Data Centers

1.) Local Job Creation

a. A study in 2017 from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce showed an average of 1,688 local workers were employed during construction
    i. That provided $77.7 million in wages for those workers
    ii. Produced $243.5 million in output along the local economy's supply chain
    iii. Generated $9.9 million in revenue for state and local governments

b. An Oxford Economics study on six Google Data Centers in the United States in six separate states
    i. 1,100 construction workers, on average, are employed each year for maintenance work
    ii. This study concluded that these six data centers supported more than 11,000 jobs with 1,900 directly employed jobs
    iii. These six data centers have

2.) Lost Data Centers in Pennsylvania

a. We have lost data centers from local companies like Vanguard, Merck, GSK, and PNC Bank just to name a few.
b. These data centers could have led to thousands of construction jobs and hundreds of long-term jobs

c. We are losing these jobs to states like Virginia whose government voted on

3.) Misconception of Data Centers

a. Low employment after completion so why should the state give data centers tax breaks or incentives?

   i. Data centers are highly capital intensive
      1. Construction costs from $50 million to over $1 billion, typically
      2. This generates state and local revenue, quickly

   ii. Once built, the economic burden on the state and local government will be minimal.
      1. Since these facilities will not produce the typical long-term employment for projects of this size, the burden will be minimal
         a. School districts will not see the typical increases in students that would come from a project of this magnitude
         b. School Districts will be better funded as real estate tax revenue will increase on these properties
         c. State and local government spending on infrastructure upgrades will be significantly lower

4.) Lead to an Increase in Apprenticeship Programs and Middle-Class Jobs