Data Centers:

Powering the Internet and Our Modern Economy



Data Center Coalition (DCC)

Voice of the data center industry

 Advocates for a business climate, policies, and investments that support the growth and competitiveness of the industry

• **Information Resource** for elected officials, regulators, utilities, community leaders, and other stakeholders



DCC members are leading data center owners and operators, as well as companies that lease large amounts of data center capacity.











































































What Do Data Center Providers Do?

Our members build, own, and operate data centers

For their own operations, one client, or many clients in a single building

Or for a single company or client on a campus









Inside a Data Center

- Building Shell
- Interior Space
- Security
 - Exterior
 - Interior
 - Cyber
- Servers
- Fiber/Networking Connectivity
- Reliable Power 24/7
 - Grid & Backup Generation
- HVAC/Cooling











2 Main Types of Data Centers

Self-Perform/Enterprise

Business owns/controls servers and peripherals, may own facility

Multitenant and Build to Suit

Facility owner leases to one or more tenants



Why Data Centers?

- Significant driver of economy
- Enable digital infrastructure that supports our daily lives and modern economy
- Represent huge capital investments



Why Data Centers?

- Generation of substantial tax revenue
- Build and support larger ecosystems of suppliers, service providers, and other sectors of the economy
 - Each direct job in the data center industry supports more than six additional jobs



U.S. Data Center Industry

Jobs

- **603,900 direct jobs** in 2023—51% increase from 2017
- 4.7 million in total employment in 2023—60% increase from 2017
- \$404 billion in total labor income in 2023—93% increase from 2017

GDP

• \$3.5 trillion in GDP impact between 2017-2023

Taxes - Federal, State, and Local

• **\$162.7** billion in total impact in 2023 - 146% increase from 2017





Data Centers Are Highly Efficient Consumers of Energy



- In 2010, <u>79 percent of data center</u> computing was done in smaller traditional computer centers, largely owned and run by non-tech companies.
- By 2018, <u>89 percent of data center</u> <u>computing took place in larger, utility-style</u> <u>cloud data centers.</u>
- While energy consumption by data centers rose 6 percent from 2010 to 2018, computing output jumped 550 percent.

ENERGY

Recalibrating global data center energy-use estimates

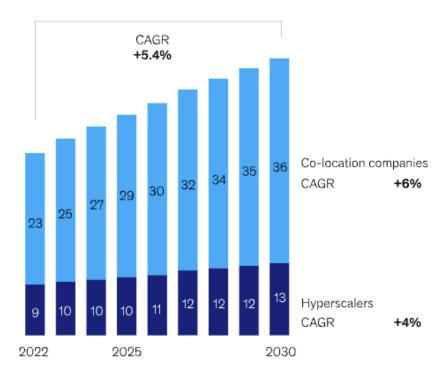
Growth in energy use has slowed owing to efficiency gains that smart policies can help maintain in the near term

Increasing Data Center Demand

- In the US market alone, demand—measured by power consumption to reflect the number of servers a data center can house—is expected to reach 80 gigawatts (GW) by 2030, up from 25 GW in 2024, according to McKinsey & Company.
- The United States accounts for roughly 40 percent of the global market.

Global spending on the construction of data centers is forecast to reach \$49 billion by 2030.

Data center construction spending, \$ billion



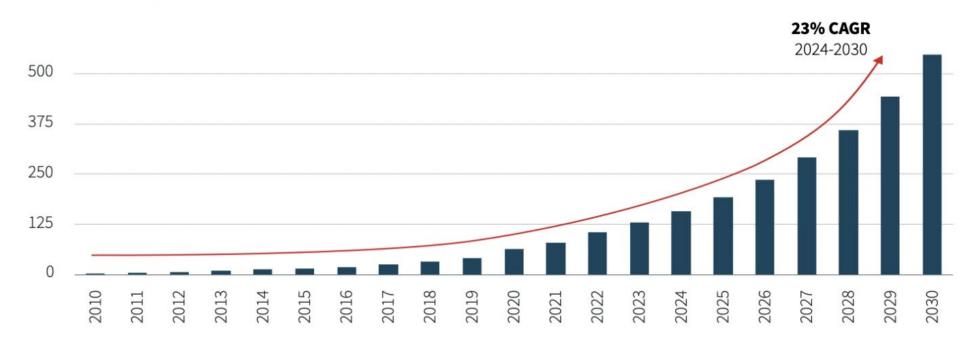
Includes construction spending by providers. Excludes enterprise spending and any other capital expenditure outside of construction (such as equipment)
Source: Synergy Research Group

McKinsey & Company



What Drives Data Center Demand?

Global data created annually in zettabytes



Source: JLL Research, IDC



Number of People/Devices Drives Data Center Demand

"The data center industry has experienced explosive growth over the past decade, driven by ever-increasing demand for cloud services and the expanding use of web-enabled devices globally. [...] In the next five years, consumers and businesses will generate twice as much data as all the data created over the past 10 years."

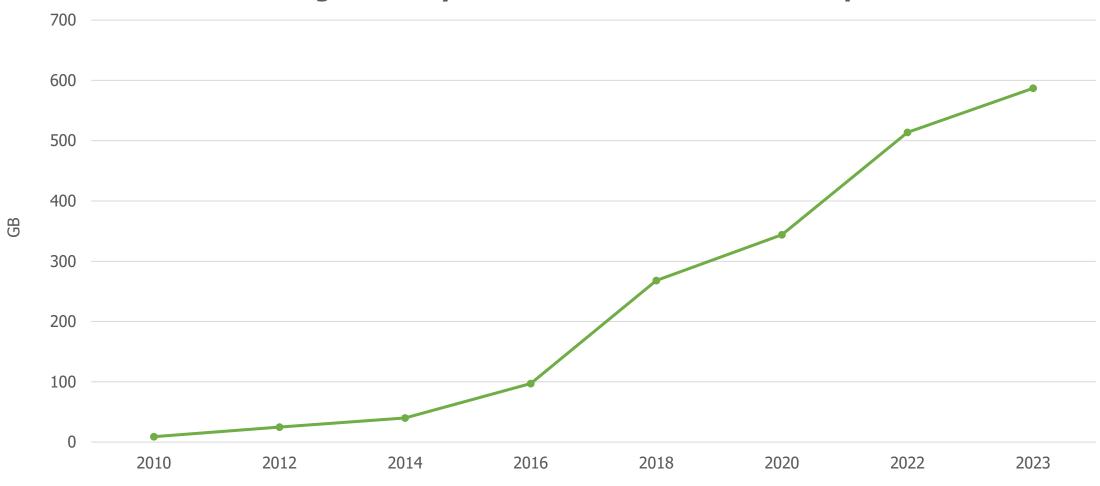
-JLL, Data Centers 2024 Global Outlook

More People Are Getting Online

- Approximately 5.4 billion people or 67% of the global population -are online today. This represents an **increase of 45% since 2018**. 2.6 billion people are not yet connected to the internet.
- On average, U.S. households have a total of **21 connected devices**.

Home Internet Use Drives Data Center Demand

Average Monthly Household Broadband Consumption





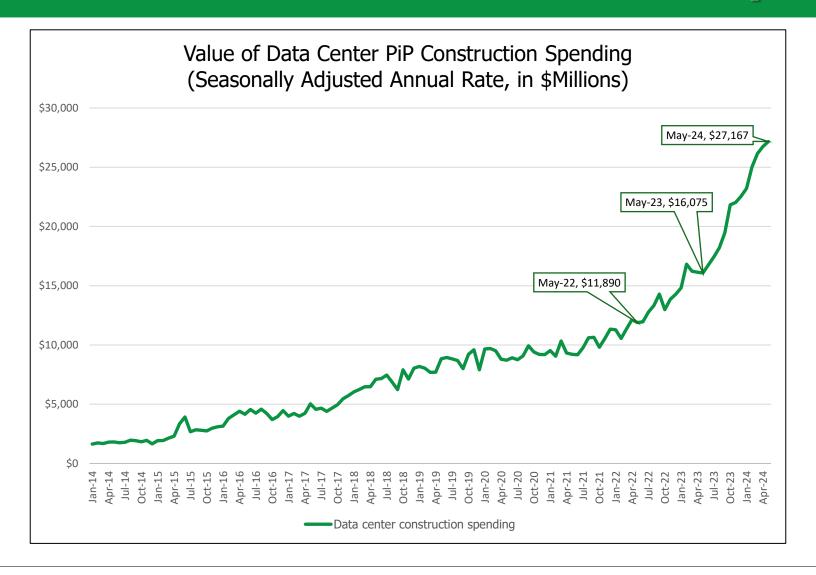
New Products/Experiences/Applications Drive Demand

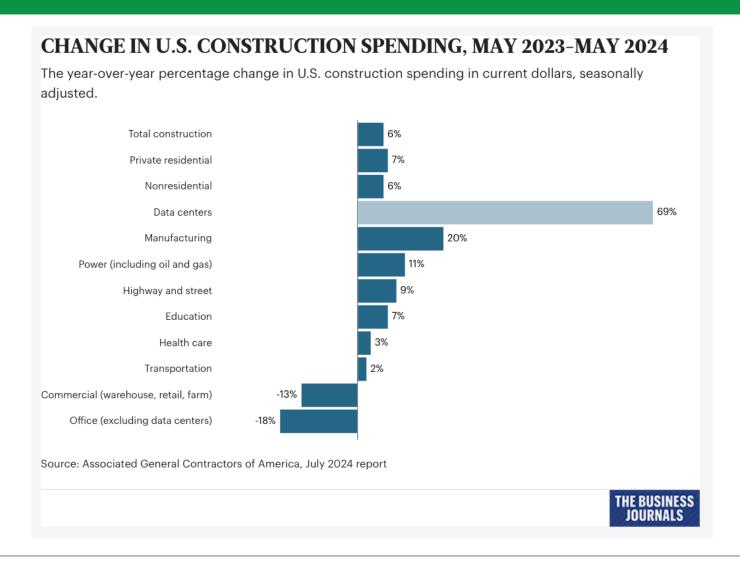
- Cloud
- Generative AI
- Business Apps
- Healthcare
- Internet of Things/Connected Devices
- Streaming Video

- Virtual/Augmented Reality
- eCommerce
- Machine Learning
- Payment Processing
- Online Learning
- Autonomous Vehicles
- Innovation!



Growth in Data Center Construction Spending





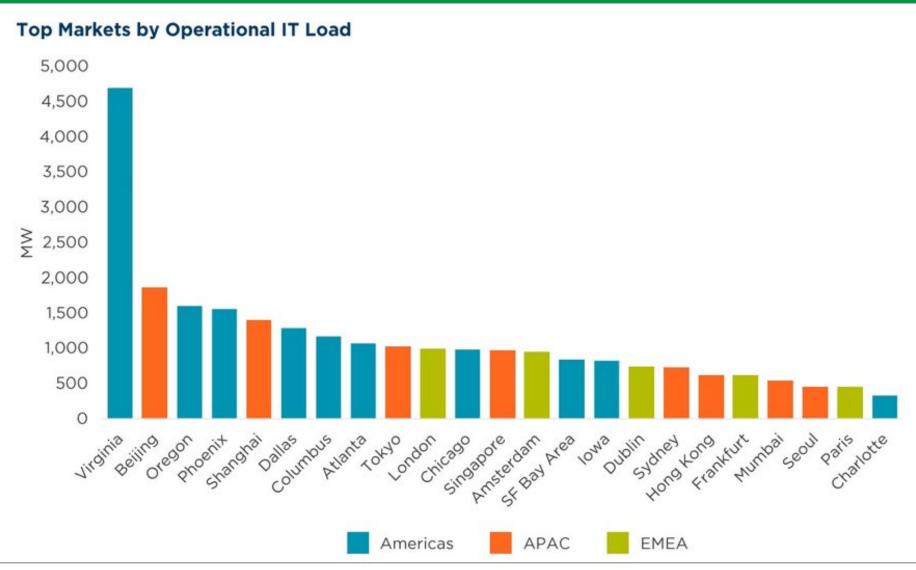


Key Siting Considerations Include

- Access to Fiber/Interconnection
- Access to Water for Industrial Purposes
- Access to Clean, Reliable, Affordable Energy
- Climate and Risk of Natural Disaster
- Land Availability and Cost
- Tax and Regulatory Climate
- Ownership/Occupancy Costs
- Time to Market
- Access to Skilled Construction and Technology Workforce



Global Data Center Markets (By Power Capacity)



User Demand by Industry Across Texas Markets

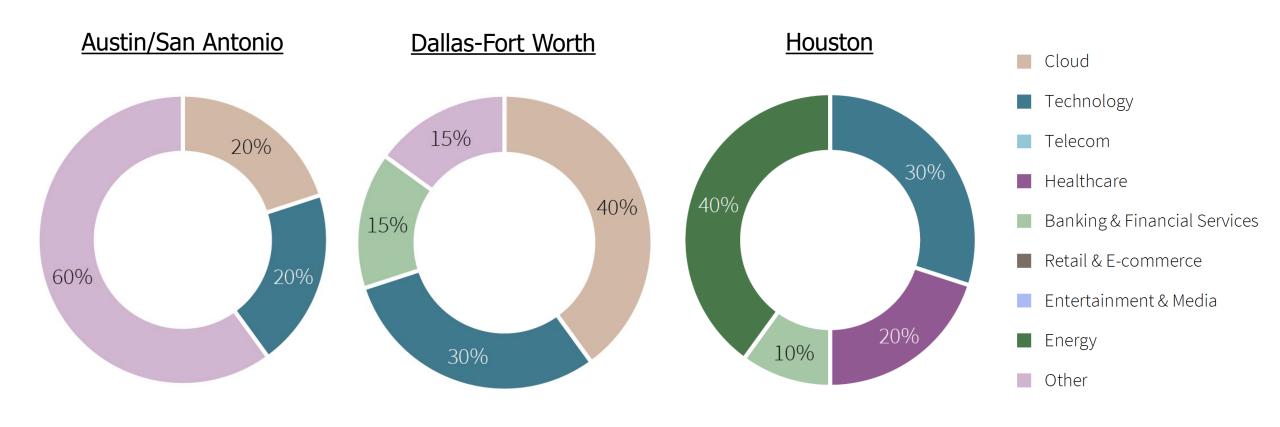
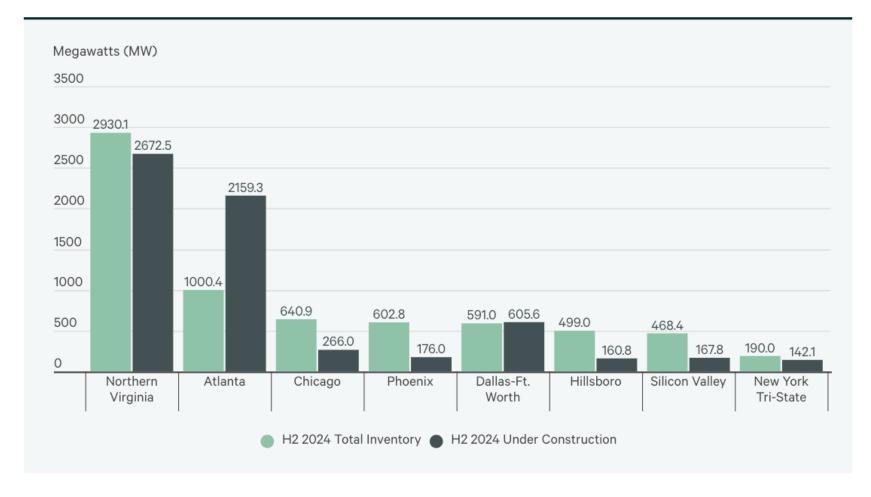


Figure 6: Total Inventory vs. Under Construction by Primary Market, H2 2024



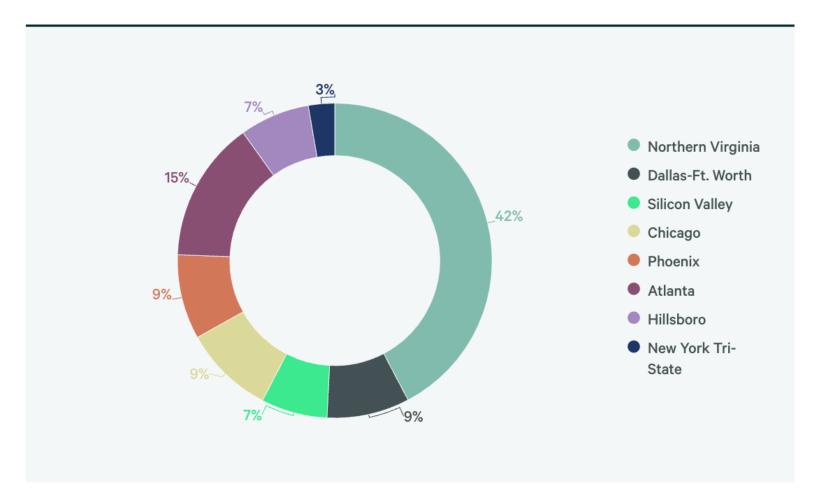
Source: CBRE Research, CBRE Data Center Solutions, H2 2024.



DATA CENTER

Data Center Trends

Figure 3: % of Total Primary Market Inventory



Source: CBRE Research, CBRE Data Center Solutions, H2 2024.

Figure 7: Total Inventory vs. Under Construction by Secondary Market, H2 2024

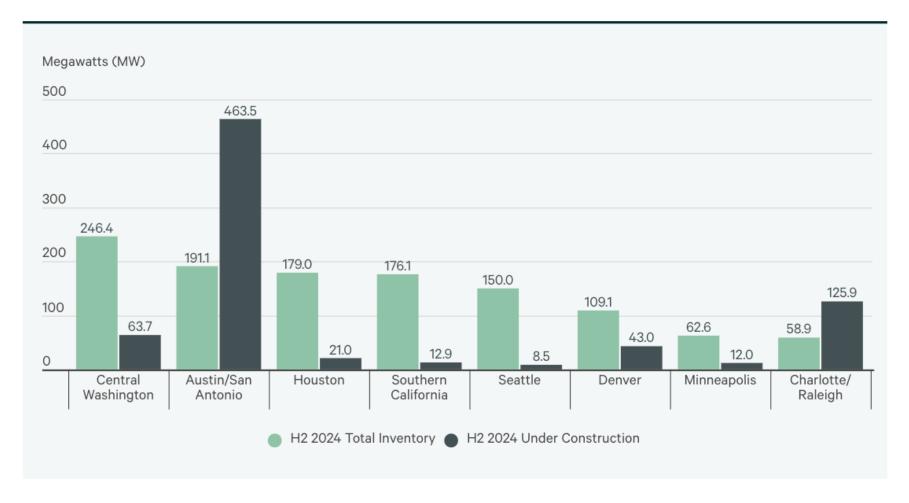
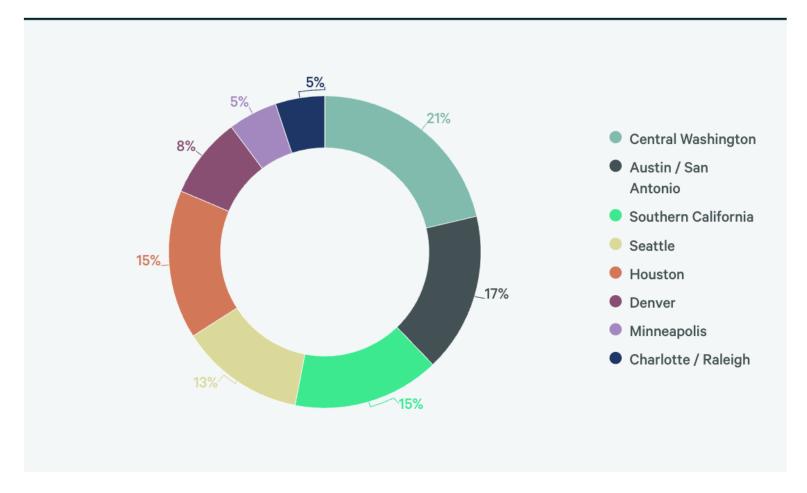


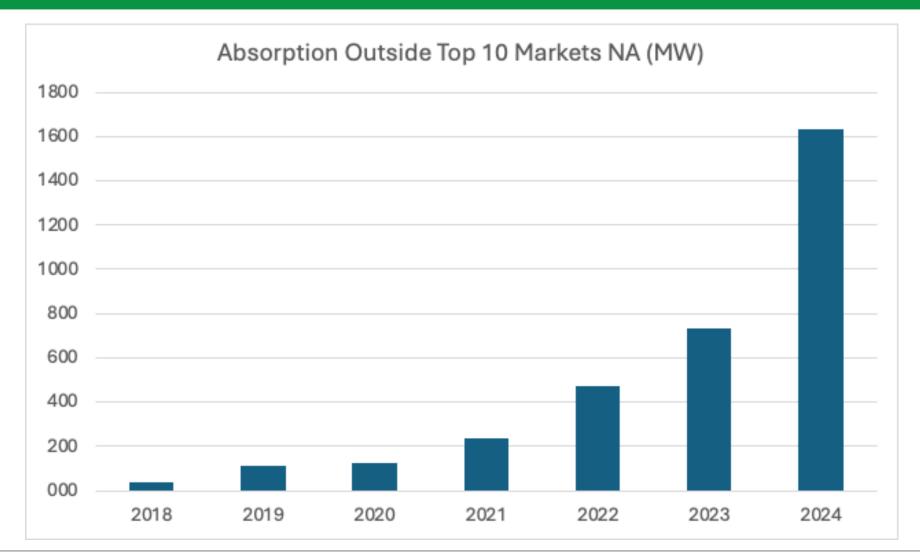




Figure 3: % of Total Secondary Market Inventory



Source: CBRE Research, CBRE Data Center Solutions, H2 2024.





Source: datacenterHawk, https://datacenterhawk.com/



