

ENERGY PASTURES
POWER CENTER

A New Kind of Energy for Harrison County

Reliable power. Modern infrastructure. Reclaimed land, working again.

Energy Pastures Power Center (EPPC) is a next-generation energy and infrastructure project proposed in Harrison County, Ohio. Located on reclaimed coal mine land, the project brings together utility-scale solar generation, reliable dispatchable energy resources, and powered land designed to support a data center and other high-energy users.

This redevelopment honors the region's long history of powering America, while positioning Harrison County for the next era of energy and technology investment. By reusing previously disturbed land, the project prioritizes responsible redevelopment over greenfield expansion and returns land to productive use.

A BALANCED ENERGY MODEL

- Utility-scale solar provides clean, renewable energy
- Reliable generation (including natural gas) ensures consistent, around-the-clock power
- Co-located data infrastructure supports growing digital demand
- Integrated design strengthens grid stability and long-term reliability

WHY HARRISON COUNTY?

- **Built on a legacy of energy production**
- **Access to transmission infrastructure and workforce**
- **Opportunity to redevelop reclaimed mine land**
- **Positioned to attract new economic investment**

This is not a departure from the region's identity, it is a continuation of it.

LOCAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Energy Pastures Power Center is designed to deliver long-term value:

Job Creation
Construction employment and long-term operational roles

Expanded Tax Rate
New, stable revenue for schools and public services

Infrastructure Investment
Upgrades to roads, utilities, and electrical systems

Economic Development
Attracts additional investment and future users

Responsible Land Use
Reclaims and revitalizes previously disturbed land

Workforce & Education Opportunities
Partnerships with local schools and training programs

FAQ & Key Facts

Why combine solar and data centers?

Energy demand in the U.S. is rapidly increasing, driven by cloud computing, and digital infrastructure. Data centers already account for approximately 4% of U.S. electricity demand and could grow to as much as 12% by 2028. Co-locating energy generation with data infrastructure helps meet this demand efficiently while strengthening grid reliability.

What is a data center?

A data center is a secure facility that stores and processes digital information. These facilities power everyday services such as banking, healthcare systems, emergency response, and communications. They are essential infrastructure for modern life and economic growth.

Why are data centers important locally?

Data centers create construction and long-term jobs, support local businesses and services, generate tax revenue for public priorities, and help attract new industries and investment; nationally, the industry supports millions of jobs and contributes billions in tax revenue.

Can data centers run on solar alone?

No. Data centers require uninterrupted, 24/7 power. Solar plays a critical role, but reliability is supported through a balanced mix of energy resources, including dispatchable generation to ensure continuous operation.

Why include natural gas?

Natural gas provides dependable, on-demand energy that complements renewable generation. It ensures stability when solar is not producing, helping maintain grid reliability and consistent power for critical infrastructure.

Do data centers use water?

Yes, primarily for cooling and standard facility needs; however, many systems use closed-loop or hybrid cooling to reduce consumption, facilities may rely on recycled or non-potable water sources, and operators increasingly prioritize water efficiency and sustainability.

Water Use vs. Consumption

Water use refers to the total amount of water circulated through a system, while water consumption refers to the portion that is lost, primarily through evaporation, and modern designs aim to minimize both.

Are data centers safe?

Yes. Data centers are secure, controlled-access facilities that do not typically handle large quantities of hazardous materials, have minimal emissions under normal operations, and incorporate monitoring, noise mitigation, and environmental safeguards.

What will they look and sound like?

Data centers typically appear similar to large industrial or warehouse buildings, operate with a low and consistent background hum, and are designed with noise buffers and operational limits to minimize impacts on surrounding areas.

What about traffic?

Once operational, traffic is similar to a large office campus, with a steady but manageable workforce presence.