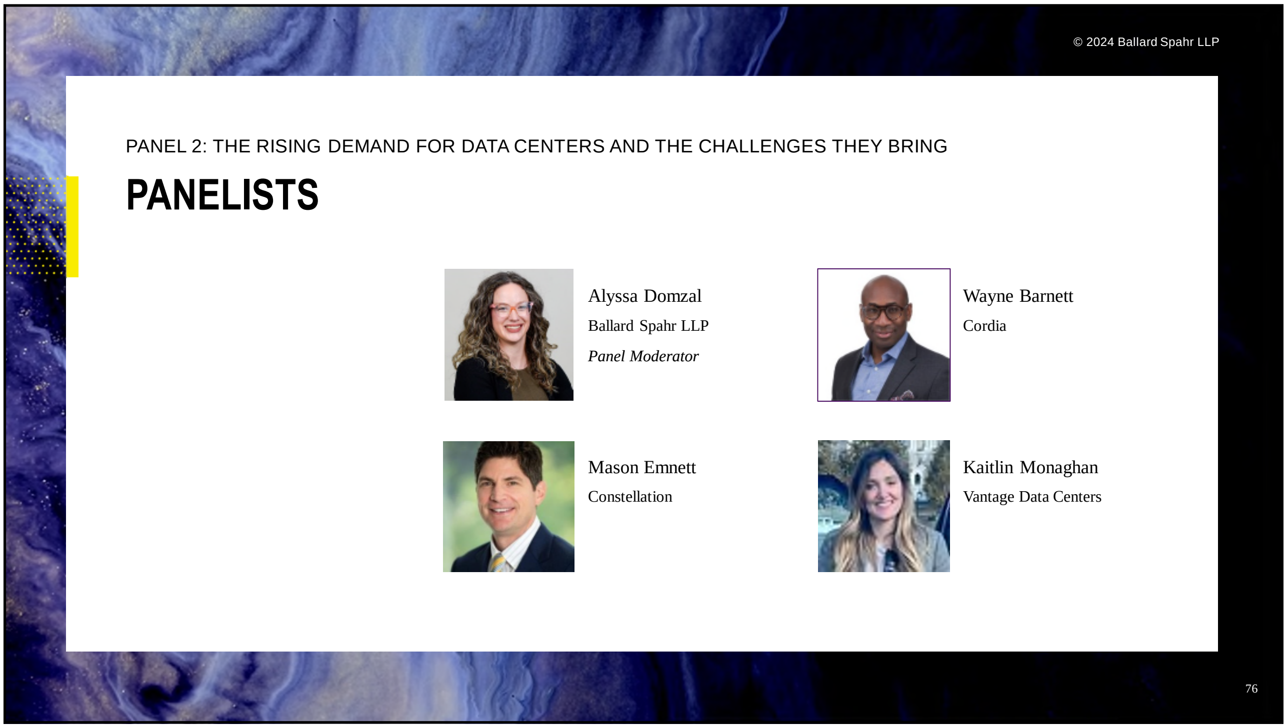
PANEL 2:

THE RISING DEMAND FOR DATA CENTERS AND THE CHALLENGES THEY BRING

Ballard Spahr LLP



PANEL 2: THE RISING DEMAND FOR DATA CENTERS AND THE CHALLENGES THEY BRING

PANELISTS

Alyssa Domzal
Ballard Spahr LLP
Panel Moderator

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Cordia

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Constellation

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Vantage Data Centers

WHAT IS A DATA CENTER?

Data centers are the foundation of the digital infrastructure on which our modern society and economy are built. These physical locations house critical applications and data.

Data centers aggregate our computing demands—efficiently and securely in one location.

- From sharing photos and streaming shows to online learning.
- Storage of critical information, like medical and financial data.

Data Center Owners and Operators:
Provide the essential infrastructure that supports services like: **Cloud Computing and Artificial Intelligence**

Data centers are integral to industries including healthcare, finance, and energy, enabling digital solutions essential for daily operations.

WHAT IS DRIVING THE INCREASE IN DEMAND?

THE **INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY** PROJECTS THAT GLOBAL DATA CENTER ELECTRICITY DEMAND WILL **MORE THAN DOUBLE BY 2026**.

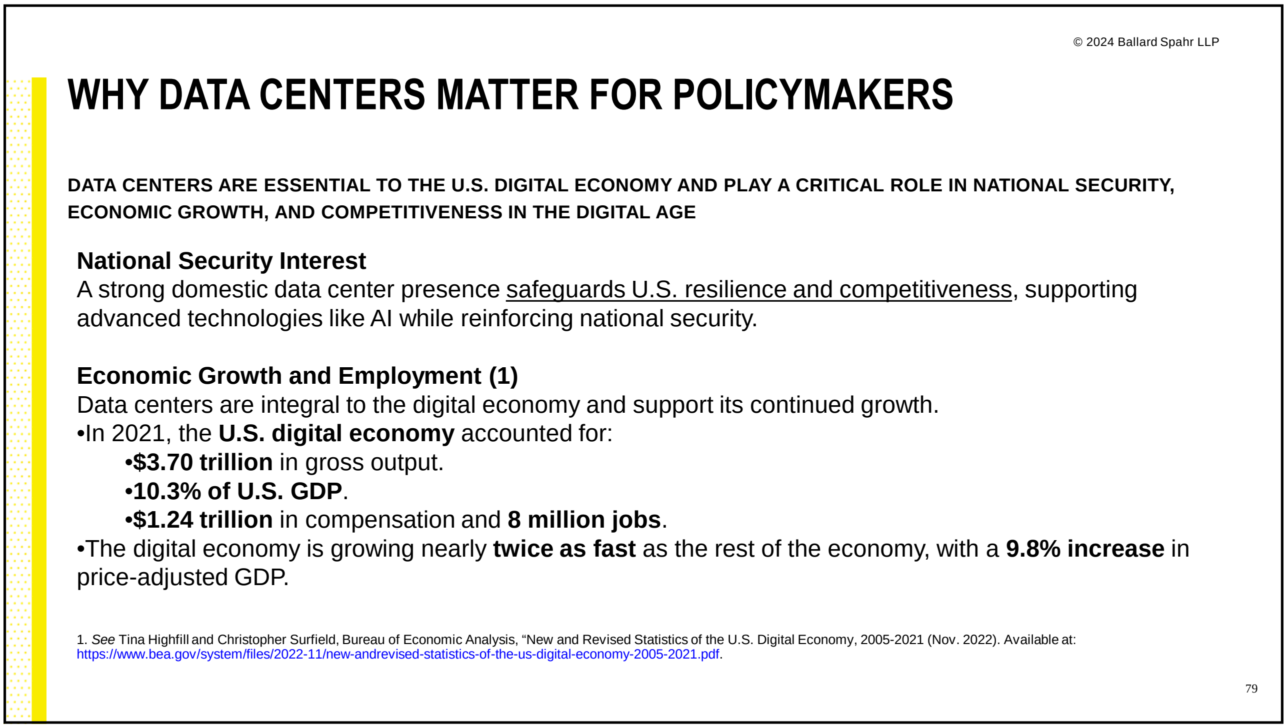
To meet the growing **customer demand for digital services**, developers are rapidly expanding data center infrastructure across the U.S.

Key Drivers:

- **Industry Needs Across Sectors**
  - **Everyday Digital Activities**: Remote work, virtual meetings, and media streaming are dependent on robust data center capabilities.
  - **Healthcare**: Hospitals generate vast amounts of medical data, requiring secure storage and access to ensure quality patient care.
  - **Finance**: Data centers enable secure transactions and data processing critical for banking and financial markets.

What about AI: While AI garners much attention, it's only one of the many critical functions that data centers support.

Data centers form the foundation of our digital infrastructure, enabling essential services far beyond the specialized needs of AI.



WHY DATA CENTERS MATTER FOR POLICYMAKERS

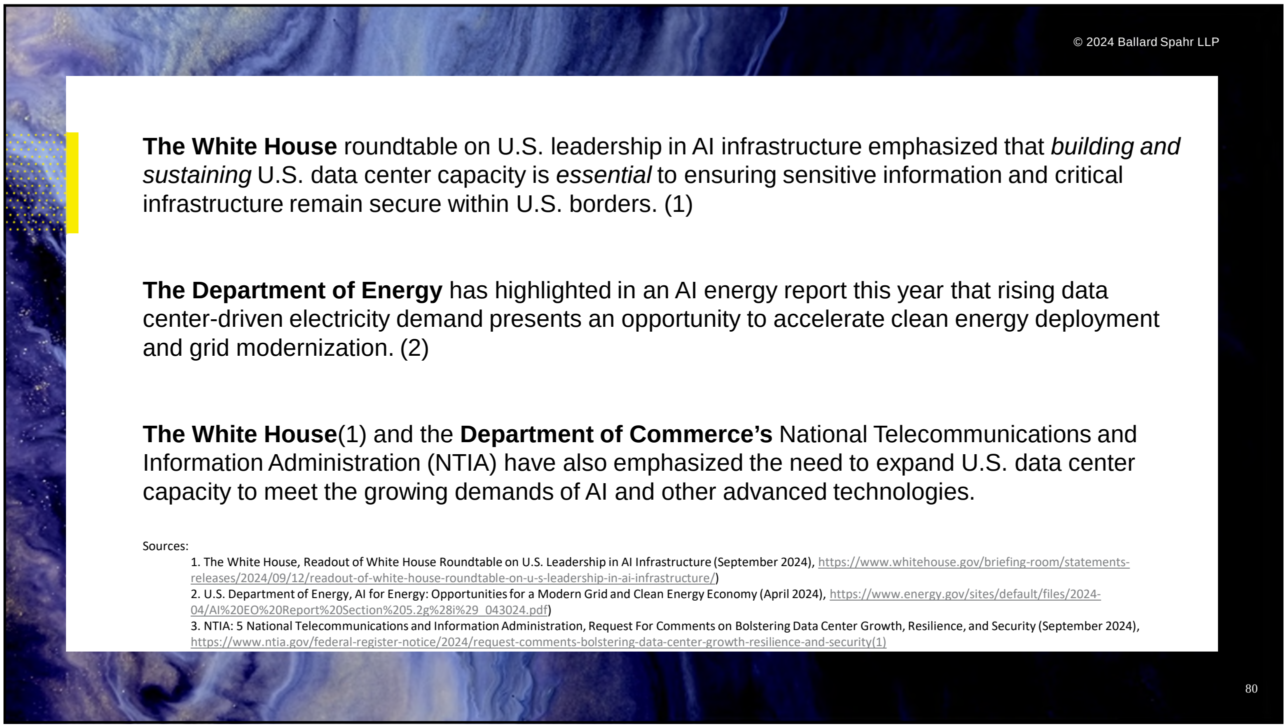
DATA CENTERS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE U.S. DIGITAL ECONOMY AND PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND COMPETITIVENESS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

National Security Interest
A strong domestic data center presence safeguards U.S. resilience and competitiveness, supporting advanced technologies like AI while reinforcing national security.

Economic Growth and Employment (1)
Data centers are integral to the digital economy and support its continued growth.

- In 2021, the **U.S. digital economy** accounted for:
  - **$3.70 trillion** in gross output.
  - **10.3% of U.S. GDP**.
  - **$1.24 trillion** in compensation and **8 million jobs**.
- The digital economy is growing nearly **twice as fast** as the rest of the economy, with a **9.8% increase** in price-adjusted GDP.

1. *See* Tina Highfill and Christopher Surfield, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "New and Revised Statistics of the U.S. Digital Economy, 2005-2021 (Nov. 2022). Available at: https://www.bea.gov/system/files/2022-11/new-andrevised-statistics-of-the-us-digital-economy-2005-2021.pdf.



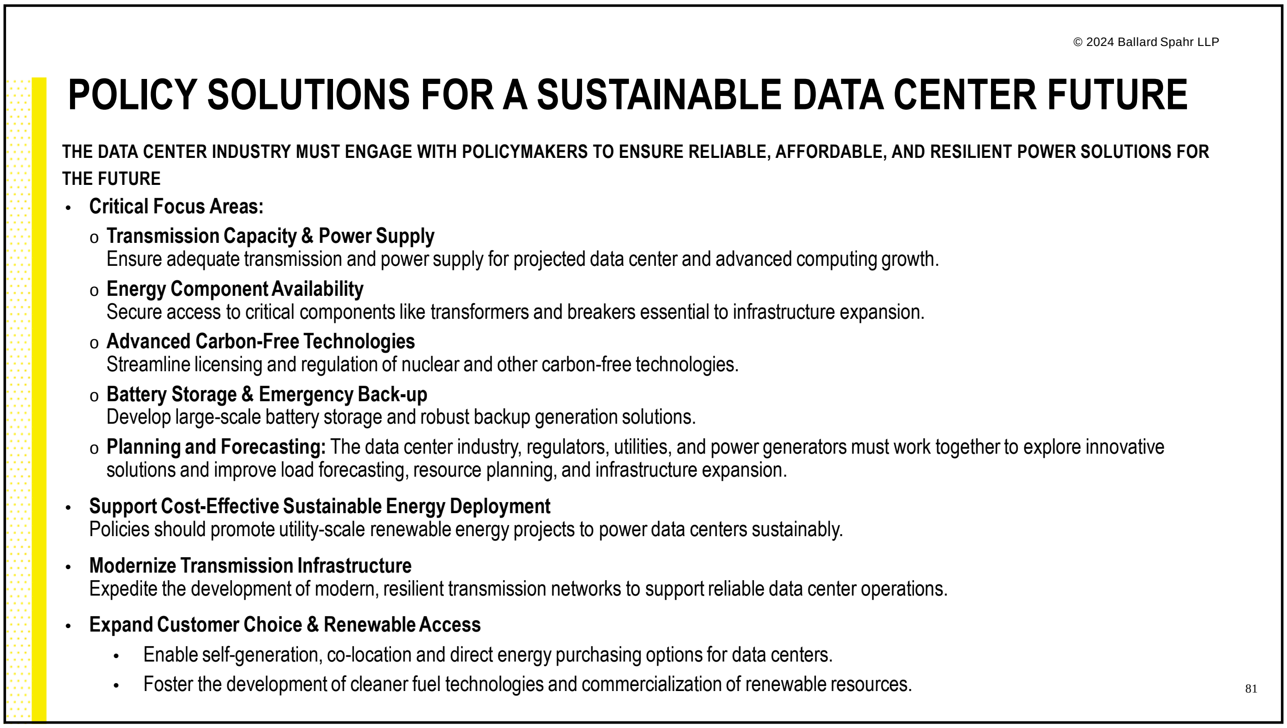
The White House roundtable on U.S. leadership in AI infrastructure emphasized that *building and sustaining* U.S. data center capacity is *essential* to ensuring sensitive information and critical infrastructure remain secure within U.S. borders. (1)

The Department of Energy has highlighted in an AI energy report this year that rising data center-driven electricity demand presents an opportunity to accelerate clean energy deployment and grid modernization. (2)

The White House(1) and the **Department of Commerce's** National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) have also emphasized the need to expand U.S. data center capacity to meet the growing demands of AI and other advanced technologies.

Sources:

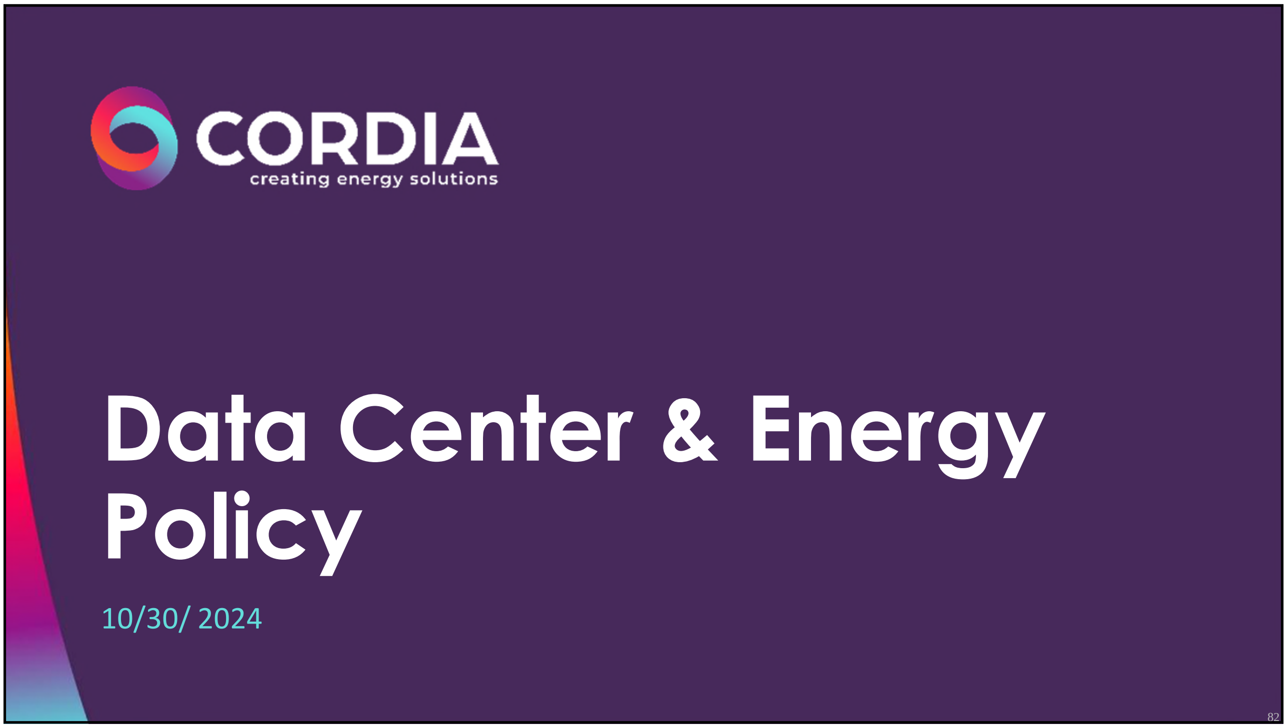
1. The White House, Readout of White House Roundtable on U.S. Leadership in AI Infrastructure (September 2024), https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/09/12/readout-of-white-house-roundtable-on-u-s-leadership-in-ai-infrastructure/)
2. U.S. Department of Energy, AI for Energy: Opportunities for a Modern Grid and Clean Energy Economy (April 2024), https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/AI%20EO%20Report%20Section%205.2g%28i%29_043024.pdf)
3. NTIA: 5 National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Request For Comments on Bolstering Data Center Growth, Resilience, and Security (September 2024), https://www.ntia.gov/federal-register-notice/2024/request-comments-bolstering-data-center-growth-resilience-and-security(1)



POLICY SOLUTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE DATA CENTER FUTURE

THE DATA CENTER INDUSTRY MUST ENGAGE WITH POLICYMAKERS TO ENSURE RELIABLE, AFFORDABLE, AND RESILIENT POWER SOLUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

- **Critical Focus Areas:**
  - **Transmission Capacity & Power Supply**
    Ensure adequate transmission and power supply for projected data center and advanced computing growth.
  - **Energy Component Availability**
    Secure access to critical components like transformers and breakers essential to infrastructure expansion.
  - **Advanced Carbon-Free Technologies**
    Streamline licensing and regulation of nuclear and other carbon-free technologies.
  - **Battery Storage & Emergency Back-up**
    Develop large-scale battery storage and robust backup generation solutions.
  - **Planning and Forecasting:** The data center industry, regulators, utilities, and power generators must work together to explore innovative solutions and improve load forecasting, resource planning, and infrastructure expansion.
- **Support Cost-Effective Sustainable Energy Deployment**
  Policies should promote utility-scale renewable energy projects to power data centers sustainably.
- **Modernize Transmission Infrastructure**
  Expedite the development of modern, resilient transmission networks to support reliable data center operations.
- **Expand Customer Choice & Renewable Access**
  - Enable self-generation, co-location and direct energy purchasing options for data centers.
  - Foster the development of cleaner fuel technologies and commercialization of renewable resources.



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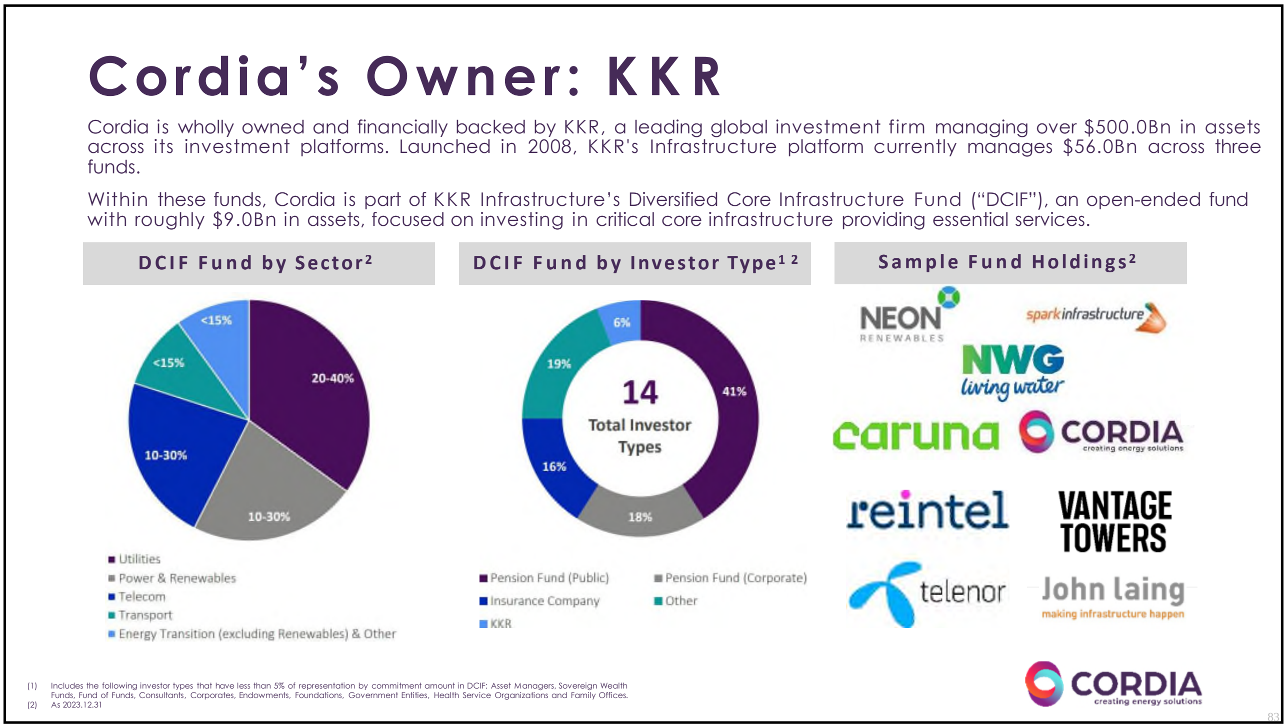
creating energy solutions

Data Center & Energy Policy

10/30/ 2024



Cordia's Owner: KKR

Cordia is wholly owned and financially backed by KKR, a leading global investment firm managing over $500.0Bn in assets across its investment platforms. Launched in 2008, KKR's Infrastructure platform currently manages $56.0Bn across three funds.

Within these funds, Cordia is part of KKR Infrastructure's Diversified Core Infrastructure Fund ("DCIF"), an open-ended fund with roughly $9.0Bn in assets, focused on investing in critical core infrastructure providing essential services.

DCIF Fund by Sector[2]

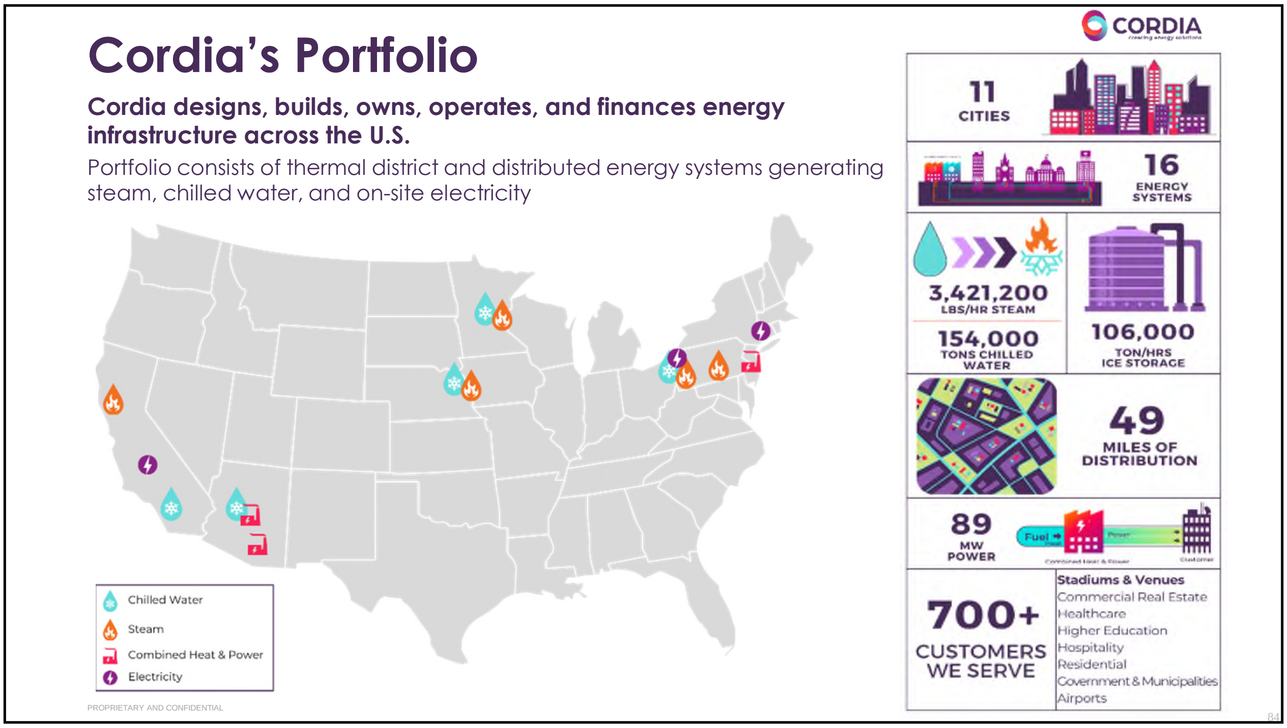
- ■ Utilities
- ■ Power & Renewables
- ■ Telecom
- ■ Transport
- ■ Energy Transition (excluding Renewables) & Other

DCIF Fund by Investor Type[1] [2]

- ■ Pension Fund (Public)
- ■ Pension Fund (Corporate)
- ■ Insurance Company
- ■ Other
- ■ KKR

Sample Fund Holdings[2]

(1) Includes the following investor types that have less than 5% of representation by commitment amount in DCIF: Asset Managers, Sovereign Wealth Funds, Fund of Funds, Consultants, Corporates, Endowments, Foundations, Government Entities, Health Service Organizations and Family Offices.
(2) As 2023.12.31



Cordia's Portfolio

Cordia designs, builds, owns, operates, and finances energy infrastructure across the U.S.

Portfolio consists of thermal district and distributed energy systems generating steam, chilled water, and on-site electricity

- Chilled Water
- Steam
- Combined Heat & Power
- Electricity

11 CITIES

16 ENERGY SYSTEMS

3,421,200 LBS/HR STEAM

154,000 TONS CHILLED WATER

106,000 TON/HRS ICE STORAGE

49 MILES OF DISTRIBUTION

89 MW POWER

700+ CUSTOMERS WE SERVE

Stadiums & Venues
Commercial Real Estate
Healthcare
Higher Education
Hospitality
Residential
Government & Municipalities
Airports

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Our Partners

Healthcare

- Medicine Phoenix
- Mayo Clinic
- Penn Medicine Princeton Health
- PBC Phoenix Bioscience Core
- Boys Town National Research Hospital
- tgen An Affiliate of City of Hope
- Fairview
- UPMC
- Allegheny General Hospital

Higher Education

- Arizona State University
- The University of Arizona
- University of Bridgeport
- University of St. Thomas Minnesota
- Augsburg University
- Creighton University
- Duquesne University
- Harrisburg University of Science and Technology

Government

- City of Tucson
- GSA
- Maricopa County
- Hennepin County Minnesota
- San Diego

Commercial Real Estate

- RED
- Parallel Capital Partners
- Avison Young
- Maven Development Group
- Manulife
- Stockdale Capital Partners
- Flynn Properties
- CBRE
- Columbia Property Trust
- Vornado Realty Trust
- Core Realty Partners
- Cushman & Wakefield
- United Properties Creating Deep Roots
- BH Bergerholdings
- Colliers International

CORDIA creating energy solutions

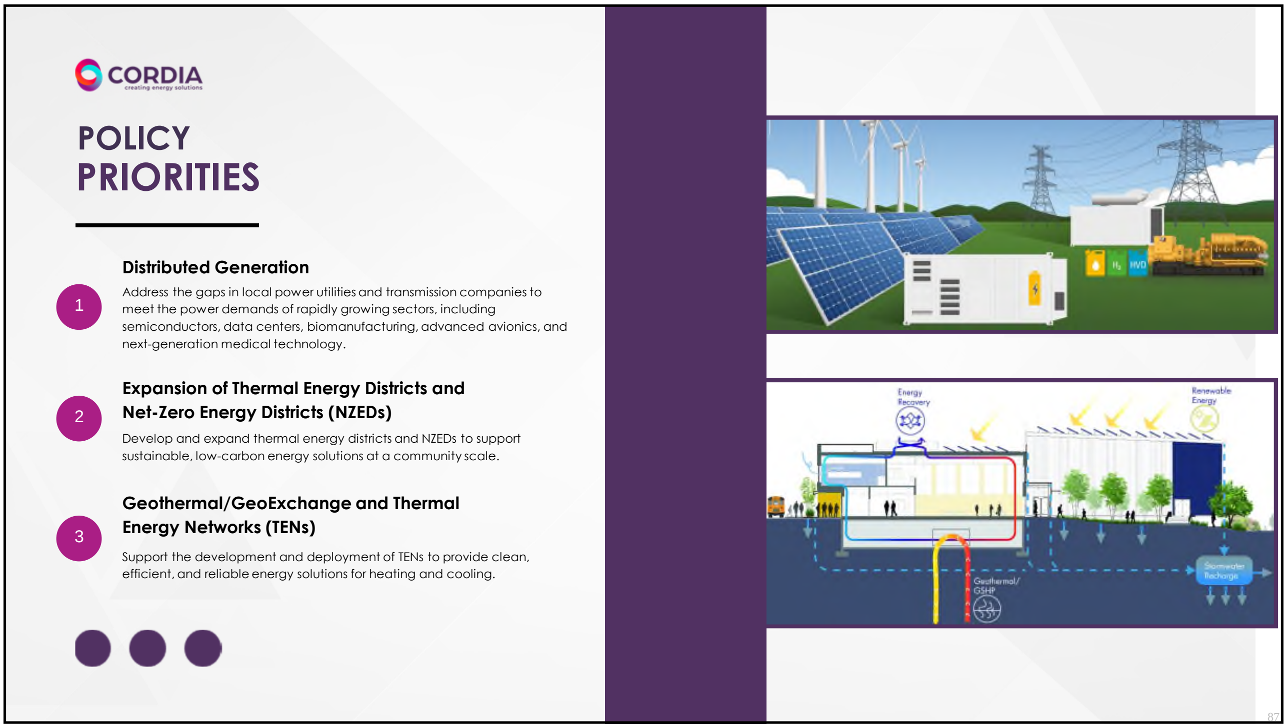
ESG Goals

Cordia is committed to delivering sustainable and innovative energy solutions that prioritize the safety and future of our people, customers, communities, and the planet. Our mission and vision to provide high-quality services and become a leading provider of sustainable and reliable energy solutions align with our ESG goals.

Cordia strives to create value for our customers while upholding high ethical standards and demonstrating accountability and transparency in all our operations.

- Achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050
- Transition Fleet to Use Renewable Electricity
- Achieve higher levels of Water Conservation and Quality
- Increase Employee and Board Diversity
- Contractors and Suppliers Align with ESG Goals
- Reduce Internal Cyber Security Risk

CORDIA



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POLICY PRIORITIES

1 **Distributed Generation**

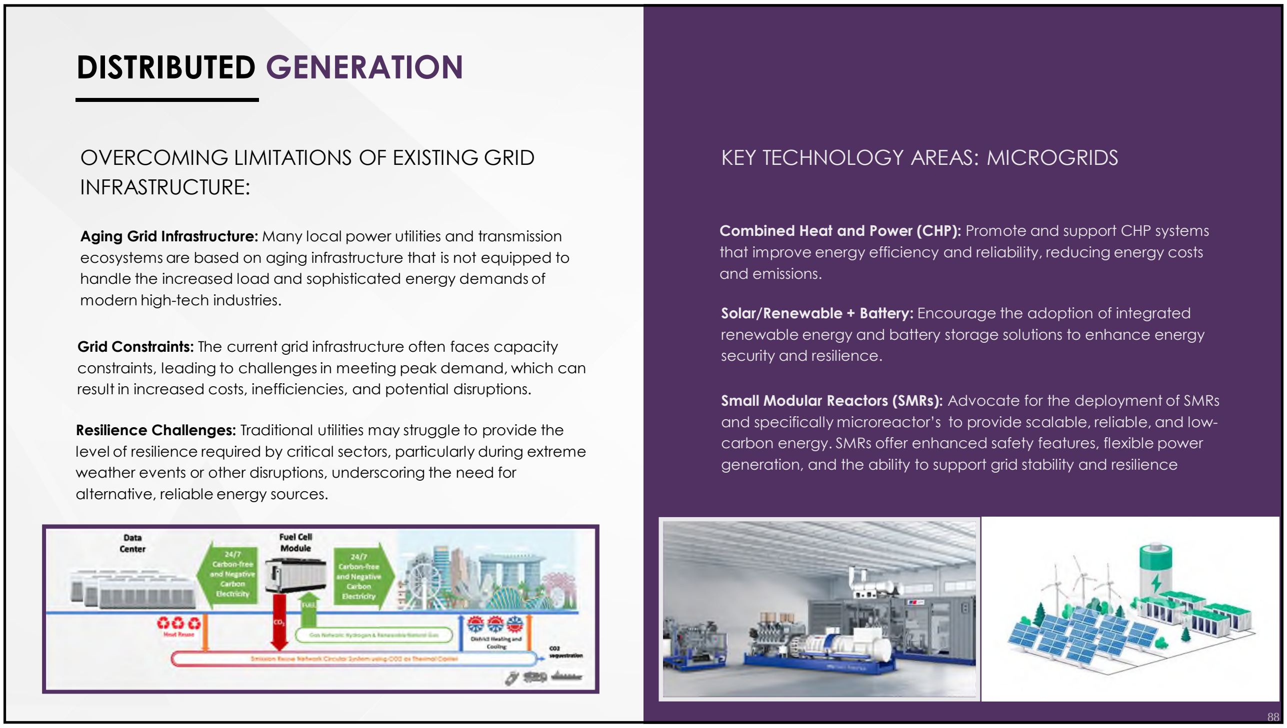
Address the gaps in local power utilities and transmission companies to meet the power demands of rapidly growing sectors, including semiconductors, data centers, biomanufacturing, advanced avionics, and next-generation medical technology.

2 **Expansion of Thermal Energy Districts and Net-Zero Energy Districts (NZEDs)**

Develop and expand thermal energy districts and NZEDs to support sustainable, low-carbon energy solutions at a community scale.

3 **Geothermal/GeoExchange and Thermal Energy Networks (TENs)**

Support the development and deployment of TENs to provide clean, efficient, and reliable energy solutions for heating and cooling.



DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

OVERCOMING LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING GRID INFRASTRUCTURE:

Aging Grid Infrastructure: Many local power utilities and transmission ecosystems are based on aging infrastructure that is not equipped to handle the increased load and sophisticated energy demands of modern high-tech industries.

Grid Constraints: The current grid infrastructure often faces capacity constraints, leading to challenges in meeting peak demand, which can result in increased costs, inefficiencies, and potential disruptions.

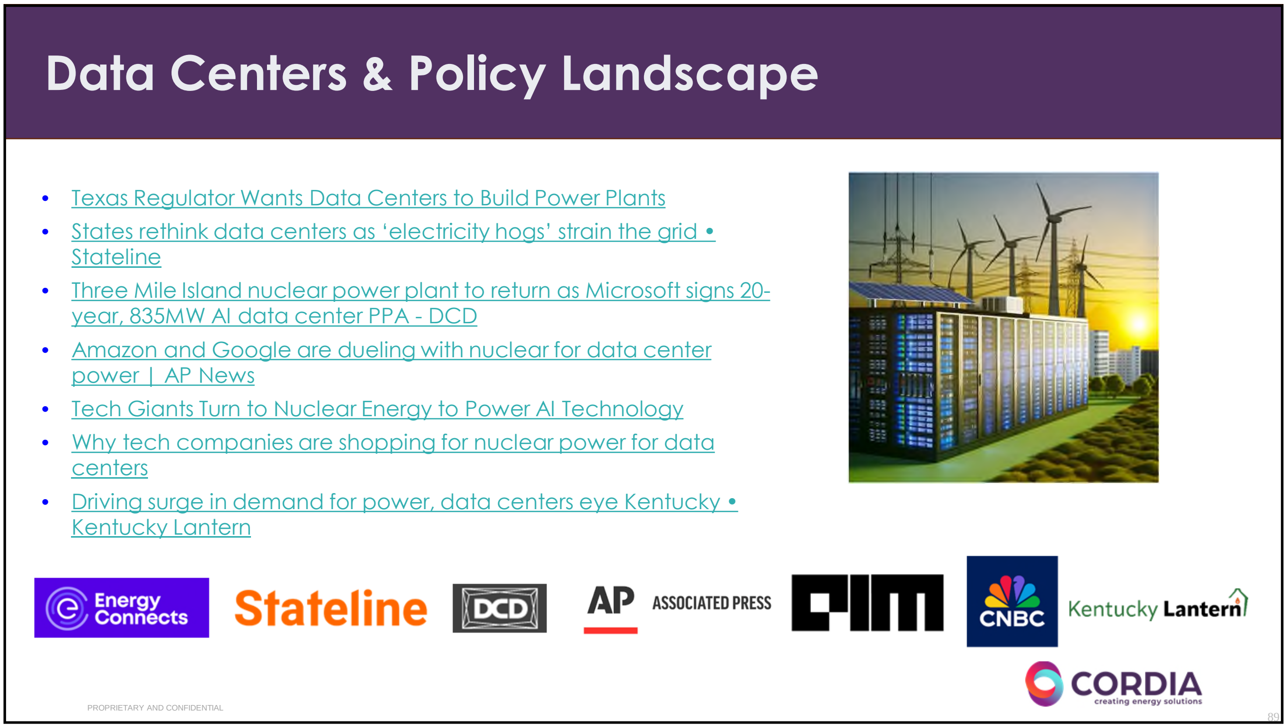
Resilience Challenges: Traditional utilities may struggle to provide the level of resilience required by critical sectors, particularly during extreme weather events or other disruptions, underscoring the need for alternative, reliable energy sources.

KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: MICROGRIDS

Combined Heat and Power (CHP): Promote and support CHP systems that improve energy efficiency and reliability, reducing energy costs and emissions.

Solar/Renewable + Battery: Encourage the adoption of integrated renewable energy and battery storage solutions to enhance energy security and resilience.

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs): Advocate for the deployment of SMRs and specifically microreactor's to provide scalable, reliable, and low-carbon energy. SMRs offer enhanced safety features, flexible power generation, and the ability to support grid stability and resilience



Data Centers & Policy Landscape

- Texas Regulator Wants Data Centers to Build Power Plants
- States rethink data centers as 'electricity hogs' strain the grid • Stateline
- Three Mile Island nuclear power plant to return as Microsoft signs 20-year, 835MW AI data center PPA - DCD
- Amazon and Google are dueling with nuclear for data center power | AP News
- Tech Giants Turn to Nuclear Energy to Power AI Technology
- Why tech companies are shopping for nuclear power for data centers
- Driving surge in demand for power, data centers eye Kentucky • Kentucky Lantern

Energy Connects Stateline DCD AP ASSOCIATED PRESS AIM CNBC Kentucky Lantern

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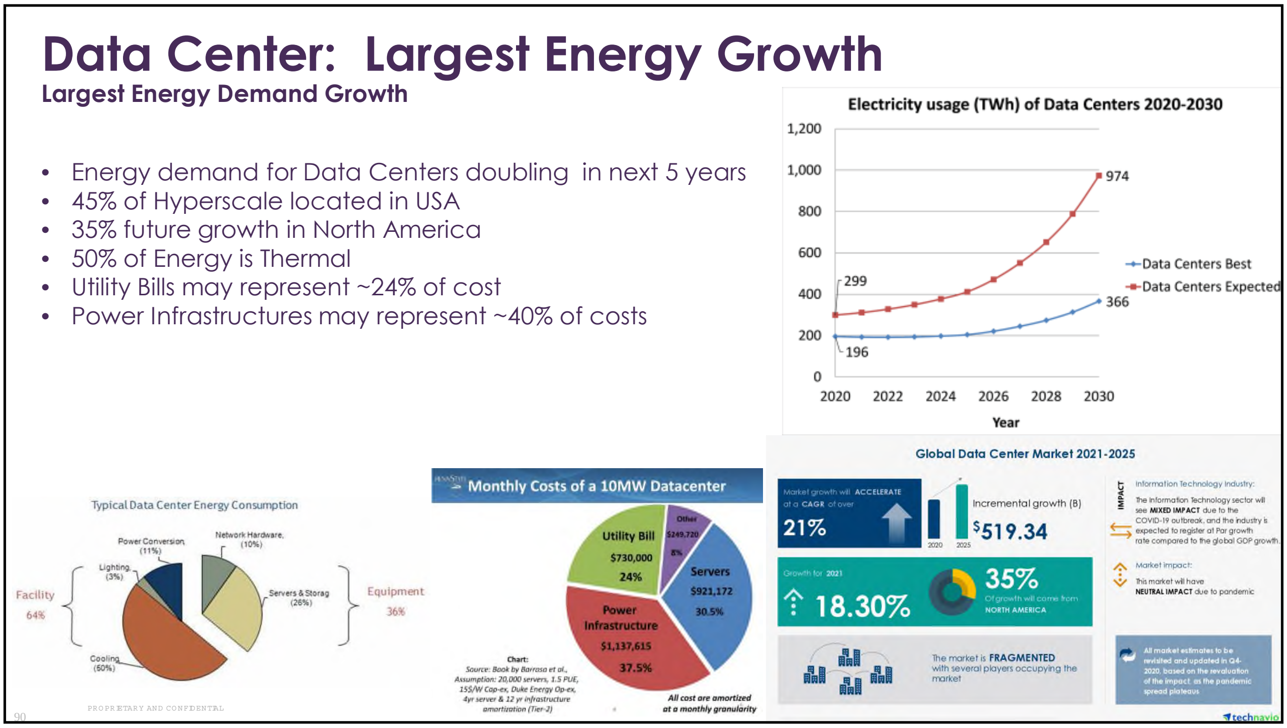

Data Center: Largest Energy Growth

Largest Energy Demand Growth

- Energy demand for Data Centers doubling in next 5 years
- 45% of Hyperscale located in USA
- 35% future growth in North America
- 50% of Energy is Thermal
- Utility Bills may represent ~24% of cost
- Power Infrastructures may represent ~40% of costs

Chart:
Source: Book by Barroso et al.,
Assumption: 20,000 servers, 1.5 PUE, 15$/W Cap-ex, Duke Energy Op-ex, 4yr server & 12 yr infrastructure amortization (Tier-2)

All cost are amortized at a monthly granularity

Global Data Center Market 2021-2025

Market growth will ACCELERATE at a CAGR of over 21%

Incremental growth (B) $519.34

Growth for 2021 18.30%

35% Of growth will come from NORTH AMERICA

The market is FRAGMENTED with several players occupying the market

Information Technology Industry: The Information Technology sector will see MIXED IMPACT due to the COVID-19 outbreak, and the industry is expected to register at Par growth rate compared to the global GDP growth.

Market impact: This market will have NEUTRAL IMPACT due to pandemic

All market estimates to be revisited and updated in Q4-2020, based on the revaluation of the impact, as the pandemic spread plateaus

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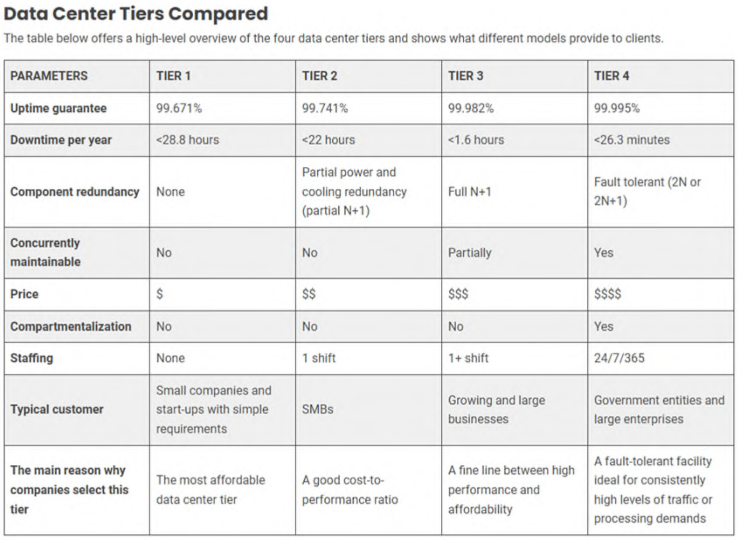
What is RELIABILITY?

- Thermal District Energy system customers expect response with (five - nine), 99.999% reliability.
- The system design, equipment, staffing and training are structured and maintained with this level of uptime in mind.
- Customers on district systems include hospitals, airports, laboratories all with high reliability requirements.
- Thermal District understand mission critical reliability!



Data Center Tiers Compared

The table below offers a high-level overview of the four data center tiers and shows what different models provide to clients.

PARAMETERS	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4
Uptime guarantee	99.671%	99.741%	99.982%	99.995%
Downtime per year	<28.8 hours	<22 hours	<1.6 hours	<26.3 minutes
Component redundancy	None	Partial power and cooling redundancy (partial N+1)	Full N+1	Fault tolerant (2N or 2N+1)
Concurrently maintainable	No	No	Partially	Yes
Price	$	$$	$$$	$$$$
Compartmentalization	No	No	No	Yes
Staffing	None	1 shift	1+ shift	24/7/365
Typical customer	Small companies and start-ups with simple requirements	SMBs	Growing and large businesses	Government entities and large enterprises
The main reason why companies select this tier	The most affordable data center tier	A good cost-to-performance ratio	A fine line between high performance and affordability	A fault-tolerant facility ideal for consistently high levels of traffic or processing demands

Grid Power

Grid power is the current preferred source of primary power for most data center developers, but they require onsite solutions to achieve desired levels of reliability.

  - In the US, on-site solutions are often deployed as a bridge to grid power or as backup power, but rarely as a primary power solution.
  - Some active markets for data center development are draw that activity because they have a comparatively large amount of immediately available grid power compared to other, more established markets.

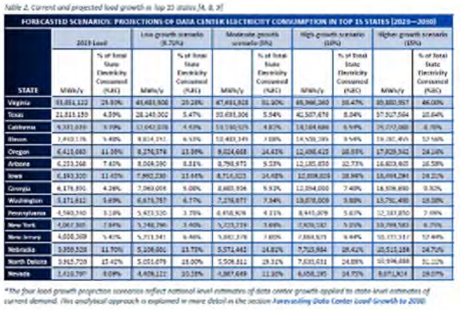
Advantages to Grid Power as a Primary Power Source

- Grid power may be cheaper than operating an on-site primary power solution.
- When used with an on-site backup power system featuring UPS and N+1 generation capacity, it is a reliable source of power.

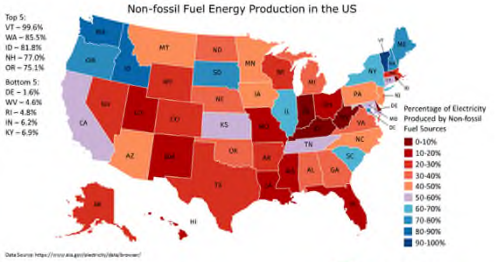
Disadvantages to Grid Power as a Primary Power Source

- On its own, grid power is not reliable enough to meet the needs of this industry. Onsite backup solutions are a requirement to achieve industry-standard reliability.
- Grid power is also still comparatively "dirty" in most parts of the US. A grid connection is rarely a low-carbon power solution.
  - In some cases there may be additional carbon impacts from the on-site bridge solutions used by some data center developers, including the fuel and materials used to manufacture, ship and install the temporary equipment.

Data centers' current preference for grid power is driving unprecedented demand. Supply is struggling to keep up.



FORECASTED SCENARIOS: PROJECTIONS OF DATA CENTER ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN TOP 15 STATES (2023–2030)



Non-fossil Fuel Energy Production in the US

Data Source: https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/

On-Site Solutions and the Grid

What happens to temporary on-site solutions for primary power when the data center connects to the grid?

- **Some assets will become redundant**
  - Fewer prime movers required for backup
- **Asset additions may be required for heating/cooling**
  - An efficient on-site solution might use cogeneration equipment and generate steam or hot water for use in chillers.
  - When grid power arrives and prime movers are reserved for backup use, that steam or hot water is not available for the chillers.
  - This scenario would require asset additions to meet cooling requirements, which is costly and carbon-intensive. This may be why some data center developers have been reluctant to consider cogen or other thermal energy solutions.
- **Replacing an on-site system with grid power may create an opportunity for power and or redundant ancillary equipment**

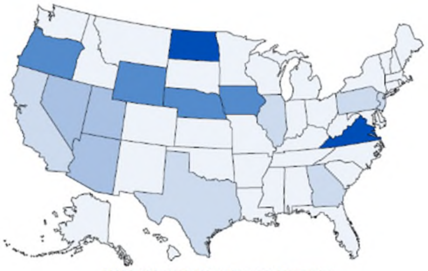
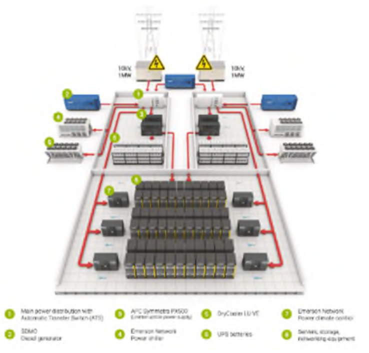


Figure 8. 2030 projected data center share of electricity consumption (assumes average of the four growth scenarios and that non-data center loads grow at 1% annually) [4, 8, 9]

Solutions

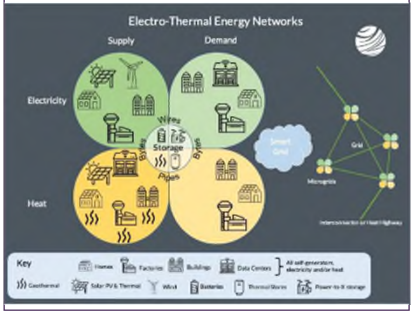
Full Grid Power + On-site Backup

- Grid provides all primary power
- On-site solution only used during emergencies and testing
- No cogeneration



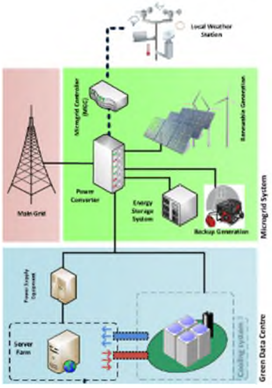
Fully Islanded Solution – (No grid interconnection)

- On-site solution provides all primary and backup power
- Power generated by on-site traditional and renewable sources (microgrid)
- Cogeneration possible



Hybrid Solution – Limited Grid Power with On-Site Generation

- On-site solution provides some or all primary power.
- Grid is secondary source of power.
- Cogeneration possible.



Global Supply Chain Challenges

Phasing the schedule is key.

- Early solutions will be driven by availability (supply chain). Grey market used equipment solutions may be part of the solution.
- Request only the Power necessary to advance the project in phases.
- Select and purchase the equipment for later phases at the start of the project.

Month 0

Bridge Solutions
<20MWPower

- Trailer Mounted Units
- Packaged units in inventory or grey market, small capacity

Month 12

Modular Packaged Solutions 20MW-100MW

Month 18

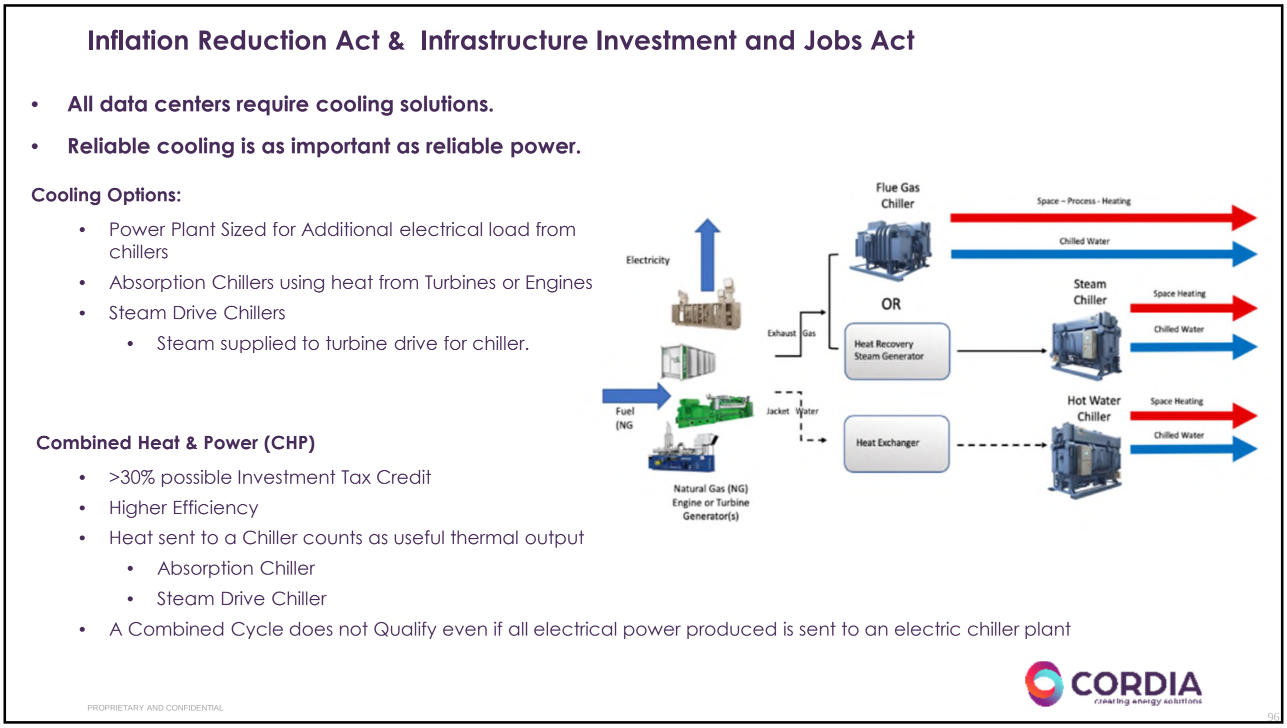
Engineered solutions with on-site assembly <100MW

Year 2

Small CHP plants <150 MWe

Year 3

Large CHP plants >150MWe



Inflation Reduction Act & Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

- **All data centers require cooling solutions.**
- **Reliable cooling is as important as reliable power.**

Cooling Options:

- Power Plant Sized for Additional electrical load from chillers
- Absorption Chillers using heat from Turbines or Engines
- Steam Drive Chillers
  - Steam supplied to turbine drive for chiller.

Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

- >30% possible Investment Tax Credit
- Higher Efficiency
- Heat sent to a Chiller counts as useful thermal output
  - Absorption Chiller
  - Steam Drive Chiller
- A Combined Cycle does not Qualify even if all electrical power produced is sent to an electric chiller plant

System Configuration Scenarios

Potential Scenario - A

Green and improve reliability on an existing 300 MW site that is currently grid connected with traditional generator and diesel fuel backup.

- Evaluate site location for on-site renewable opportunities.
- Evaluate existing site for thermal energy solutions for cooling demands.
- Evaluate site for on-site energy management solutions (BESS, TES) to add redundancy and balance utility demand.

- *Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- *Thermal Energy Storage System (TES)

Potential Scenario - B

Site a datacenter on an existing 1.5GW solar + storage development, to help firm up the power.

- Evaluate on-site utilities.
- Select technology
- Design, Build, Own, Operate – Finance solution.

Potential Scenario - C

Greenfield development on a desirable DC site – get ramped quickly, with a now state and then a future state

- Project Timeline will determine the technology selection.
- Deploy bridge power solutions while executing on permanent future state solutions.

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Partnership & Innovation in Action: Arizona State University

Cordia has proudly served as Arizona State University's trusted energy partner for decades, providing them with resilient, sustainable, innovative energy solutions. In 2007, the Sun Devils made the decision to be an example of climate leadership.

The Challenge

Provide efficient, reliable heating and cooling to critical facilities

Become Scope 1 and 2 carbon-neutral by 2025

Reach complete carbon-neutrality by 2035

The Solution

Design-Build 16MW CHP facility to efficiently produce electricity, heating, cooling and backup power

Leverage 13 MW of on-site solar and renewable power to become Scope 1 and 2 carbon-neutral by 2025

The Result

Cordia helped Arizona State University become Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon-neutral in 2019 – six years ahead of target date

They are solidly on track to reach their 2035 carbon-neutrality goal

ASU
Arizona State University

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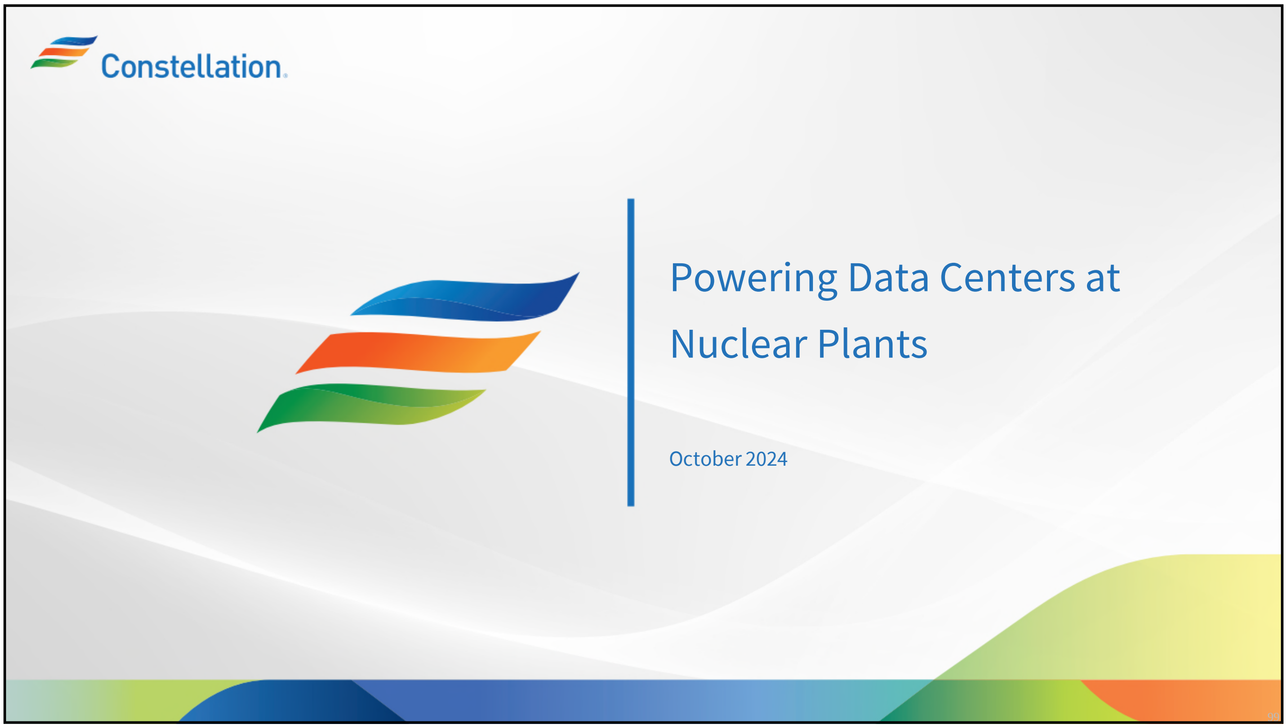
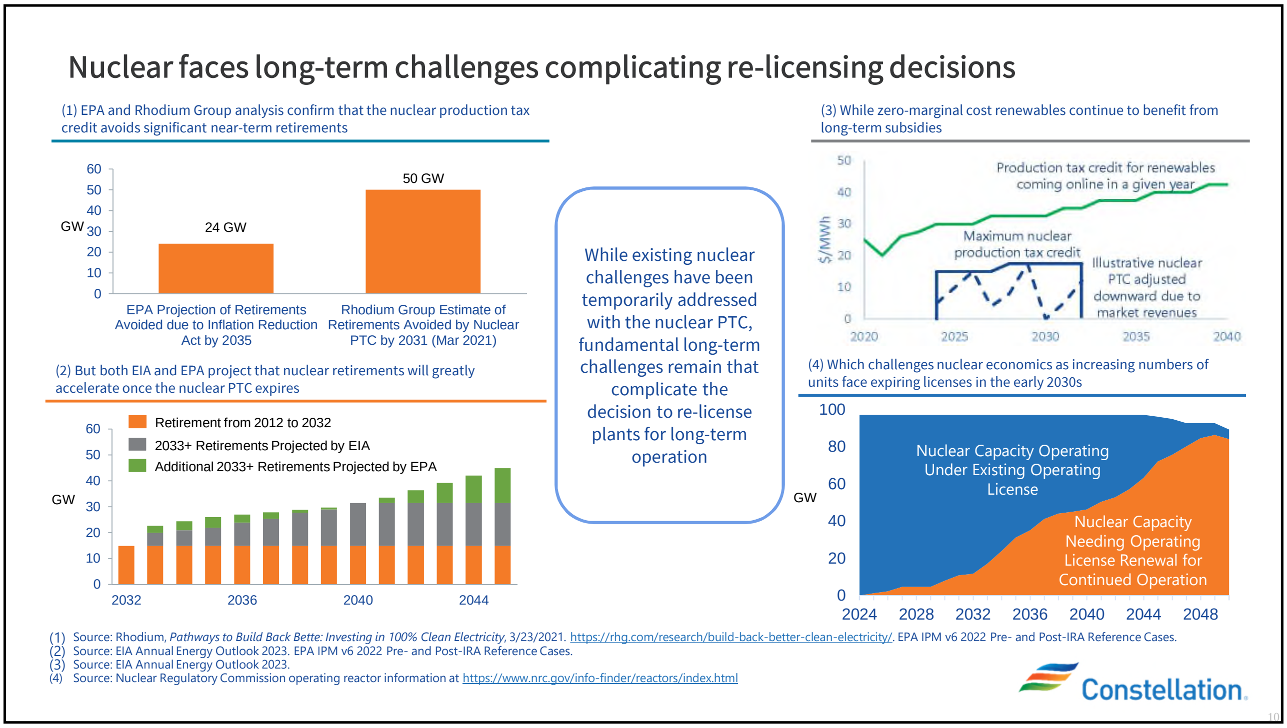


Constellation

Powering Data Centers at Nuclear Plants

October 2024



Nuclear faces long-term challenges complicating re-licensing decisions

(1) EPA and Rhodium Group analysis confirm that the nuclear production tax credit avoids significant near-term retirements

(2) But both EIA and EPA project that nuclear retirements will greatly accelerate once the nuclear PTC expires

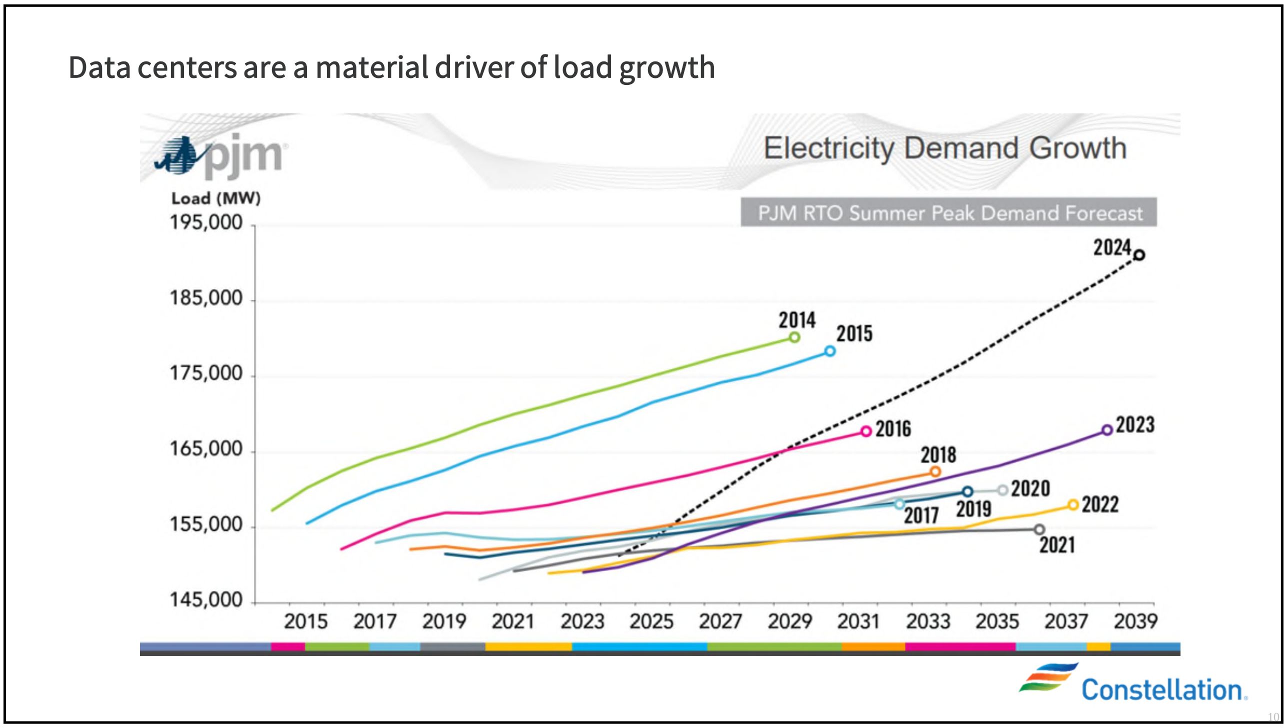
While existing nuclear challenges have been temporarily addressed with the nuclear PTC, fundamental long-term challenges remain that complicate the decision to re-license plants for long-term operation

(3) While zero-marginal cost renewables continue to benefit from long-term subsidies

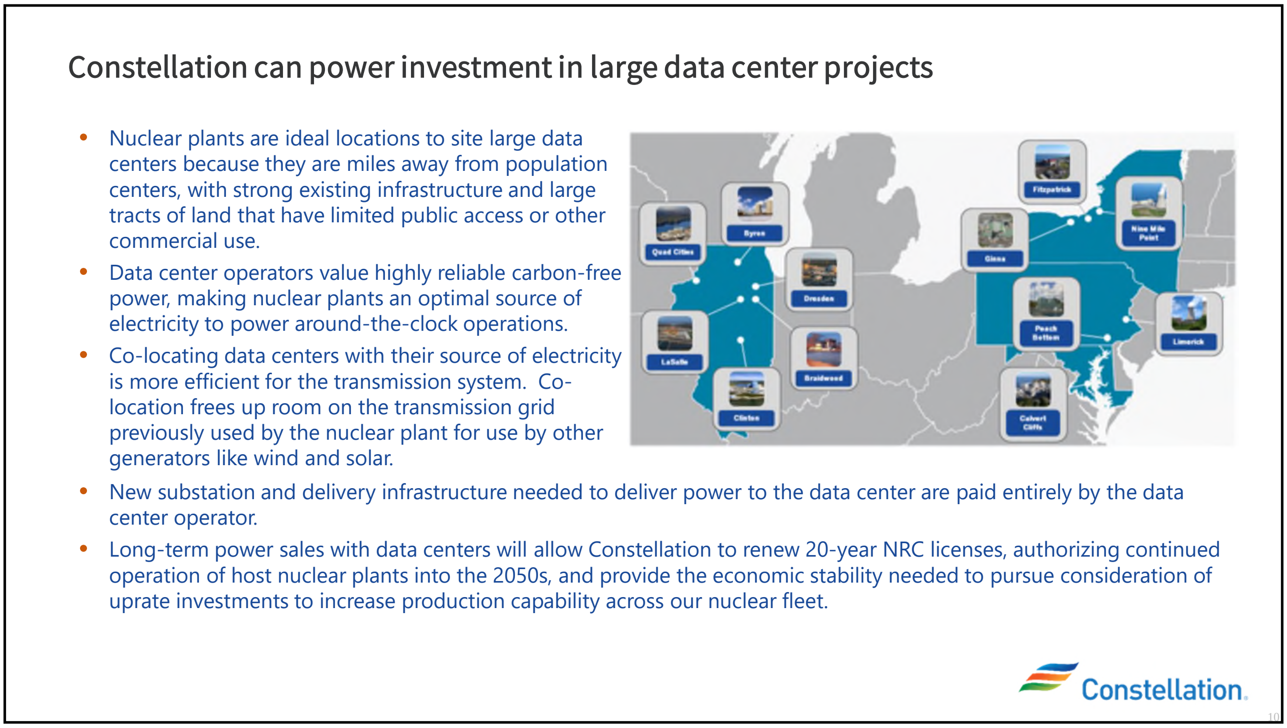
(4) Which challenges nuclear economics as increasing numbers of units face expiring licenses in the early 2030s

(1) Source: Rhodium, *Pathways to Build Back Bette: Investing in 100% Clean Electricity*, 3/23/2021. https://rhg.com/research/build-back-better-clean-electricity/. EPA IPM v6 2022 Pre- and Post-IRA Reference Cases.
(2) Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2023. EPA IPM v6 2022 Pre- and Post-IRA Reference Cases.
(3) Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2023.
(4) Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission operating reactor information at https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/reactors/index.html

Constellation

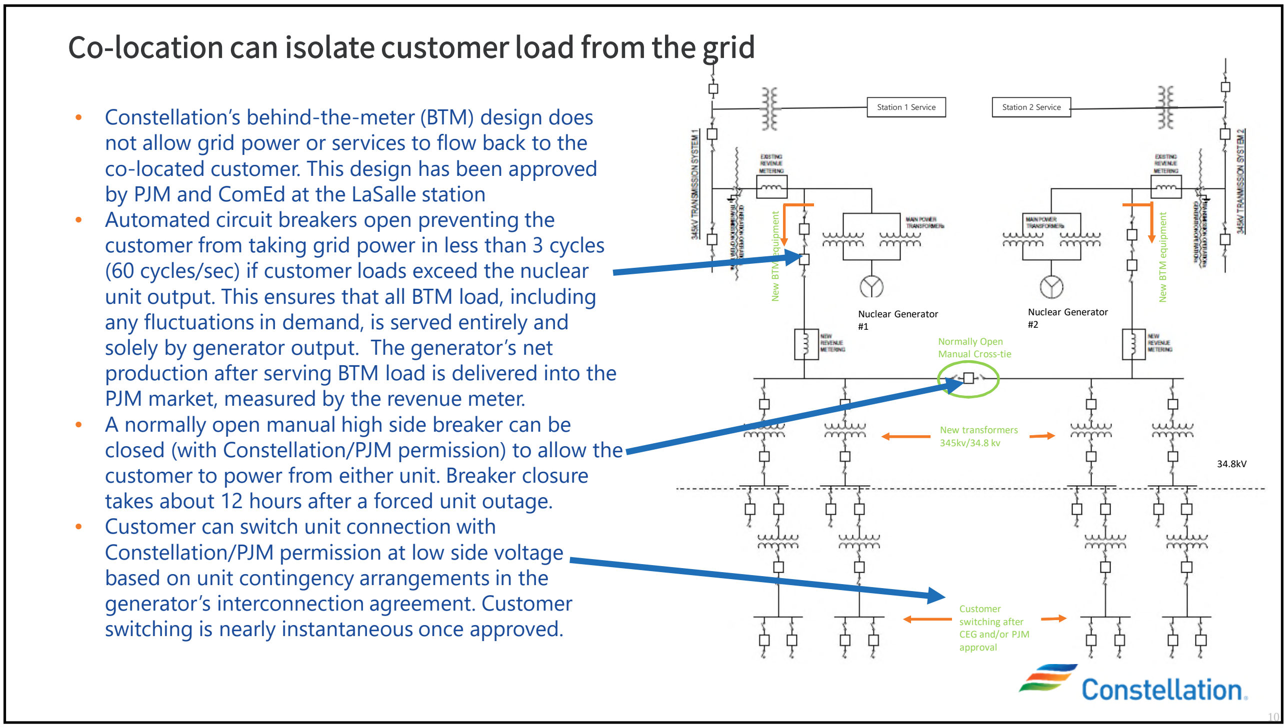


Data centers are a material driver of load growth



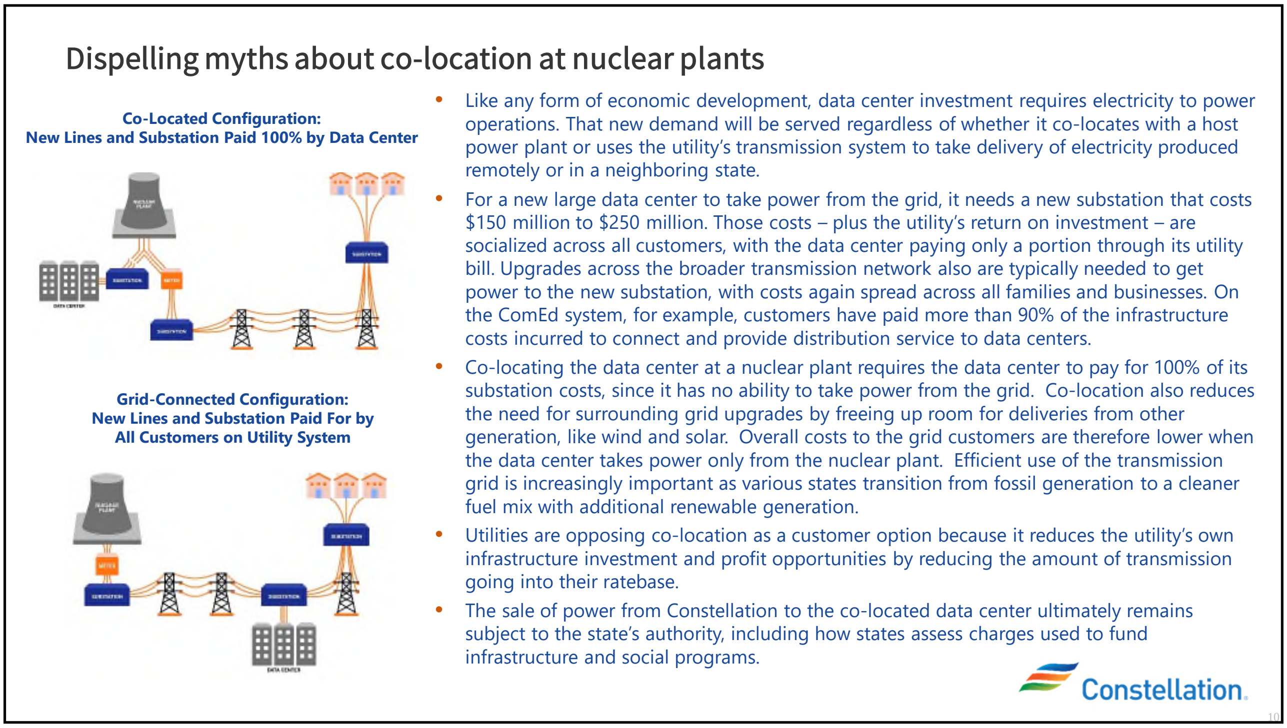
Constellation can power investment in large data center projects

- Nuclear plants are ideal locations to site large data centers because they are miles away from population centers, with strong existing infrastructure and large tracts of land that have limited public access or other commercial use.
- Data center operators value highly reliable carbon-free power, making nuclear plants an optimal source of electricity to power around-the-clock operations.
- Co-locating data centers with their source of electricity is more efficient for the transmission system. Co-location frees up room on the transmission grid previously used by the nuclear plant for use by other generators like wind and solar.
- New substation and delivery infrastructure needed to deliver power to the data center are paid entirely by the data center operator.
- Long-term power sales with data centers will allow Constellation to renew 20-year NRC licenses, authorizing continued operation of host nuclear plants into the 2050s, and provide the economic stability needed to pursue consideration of uprate investments to increase production capability across our nuclear fleet.



Co-location can isolate customer load from the grid

- Constellation's behind-the-meter (BTM) design does not allow grid power or services to flow back to the co-located customer. This design has been approved by PJM and ComEd at the LaSalle station
- Automated circuit breakers open preventing the customer from taking grid power in less than 3 cycles (60 cycles/sec) if customer loads exceed the nuclear unit output. This ensures that all BTM load, including any fluctuations in demand, is served entirely and solely by generator output. The generator's net production after serving BTM load is delivered into the PJM market, measured by the revenue meter.
- A normally open manual high side breaker can be closed (with Constellation/PJM permission) to allow the customer to power from either unit. Breaker closure takes about 12 hours after a forced unit outage.
- Customer can switch unit connection with Constellation/PJM permission at low side voltage based on unit contingency arrangements in the generator's interconnection agreement. Customer switching is nearly instantaneous once approved.



Dispelling myths about co-location at nuclear plants

Co-Located Configuration:
New Lines and Substation Paid 100% by Data Center

Grid-Connected Configuration:
New Lines and Substation Paid For by All Customers on Utility System

- Like any form of economic development, data center investment requires electricity to power operations. That new demand will be served regardless of whether it co-locates with a host power plant or uses the utility's transmission system to take delivery of electricity produced remotely or in a neighboring state.
- For a new large data center to take power from the grid, it needs a new substation that costs $150 million to $250 million. Those costs – plus the utility's return on investment – are socialized across all customers, with the data center paying only a portion through its utility bill. Upgrades across the broader transmission network also are typically needed to get power to the new substation, with costs again spread across all families and businesses. On the ComEd system, for example, customers have paid more than 90% of the infrastructure costs incurred to connect and provide distribution service to data centers.
- Co-locating the data center at a nuclear plant requires the data center to pay for 100% of its substation costs, since it has no ability to take power from the grid. Co-location also reduces the need for surrounding grid upgrades by freeing up room for deliveries from other generation, like wind and solar. Overall costs to the grid customers are therefore lower when the data center takes power only from the nuclear plant. Efficient use of the transmission grid is increasingly important as various states transition from fossil generation to a cleaner fuel mix with additional renewable generation.
- Utilities are opposing co-location as a customer option because it reduces the utility's own infrastructure investment and profit opportunities by reducing the amount of transmission going into their ratebase.
- The sale of power from Constellation to the co-located data center ultimately remains subject to the state's authority, including how states assess charges used to fund infrastructure and social programs.