

ENERGY USE

AND THE IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL RATES



Like any critical infrastructure, data centers require electricity to operate. That reality understandably raises questions about energy consumption and the potential impact on residential electricity rates. Those concerns deserve to be addressed with facts.

The first fact is that modern data centers are significantly more efficient than previous generations. Through advances in cooling technologies, server utilization, power management, and facility design, today's data centers use less energy and water per unit of computing power than ever before.

The second fact is that there is little evidence that data centers are the primary driver of rising residential electricity rates. Electricity prices are influenced by a wide range of factors, including fuel costs, transmission and distribution investments, regulatory policies, generation capacity, weather events, and overall growth in electricity demand.

If data centers were the primary cause of higher residential electric rates, the states with the largest data center markets would consistently rank among the highest-cost states. In reality, many of the highest-rate states have relatively limited data center development compared to major markets.

The reality is that America faces a broader energy challenge. For decades, electricity demand growth has outpaced investments in new generation and transmission infrastructure in many regions. Yet our dependence on electricity continues to increase.

We charge smartphones, tablets, laptops, and wearable devices. We stream video, work remotely, use cloud-based applications, and increasingly adopt electric vehicles. Many communities are moving toward greater electrification of homes, buildings, and transportation systems. Every one of these trends increases demand for electricity.

It's also important to remember that data centers pay for the electricity they consume. They invest billions of dollars in infrastructure improvements, contribute to grid upgrades, and increasingly invest in or help finance new power generation resources. Many operators are also pursuing renewable energy projects, energy storage solutions, and innovative technologies to improve grid reliability and efficiency.

THE FACTS

ENERGY USE IN PERSPECTIVE



MODERN DATA CENTERS ARE MORE EFFICIENT THAN EVER.

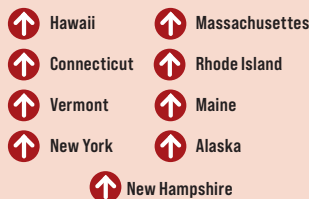
Advances in technology mean less energy and water are used per unit of computing power than in previous generations of data centers.

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY RATES AND DATA CENTERS

A STATE COMPARISON

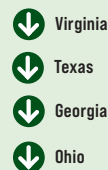
STATES WITH HIGH RESIDENTIAL RATES

Have limited to no data center development compared to major markets.



STATES WITH DATA CENTER PROJECTS

Are at or below the national average for residential energy rates.



WHY ENERGY DEMAND IS RISING



Connected Devices



Cloud Services



Streaming & Entertainment



Electric Vehicles



Home Electrification



Growing Communities

*More demand. More dependence.
More need for reliable, affordable energy.*

DATA CENTERS HELP FUND THE SOLUTION



Pay for the electricity they consume.



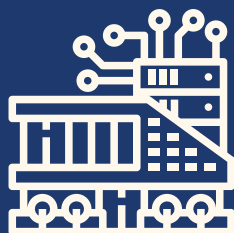
Invest in infrastructure and grid upgrades.



Support new generation of renewable energy.



Advanced storage and innovative solutions.



DATA CENTERS ARE PART OF THE ENERGY SOLUTION

RELIABLE, AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY REQUIRES SMART INVESTMENT
IN GENERATION, TRANSMISSION, AND GRID INFRASTRUCTURE.

LEARN MORE AT:



UAGETINVOLVED.ORG