



Data Center Development & The Need for Power

Oct. 21, 2025

***W&J Center for Energy Policy and
Management***

Is the data center boom:

A race?



Is there a prize for second place?

A war?



What is victory?

A bubble?



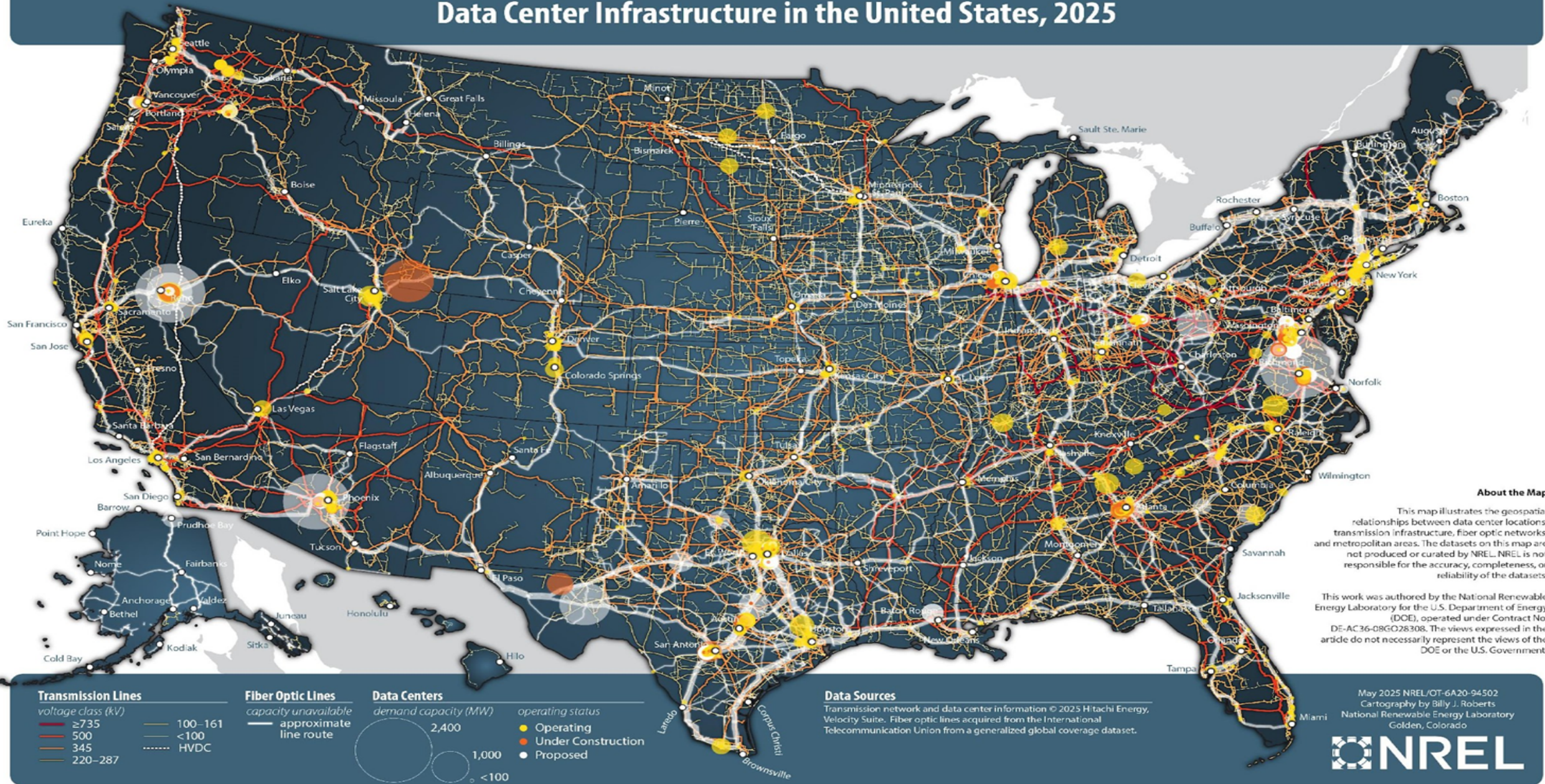
What happens if it bursts?

Step Back

The Taxonomy of Data Centers and Energy Demand

Type	Use and Description	Energy Profile
Hyperscale	High-density computing, built by large tech companies, for global scale; ten of thousands to millions of servers	100 MW to 1+ GW
AI / ML Learning	Specialized facilities for training inference models (large language models and machine learning); GPU heavy	100 MW to 1+ GW; varying load depending on training intensity (bursts of highly intensive demand)
Cloud	On-demand computing, storage and networking, database hosting (Azure, AWS, Oracle)	50-100 MW
Colocation	Multiple enterprises rent space and power for their servers; operated by third-party provider	50-100 MW
Edge	Distributed facilities to support Internet of Things / 5G telecoms, usually near industry and urban areas	500 KW–1 MW
Enterprise	On-premise, for internal IT needs	<10 MW

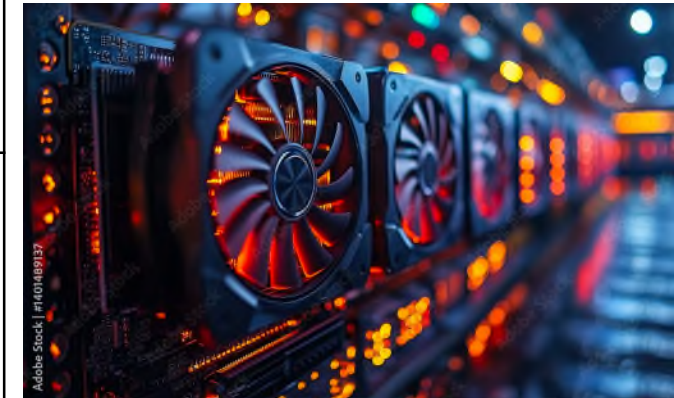
Data Center Infrastructure in the United States, 2025



Inside the Data Center

Heating & Cooling

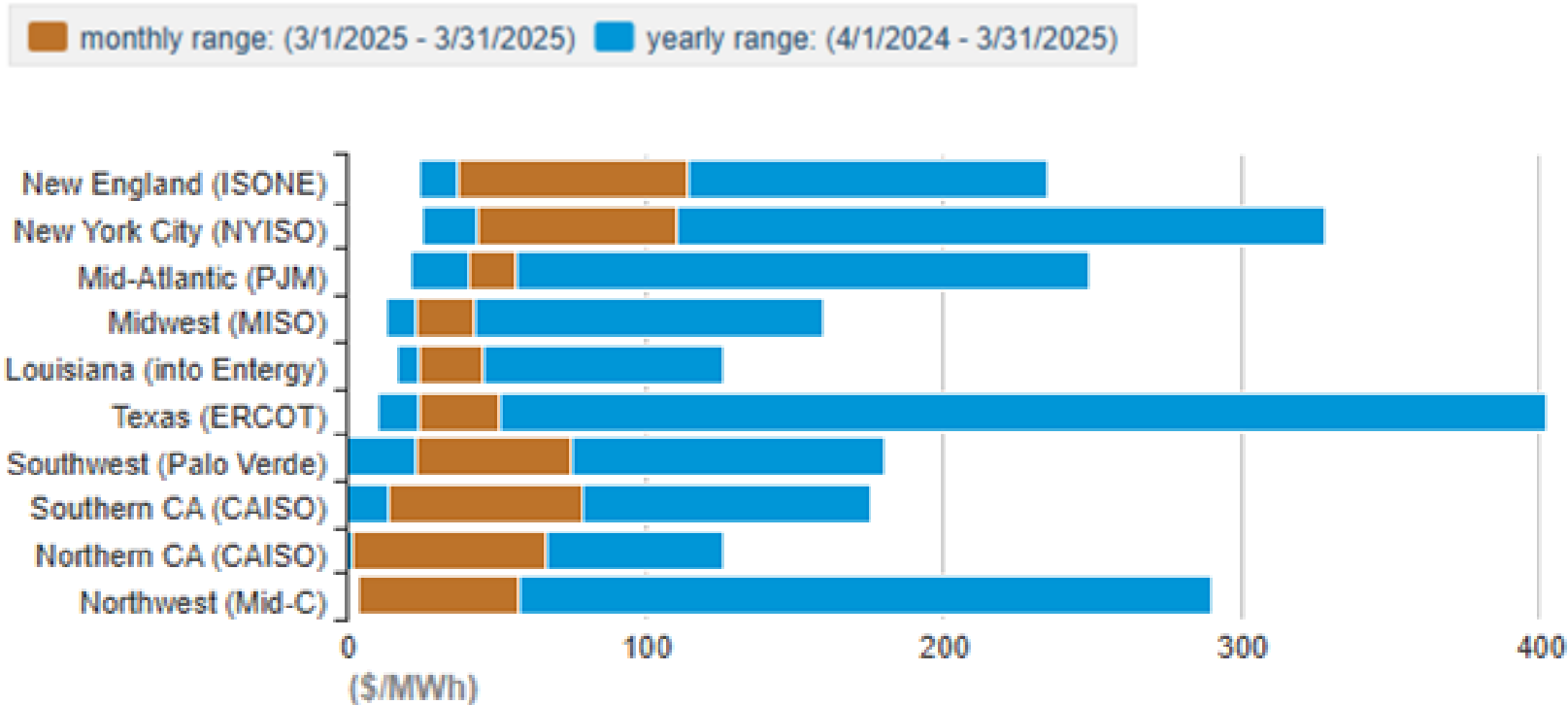
System	Percentage of Electricity Load	Additional Notes
IT Hardware (chips and servers)	40-60%	Options: • Grid connected • Uninterruptible Power Supply (batteries and flywheels) • On-site Generation (gas, solar, geothermal, nuclear) • Backup Generation (diesel, fuel cells, solar + storage)
Cooling	30-40%	Options: • Air-cooling – simple, but poor efficiency at high-intensity • Direct-to-chip liquid cooling – complex system design • Immersion Cooling – very efficient, requires complex system designs and special hardware • Hybrid Cooling
Facility Operations (lighting, security, office space)	10-30%	



Source: Electricity Demand and Grid Impacts of AI Data Centers: Challenges and Prospects, by Chen, Wang, Colacelli, Lee and Xie

Pennsylvania isn't the least expensive...

Monthly and annual range of wholesale electricity prices for selected regional trading hubs March 2025

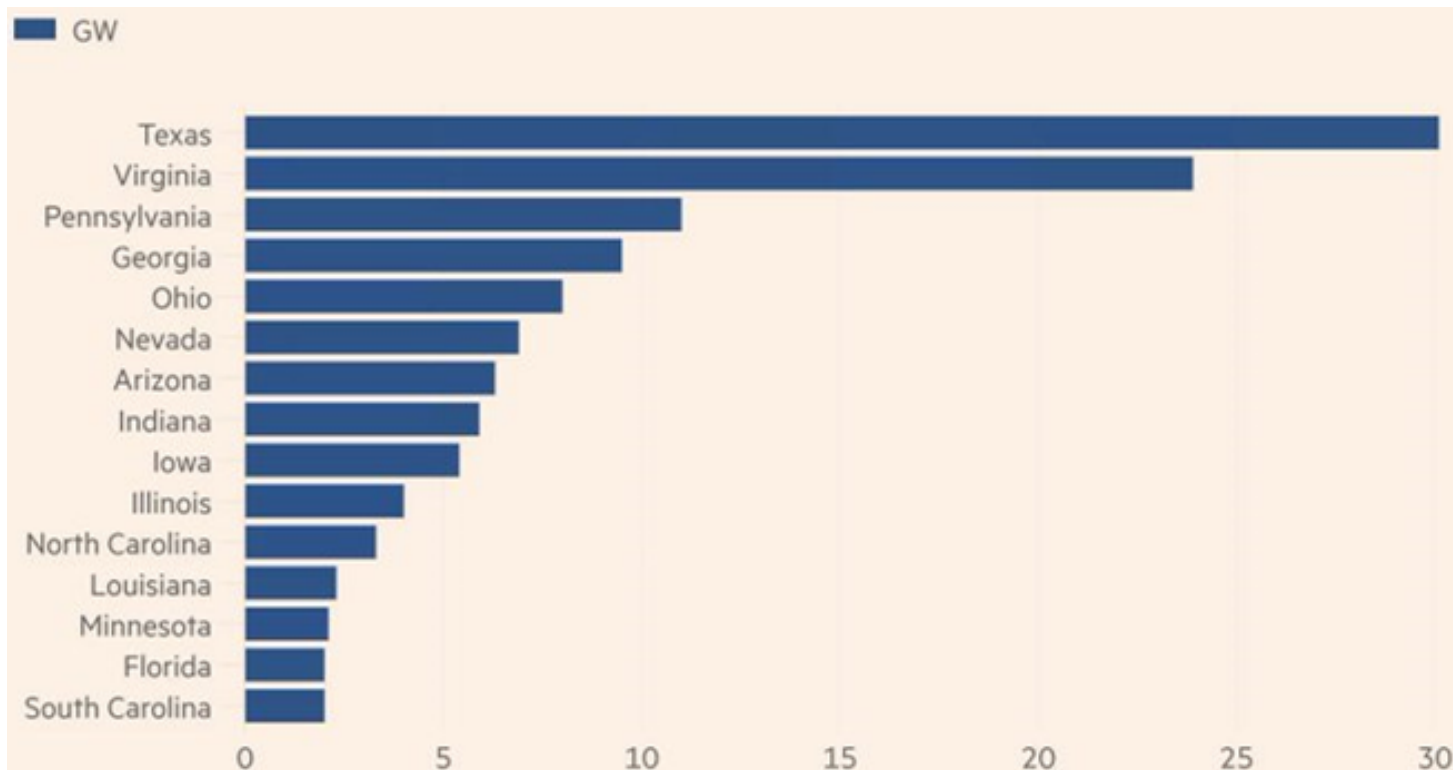


Top Metro Growth Markets
enter Trends Report
Atlanta
Northern Virginia
Phoenix
Hillsboro, OR
Chicago

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on SNL Energy; CBRE North America

... yet has garnered strong interest

Data center capacity announced since January 1, 2023

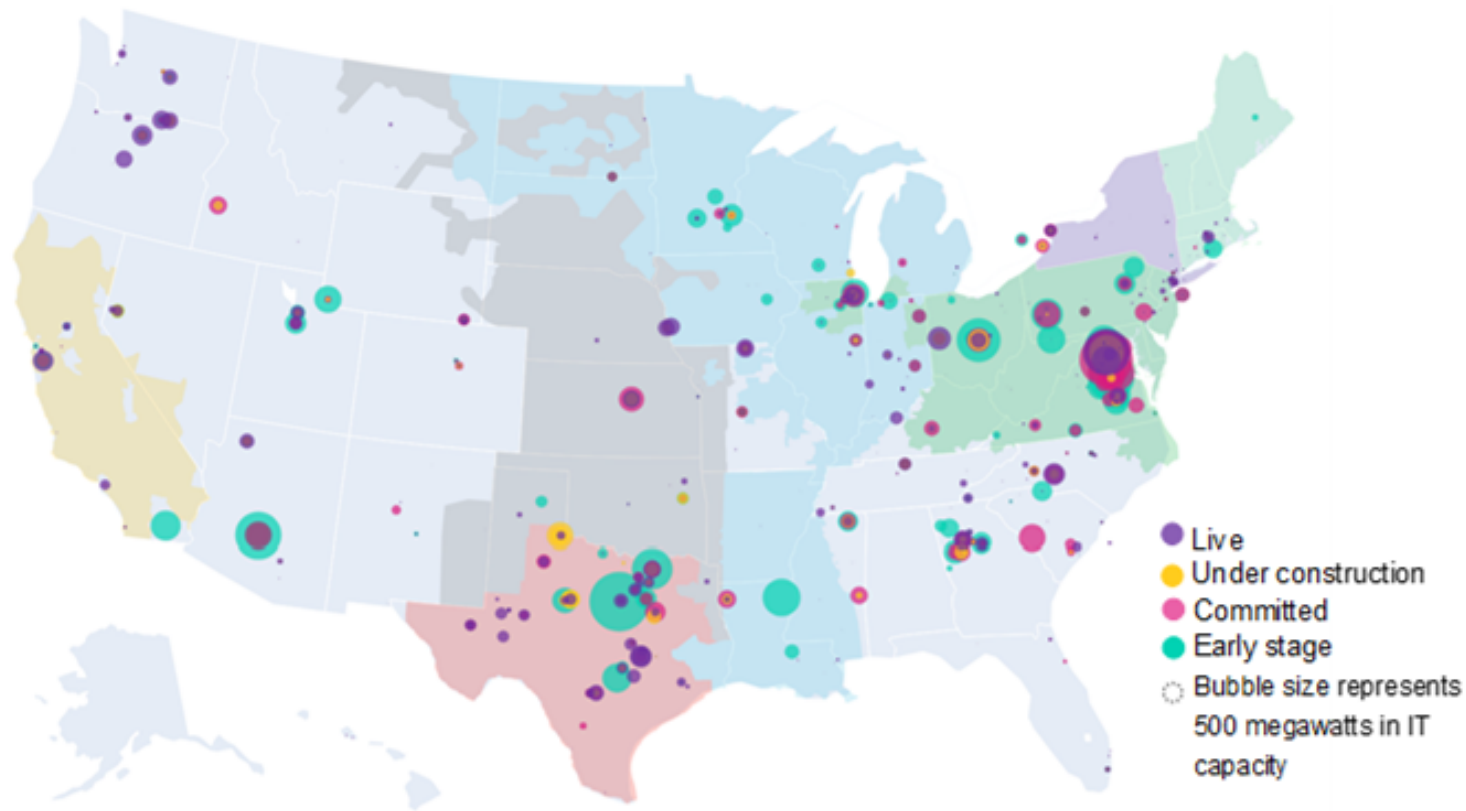


"While Wood Mackenzie is tracking 134GW of proposed data centres across the US, interconnection requests far exceed this, due to developers hoarding spots in multiple queues, hoping one of them will pay off. Developers are looking outside of hubs such as Virginia and Texas at states including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, where they are banking that connection times will be faster."

– Can the U.S. power grid keep up with the AI data centre boom?, *Financial Times*, June 19, 2025

Speed to market with power wins the day

Pipeline of data centers in IT load



“Regionally, PJM remains the largest U.S. data-center market through 2035, followed by Ercot and the Southeast. For companies developing advanced AI models, quickly securing data-center capacity is critical – any delay risks falling behind competitively. Site selection has thus become more opportunistic, favoring locations with available grid capacity, expedited interconnection, tax incentives and land. This is shifting some developments away from traditional hubs in Virginia, Oregon, Texas, Ohio and California.”

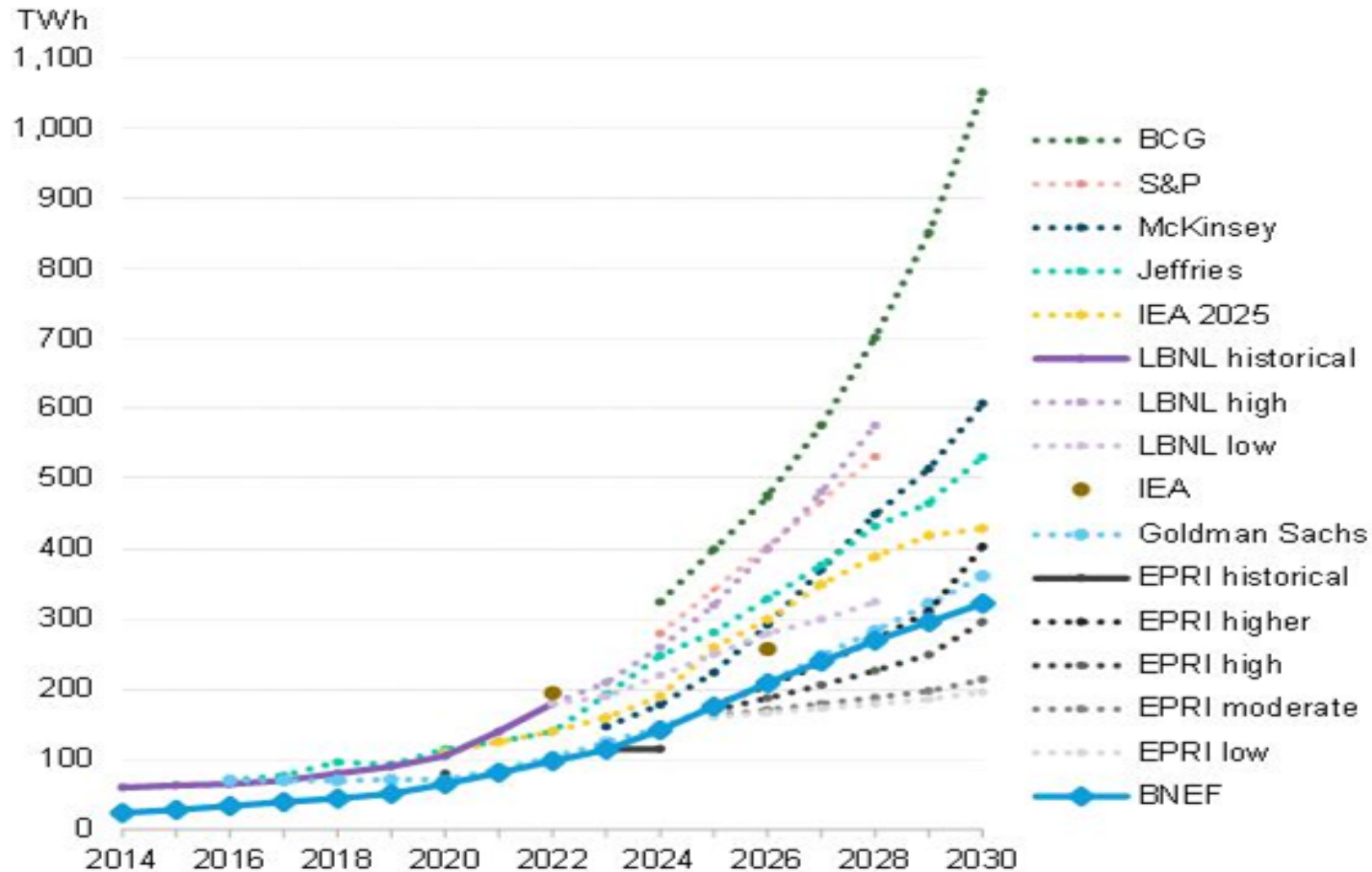
– Bloomberg NEF, Power for AI Easier Said Than Built, April 2025

Sources: DC Byte, BloombergNEF

Note: IT stands for information technology; IT load refers to the amount of power a data center uses for compute, network, and storage

Power demand for data center growth accelerates – But by how much?

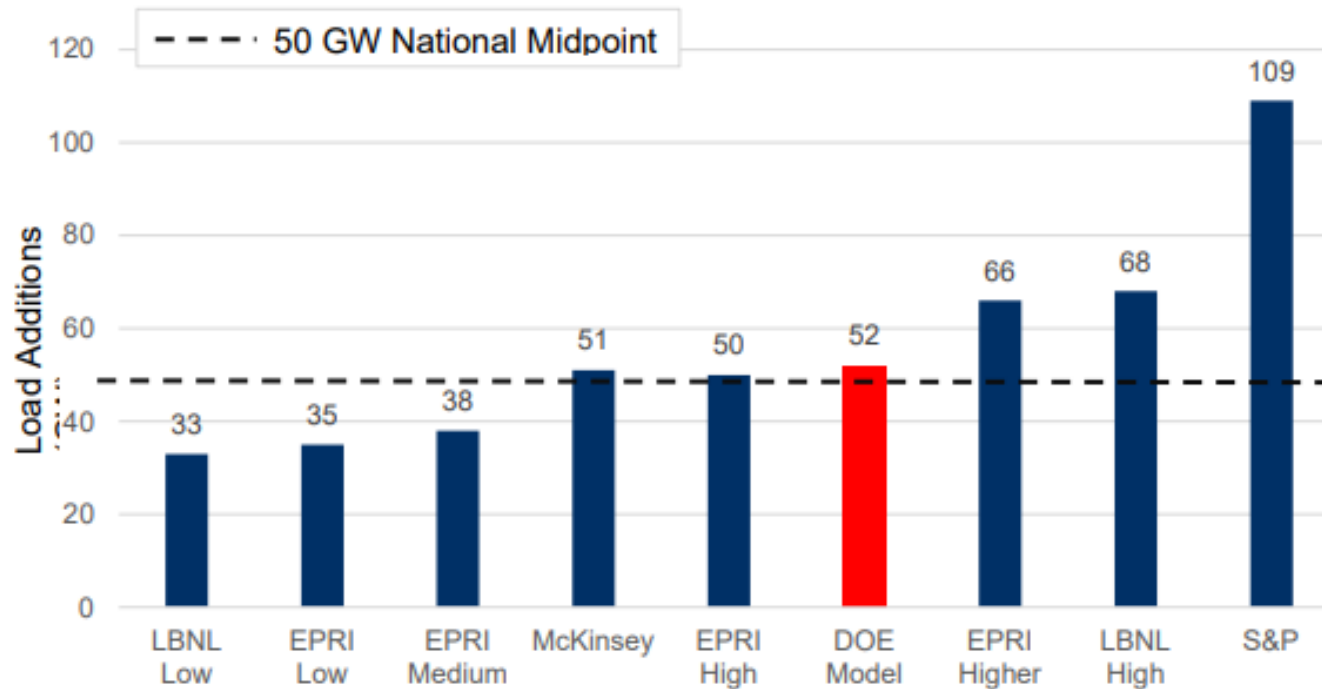
Comparison of U.S. data center energy demand forecast



Sources: BloombergNEF, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, International Energy Agency (IEA) 2024, Boston Consulting Group, Electric Power Research Institute, Jefferies, Goldman Sachs, McKinsey, S&P, IEA 2025

Power demand for data center growth accelerates – But by how much?

Comparison of U.S. data center energy demand forecast



*“These projections show wide variation . . . [and, due to] differences in hardware intensity, thermal management, siting assumptions and behind-the-meter generation, the modeling team adopted a national midpoint assumption of approximately **50 GW by 2030**...Peak load is projected to increase 2.3% per year.”*

Policy responses from key regulators and institutions

“The **current conditions** in the [PJM] capacity market are **almost entirely the result of large load additions from data centers**, both actual historical and forecast.”

– PJM Independent Market Monitor Joseph Bowring, who suggested at a June 2025 FERC technical conference to require data centers to procure their own generation

“These large load users are forecast to place significant new demand on the electric grid [...] These **new customers represent a tremendous opportunity for the state** in terms of jobs, economic growth, technological advancement, and rate stability, in addition to bolstering our national security.”

– PA PUC Chairman Steve DeFrank, Motion of *En Banc Hearing* re Interconnection and Tariffs for Large Load Customers

Nearly 100 GW of large new loads could be integrated with minimal impact, Duke University “Rethinking Load Growth Paper, Feb. 2025

Policy responses in motion from PA Legislature

Enabling New Development	New Requirements on Data Centers
Sen. Rothman (R) – Commonwealth Opportunity Zones regulatory sandboxes	Rep. Rob Matzie (D): Ratemaking framework, green energy requirements based on Indiana and Georgia
Reps. Mullins (D), Nelson and Barton (R) / Sen. Bartolotta (R) – Accelerated data center permitting	Sens. Brown and Argall (R) – Requires “will-serve letters from utilities, and additional meetings and information sharing to local officials
Reps. Scialabba, Leadbeter and D’Orsie (R): Keystone AI Innovation package	Rep. Steele (D) – Requires energy efficiency targets for sales tax exemption eligibility Rep. Fiedler (D) – Requires prevailing wages to be paid for sales tax exemption eligibility
Sen. Yaw (R) and Miller (D) – Load Forecasting Oversight	Rep. Webster (D) – Requires water consumption reporting
Rep. Steele (D) – POWER Siting Board (*for certain energy projects)	Reps. Mullins and Donahue (D) – Water and power consumption reporting
	Reps. Donahue and Mullins (D) – Establishes minimum zoning criteria for sound, setbacks, design standards
	Rep. Sappey (D) – Emergency response standards

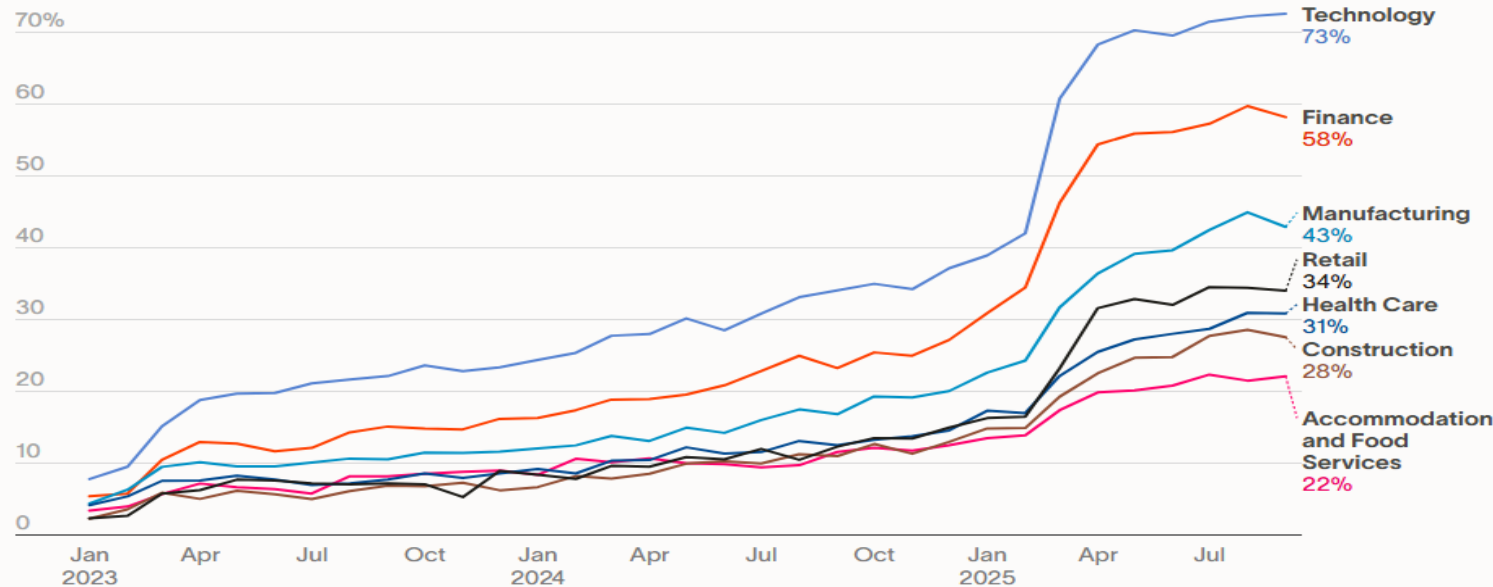
Ramp AI Index and Census Data: Sector Adoption Rate Peak or Plateau?

Share of U.S. businesses with paid subscriptions to AI models, platforms, and tools

Ramp AI Index: Sector Adoption Rate

Share of U.S. businesses with paid subscriptions to AI models, platforms, and tools

View by Overall Sector Size Model



Source: [Ramp AI Index](#), business spend data from Ramp. • [Get the data](#) • [Embed](#)

ramp

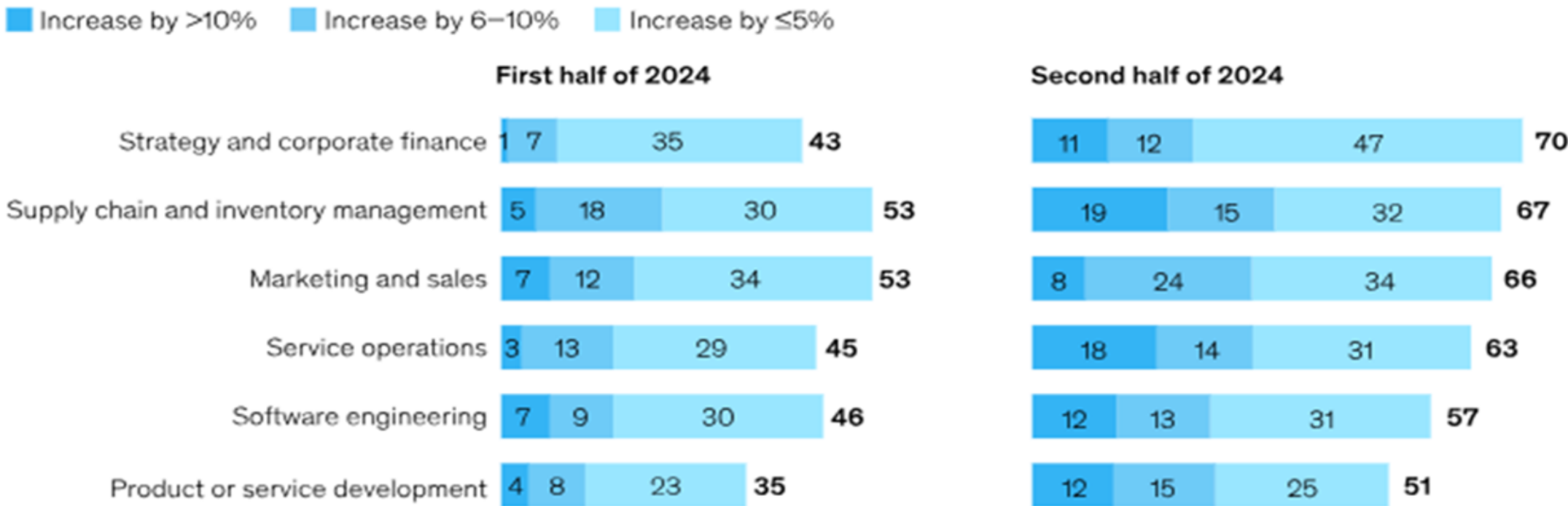
Excluded from the chart, as of Sept. 2025, adoption rates were:

- **Professional services 58%**
- **Utilities 44%**
- **Mining, oil and gas 32%**
- **Public administration 25%**

Ramp estimates **44% of all US Businesses** and **9% of US Government** agencies have a paid AI subscription

Organizations increasingly see gen AI's effects on revenues in the business units using the technology

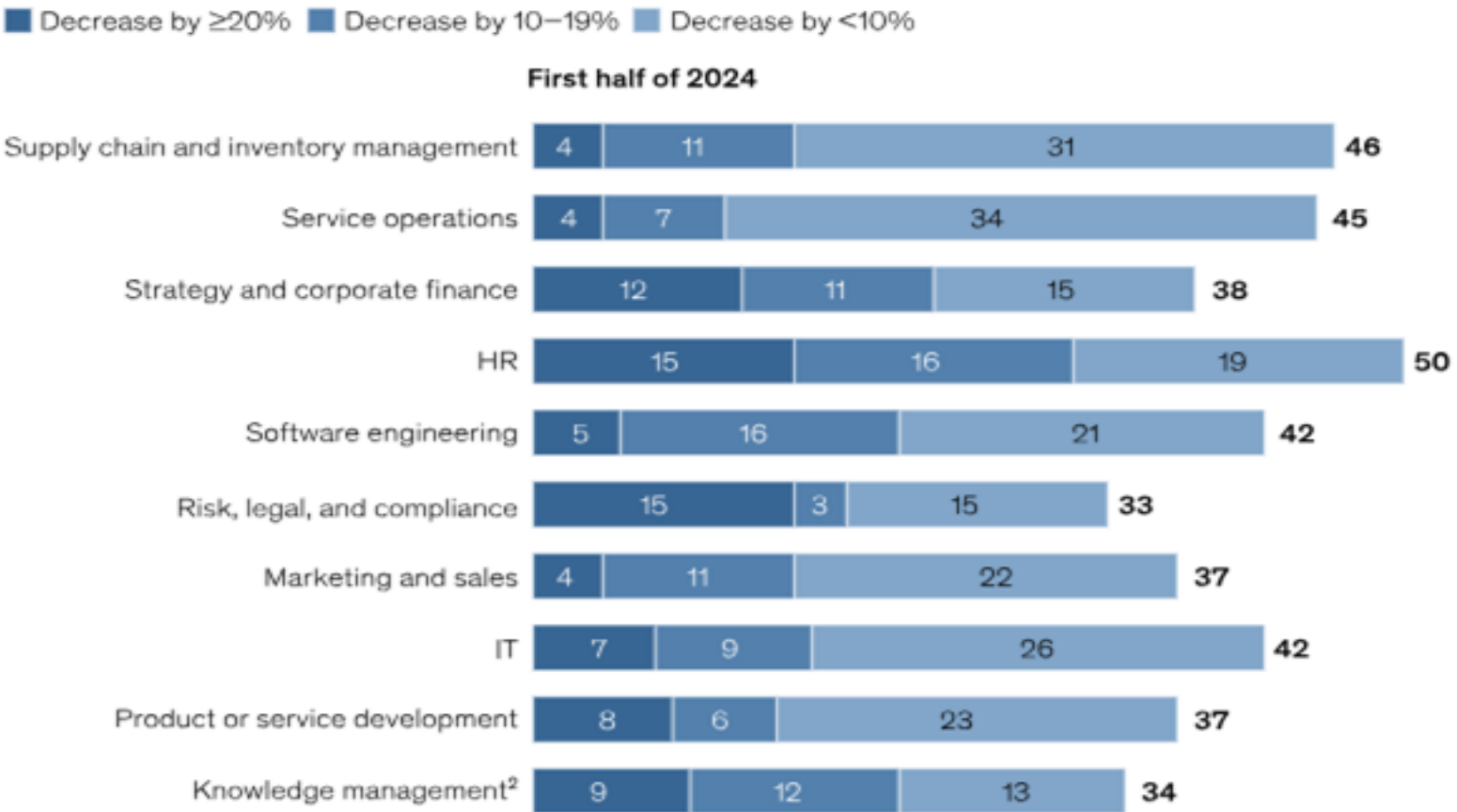
Revenue increase within business units from gen AI use, past 12 months, by function, % of respondents



Source: McKinsey State of AI

Respondents increasingly report cost reductions from gen AI within business units using the technology

Cost decrease within business units from gen AI use, past 12 months, by function, % of respondents



Source: McKinsey State of AI



Team Pennsylvania's Energy, Data Center, & Artificial Intelligence Roadmap

About Us

- **501(c)(3) nonprofit, nonpartisan** organization founded in 1997
- Statewide, public-private partnership **co-chaired by the Governor** and a PA **private sector leader**
 - Public Sector
 - Agency secretaries from the Departments of Agriculture, Community & Economic Development, Education, and Labor & Industry
 - Legislators from all four caucuses
 - Private Sector
 - Business and industry
 - Labor
 - Academia
 - Nonprofit c-suite executives

Core Purpose

Working together
for all Pennsylvanians
in **public-private partnership**,
we **accelerate**
the commonwealth's long-term
economic future.

This Roadmap *Is*

- ❑ **An actionable strategic planning document** rooted in current conditions, future trends, and measurable outcomes
- ❑ **A living framework** that adapts for discussion, strategy, and investment
- ❑ **A tool for coordination**, aligning public and private sector efforts to move in the same direction
- ❑ **Nonpartisan**, filtered through Team Pennsylvania's 4 goals
- ❑ **Inclusive of AI** → Not just an energy/data center conversation

This Roadmap *Is Not*

- ❑ A static report or academic study
- ❑ Just a list of technologies or ideas without prioritization
- ❑ A political statement or an inflexible mandate
- ❑ A detailed project plan, though it should inform those that follow
- ❑ A data center siting strategy
- ❑ Energy demand projections or forecasts

Pennsylvania's Unique Opportunity to Lead in Energy Transformation and Data Center Expansion in the AI Age

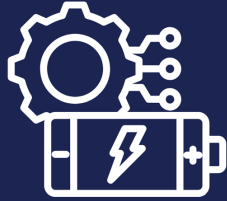
Vision for Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania will take bold action and work together, across sectors, to turn rapid technological change into lasting economic growth for communities across the state.

Vision for the Roadmap

This roadmap positions Pennsylvania to lead in the age of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence and the systems behind it are transforming how we work, live, and grow our economy. With bold goals and flexible strategies, we can shape these forces to benefit every region of the state.

#1



**LEAD THE NATION IN AI-APPLIED
AND NEXT-GENERATION ENERGY
SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION,**

*ensuring that AI not only
consumes energy, but also
advances how it's generated,
stored, and distributed*

#2



**LEAD THE NATION IN AI AND
NEXT-GENERATION
TECHNOLOGY
COMMERCIALIZATION**

*from higher education R&D, private-
sector innovators, startups, and
scale-ups*

#3



**DEPLOY SCALABLE, FIRM ENERGY
GENERATION — TARGET OF 10-12
GW—**

*to support emerging industrial
and compute infrastructure*

Six goals to be achieved by 2035:

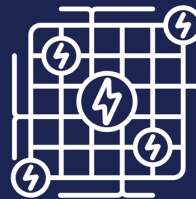
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**ESTABLISH 3-5 INNOVATION
CORRIDORS**

*across Pennsylvania's rural and
urban landscape anchored by
energy-enabled, AI-powered
development*

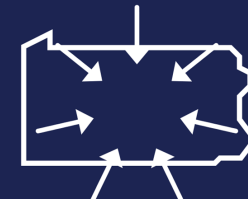
#5



**MODERNIZE GRID
INFRASTRUCTURE AND
PERMITTING**

*to meet the demands of next-
generation data and energy needs*

#6



**SET A STRATEGIC TARGET FOR
PENNSYLVANIA-BASED
SOURCING TO REACH 20% OF
TOTAL SPEND**

*in AI-powered data center and
grid infrastructure projects by
2035*

National and Pennsylvania Context

National and Global Dynamics



NATIONAL AND GLOBAL POLICY SHIFTS

Federal legislation, international agreements



GLOBAL ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY MARKETS

Pricing, supply chains, trade policies



INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS AT SCALE

Interstate transmission, broadband backbones



GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS

International competition and security issues

Pennsylvania Levers



PERMITTING AND REGULATORY PROCESSES

Streamlining approvals to accelerate projects



CROSS-SECTOR COORDINATION

Aligning business, government, labor, and academia



TALENT STRATEGY

Aligning training programs with emerging industry needs



STATE-LEVEL INCENTIVES AND PROGRAMS

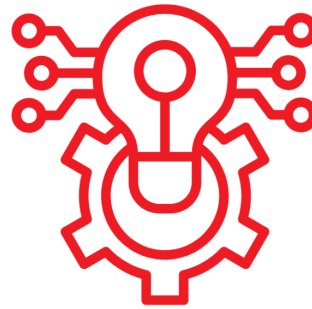
Shaping funding, tax credits, or pilot initiatives

Long-Term Strategies (2025–2035)

Three mutually reinforcing priorities anchor Pennsylvania's long-term strategies to 2035:



Scale Commercialization
and Technology Leadership



Modernize Energy Systems
for Compute Resilience



Build and Sustain
Talent Pipelines

Near-Term Actions (2025–2027)

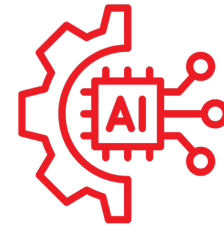
To establish Pennsylvania's early leadership in the energy-data-AI economy, near-term actions must remove immediate barriers, signal serious intent to investors and developers, and set the stage for longer-term transformation.



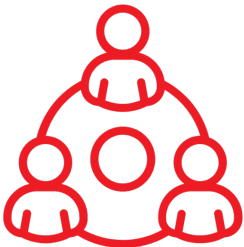
Accelerate Permitting
and Site Readiness



Incentivize Strategic Energy
and Industrial Co-Location



Scale AI in
Manufacturing



Create Collaborative
Environment Encouraging
Shared Resources

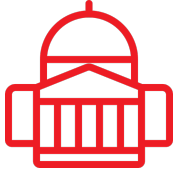


Expand Shared
Knowledge Base Between
State and Local Entities



Strengthen Talent
Strategy

Roles and Enablers



What: Policy, Governance, and Legal Reform

Who: Federal, State, and Local Government, Courts, Advocacy Groups



What: Regional Impacts Across Rural, Urban, and Suburban Landscapes

Who: Local/Regional Planning, Zoning, Economic Development, Community Members, Public Sector



What: Technology and AI-Driven Innovation

Who: Private Sector, Federal Labs, Academia



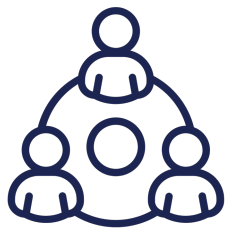
What: Workforce

Who: Education, Workforce Development Boards, Private Sector, Trades

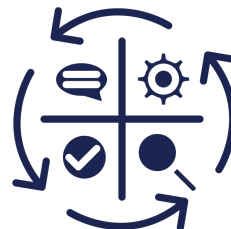
Team Pennsylvania Foundation Commitments

What's Next: Activate Key Initiatives

- Advancing an **AI Scaling initiative** for small and medium sized manufacturers
- Conducting a statewide **AI/Robotics value chain analysis**
- Launching a **nuclear initiative** geared toward harnessing the full potential of advanced nuclear energy technologies and powering data centers



**Engage More
Partners**



**Listen, Learn, and
Adapt**



**Measure What
Matters**

Participating Task Force Organizations

The Pennsylvania Energy, Data Centers, Artificial Intelligence Roadmap is the result of collaboration, and while the strategies and considerations reflect the broadest possible set of views, they do not imply a full endorsement by every participant of the Task Force.

View the full list of participating organizations here:



To View the Full Roadmap:



Or Visit: <https://teampa.com/energy/edcai-roadmap/>

Accelerating Economic Growth **Through** Public-Private Partnership