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To: Prince Edward County Administration Office
From: CEP Solar

CEP Solar is pleased to present the following Special Use Permit (SUP) application on behalf of Oak Lane Solar Farm, LLC for Oak Lane Solar Farm, a distribution-scale solar energy facility located on three privately owned parcels in the 3rd District of Prince Edward County.

This application uses a combination of public data, desktop studies, engineering assessments, site visuals, and a preliminary site plan to demonstrate how the Oak Lane Solar Farm will meet or exceed the requirements set forth in Prince Edward County. It is our intention to demonstrate the value of this project and how it will advance the goals of Prince Edward's Comprehensive Plan in the following ways:

- Develop a diversified economic base in Prince Edward County.
- Stabilize, balance, and strengthen the economy of Prince Edward County.
- Encourage alternative energy sources in Prince Edward County.

We look forward to working with Prince Edward County on this project and developing Oak Lane Solar Farm in a manner that benefits the County's citizens and preserves land use options for future generations. If you have questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best,

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Special Use Permit Application
Oak Lane Solar Farm

Prince Edward County, Virginia
February 21st, 2025

CEPSOLAR
COMMONWEALTH ENERGY PARTNERS

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Project Details

Oak Lane Solar Farm, LLC (the "Applicant") is seeking approval of a Special Use Permit (SUP) to enable it to construct and operate a solar energy facility with a maximum nameplate capacity up to 5-Megawatts alternating current (MWac). Oak Lane Solar Farm (the "Project") will be situated on portions of three parcels owned by Cabin Ventures, LLC and Shirley N Fowlkes Family, LLC. The parcels numbers are 115-6-4, 115-A-55, and 115-A-59. The land is primarily used for timber and is located along Patrick Henry Highway (Route 360) near Campbell Crossing Road.

The three project parcels are approximately 194.8 acres combined. The Project's buildable area is approximately 111 acres, with about 61 acres of solar panels and Project infrastructure. Thus, while Oak Lane Solar is in operation, there will be approximately 134 acres reserved for setbacks, buffers, wildlife corridors, and landowner use.

Three parcels totaling 194.8 acres, owned by private landowners

Approximately 61 acres for the solar field

Approximately 134 acres are reserved for setbacks, buffers, wildlife corridors, and landowner use.

The Project site is approximately 11 miles southeast of the town of Farmville and approximately 0.5 miles from the Prince Edward and Lunenburg County line. Site control has been secured through an option to lease agreement as demonstrated in Exhibit 8.14 Site Control. The Project will deliver clean and cost-competitive energy through a distribution circuit running along Route 360 that connects to Dominion's Flat Creek substation.

The Project developer is CEP Solar, a Virginia-based renewable energy development company focused on providing sustainable energy solutions in the Commonwealth of Virginia. We share Prince Edward County's commitment to ensure that the best practices in solar development are being implemented in the County, and we look forward to demonstrating that commitment with this project.

The Project's final site plan will be completed after field studies and detailed engineering have been conducted and will be submitted to the County along with construction plans at the time of final site plan application.

2.0 Planning Considerations

In seeking a Special Use Permit (SUP), the Applicant submits the following analysis of the Prince Edward County Comprehensive Plan as it relates to the Project. A large-scale solar energy facility is permitted as a special use approved by the Board of Supervisors. Zoning Ordinance § 7-104. Thus, the Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission will evaluate the Project for compliance with the Comprehensive Plan.

Virginia Code § 15.2-2232 requires the county's planning commission to determine whether the "general location or approximate location, character, and extent thereof [of the public utility facility]… is substantially in accord with the adopted comprehensive plan or part thereof." This analysis demonstrates the proposed Project's conformity with the Comprehensive Plan and confirms that the project is "substantially in accord" with the Comprehensive Plan as required by Virginia Code § 15.2-2232.

Although the Comprehensive Plan does not directly address solar facilities, it is well established that a locality's zoning ordinance implements the comprehensive plan, and Prince Edward County has enacted an Alternative Energy ordinance as Article VII of its Zoning Ordinance. The ordinance provides for the siting, operation, and decommissioning of solar projects in the County, Zoning Ordinance ("Ord.") §7-100, and states as its purpose, in part:

The intent of this article is to provide for and regulate the siting, installation, operation and decommissioning of alternative energy, or "green energy," sources in the county in a manner that promotes safe, effective and efficient use of such facilities while protecting the safety and welfare of the community. **The intent is to encourage alternative energy sources while limiting negative impacts** on natural resources, including pollinator and wildlife habitats, and existing agricultural, forestall, residential, commercial, industrial, historical and recreational uses of property or the future development of property in the county.

Ord. § 7-100 (emphasis added).

The Zoning Ordinance, including the provision cited above, has "been adopted for the general purpose of implementing the comprehensive plan of the county," Ord. § 7-104. Thus, in evaluating proposed solar projects for conformity with the Comprehensive Plan, it is important to note that the governing body of Prince Edward has expressed its legislative intent to encourage alternative energy, so long as negative impacts are adequately mitigated.
This purpose is consistent with the public policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia to promote clean energy and the requirement that any local ordinance addressing the siting of renewable energy facilities that generate electricity from wind or solar be consistent with said public policy. See Code of Virginia §§ 45.2-1706.1, 45.2-1706.8.

Comprehensive Plan Guidance for Project Location: Agricultural Land Use

The Project parcels are Prince Edward County tax parcels 115-6-4, 115-A-55, and 115-A-59, totaling approximately 194.8 acres. All parcels are currently zoned A-1 and are designated as agricultural in the Comprehensive Plan. Additionally, the Future Land Use Map set out as Map XVI in the current Comprehensive Plan indicates that the County plans for the Project site to remain agricultural. The Project aligns with the goals of the agricultural land use designation, which include encouraging land uses that promote open space and protect agricultural land from more intense and permanent development.

The Comprehensive Plan identifies the preservation of agricultural land and open space as a key policy area in planning. Comp. Plan at 74. "Development that does occur in the rural agricultural… portions of the County should be designed to incorporate significant open spaces…" *Id*. at 75. Furthermore, the County has identified future goals, including "enhanc[ing] the rural character of the County through rural zoning standards that encourage the preservation of agricultural… lands" and discouraging high-density developments in agricultural areas. *Id.* at 96, 107. The County's zoning includes a robust Alternative Energy Ordinance that recognizes solar as a permitted land use in agricultural areas, so long as any negative impacts are appropriately mitigated.

The Project would keep approximately 134 acres of the Project parcels in a combination of open green space, forestland, and other vegetation for a period of 40 years. Solar is compatible with the Plan's goals for the County's rural agricultural lands, including the discouragement of residential development. See Plan at 89 (development for residential uses is not encouraged). Among land uses, solar is unique in that it helps to moderate the pace of development, preventing residential sprawl or other permanent development during the life of the Project. At the end of the Project's life, the facility will be decommissioned, and the land can again be used for agriculture or forest, in accordance with the Plan's goals.

<u>Comprehensive Plan Guidance for Economic Growth</u>

The Comprehensive Plan establishes economic development as a chief goal of the County. *Id.* at 91. To achieve this goal, the County shall develop a diversified economic base, in part by attracting "small high technology businesses," providing "financial and other incentives for agricultural… land conservation," and evaluating "all land use decisions partially on the basis of their impact on the County's agricultural… industry." *Id.* at 93, 94, and 108.

Advancements in technology and the current economic climate render solar generation an attractive option for economic development. Solar projects that are appropriately sited and designed can support the County's development goals by attracting other technology industries to the region. In fact, many corporations are beginning to require access to renewable energy when deciding where to locate their facilities. This Project will deliver clean and cost-

competitive energy through a distribution circuit running along Route 360 that connects to Dominion's Flat Creek substation.

Solar facilities also provide near-term economic development at their locations by employing local businesses for activities including site work, fencing, landscaping, and general construction. This Project is estimated to generate six jobs, $0.4 million in associated labor income, and $1.2 million in economic output during the construction phase alone. Because a number of solar projects have been proposed in Prince Edward County, solar energy has the potential to support a local construction labor force for several years, and the County has the opportunity to become a leader in solar energy production.

Finally, the Project will generate tax revenue that will reduce the burden of the County to raise taxes on citizens. The County has already adopted an ordinance allowing for a revenue share assessment for solar projects, which assesses a tax of $1,400 per MWac that increases by ten percent every five years. This Project would provide the County with additional revenue in the form of a siting agreement over its 40-year lifespan.

Comprehensive Plan Guidance for Environmental Impact

The Comprehensive Plan identifies soil and water resources as a critical factor in County approval for development projects. *Id.* at 7, 79, and 96. The Comprehensive Plan indicates that achieving long-term goals for economic development of agricultural resources requires "consider[ation of] soil characteristics as a factor in evaluating land uses that require public approval" and promotes the creation of riparian buffers to protect ground water resources. *Id.* at 96–98. Overall, the County encourages "the use of best management practices for all new development within the County" to protect its environmental resources. *Id.* at 98.

Solar development can protect environmental resources and, in some cases, improve environmental quality. An estimated 68 percent of the Project parcels will be reserved for setbacks, vegetative buffer, and wildlife corridors. This will minimize impact to wetlands and surface waters and will provide the required buffers for onsite wetland and intermittent streams. If existing trees and vegetation are disturbed within the area required for buffer compliance, the project owner will re-plant the area with native and non-invasive vegetation.

Any topsoil that is removed will be stored on-site and reused. Additionally, removing the land from agricultural production for four decades will reduce dust emissions and pesticide use, and it will allow the soil to rest within that period. The project owner will also replant any disturbed groundcover in native and noninvasive species. Thus, granting a SUP for the Project will maintain the overall quality of soil on the site and water resources in the surrounding area.

Conclusion

As detailed above, the Project aligns with the Comprehensive Plan's land use, economic, and environmental goals. Further, any potential external impacts are appropriately mitigated through setbacks, buffers, environmental compliance, and specific Project conditions. Thus, the "general or approximate location, character, and extent [of this solar facility Project]… is substantially in accord with the adopted comprehensive plan" as required by Va. Code § 15.2-2232.

3.0 General Development Considerations

3.1 Public Services and Infrastructure

Oak Lane Solar Farm will not place any burden on the County's emergency or waste services, will have a minimal impact on infrastructure, and does not require water or sewage infrastructure. When the project is in operation, site visits will be performed with light-duty vehicles a few times per month at most, resulting in a negligible long-term impact on roadways.

3.2 Property Values

It is a common misconception that the presence of ground-mounted solar farms decreases nearby property values. Solar farms do not have the characteristics of land uses that are known to have a negative effect on property values such as traffic generation, odor, noise, or production of toxic or hazardous waste.

Using industry standard analytical methods, the property value analysis performed for the Project concludes that it will have no impact on the value of adjoining properties. See Exhibit 8.11 Property Value Analysis for more detailed information.

3.3 Glint and Glare

The Forge Solar Glare analysis commissioned for Oak Lane Solar Farm modeled glare from a single axis tracker solar PV system along Route 360 and at specified locations on adjacent properties.

The report predicts that there will be no glare along Route 360 and minimal, diffuse glare for one modeled location on an adjacent property, reaching a maximum of roughly 5 minutes in one day and totaling to less than two hours annually. See Exhibit 8.8 Glint and Glare Report for more information.

3.4 Sound

During operation, the Oak Lane Solar Farm will produce minimal sound outside of the Project area. Project components that produce sound, such as inverters, will be set back from the Project boundary to minimize noise on adjacent properties. Additionally, the facility will only operate during the day, so there will be no sound produced at night.

During construction, there will be a temporary increase in sound levels due to the operation of construction equipment. The construction period is expected to last 12 months or less, during which construction activities will be limited in accordance with permit conditions and applicable sections of the Prince Edward County Code. Once the Project is constructed, the inverter sound shall not exceed 50 dBA at the property line, which is equivalent to a refrigerator hum.

3.5 Fire Safety

While electrical fires are an extremely rare occurrence at solar facilities, they may occur in the event of an improper connection or if another fire hazard is present. These concerns are addressed by testing and safety standards required of solar panels, inverters, batteries, and associated equipment. In addition, the Project will follow safety standards set in the National Electric Code (NEC) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) code to ensure safe design, construction, and operation of the facility.

The Project owner or operator will, in coordination with the Prince Edward County Fire Department, provide education and training on how to respond in the event of a fire or other emergency on the premises. In accordance with Zoning Ordinance Sec. 7-110, signs will be placed at the project entrance to display the owner's information and provide a 24-hour emergency contact phone number.

4.0 Economic Impacts

Solar energy is among the fastest growing industries in the nation and is especially vibrant in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Further, many corporations are beginning to require access to renewable energy when deciding where to locate their facilities. The adoption of this growing field can lead to direct economic boosts during construction, long-term economic gains in the local economy, and further business development in the region. Funds raised from Project tax revenue will reduce the burden of the County to raise taxes on its citizens and support the County in making capital investments.

The Project will benefit Prince Edward County directly through increased tax revenue from real estate taxes and solar revenue share assessments. The County has adopted an ordinance that allows for a revenue share assessment, which is an annual assessment of $1,400 per MWac, which increases by 10 percent every five years.

Unlike other forms of development, Oak Lane Solar Farm will not place a burden on the County's public services or infrastructure, limiting costs so that the revenues generated by the revenue share assessment are added directly to Prince Edward County's bottom line for the benefit of the community.

5.0 Environmental and Cultural Considerations

Solar facilities are impermanent uses that maintain land use flexibility for the future. Unlike a subdivision or industrial facility, if the solar facility is permanently discontinued, it will be decommissioned, and the land returned to its previous state or transitioned to another use – residential, agricultural, industrial or otherwise. This impermanence effectively banks the land for up to 40 years, at which point the land use needs of County may be different than today. During the land banking period, the County will benefit from the revenues produced by the Project while retaining long range land use flexibility.

Solar facilities conform to the physical characteristics of the land, including wetlands and topography. The Project will minimize impact to the County's environmental resources – including wetlands and steep slopes.

5.1 Environmental Preservation

Compared to other forms of development, such as residential or commercial, solar is a low impact and temporary use of land. The footprint of the facility is limited to steel pilings in the ground to support the panels, limited instances of concrete pads for mounting inverters and substation equipment, fencing, and gravel access roads. Upon discontinuance of the use of the land for solar, these improvements will be removed, and the land can be returned to silvicultural or agricultural uses.

5.2 Air Quality

Clean and renewable energy sources like solar farms produce emissions-free electricity and reduce dependence on carbon-based fuel sources. The reduction of airborne pollutants acts to preserve and improve regional air quality and public health.

5.3 Water Resources

The Project will minimize impact to wetlands and surface waters and will provide the required buffers for onsite wetlands and intermittent streams. The site will not require water during operation and no new wells or water connections will be required. There is no anticipated

impact on groundwater recharge. The operation of the Project does not produce wastewater, nor is it expected to degrade the quantity or quality of surface water from sedimentation.

To protect Prince Edward County's water and soil resources, the Applicant will comply with all applicable erosion and sediment control laws and regulations. Management practices on site will be designed to prevent the discharge of sediment and other pollutants into nearby waterways. The Applicant will coordinate with Prince Edward County as well as an Erosion and Sediment Control program ("VESCP") Authority for submission and review of the Project's erosion and sediment control plans.

5.4 Wildlife Resources

A desktop analysis of wildlife and wildlife habitats was conducted for the Oak Lane Solar Farm by the Timmons Group, an industry expert. A threatened and endangered species review was conducted to gain insight regarding the potential presence of Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species as well as State listed species onsite or in the vicinity of the Site.

According to the desktop analysis, the Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) has the potential to occur on Site, because a portion of the land is forested. Based upon a review of available information, there are no known maternity roosts or hibernacula located within or in close proximity to the site. Further guidance from the Virginia Field Office of the U.S. Forest and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is expected, and it may influence the approach to addressing mitigation of this species within overall project development considerations. Further coordination with the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resource (VDWR) and the Virginia Department of Conservation Resources (VDCR) will be required during the state Permit by Rule process.

This report can be seen in Exhibit 8.15 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats Analysis.

5.5 Cultural and Historic Resources

The Timmons Group has conducted a Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) database search that encompasses the Project site and one-half mile buffer surrounding the Project site. The analysis of the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) database shows there are no known architectural or archaeological resources that intersect with the Site boundary. A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment will further identify cultural resources on or near the Site that may require avoidance or mitigation.

This report can be seen in Exhibit 8.10 Cultural Resource Database Review.

6.0 Preliminary Site Plan and Project Design

6.1 Project Interconnection

Oak Lane Solar Farm will interconnect to the existing 3-phase distribution circuit that runs parallel to Route 360 utilizing a planned point of interconnection (POI) near the project entrance as shown in the Preliminary Site Plan in Exhibit 8.3 Preliminary Site Exhibits.

The Applicant is currently working with Dominion Energy to identify a route utilizing utility right of ways to connect the POI to the existing distribution lines. The Project will not require the construction of a new electrical substation as is the case with transmission interconnected projects. The Project is a smaller-scale distribution project and will integrate into existing infrastructure, requiring few modifications and disruptions.

Power will flow from the Project into the distribution system towards the Flat Creek substation located off 2nd Street SE (Inverness Road) in Nottoway County, meeting the demand of homes and businesses in the local area. The Project will add up to 5 MWac of renewable energy to the grid, enough to meet the energy needs of approximately 550 homes, based on U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) data.

6.2 Facility Construction

The Applicant estimates that construction could start as soon as 2026 and the Project may commence operations as early as 2027. It is estimated that construction of the Project will require between 6-12 months, though the Project may be required to align with the utility grid interconnection process. Construction and operational activities will conform to ordinance requirements and SUP conditions.

The Project will utilize approximately 12,037 solar panels. The current proposed equipment is 540-watt photovoltaic (PV) modules or equivalent, but depending on advancements in technology, the panel rating may exceed 540 watts. The PV panels are anticipated to be secured to single axis trackers on a racking system. The axis of rotation is horizontal, usually orientated North-South with the modules facing toward the East in the morning and the West in the afternoon.

Per county Zoning Ordinance Sec. 7-110, “all signage on the site shall comply with the county sign ordinance, as adopted and from time to time amended. Appropriate warning signage and a 911 address sign shall be posted in a clearly visible manner. Warning signage must identify the owner and include a 24-hour emergency contact phone number.”

6.3 Setbacks and Buffers

The Preliminary Site Plan included in Exhibit 8.3 Preliminary Site Exhibits shows perimeter setbacks, buffers, and avoidance of wetlands. The buildable area shows the approximate boundary of the solar facility. The panel layouts in the buildable area are preliminary and may change based on further technical analysis and refinement. Additional clearing or grading may be required outside of the buildable area for ingress, egress, and other infrastructure. If existing trees and vegetation are disturbed within the area required for buffer compliance, new plantings shall be provided for the buffer.

Setbacks will comply with the County's requirements for utility-scale solar energy facilities sited in A1 agricultural conservation districts. Section 7-110 (D) of the Zoning Ordinance requires that "[t]he project area shall be set back a distance of at least 75 feet from all public rights-of-way and main buildings on adjoining parcels, and a distance of at least 50 feet from adjacent property lines. Exceptions may be made for adjoining parcels that are owned by the applicant. Increased setbacks up to 100 feet and additional buffering may be included in the conditions for a particular permit."

Setbacks will further comply with the requirement that energy facilities must meet "all setback requirements for primary structures for the zoning district in which the facility is located in addition to the requirements set forth above." Development in the setback areas will comply with the provision that "[a]ccess, erosion and stormwater structures, and interconnection to the electrical grid may be made through setback areas provided that such are generally perpendicular to the property line. Buffers will comply with the requirements of Section 7-110(F) of the Zoning Ordinance.

6.4 Traffic and Site Access

A study was performed for the Project based on anticipated site entrance locations and can be found in Exhibit 8.4 Traffic and Route Evaluation Study. The study concludes that access corridors have available capacity to accommodate site generated traffic during both construction and operation of the Project and that roadways will not be significantly impacted by project-generated traffic.

Throughout construction of the site, the Project will coordinate with representatives from Prince Edward County and Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to determine appropriate transportation management procedures. Once the Project is in operation, site visits will be limited to a few times per month, resulting in a negligible impact on traffic in the area.

There are two proposed entrances to the Project. The entrance from Route 360 will be used for construction access and the entrance from Holly Lane will be used for non-construction purposes such as landowner, operations, and emergency access. Moreover, a parking area for

vehicles, construction equipment, staging, and other needs will be placed near the construction access point for the Project. The Project owner will be responsible for maintaining the Project's construction access road.

For VDOT's preliminary review of project entrance requirements, see Exhibit 8.19 VDOT Preliminary Review.

6.5 Decommissioning

A preliminary Decommissioning Plan has been developed to outline the decommissioning process that will be followed at the end of the project's operational life. The plan details the process for removing the solar energy facility equipment and restoring the land to its previous use in compliance with applicable state regulations and Prince Edward County's ordinance.

Pursuant to Section 7-108(d)(2) of the Zoning Ordinance, security shall be provided in the form of a cash escrow, a performance surety bond, a certified check, an irrevocable letter of credit, or other security acceptable to the county. Such security will be provided prior to obtaining a land disturbance permit and updated every five years by a third party.

The preliminary Decommissioning Plan can be found in Exhibit 8.6 Decommissioning Plan. The final Decommissioning Plan will be submitted for review with the final site plan of the Project.

6.6 Landscaping and Pollinators

Timmons Group has prepared a landscape and screening plan for the Oak Lane Solar Farm. The plan includes a vegetative buffer of native evergreens for year-round screening and pollinator benefits, and groundcovers tailored to different areas of the site. A Solar Farm Seed Mix of low-growing clover and grasses will be used beneath solar panels and a Native Pollinator Mix will be used in open area within the fence. Seasonal mowing will maintain healthy growth and weed control. Wetlands and stream corridors will remain preserved, ensuring continued benefits for wildlife and pollinators. The landscape design aligns with county ordinances and prioritizes environmental sustainability.

This landscaping plan can be found in Exhibit 8.3 Preliminary Site Exhibits and additional details can be found in Exhibit 8.16 Landscape Memorandum.

7.0 Community Engagement

The Applicant has conducted community outreach and engagement in several ways. Community Meeting invitations were mailed to all adjacent landowners as seen in Exhibit 8.3 List of Adjacent Parcels. Mailers included an invitation to the community meeting, an Oak Lane

Solar Farm Project Overview, a company overview, frequently asked questions, and contact information.

The Oak Lane Solar Farm community meeting was held at Meherrin Volunteer Fire Department on December 18, 2024 from 5:30 to 7:00 PM. The Applicant encouraged attendees to fill out sign-in cards with contact information upon arrival. The sign-in cards offered attendees an opportunity to request follow-up meetings with CEP Solar. During the community meeting, the Applicant provided interactive posterboards of the Project. The posterboards included a preliminary site plan map, a county map depicting the location of The Project in Prince Edward County, and an existing buildings map for community members to pin a tack on the location of their home. Informational sheets included in the mailed packet were also available at the community meeting along with a one pager describing the difference between distribution and transmission level projects for community members to take with them.

The Applicant is also a member of the Farmville Chamber of Commerce and the Farmville Rotary Club.

The Applicant continues community outreach efforts post community meeting and encourages community members to reach out with any questions. The community meeting sign in cards and the mailed invitation can be seen in Exhibit 8.12 Community Meeting Sign-In Sheet and Exhibit 8.13 Community Meeting Notes.

8.0 Exhibits

8.1 List of Project Parcels

Parcel ID	Owner Name	Acreage	Zoning
115 6 4 115 A 55	Cabin Ventures, LLC	164.06	A1
115 A 59	Shirley N. Fowlkes Family, LLC	30.763	A1

8.2 List of Adjacent Parcels

Parcel ID	Owner	Address	Zoning
115 12 1	Monroe Samuel L Jr & Marcia B	11401 Black Road Chesterfield, VA 23838	A1
115 12 2	Duffy Megan E	6259 Patrick Henry Highway Meherrin, VA 23954	A1
115 12 3	Rosso Claudia	424 Glen Avenue Port Chester, NY 10573	A1
115 12 4	Larue John M	609 Broad Street Apt C Dunn, NC 28334	A1
115 12 7 115 12 8	Satterwhite James D Sr & Kandy	P.O. Box 108 Meherrin, VA 23954	A1
115 3 1B 115 3 2	Williams E S Jr & Jean R	351 Cloverdale Drive Green Bay, VA 23942	A1
115 5 3	Scruggs W Kent	3535 Wards Fork Mill Road Cullen, VA 23934	A1
115 6 1	Chumley Harvey Wayne Jr & Wendy	84 Campbell Crossing Road Meherrin, VA 23954	A1
115 6 14	Whitlock James L Estate of	705 Pinecrest Road Farmville, VA 23901	A1
115 6 5	Young Margaret A	210 Berkelle Street Crewe, VA 23930	A1
115 8 1	Dobbins Jocelyn H	2015 Craig Valley Drive New Castle, VA 24127	A1
115 8 2	Holmes Ellen L & Melissa R Bradford	1613 Strayhorn Drive Desoto, TX 75115	A1
115 8 3	Holmes Carl M & Ellen L	P.O. Box 60783 Houston, TX 75205	A1

115 8 4	Sellers Lagertha M & Gwendolyn Y	987 Falls Road Victoria, VA 23974	A1
115 A 25	Morton Martha Stokes C/O Derek Lester Morton	13313 Hawthorne Lane Dale City, VA 22193	A1
115 A 40	Foard Lillian D C/O Frank D Foard	5814 Plumer Avenue Baltimore, MD 21206	A1
115 A 43	St Pauls Lutheran Church	1361 Free State Road Meherrin, VA 23954	A1
115 A 44	Ingram Pamela D	70 Spring Oaks Drive Lynchburg, VA 24501	A1
115 A 49	Bolick Johnny Ray Et. Al.	2833 Memorial Street Alexandria, VA 22306	A1
115 A 53	Hicks Charles Winston Et. Al.	2257 Miller Lake Road Rice, VA 23966	A1
115 A 54	Stokes Fannie C/O Franklin Stokes	P.O. Box 57 Meherrin, VA 23954	A1
115 A 58A	Johnson Patricia R	6038 Patrick Henry Highway Meherrin, VA 23954	A1

8.3 Preliminary Site Exhibits

8.4 Traffic and Route Evaluation Study

8.5 Economic Impact Analysis

8.6 Decommissioning Plan

8.7 Notification of Utility Interconnection

8.8 Glint and Glare Report

8.9 Visual Simulation

8.10 Cultural Resource Database Review

8.11 Property Value Analysis

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8.14 Site Control

8.15 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats Analysis

8.16 Landscape Memorandum

8.17 Affidavit of Publication

8.18 Liability Insurance

8.19 VDOT Preliminary Review