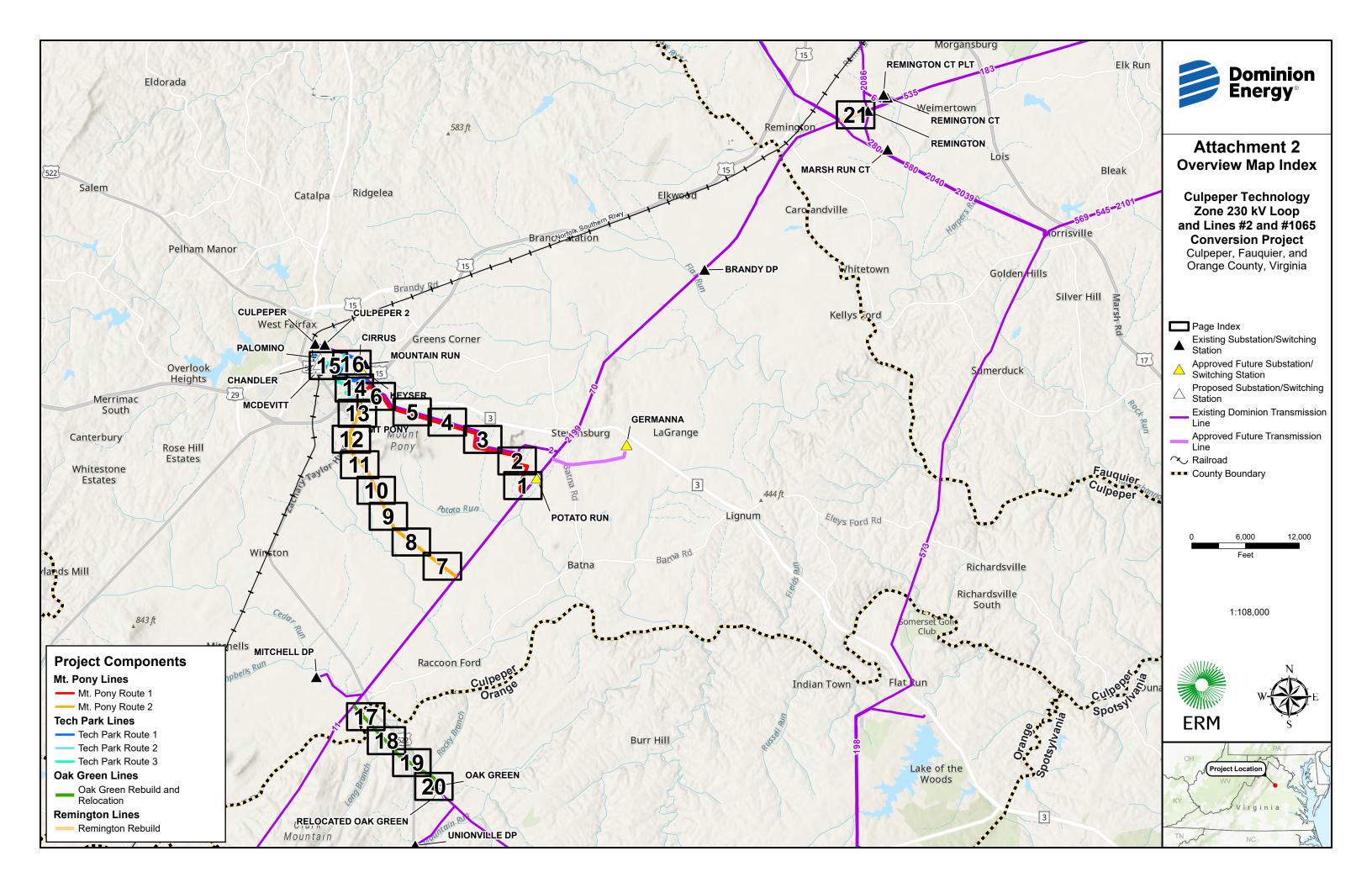




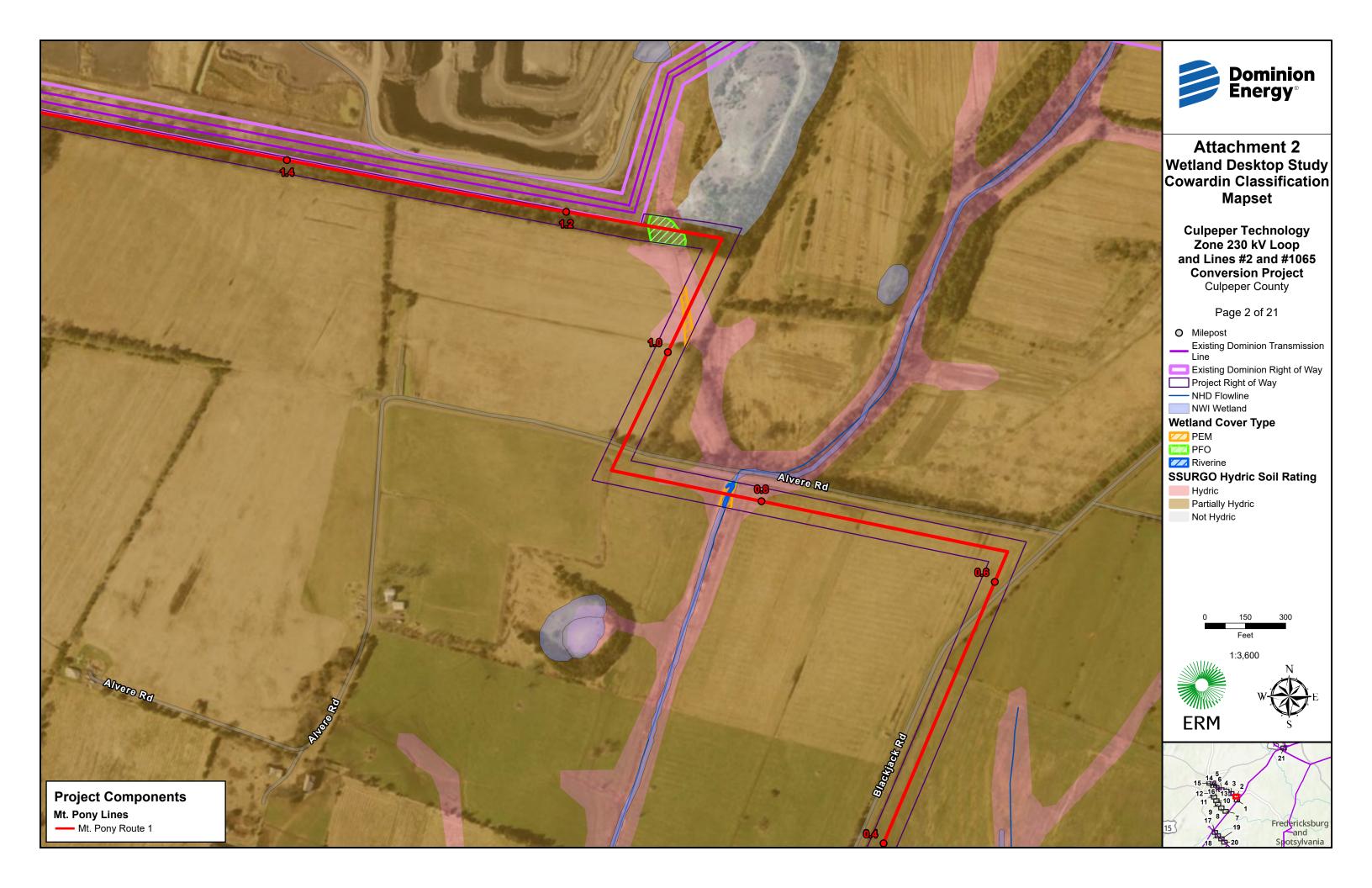
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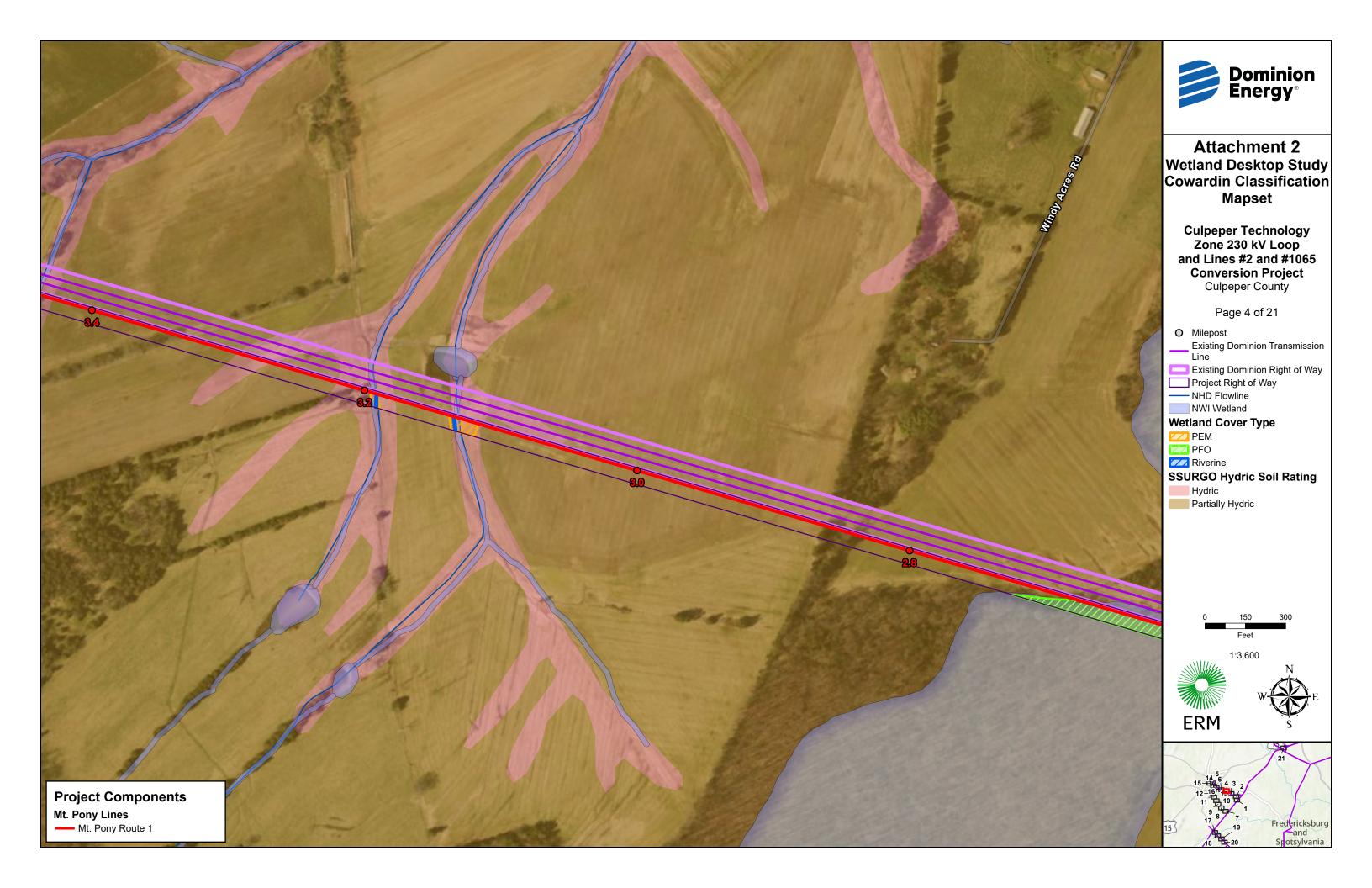
ATTACHMENT 2





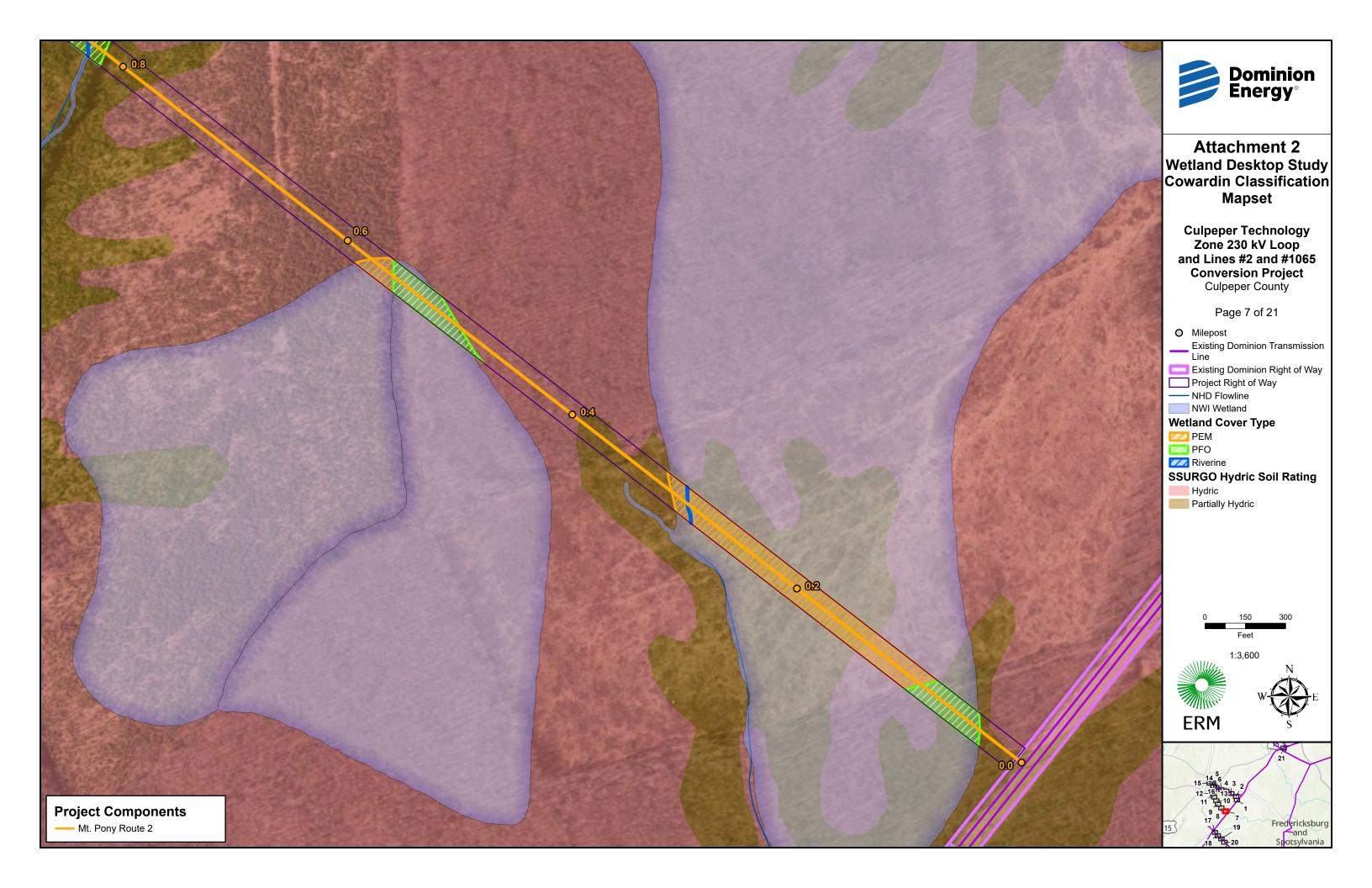


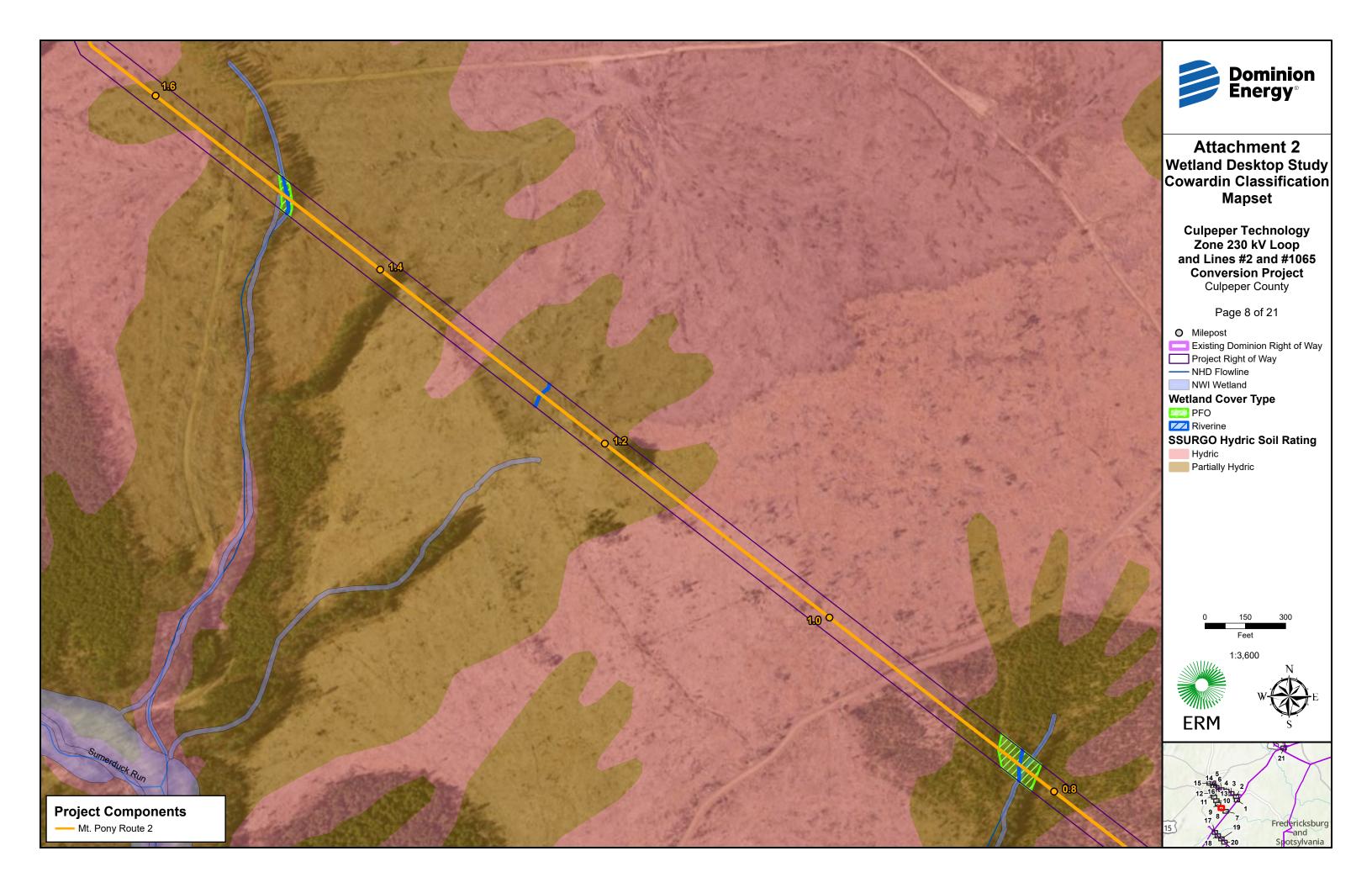




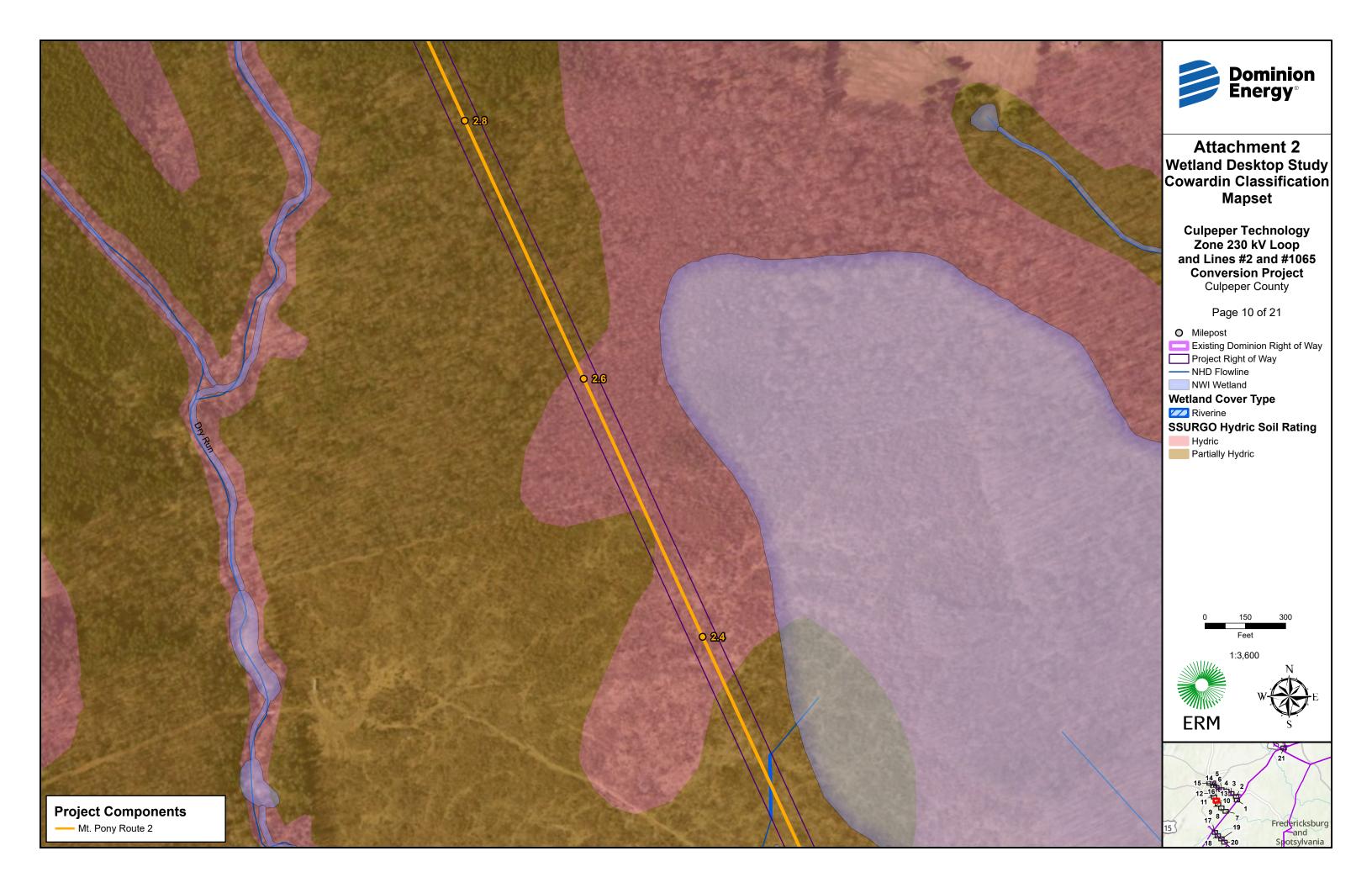


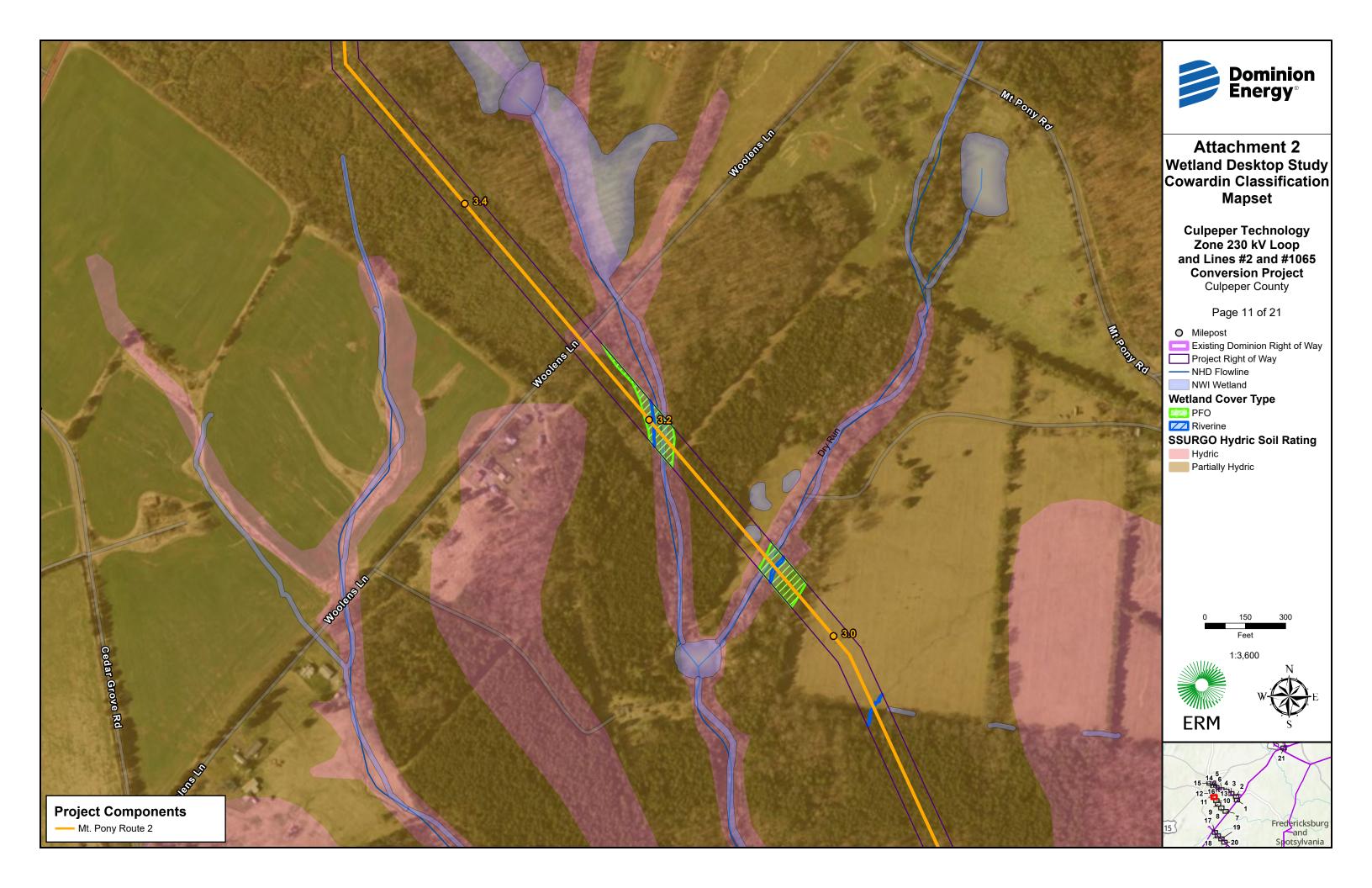


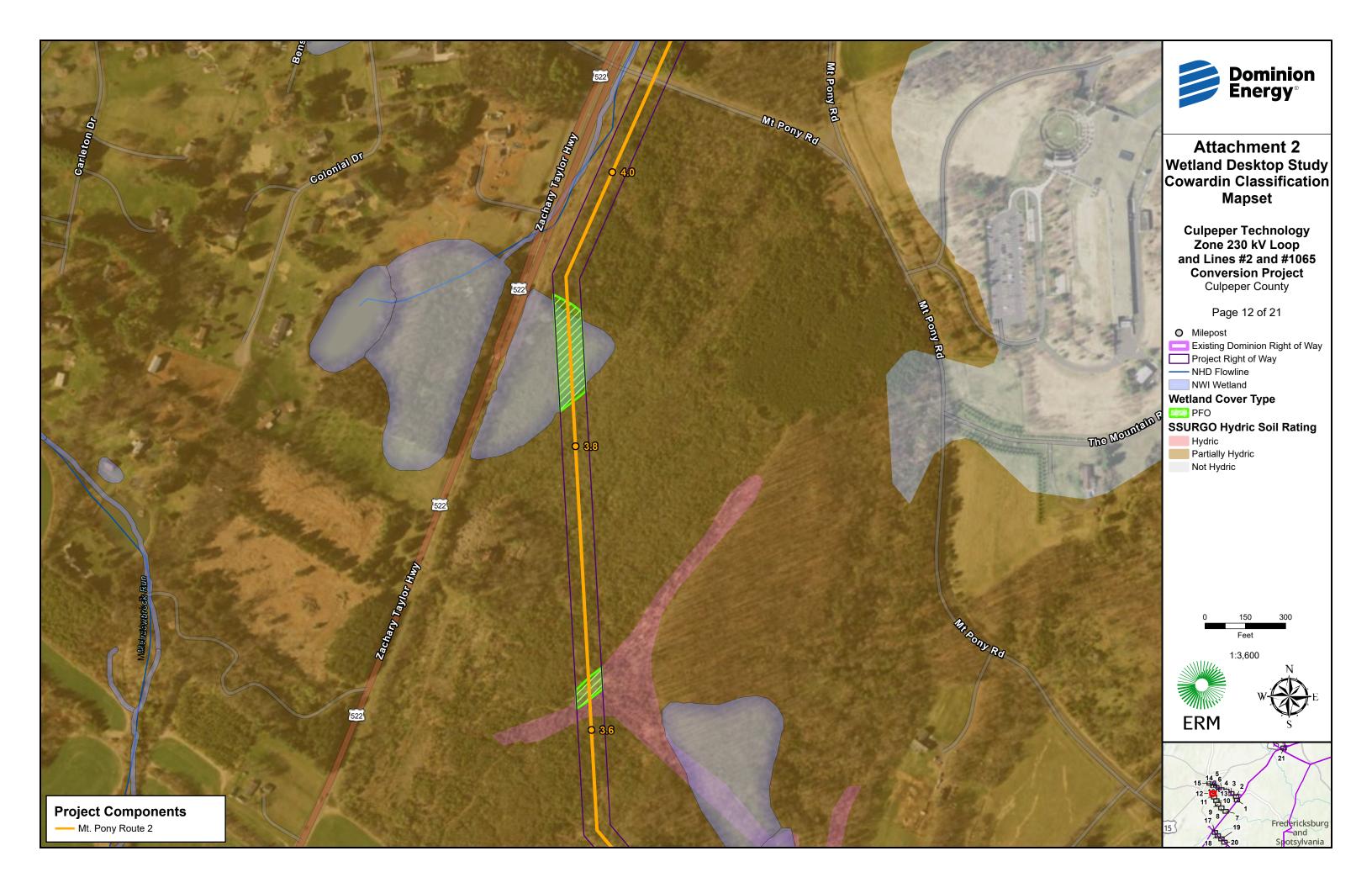




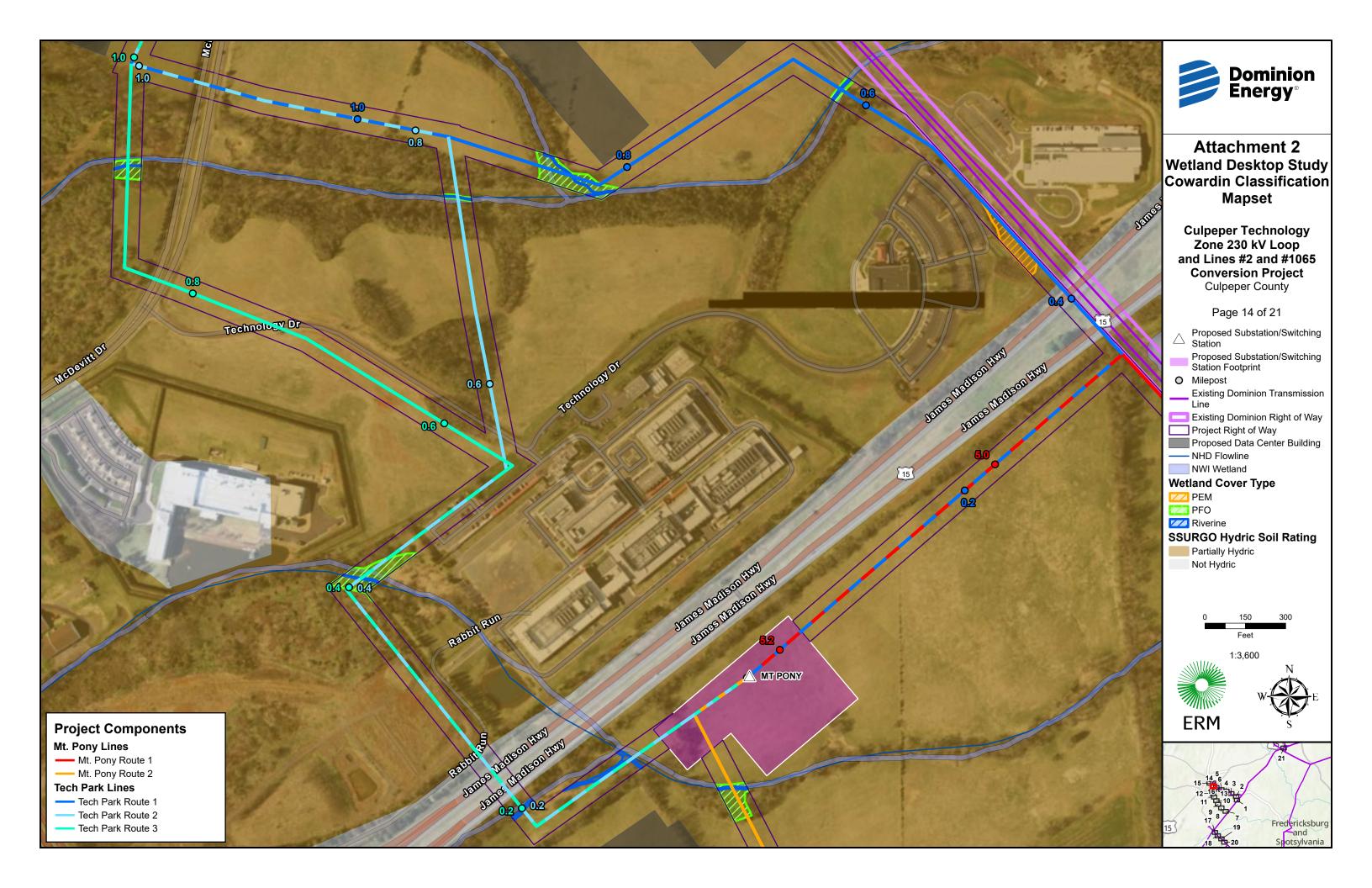


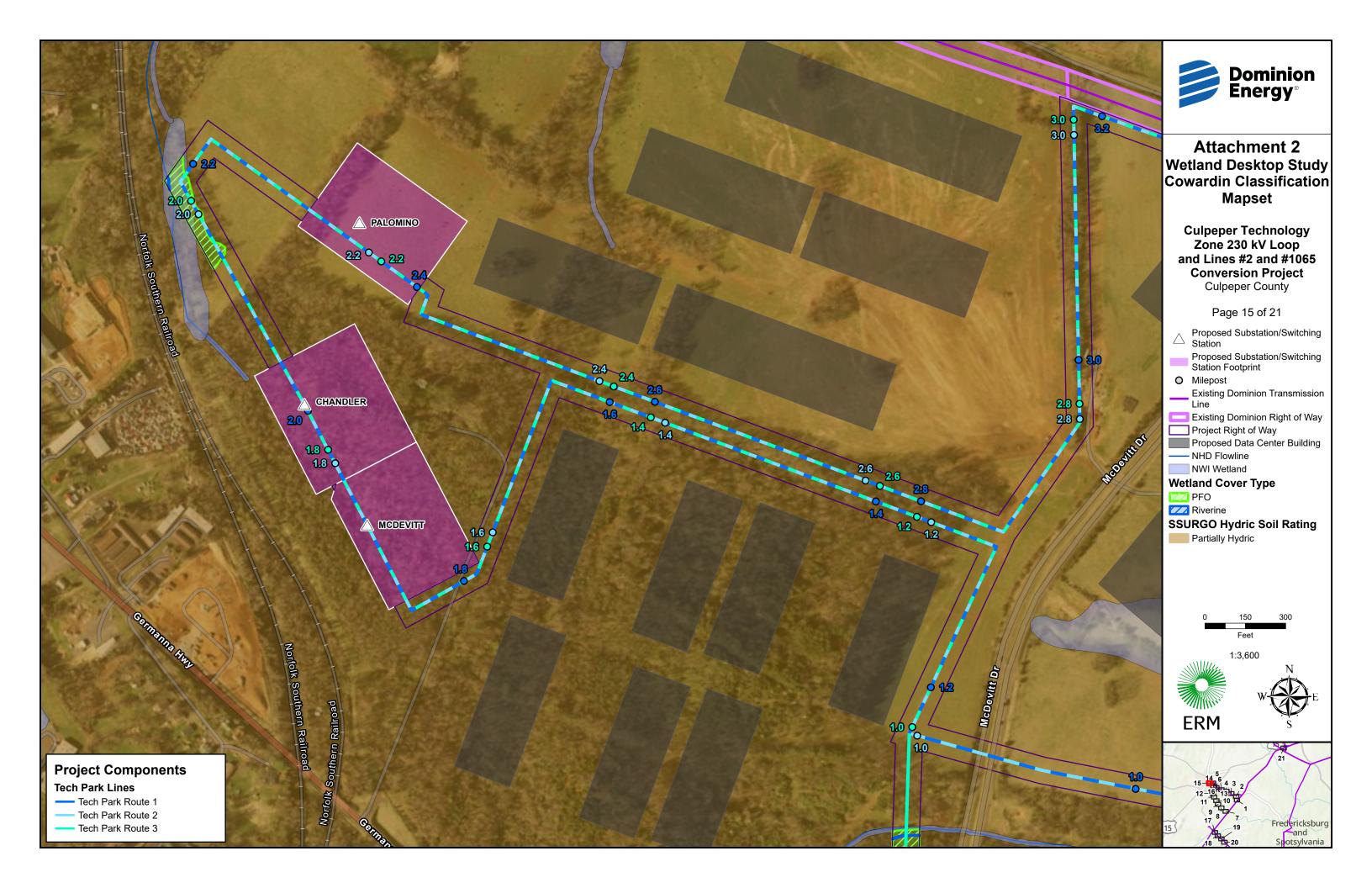


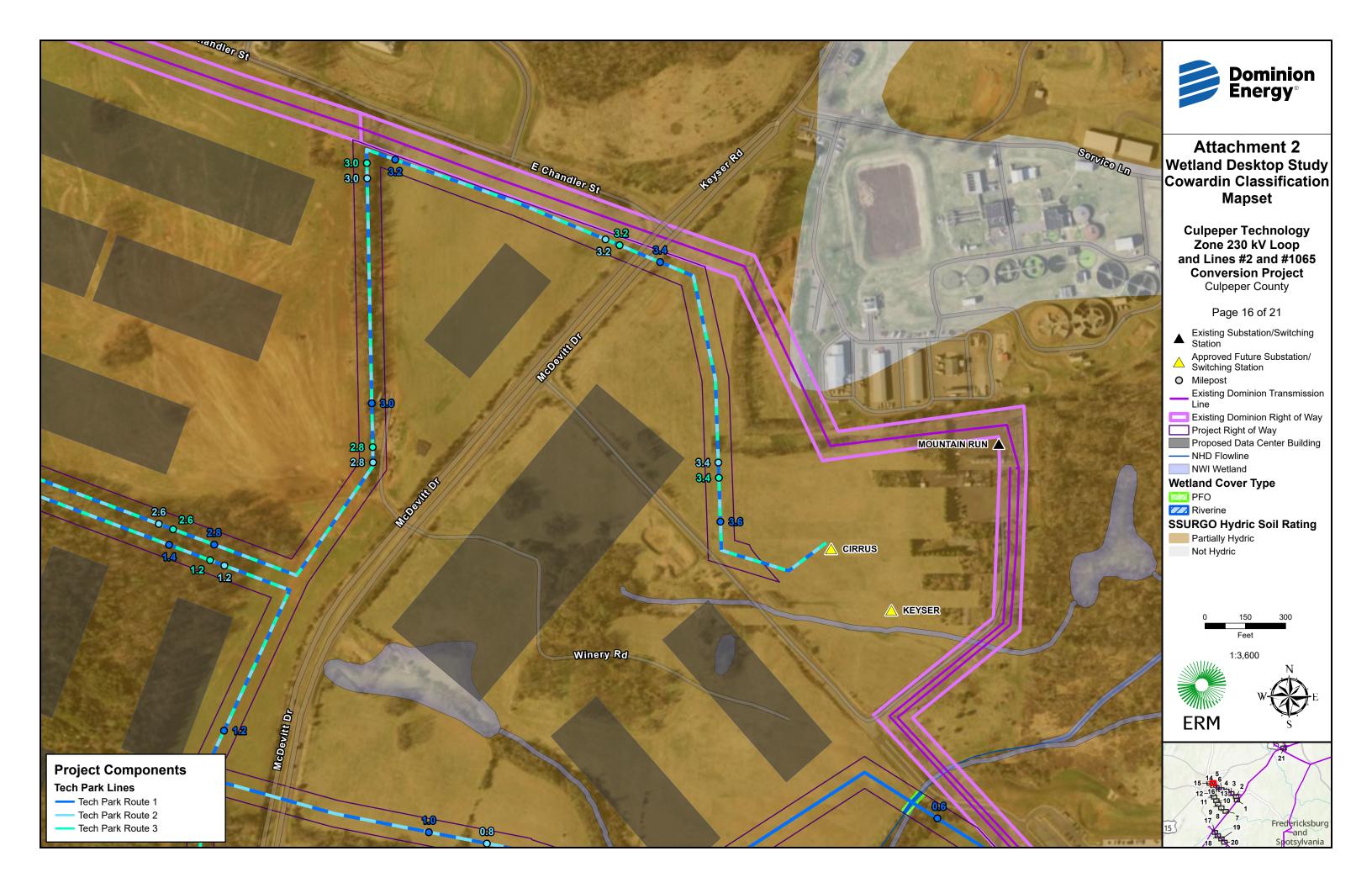


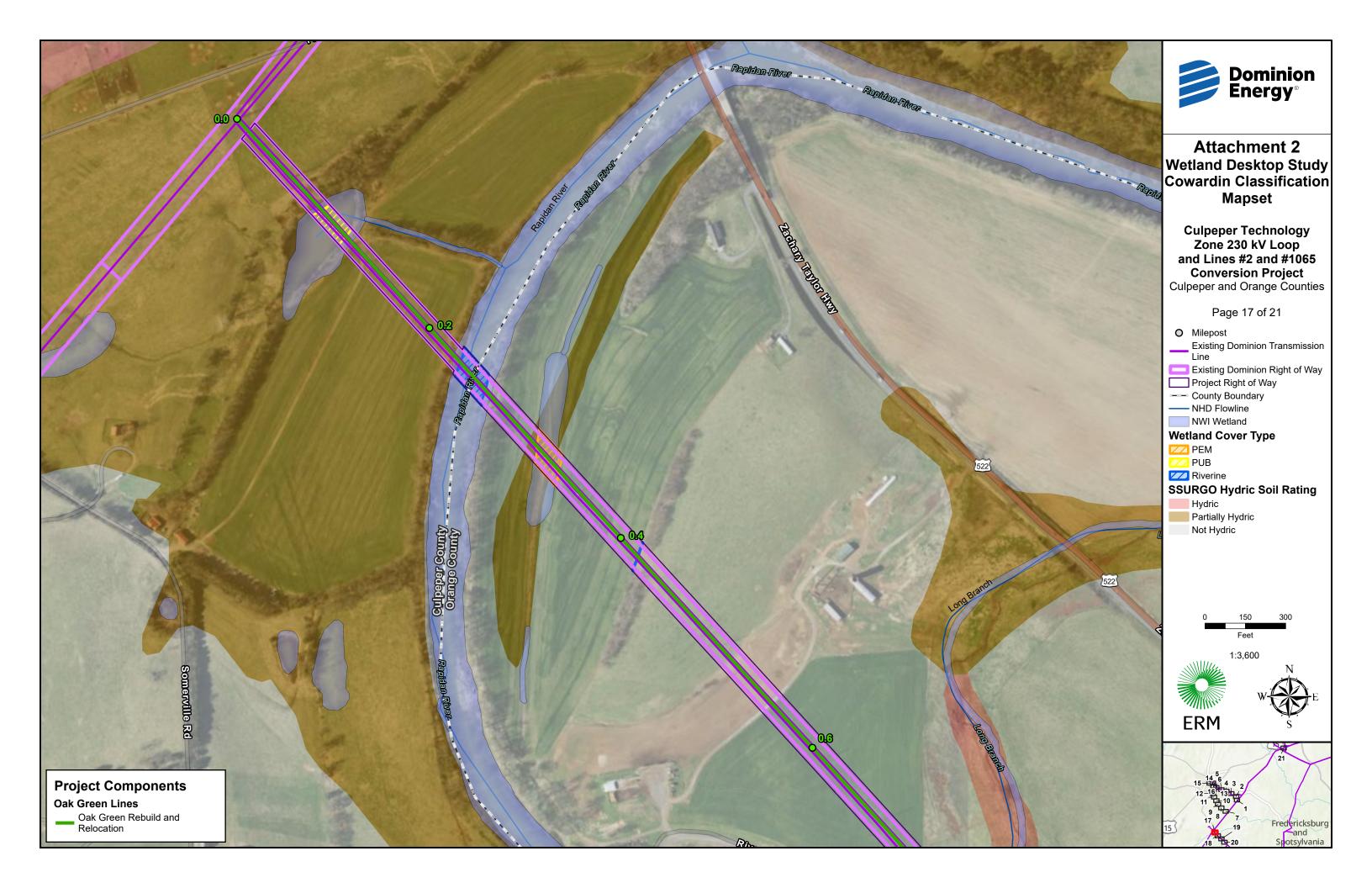




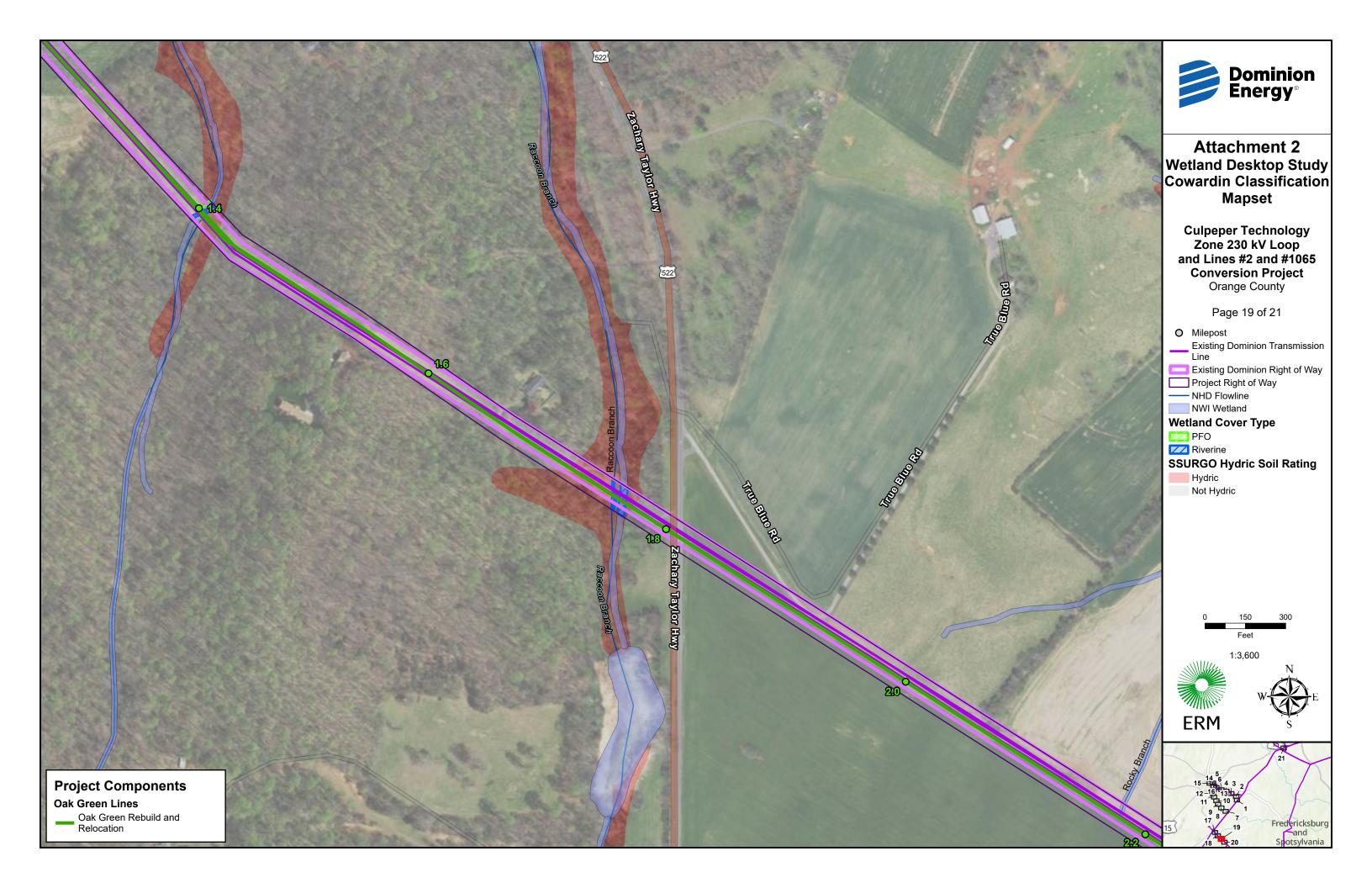




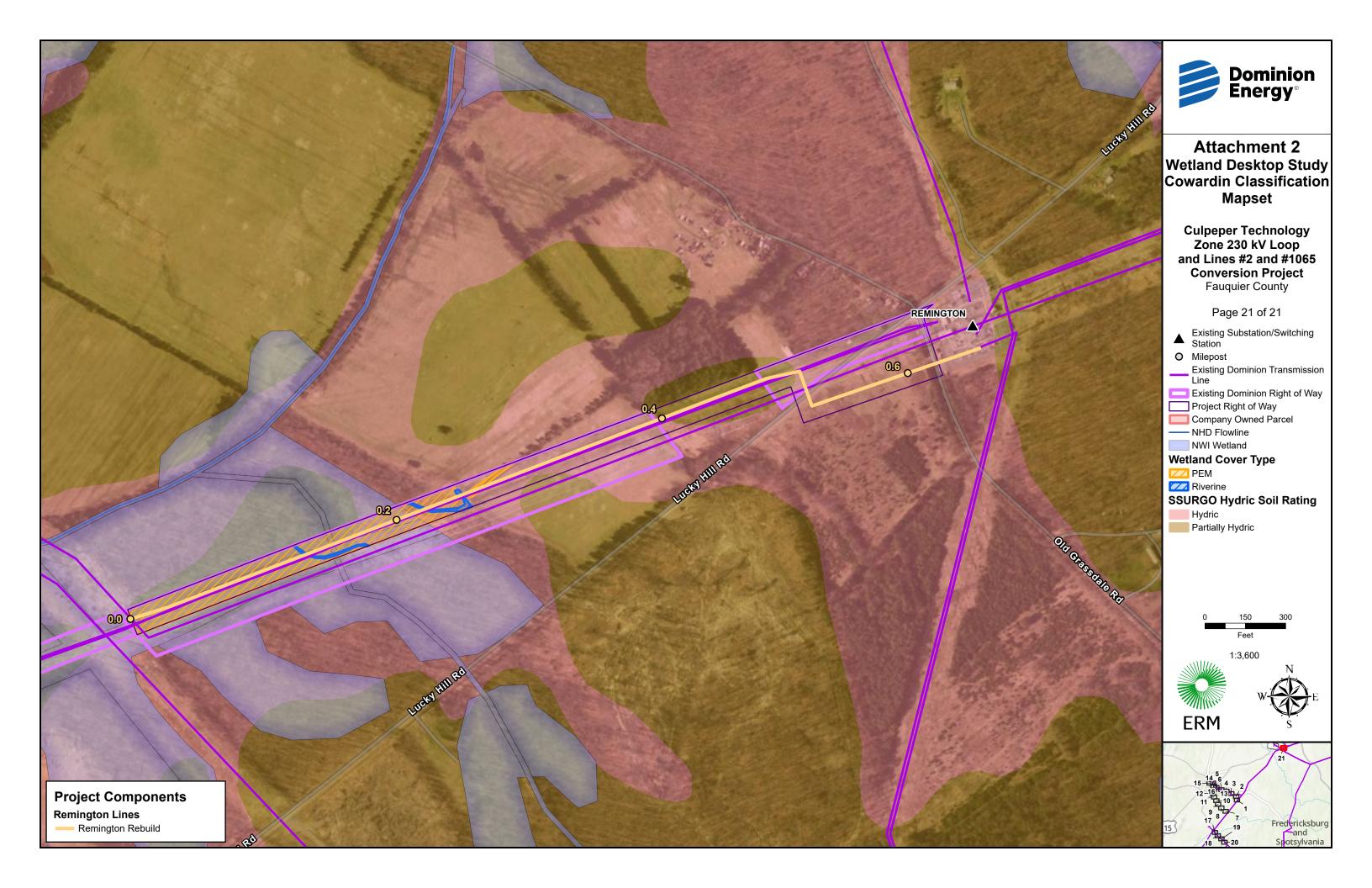














ATTACHMENT 3

