'	Δ	B B	C
1	Name	Question	Response
-	CAMOIN STATEMENT OF WORK	- Question	Response
\vdash		Why was this contract directly awarded to Camoin Associates when they had not reviewed the County's	The Camoin Associates contract was justified as a sole source contract because Camoin Associates completed a Target Industry Study for Prince William
		targeted industries for five years? What makes them 'the only vendor' that can provide a targeted industry	County in 2019. This work provided an in depth analysis of growth in our targeted sectors and recommended action steps to grow these sectors. This
		analysis for the County?	gives Camoin Associates comprehensive knowledge of our targeted sectors that cannot be met by any other consultant. The work to be done is an
		analysis for the County?	
3	Christopher Carroll		extension of the Target Industry Study and requires a comprehensive knowledge of the County's Targeted Sectors to project the land needed to continue
	<u> </u>	Why are the metrics in the study formatted in terms of development square footage and acreage, but not	the growth of these sectors in Prince William County. The study was designed as land needs assessment tool for the County's Comprehensive Plan.
4	Carey Needham	also equated to projected tax revenue generation?	The study was designed as failed needs assessment tool for the country's comprehensive Fiant.
		Why did the scope and parameters of the County staff study and the Camoin study both place clear	The purpose of the study was to look comprehensively at land needs for 6 of the county's target industries, including advanced manufacturing, federal
		emphasis on the preferences communicated by the data center industry, and make no account for any	gov't contracting, healthcare, life sciences, and logistics, in addition to the information and communications technology sector, which includes data centers.
		considerations reflecting the best interests of the community, environment, and quality of life?	The study is intended to be a broad look at the needs of each of these sectors to provide information on the potential scale of demand over the next 20
		considerations reflecting the best interests of the confindinty, environment, and quality of me:	years compared to supply. This is one "piece of the puzzle" to be used by County leadership to make informed decisions about future development in the
5	Carey Needham		County.
-	Carey Needham	How much did the County pay to have the Camoin study prepared?	\$39,000
	,	Will there be another meeting??	There is not a plan to have another meeting on the Targeted Industry Land Needs Analysis. There will be public hearings with the Planning Commission
7	Nancy Armour (via chat)	This chart of the carry.	and Board of County Supervisors on the Comprehensive Plan Update and PW Digital Gateway CPA.
	CAMOIN REPORT QUESTIONS		and board of county supervisors on the comprehensive half obdate and the bighter duteway ervis
	•	Camion cites The Impact of Data Centers on the State and Local Economies of Virginia, prepared for	Camoin did not use the NVT report's methodology. It was a source that was consulted along with many others as part of a review of the literature to gain
			an understanding of previous research conducted on the topic. Camoin reviewed a variety of sources for the analysis, as cited in the references, combined
		directly benefit from data centers, including Amazon (AWS) and Cloud HQ. How did Camoin vet the	with a review of metro-wide real estate data and the firm's experience conducting lead generation campaigns for data centers.
9	Edward Donohue	impartiality of the report before using it?	with a review of fried of wide real estate and are firm's experience conducting read generation campaigns for data centers.
		Further, if one provides the information to receive the NVT report, it is incomplete. The report states in	Same as above.
		several footnotes "The methodology for estimating and characterizing 2nd round effects is described in	
		detail in the separate Appendix that accompanies this report." There doesn't appear to be a way to access	
		the appendix. Did Camoin have access to the appendix? If not, can Camoin explain how it determined it	
		could rely on the methodologies used in the report? If it did have access to the appendix, can Camoin share	
10	Edward Donohue	it?	
		Did the study identify the number of parcels which could undergo redevelopment in the overlay	Redevelopment was considered, but only for underdeveloped properties identified in the Buildout Analysis.
11		Did the study facility the number of parcels which could under go redevelopment in the overlay	Redevelopment was considered, but only for underdeveloped properties identified in the buildout Analysis.
1 ' '	Ken Grim (via chat)	opportunity zone?	Redevelopment was considered, but only for underdeveloped properties identified in the buildout Analysis.
	Ken Grim (via chat) STUDY ASSUMPTIONS (30-ACRES	opportunity zone?	Redevelopment was considered, but only for underdeveloped properties identified in the buildode Analysis.
		opportunity zone?	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that
		opportunity zone?	
		opportunity zone? In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when
		opportunity zone? In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center.
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold.
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold.
		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development.
12	STUDY ASSUMPTIONS (30-ACRES	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total
12		In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed.	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study.
13	Greg Gorham	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total
13	STUDY ASSUMPTIONS (30-ACRES	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents?	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information.
13	Greg Gorham Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information.
13	Greg Gorham	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus?	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators.
13 14 15	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information.
13 14 15	Greg Gorham Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data centers?	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators. Distinction of 30 acre SITES vs 30 acre parcels. Parcels may be assembled to create developable sites.
13 14 15 16	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data center companies' preference	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators.
13 14 15 16	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data centers? Why does the Camoin report cite anecdotal information regarding some data center companies' preference for 100 acre lots when that is clearly not a prerequisite for development?	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators. Distinction of 30 acre SITES vs 30 acre parcels. Parcels may be assembled to create developable sites.
13 14 15 16	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data centers? Why does the Camoin report cite anecdotal information regarding some data center companies' preference for 100 acre lots when that is clearly not a prerequisite for development? There seems to be some disagreement on whether data center companies only prefer lots over 100 acres	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators. Distinction of 30 acre SITES vs 30 acre parcels. Parcels may be assembled to create developable sites.
13 14 15 16	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data centers? Why does the Camoin report cite anecdotal information regarding some data center companies' preference for 100 acre lots when that is clearly not a prerequisite for development? There seems to be some disagreement on whether data center companies only prefer lots over 100 acres since many have developed on smaller parcels. Can Camoin provide a source for this assertion? The	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators. Distinction of 30 acre SITES vs 30 acre parcels. Parcels may be assembled to create developable sites.
13 14 15 16	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data centers? Why does the Camoin report cite anecdotal information regarding some data center companies' preference for 100 acre lots when that is clearly not a prerequisite for development? There seems to be some disagreement on whether data center companies only prefer lots over 100 acres since many have developed on smaller parcels. Can Camoin provide a source for this assertion? The presentation posted online now discusses a 30 acre minimum size, although there is no citation for that	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators. Distinction of 30 acre SITES vs 30 acre parcels. Parcels may be assembled to create developable sites.
13 14 15 16 17	Greg Gorham Bill Wright Kenn Knarr Bill Wright	In the document you state a data center requires 30 acres, preferably 100 acres. This limits available data center land to 300 in the planned area. Using that approach, there are only 2 parcels in the proposed expansion area along Pageland that can be used for data centers. With buffer requirements equal to Latsios data center development, many parcels in the proposal can't be used for anything other than the current use. All the others or a significant majority are under 30 acres. Your logic implies there are only 200 estimated in the entire proposed area. Your logic is obviously flawed or at least poorly conveyed. Why did the County prejudice the Camoin report by providing its own disproven assertions about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents? What is the rationale or justification for using 100 acres as the industry standard for a state of the art data center campus? Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when there have been recent news reports of several being developed for data centers? Why does the Camoin report cite anecdotal information regarding some data center companies' preference for 100 acre lots when that is clearly not a prerequisite for development? There seems to be some disagreement on whether data center companies only prefer lots over 100 acres since many have developed on smaller parcels. Can Camoin provide a source for this assertion? The	100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that data center operators are often inquiring about. The 30-acre minimum is a common metric used by data center site selectors and developers when considering potential sites to locate a data center. In Camoin Associates' firsthand experience conducting lead generation campaigns for economic development organizations seeking data centers and speaking with data center operators, sites of at least 30 acres is a commonly cited threshold. That is not to say that data centers cannot be developed on smaller parcels. However, it would be misleading to imply that all or most parcels smaller than 30 acres would be desirable to a data center developer and would overstate the availability of suitable land in the county for such development. For argument's sake, if parcels in the data center overlay district between 10-30 acres were included, all else being equal, this would increase total potential data center buildout potential by about 2MSF, which is just a 6% increase over the 33.4MSF of total capacity identified in the study. Staff does not agree that the Camoin report was prejudiced by sharing available information. 100 acres was not used as a threshold in the report – the statement about sites of 100 acres was included to provide context around the large sites that are desireable to data center operators. Distinction of 30 acre SITES vs 30 acre parcels. Parcels may be assembled to create developable sites.

	A	В	С
1 N	Name	Question	Response
		•	Not all data center projects have the exact same requirements. There is market demand for large sites. Recently a 100 acres was purchased outside the
		are available and currently zoned?	Data Center Overlay. There are rezoning applications in PWC for large sites (100+ acres). Frederick Maryland won a 2,100 acre data center site.
19 B	Bobbie Kelly	<u> </u>	
		Why was the May 27, 2021, study of market viable parcels in the existing DC Opportunity Zone conducted by	The May 27, 2021 memo was not used as the basis of the Camoin Study. Staff has stated its assumptions in its May 2021 memo and residents are free to
		senior PWC staff so incomplete and inaccurate, and why did County board members and senior staff	challenge any assumptions made in the analysis. It does not invalidate the analysis.
		continue pointing to this flawed and inaccurate study as the baseline for community discussion, even when	
20 C	Carey Needham	the flawed premises became well documented and apparent?	
		Why did the Board and senior County staff continue to apply the same flawed and arbitrary study	The Targeted Industry Land Assessment (the study) used an entirely different methodology than the Market Viability Analysis. The study relied on parcels
		constraints to the scope of the Camoin study, even after the flaws and inaccuracies of the May 27, 2021,	identified in the county's buildout analysis to determine the availability of land for targeted industry development. The buildout analysis was not used in
21 C	Carey Needham	study had been repeatedly brought to light by members of the community?	the Market Viability Analysis.
		Why has the BOCS and senior County leadership continued to point to the May 27, 2021, staff study as the	Same as above.
		baseline of accurate information for over a year, despite the widespread community recognition that the	
		information contained in the study was arbitrary and the study results were incomplete and inaccurate?	
22 C	Carey Needham		
		Why did the development capacity study conducted by County staff dismiss the development potential for	Staff understands this question to be about the May 21, 2021 memo. The memo includes a full explaination of the criteria/assumptions. The memo
			identified parcels that could become available to market within a short time frame without significant investment to make the sites "ready".
		requiring a land use entitlement step (CPA or rezoning), but the Board and staff concurrently pressed	
\ <u></u>	Samuel Nicardi	forward with the PWDG CPA which clearly has these same, and numerous other, development challenges?	
23 C	Carey Needham	Wheelights DWC Decoder devices as C. P. 1911.	
		Why did the PWC Board and senior staff direct the use of arbitrary constraints sourced directly from the data	The question was previously answered in this section.
24 6	Carey Needham	center industry to disregard DC development on parcels less than 30 acres in the Camoin study?	
24 (Larey Needhani	Why did the DWC Doord and conjec staff direct the use of arbitrary constraints coursed directly from the data	Pusings intelligence from data center appropriate and developers provides insight into how Drings William County can position itself competitively
			Business intelligence from data center operators and developers provides insight into how Prince William County can position itself competitively
		center industry to disregard DC development on assemblages of smaller parcels?	compared to other locations for economic development. Because the industry is unlikely to seriously consider small, unassembled parcels in Prince
25 0	Carey Needham		William County when other locations have large sites ready to accommodate data center development, it would be unreasonable to assume these parcels
23 0	carcy Necunani	Why does the County continue to declare parcels in the overlay district less than 30 acres unsuitable when	have real development viability for data centers. The question was previously answered in this section.
		there have been recent news reports of several being assembled and developed for data centers?	The question was previously answered in this section.
26 B	Bill Wright (via chat)	there have been recent news reports or several being assembled and developed for data centers:	
	Bris (rise erres)	Why does the Camoin report cite anecdotal information regarding some data center companies' preference	The question was previously answered in this section.
27 B	Bill Wright (via chat)	for 100 acre lots when that is clearly not a prerequisite for development?	
	5 , ,		The question was previously answered in this section.
		27, 2021 memo) about land availability and suitability in its contract solicitation documents?	- 4
28 B	Bill Wright (via chat)		
\dashv		So the 30 acre parcel size is the "smallest", generally. There are just a few parcels over 30 acres in the	All sites are different and 30 acres is a generalization received from data center and site selectors needed for a site. While parcels are the unit of analysis
		·	as that is the data that is available, a site's total acreage is the key factor. Sites may have multiple parcels that make up the total site. Digital Gateway has a
		Why did this report claim a single parcel had to be 30 acres or larger in existing Data Center overlay area?	lot of parcels combined together that provides large sites for potential data center development.
29 G	Greg Gorham (via chat)	That logic drastically under states the available land for data centers.	
			Digital Gateway was not the focus of this study.
		is the sum of parcels 30 acres or larger? The remaining area (parcels less than 30 acres) cannot have data	
		centers? I am assuming all the area in the Gateway proposal is viable for datacenters even though many	
		parcels are smaller than 30 acres. And that doesn't apply to the existing data overlay area?	
30 C	Greg Gorham (via chat)		
		Many of those current industrial sites that you are eliminating because they exist may be incentivized to	The purpose of the study is to evaluate whether the County has enough land planned for these targeted industries to grow over the next 20 years. We also
		relocated if the price is right — which is not a foreign concept to where to put data centers — you have	need land for other businesses that might not be targeted industries but still serve the County and public. We don't want to assume that our non-targeted
		eliminated a source? Why?	industry uses, industrial or retail uses need to leave the County so target industries can grow. It's true that some business may choose to relocate if the
			price is right, but a better solution would include a plan that accomodates many different uses in the County.
	Bobbie Kelly (via chat)	CC // O/W MID HIGH	
32 D	DEMAND AND GROWTH RATE		The black and design and design also are as a fill of the state of the
		Please explain what Camoin used to determine anticipated demand for Data Centers, rather than simple	The high, midrange, and low demand scenarios illustrate a range of possible demand based on the County's capture of metro-wide projected demand.
		forecasts. The charts that appear in the PowerPoint, and in the May 2022 report are simply projections	These scenarios are projections based on recent development trends both locally and regionally and an understanding of the growth potential of the data
22	dward Danahua	based on prior development; surely Camoin did some research to determine future demand.	center market nationally and in Northern Virginia. Making projections based on recent trends is standard methodology in real estate market analysis.
33 E	Edward Donohue		

	A	В	С
1	Name	Question	Response
34	Rosemary Brown Wright	The Camoin report listed three potential demand scenarios: low, medium and high. Where did it state and substantiate which demand scenario applies to Prince William County?	The purpose of the demand scenarios is to provide a range of what is possible based on the county's share of expected future region-wide development for each facility type. Actual demand will be impacted by overall health of the global, national, and regional economy; growth of individual industries; competitiveness of the county and region compared to other locations; and the availability of sites and infrastructure that meet the needs of prospective developers. The County's actions to either encourage or discourage certain types of development will impact the demand for that development and
34	Noscinary Brown Wright	I do not understand why the study and the County is looking at how much land we will "need" for data	ultimately determine which scenario that county is in. The study was focused on demand for targeted industries over the next 20 years. This information is provided to the Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) in
35	Nancy Armour	centers. Can you explain why the study didn't focus on how much we WANT? The report lists three potential demand scenarios: low, medium and high. Where did it state and	order for them to decide the how much the County wants. Answer provided in this section.
36	Jessica Grove	substantiate which demand scenario currently applies to Prince William County?	
		Camoin doesn't address what PWC "needs." And what is the measure of need. Is it tax revenue? How	The statement of work was a supply demand analysis. This information is provided to BOCS to help them determine PWC needs.
		much? Loudoun has 25 million sq ft and realizes 40% tax base from that. PWC has published a target of	
		35%. So what is the need for which we will pave over vulnerable historic sites and environmentally sensitive	
	Jessica Grove	land?	
_	Bobbie Kelly	What is PWC growth target for data centers?	Determined by land use policy set by BOCS.
39	Christopher Carroll	How will it be decided if we are in a low/medium/high demand for each of the industries?	Answer provided in this section.
		Is this general study effort predicated on determining how much square footage of industrial, data center	The Camoin study scope of work was to conduct an independent analysis to determine the past performance of targeted industries, provide future
40	Cause Na adhara	and targeted industry development sprawl can be wedged into PWC, or is there a more strategic tax revenue	industry projections, and compare that with available zoned and planned commercial land to determine the pipeline of suitable land for economic
40	Carey Needham	generation goal?	development purposes for the next 20 years.
41	Mike Grossman (via chat)	Did you interview data center developers regarding projected demand? I am curious because our buyer of approximately 800 acres in the Pageland corridor is telling us if construction labor constraints and general contractor capacity constraints where not present, they could have 100% of the 10+ million SF associated with their rezoning application built out and absorbed in 5 to 7 years. This is specific to the Pageland corridor which would support large enterprise campuses. It seems to me that if capacity was available for enterprise campuses, the "High" demand scenario of 48 million would be likely. I appreciate your	Camoin did not interview data center developers as part of this statement of work.
	FAR QUESTIONS	comments	
		assumptions? What is the actual FAR being approved and what would continuing the average buildout capacity be? Why wouldn't the county want to encourage a more robust FAR, by for example increasing heights or reducing setbacks to maximize the available build-out in the areas of the county planned and zoned for Data Centers, such as the DCZOD?	The report used FAR assumptions specific to each zone and land use designation, as used in the Buildout Analysis, based on the county's current land use policies. The FARs used in the analysis reflect the average FAR values (which vary from zone to zone) used in the county's buildout analysis. The average FAR across all component areas used for the analysis is about 0.2. A review of county parcel data conducted for this analysis shows an average FAR of 0.25 for data center parcels developed since 2012. Some future data centers may be developed at a higher FAR and others at a lower FAR. The study seeks to use a reasonable average that can be expected based on the county's existing land use policies. The purpose of page 52 of the study is to illustrate how adjusting land use policies to encourage or require higher density development could result in lower land need to support demand. The report did not speculate as to the degree to which specific areas of the county could or would be more intensively zoned beyond existing future land use designations.
43	Edward Donohue		While data centers could be developed at higher densities given existing land use policies, it is unrealistic to believe that they will be unless policy is adjusted to require a minimum level of density.
		The Camoin report assumes an unrealistically low FAR to project County buildout capacity. What is the actual average FAR being approved and what would the buildout capacity be if the actual FAR was used?	Answer provided above. The <u>maximum</u> allowed FAR varies based on the rezoning approval. Maximum FAR also varies by district. The maximum FAR in the M-1 and M-2 districts is 0.5 FAR. The maximum FAR in the M/T district is 0.75. Projects are often not built to their maximum FAR. A higher FAR equates to
	Bill Wright	The Camoin report references the Independent Hill SAP area for data center development. Can you tell me what parcel(s) they identified?	reduced land acreage needed to support the same building area. Per p. 48 of the report, the methodology assumes that data centers can be accommodated on the portions of each small area plan designated for industrial buildout potential. The Technology/Flex "TF" designation comprises the bulk of potential industrial buildout within Independent Hill. There are approximately 220.940 acres in Independent Hill designated TF. These are located on the east side of Dumfries Road. Additionally, as it relates specifically to data centers, the Independent Hill Small Area Plan notes that the Public Facility Office "PFO" designation could include data centers. A nearly 40-acre portion of GPIN 7991-04-7237 was identified and included in the chart below for the purpose of estimating potential acreage for data centers. Those
	Elena Schlossberg Ally Stoeger	The FAR average for Gainesville Crossing, Village Place Tech Park, I-66/29 is over 0.60, which is three times the 0.20 FAR the Camoin study assumes. Using 0.60 FAR would result in a conclusion that PWC needs 16 million square feet to meet high data center demand by 2041, not 48 million as this study cites. On the last page of the study, page 52, Camoin states that it could have used 0.20 FAR or 0.50 FAR. If the goal of this study is for data center zoning planning, can the planning office explain how it benefits the people of PWC to have a study that may be correct for the other businesses in this report, but not correct for data centers?	acreages total 261. Answer provided above.

	Α	В	С
1	Name	Question	Response
		·	Answer provided above.
		the Camoin study, despite actual data showing that higher FAR densities are actively being sought and	'
47 0	Carey Needham	approved for the most recent data center development proposals?	
		Everything else being equal, does a higher FAR directly correlate to a lesser demand for acreage to be	Yes, all else being equal, a higher FAR equates to reduced land acreage needed to support the same building area.
48	Carey Needham	developed?	
		The Camoin report says "the average FAR across all component areas used for the Target Industry Land	Answer provided above.
		Need Analysis was approximately 0.20". But it also says "under a higher density scenario with an average	
		FAR of 0.50, buildout capacity could be as high as 162 million square feet." The latter figure is much closer to	
		what is actually being approved in PWC. What does that say about the credibility of the report's buildout	
49 E	Bill Wright (via chat)	capacity projections?	
		The recent Data Center Fiscal Impact Analysis from PFM Group Consulting says the allowable FAR within the	Answer provided above.
		overlay district is 1.0, while outside the district it is 0.5. Yet the Camoin report assumes an unrealistically low	
		FAR of 0.2 when computing potential buildout capacity. What would the projected capacity be if the report	
50 E	Bill Wright (via chat)	used the true allowable FAR figures?	
			Answer provided above.
		41 as 0.239. The most recent data center approvals in my neighborhood are over 0.60 and all others as well	
		over 0.50. Everyone knows this report will be heavily used by proponents of the PW Digital Gateway. Why as	
		a FAR that even reduced downward the average state in the 20/20 Buildout and not 0.50 which is more	
51	Ally Stoeger (via chat)	typical for data centers. Should there note be a disclaimer that this report is not valid for data centers?	
J 1 /	Ally Stoeger (via chat)	Why was the FAR disclaimer NOT mentioned in the video and only mentioned in page 52 of a page 52 study.	The video was intended to cover highlights of the report. Detailed information on the methodolgy has been provided and staff has attempted to address
52	Ally Stoeger (via chat)	why was the FAR discialmer NOT mentioned in the video and only mentioned in page 52 of a page 52 study.	
_	PLANNING TOPICS		the follow-up questions.
33	LAMMING TOTICS	How can the county best provide sufficient land for both conventional industrial as well as data center	The Planning Office has heard that a competition for land exists. The Board can address competion through the Comprehensive Plan Update and the
		development without the two having to compete with each other? And is there sufficient land planned for	Zoning Ordinance. The Comprehensive Plan is currently being updated, and staff recommends including additional land use designations that discourage
		residential uses of all types and affordability ranges that will provide sufficient housing for anticipated	data centers as a primary use. The Zoning Ordinance (and Data Center Overlay) can also include incentives and disincentives for data center uses. Please
		growth and employment?	see the 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update for additional information about proposed land use plan updates and updates to the housing chapter that aims
54	Mike Kitchen	growth and employment:	to address housing affordability in the County.
		Is there an opportunity to replan land currently proposed for office or repurpose existing	The Comprehensive Plan Update has been drafted to include flexibility in land uses so redevelopment of outdated/underutilized retail space is possible
55 N	Mike Kitchen	outdated/underutilized retail space?	and supported.
		Why are you not considering transition Zones between Data Centers and residential areas and schools?	Concepts of transitions between land uses (or between incompatible land uses) should be addressed through the Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance,
56 F	Paula Daly		and/or Design and Construction Standards Manual. This is outside the scope of this study.
	Nancy Armour	Did the study factor in the citizens priorities as defined by the recent survey that was conducted?	The study was an supply and demand analysis.
	Christopher Leet	What is the current status of the Digital Highway?	Information on PW Digital Gateway may be found here: https://www.pwcva.gov/PWDigitalGateway
59 ł	Ken Grimm (via chat)	Are the rezoning applications for both PWDG North and South under active consideration now?	Yes
		So you can't give the public a straight answer on data center capacity under development because of	Detailed information has been provided about data centers that are in the planning process, operational, and under development. Information that is
		confidentiality agreements? Are you serious? How are we expected to evaluate the necessity of further	under non-disclosure agreement cannot be provided.
		development? Are we expected to just trust corporations that want to shield information from us? BS	
	5911 MAR 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	flag. There should be NO further approvals without full public disclosure. Have we surrendered our County's	
60	Bill Wright (via chat)	sovereignty to data center operators?	
		What is the review/approval process as a developers site plan changes? I lost the plot now are you saying	After a rezoning, a site plan is required prior to the issuance of permits. While a rezoning may be conceptual in nature (and approve a maximum scope of
		that the DC gets a site approval but then they change it or evolve so the total sq footage could be very	development and a maximum FAR) the site plan is the specific detailed plan of development with grading and engineering detail. The square footage of
			development proposed in a site plan is often less than the maximum capacity approved with a rezoning. This happens for many reasons, including
61	Nancy Armour (via chat)	get going on their buildthanks	environmental, engineering, and design constraints. Also site plans may be, and are frequently, submitted in phases, so a large project may be built out
<u> </u>	variey Armour (via chat)	At the 7/13 Planning Commission meeting, I heard Rebecca Horner say the purpose of the Camoin report is	over many vears. Some projects will never reach their maximum rezoned capacity and those initially approved FARs. The Board has asked that the Comprehensive Plan Update reflect alternatives to PW Digital Gateway, in the event that PW Digital Gateway CPA is not
		to inform the Comprehensive Plan. Then why is it cited as potential justification for the Prince William Digital	
		Gateway and why is that proposal preceding the approval of the Comprehensive Plan? Shouldn't the County	approved. The Harring Office is proceeding with that guidance.
62 F	Bill Wright (via chat)	be assessing if the PW Digital Gateway is compatible with the revised Comprehensive Plan after that plan is approved? Isn't the logical sequence reversed?	
	<u> </u>	Does the IT2 zoning actually exclude data centers or does it just "discourage" data centers?	The Comprehensive Plan is a policy guide. It is not a regulation. Using "mandatory" or "require" language would be using the Comprehensive Plan in an
			inappropriate manner. A comprensive plan is not applied like a zoning ordinance or regulation. Data centers are not listed as a primary use in IT-2, and
63	Chris Carroll (via chat)		they are "discouraged".
$\neg \dagger$. ,	Where is the Comp Plan consistency with rezoning 2,100 acres of current A-1 to Tech/Flex. It seems that you	This question is about PW Digital Gateway. The Applicant has requested (and the Board has initiated) a change to the existing Comprehensive Plan
64 F	Paula (via chat)	did not discourage QTS and Compass.	through the CPA process. If the CPA is approved, the rezonings will be reviewed for consistency with the approved Comprehensive Plan guidance.
65 (Chris Carroll (via chat)	By the way, when will the overlay be released?	We do not have a release date for the draft map. We will update that project with any new information that is available.
_	NEW DATA AVAILABLE		

	A	В	С
1	Name	Question	Response
		Can you update the number of available acres in present data center overlay area, including area presently	There are 79 uncommitted parcels in the DC overlay district totaling 684 acres. These are parcels not currently committed for other uses that could
67		used for other purposes, that can be redeveloped for data center use?	hypothetically be used for data center development, ignoring constraints around parcel suitability for data centers.
		Did the Camion report use the data center land calculation that was recently published in the PW Times	No
68		newspaper?	
		Please provide the back-up documentation on all parcel/MSF/acreage calculations that Camoin claims	Spreadsheets have been provided and are available online at https://www.pwcva.gov/department/planning-office/targeted-industry-land-need-analysis
69		throughout the document.	
		Why was more complete and accurate information that is so readily available citizen and reporters from	The Camoin study used a different methodology that takes a comprehensive look at land needs across targeted industries across the entire County for the
70		PWC land development records never accounted for the Board and county staff in this report?	next 20 years. The purpose of the study was not to focus exclusively on data centers, or to inventory the location of data centers.
		How is it possible that after more than a year of discussion, a local investigative reporter and two residents	Please see the answer above.
		have been able to conduct a more complete and accurate assessment of the information on the square	
		footage of date center under development in the planning stages, and of the future data center capacity	
71	C N II	available in the DC Opportunity Zone?	
		When will the County direct the production of an updated data center development capacity analysis that	At this time County staff does not have a plan to conduct any additional studies with new methodologies that are not in the existing work program. The
		incorporates a more complete and accurate methodology for the higher FAR densities that are being	Board of County Supervisors can direct and fund additional studies to be completed, if desired.
		approved; and to address the development capacity on parcels less than thirty acres, including the	
72		assemblage of smaller parcels that should be an expectation of the date center developers?	
		When will the County direct the production of an updated, and more complete and accurate, analysis of the	There are online resources with much of this information:
		square footage of data center development that is: 1) Currently in operation, 2) that is currently in the	*A list of operational data centers has been posted on the website. https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-
		planning and development process, and 3) available within the DC Opportunity Zone based on all parcel	07/2022.07.14_Occupied%20Data%20Centers.pdf.
		sizes, assemblages, and a more accurate and appropriate FAR?	*DAPS report is updated nightly and reflects current development activities under review by the Planning Office (including data centers).
			*Pending Cases Mapper is updated regularly.
			*ePortal is an online tool to search planning and permitting activities.
			*The Planning Office also has a Frequently Asked Questions document on the Data Center Overlay page that has been updated to reflect key findings
			from major related studies and recent application submissions: https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-
			08/Frequently%20Asked%20Questions.5.12.22%28updated.8.23.22%29_0.pdf
			*Please note that Development activities are ongoing. Any static documentation provided will only be a slice in time.
73	Carey Needham		
		How many total square feet of data centers and other targeted industry facilities are online and operational	Questions about the County's tax policy should be directed to the Department of Finance. Tax policy is outside of the scope of this study. For questions
		in PWC, and why has the actual tax cost to PWC residents continuously increased even with all that targeted	about the square feet of targeted industries, please see the completed Targeted Industy Land Needs Assessment Real Estate Trends section of the report.
		industry development in place?	
75		Are the square footages for operating data centers still correct?	As of 7/14/2022 - 5,801,575 square feet of data centers are occupied (defined as having a occupancy permit).
			A list of operational data centers has been posted on the website. https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/2022.07.14_Occupied%20Data%20Centers.pdf
76	Kathryn Kulick	development"?	
		Are any of the square footages listed as TBD that are now known?	A list of operational data centers has been posted on the website. https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/2022.07.14_Occupied%20Data%20Centers.pdf
	Kathryn Kulick		
78		Is the acreage for parcel GPIN 7496-47-2405 correct?	The acreage listed in County Mapper is 253.9214.
		Have any other new data center requests been submitted? If so, how many, land area, square footage, etc?	The Planning Office has a Frequently Asked Questions document on the Data Center Overlay page that has been updated to reflect recent rezoning
			application submissions: https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-08/Frequently%20Asked%20Questions.5.12.22%28updated.8.23.22%29_0.pdf. For the most
70	Kathryn Kulick		up to date information on the status of rezonings and special use permits, please see the DAPS report, which is updated nightly
19		The Campin report states that the upper limit of data center demand within the next 20 years is 40 million	(https://eservice.pwcgov.org/planning/documents/DAPS/DAPS.pdf) The guestian was proviously anguaged. There are online resources with much of this information described in this section.
		The Camoin report states that the upper limit of data center demand within the next 20 years is 48 million	The question was previously answered. There are online resources with much of this information described in this section.
		square feet. An investigative reporter has confirmed that the County is likely to surpass that figure with data	
		centers already operating or under development. When will the County release a definitive document citing	
മറ	Greg Gorhan (via chat)	the number and total square footage of data centers operating, under development and in the planning	
- 00		process? The Camoin report states that the upper limit of data center demand within the next 20 years is 48 million	This question has been previoulsy answered in this section. A list of operational data centers has been posted on the website.
		square feet. When will the County release a definitive document citing the number and total square footage	https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/2022.07.14_Occupied%20Data%20Centers.pdf
81		of data centers operating, under development and in the planning process?	11(tp3.//www.pwcva.60v/a33ct3/2022-0//2022.0/.14_0ccapiea/020Data/020Ce11(c15.pai
<u> </u>			Spreadsheets have been provided online at https://www.pwcva.gov/department/planning-office/targeted-industry-land-need-analysis
		on p.5, 12.7MSF can be built on parcels owned by data center developers totaling 823 acreswhat is the list	Spicaasheets have been provided online at https://www.pwcva.gov/department/planning-onice/talgeted-industry-land-need-analysis
82	_, , _ , , , , ,	of those parcels?	
52	<u>'</u>		A list of operational data centers has been posted on the website. https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/2022.07.14_Occupied%20Data%20Centers.pdf
83		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A list of operational data centers has been posted on the website. https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/2022.07.14_Occupied%20Data%20Centers.pdf
05	jiii i aici iiio (via ciiat)	of the PFM report released today?	

	Α	B B	C
1 1	Name	Question	Response
\vdash		The most troubling aspect of this presentation is the County's continued refusal to transparently share	Staff does not agree that the data provided is not transparent.
		information about data center capacity under development. How are we supposed to gauge where we are	stan does not agree that the data provided is not transparent.
		on the path to meet targeted demand if the County owes more allegiance to corporations demanding	
		secrecy than it does to its taxpaying citizens? You are withholding essential decision-making information	
		from the public. This is why I have to assemble my own data from County sources – because our	
0,1	Pill Wright (via chat)	government won't. If I can do it, why can't (won't) you? UNACCEPTABLE.	
	Bill Wright (via chat) FAX REVENUE		
00	TAX REVENUE	Did the study fortrain the investor fire week to the transfer to the standard set being width. Data Contain	The short of the shalls be have a consequence of the shall be shal
0.6	Janes Armour	Did the study factor in the impact of increasing the tax rate to the standard rate being paid by Data Centers	The study did not take in tax revenue as a factor. It was not part of the statement of work.
86	Nancy Armour	across VA to see the potential impact that the cost of being in PW might impact the demand?	
07	. I	Is there data that can show the citizens what the County budget will look like when all these targeted	The project team does not have this data. Revenues were not a part of the statement of work for this project.
87	Nancy Armour	industries are paying taxes? How much revenue will we see?	
		If the desired balance is between high growth potential/fiscal revenue against high land consumption why	Tax rates were not a part of the statement of work for this study. Tax Rates are decided by the Board of County Supervisors. The Board has raised the
		does PWC computer and peripherals tax rate on data centers remain below the prevailing rate of the	computer and peripherals tax rate each of the past 3 years.
88	Bobbie Kelly	industry in its competitive market?	
		If the projected demand for data centers remains high what is the risk to raising the data center computer	Tax rates were not a part of the statement of work for this study. As background information, the BOCS has stated they plan to set a 5-year plan to raise
89	Bobbie Kelly	and peripherals tax rates?	the tax.
		Isn't it true that building the Digital Gateway will help with Prince William Counties' self-set goal of reaching a	While not specific to Digital Gateway, a study conducted by PFM to determine the fiscal impact of data centers to Prince William County can be found
90	Sally Chandler	35% commercial tax base, and potentially ease the tax burden on land owners?	https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/Data%20Center%20Fiscal%20Impact%20Analysis_6.30.22_lock.pdf
		Couldn't we use the profits generated from building the Digital Gateway be used to help fund our schools,	Digital Gateway was not the focus of this study (Targeted Industry Land Needs Assessment). In general, 57.23% of tax revenues generated go to the
91	Sally Chandler	which need more money anyway?	Schools according to agreement.
		Shouldn't we be supporting projects, like the Digital Gateway, which would generate thousands of jobs for	While not specific to Digital Gateway, a study conducted by PFM to determine the fiscal impact of data centers to Prince William County can be found
92	Sally Chandler	people here in Prince William?	https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-07/Data%20Center%20Fiscal%20Impact%20Analysis_6.30.22_lock.pdf
		Couldn't the Digital Gateway create funding for initiatives of the 2021-2024 County Strategic Plan that	Digital Gateway was not the focus of this study (Targeted Industry Land Needs Assessment). Data centers projects, in general, help expand the County's
		otherwise cannot be funded, such as access to affordable public transportation, housing, parks, and open	commercial tax base. The Board of County Supervisors set tax rates and appropriates County funds as part of the budget process. County staff cannot
93	Sally Chandler	space projects?	answer the specific questions about budget priorities.
		Since the Camoin's report TakeAway states, high land consumption and relatively low job generation, is	Revenues were not a part of the statement of work for this project. The project team cannot offier tax policy recommendations.
		associated with Data Centers, expansion of the overlay, would it not be a better solution to raise taxes for	
		existing data centers and future data centers in the overlay, combined with land use given to offices, medical	
		offices, labs and manufacturing to produce a better source of revenue and jobs for PWC.?	
94	rene Magnani-Kelley		
		Couldn't the Digital Gateway create funding for initiatives of the 2021-2024 County Strategic Plan that	Answer provided above.
		otherwise cannot be funded, such as access to affordable public transportation, housing, parks, and open	
95 I	_aurie Snyder	space projects?	
		Doesn't PWC currently risk losing out on extremely valuable and needed tax revenues generated by Data	Tax revenues were not the direct focus of this study.
		Centers if NEW and much larger sized acreage doesn't become available? Wouldn't gaining access to	
		previously unavailable acreage in PWC vastly improve our ability to compete with neighboring counties for	
		these valuable and needed commercial tax revenues which directly benefits our schools, our first	
96	P Raflo	responders, and can relieve our excessive real estate tax burden?	
H		What impact does the current PWC tax rate for data centers that is 60% discounted relative to Loudoun	The study did not take in tax revenue as a factor. It was not part of the statement of work.
97	Carey Needham	County, have on the data center industry interest and demand in PWC?	
\Box	-	Is there an underlying study assumption on the applicable tax rate for the targeted industries in the study or	The study did not take in tax revenue as a factor. It was not part of the statement of work.
		is tax rate not considered; and is the current applicable tax rate assumed for the twenty-year study window,	
98	Carey Needham	by default?	
	-	For the data center component of the study, simple mathematics indicate the total square footage of data	As Loudoun County and Prince William County have different tax bases and different real estate rates, and real estate appraisers, comparing the computer
		centers required to meet a strategic PWC tax revenue goal would be reduced by a factor of 2.5 if the current	and peripherals rate is not an exact comparison.
		60% discounted data center tax rate was equalized to be consistent with the Loudoun County tax rate,	and peripherals rate is not an exact comparison.
99	Carey Needham	correct?	
		Our county's funding needs continue to increase year after year. Isn't the PW Digital Gateway the exact type	Digital Gateway was not the focus of this study (Targeted Industry Land Needs Assessment). In general, data center projects help expand the County's
		of commercial project the county should approve in order to solidify and add stability to our county's	commercial tax base. The Board of County Supervisors set tax rates and appropriates County funds as part of the budget process. County staff cannot
100	Stephen Kott	financial future without adding additional tax burden to our residential taxpayers?	answer the specific questions about budget priorities.
	POLICY	mancial ruture without adding additional tax burden to our residential taxpayers?	answer the specific questions about budget phonities.
101	52,61	Why is PWC acquiescing to the perceived demands of the data center industry when the county should be	The County is currently developing land use policies with the Comprehensive Plan Update (Pathway to 2040). For more information see:
102	Robby Kelly	developing/implementing land use guidelines that protect the citizens and assets of their own county, that is,	www.pwcgov.org/patriwayt02040.
102	Bobby Kelly	not dictated by the industry rather managed by PWC?	

A	В	C
1 Name	Question	Response
	The summary statement about data center impact of balancing the overuse of land along with very low job	The study (Targeted industry Land Needs Assessment) is a supply and demand analysis. The Board of County Supervisors decides land use policy for the
	generation of jobs against potentially high revenue generation for PWC is the primary issue. Why the	County.
	decision to change our total way of life through overdevelopment of land with an industry that requires	
	large amounts of land and produces few jobs just for the money? Additionally, given the half life of IT and	
	how data center technology might easily change, this land grab decision could end up going the way of	
	underutilized shopping centers in years down the road with no easy way restore the land.	
3 Bill McDow		
	While the real cost of personal property, real estate, and meals/beverage taxes for PWC residents continue	Unable to answer, as that is a question for the Board.
	to increase year after year, how long does the Board believe it is fair and reasonable to continue extending a	
	60% tax rate discount to the data center industry, with that discount being subsidized by the tax paying	
4 Carey Needham	citizens of PWC?	
	With an unconstrained assessment of data center development demand that is based on the development	Unable to answer, as that is a question for the Board.
	preferences of the data center industry, at what point does the Board balance that blind interest in targeted	
	industry and data center development with the adverse development impacts; and with the best interests of	
	the community, the environment, our historic and cultural resources, and overall quality of life in PWC?	
5 Carey Needham		
	What are the Board criteria for weighing the benefits and detriments of the different targeted industry uses	If a land use change is requested on a particular property (through rezoning or special use permit), an evaluation is done on the strengths and the
	with each other, such as job creation, lack of job creation, environmental impacts, loss of open space and	weaknesses of a proposal based on the adopted Comprehensive Plan policies. A staff report is drafted summarizing the analysis and is provided to the
	tree cover, and compatibility with adjoining land uses?	Board of County Supervisors and the public before a public hearing on the application. The Board weighs the merits of the project and may approve or
06 Carey Needham		deny the proposal.
	Has the Board and County staff conducted an assessment of the collateral, life cycle cost impacts of the	This study outlines supply and demand. The County's Comprehensive Plan is the guide for how the County grows over the next 20 years. The
	massive targeted interest development demand, including stormwater erosion/sedimentation, stream and	Comprehensive Plan guides land uses, transportation, sewer policy, electric infrastructure policy, and include environmental sustainability goals . The
	water quality degradation, drinking water supply impacts, sanitary pump station and treatment plant	policies in the Comprehensive Plan also guide future regulatory changes in the County. For more information see: www.pwcgov.org/pathwayto2040.
	expansion, climate change, electric and water infrastructure demand costs, transportation system	
07 Carey Needham	improvements and impacts, and negative impacts on tourism and recreation?	
	Is there any sort of county career training program plan coinciding with the build out plan - either with the	Northern Virginia Community College has a program on Data Center operations. https://www.nvcc.edu/academics/areas/applied-technologies/data-center
08 Kristina (via chat)	county school board born with the national apprenticeship program.	operations.html
NOT ON TOPIC (Outside o	f the Scope of Work of the Land Needs Assessment)	
10 Aisha Cozad	What are you doing to plan for climate adaptation in your land use plans?	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
l1 Aisha Cozad	What is your plan to reduce new construction on the East side of the county?	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
	What are you doing to reduce the sprawl of the county and preserve green space? What efforts are being	This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment. The County is currently developing land use policies with the
12 Aisha Cozad	made to require vertical building?	Comprehensive Plan Update (Pathway to 2040). For more information see: www.pwcgov.org/pathwayto2040.
	Where do we stand on clean energy and climate change? If those aren't addressed. all else won't matter.	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
13 Mary Winsky		
	With these land plans, will there be a plan to incorporate law abiding citizens on disability or social security	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
14 Kristina Miller	who would be advocates of your long term ambitions.	
15 Kristina Miller	Removal of illegal immigrants and drug activities.	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
l6 Kristina Miller	How would this project affect groundwater amounts and water chemistry?	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
	Plans that increase Protection of wildlife and protected natural rivers and streams leading into the Potomac	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
17 Kristina Miller	and other natural water sources.	
18 Kristina Miller	End deforestation and disruption of natural resources.	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
	Public Tram Transport planning for mediums/cement island along major routes (route1, Prince william, dale	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
	blvd, minniville, old bridge, to have transportation on par with any other 1st or 2nd world country/major city	
19 Kristina Miller	and suburbs)	
	Low-income housing plan - mandating wifi in existing rental buildings and mandatory housing rates for	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assesssment.
	social security recipients and non-denial/discrimination based on social security income. (rental units are	
	typically closer to transportation routes and social security recipients in PWC are at a much bigger	
20 Kristina Miller	disadvantage than other countries and there isn't a specific program like Fairfax	
	What does the BOCS plan to do to check on the salinity problem caused by the hundreds of data centers in	Answer not provided. This question is outside of the scope of the Targeted Industry Land Needs Assessment.
	PWC? This salinity issue can be a health issue and will affect people from Gainesville to Ft. Belvoir.	
•	,	