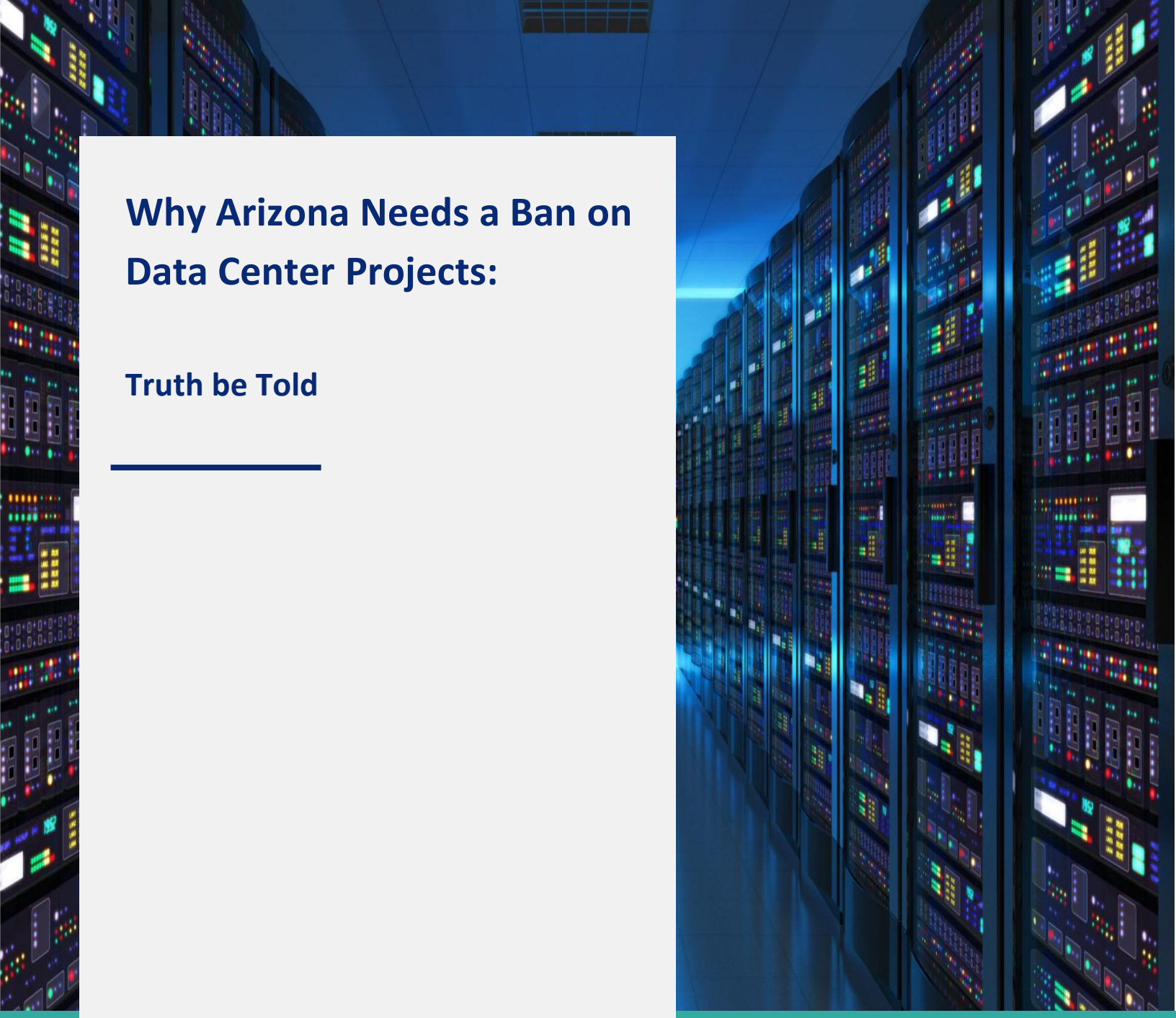

Why Arizona Needs a Ban on Data Center Projects:

Truth be Told

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Executive Summary

WITHOUT a doubt one of the greatest energy, water, environmental, personal privacy and technological concerns facing Arizonians and the state of Arizona today is the crassly accelerated proliferation of the construction and commissioning with so-called data/AI centers.

This brings about a colossal number of issues to bring to the fore to be considered and evaluated in making an informed decision for implementation of a ban. In doing so facts will be presented as to what is involved with this complicated process so that the current distorted views are brought back in alignment with new optics.

The invaluable asset to this process is the availability to receive knowledge by becoming more aware, better informed and educated on the issues presented herein and building one up through the learning curve so one is not left behind and incapacitated then making uninformed decisions.

There has been a problem with the disinformation floating around about so-called data/AI centers that are in demand of being uncovered. In doing so the ***Truth be Told*** is for your benefit and that of the state of Arizona.

"Did you know that federal law prohibits building and commissioning a center in the USA as components come from countries of concern?"

There is a plethora of *valuable* information contained herein that may be new and even uncomfortable to absorb, but it is necessary and imperative in its presentation so that the proper decision-making process is acquired and that public policy can be developed and implemented to *protect* life, natural resources, the environment, property, the economy, and your information/data.

SUBJECT OF PAPER:

There is no surprise regarding the enormous controversy with ***so-called data/AI center projects*** in the United States now becoming to a greater extent state specific attacks, to that end encompassing moratoriums and now more importantly the summons for outright bans.

Exclusive to the instant case herein is the matter before the citizens, taxpayers and residents of Arizona is the desire to have restrictions upon data/AI center projects. The trend nationally is for moratoriums, [1] now over 71% of people object with such formable public outcry against such centers, [2] the advanced trend is for bans on such endeavors for cause. The reasons that more government authorities have not issued bans are many e.g., lack of facts, fear of retaliation, preemption threats by developers, increased undue influence/payoffs, costs and politics. Fourteen states have considered heavy moratoriums or banning such projects [3] with variations. [4] and six permanent bans [5] as well as the ban by the Seminole Nation in Oklahoma. New York State, where Earth Month was founded, implemented the nation's first state moratorium on July 14, 2026. [6]

The scope of this document is to understand and absorb the enormity of the subject matter and answer the question — ***why an Arizona moratorium or even a ban may be necessary?*** It is all to align with and add to the many current objections known and unknown; now more importantly so to enforce laws that affect both ***state and national security interests*** not covered by any other objection, moratorium or ban. It is for one to not just hear the facts but to listen intently and be moved to positive action.

DEFINING SO-CALLED DATA/AI CENTERS and DATA:

Those entities that promote, fund, appear as the applicants, undisclosed or disclosed parties offer a very dark grey and distorted view of what a **so-called data/AI center** is, what it is used for, who owns and will operate it. They even require NDAs of the government entity they are dealing with so that the truth will not be known, and matter can be covered over.

With a colossal number of issues known and unknown by means of the generalized term utilized "**data centers"** one needs to be informed, even educated to overcome the disinformation and propaganda disruptors, in favor of the voluminous important ethical, moral, societal, cultural, environmental and legal substances.

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1 US Data Center Moratorium Tracker, Maintained by Interconnected Capital, LLC
2 James Broughel, Forbs Magazine, Americans *Are Losing Patience With Data Centers*, May 20, 2026.
3 National Conference of State Legislatures, *Which States Are Banning Data Centers?*
4 Rockefeller Institute of Government *Updates on the Cloud: More Moratoriums on Data Centers.* June 10, 2026.
5 US Data Center Moratorium Tracker, Maintained by Interconnected Capital, LLC Blue X's
6 New Your State website, *First Statewide Moratorium on New Hyperscale Data Centers Launched by Governor Kathy Hochul*, July 14, 2026

There are many categories of what is more properly termed as **"centers"** surrounded by a given project with specific use, size, engineered operations, etc. and consists of:

1. **Micro Data Centers**

- **Scale & Footprint:** Typically, 1 to 10 racks; occupies under 5,000 sq. ft.
- **Best for:** Single companies, remote branch offices, or localized edge computing.
- **Overview:** Usually housed in a repurposed closet or small office space, these provide basic processing and storage.

2. **Edge & Modular Data Centers**

- **Scale & Footprint:** A few racks or a fully portable/containerized unit (sometimes called a "containerized data center").
- **Best for:** Low-latency applications, IoT, and AI that require data processing close to the end-user.
- **Overview:** Designed to bring computing and storage to the physical edge of a network instead of relying entirely on centralized servers.

3.Enterprise Data Centers

- **Scale & Footprint:** Requires 5,000 to 100,000 sq. ft; typically draws 1 to 5+ megawatts (MW).
- **Best for:** Large organizations with proprietary or strictly governed data needs.
- **Overview:** Built, owned, and managed by a single company to house their own applications, networking, and storage.

4. **Colocation Data Centers**

- **Scale & Footprint:** Ranging from a single rented cabinet to entire dedicated cages or floors within a large, shared facility.
- **Best for:** Companies wanting to maintain physical server ownership but without the cost of building and operating a dedicated facility.
- **Overview:** A facility where multiple organizations rent space, power, and cooling for their IT infrastructure.

5. **Cloud Data Centers**

- **Scale & Footprint:** Massive facilities operated by major cloud providers.
- **Best for:** Scalable IT infrastructure, startups, and enterprises relying on public or hybrid clouds (e.g., Google Cloud Platform, Microsoft Azure).
- **Overview:** Centralized facilities where cloud providers offer computing resources, software, and storage to thousands of customers over the internet.

6. Hyperscale Data Centers

- **Scale & Footprint:** Covers anywhere from 60,000 to millions of square feet.
- **Best for:** Global cloud providers, artificial intelligence (AI) training, and massive data sets.
- **Overview:** The largest type of data center, containing hundreds of thousands of servers optimized for robust, scalable, and energy-efficient operations.

With this brings a short list of what such centers are utilized for:

General Data Storage Centers.
Cloud Storage: Public Cloud, Private Cloud and Hybrid Cloud.
Fusion Centers.
Secured Information Data Centers (Government use).
Bit Coin Minning.
Data Mining.
AI Centers.
AI Training.
AGI or Artificial General Intelligence.
ANI or Artificial Narrow Intelligence.
ASI or Artificial Super Intelligence.
Colocation Centers for mixed owner/leased occupancy.
Mixed Use Centers.

It is for these reasons and more that they are termed ***centers or center projects*** not just **data/AI centers** due to their vast diversity of intended use, size, design configurations, power and water consumption, construction and operations, etc.

SERVEIALANCE - FUSION CENTERS:

The list above remains expansive and now considers an important item some are not aware of, and many are fearful of, the long arm that being **"Fusion Centers."** After 9-11 the country needed significantly better gathering of information on individuals and nation states of interest. The task was assigned to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by President GW Bush.

DHS had revamped and improved their programs to align with other U.S. and foreign agencies (ICPO-INTERPOL) for the Planning, Collection, Processing, Analysis, Dissemination and Evaluation of intelligence. With this came specific hubs in the U.S. to collect, process and be that *analytical* arm of intelligence, done through **fusion centers** starting in October 2004.

The National Network of Fusion Centers (National Network) brings critical context and value to Homeland Security and Law Enforcement that no other federal or local organization can replicate. Fusion Centers

accomplish this through sharing information, providing partners with a unique perspective on threats to their state or locality and being the primary contact between frontline personnel, state and local leadership and the rest of the Homeland Security Enterprise.

There are 80 such fusion centers in the U.S. under the DHS Security Enterprise and there is one in all but seven states. Here in Arizona, it is the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC), and the city of Mesa PD has a center as the East Valley Fusion Center. These centers are not part of the large common data center scheme but rather on site modular or enterprise internal centers due to security and include some of the various centers SCIF/skif at Langley, VA, Ft. Mead, MD, Interpol, DC and Fort Huachuca AZ.

Inside the Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center

A large bulk of information gathered is using license plate readers from mobile in-car Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR) or LPR systems used on police cruisers. Some of the manufactures/providers are:

- **Motorola Solutions:** One of the most prominent providers, offering in-car mobile units like the L5M Mobile LPR System alongside their Vigilant Solutions software platform.
- **Leonardo (ELSAG):** A major global supplier that manufactures the *ELSAG Mobile Plate Hunter*, a highly utilized in-car camera system used by agencies nationwide.
- **Genetec:** Provides the *AutoVu* mobile ALPR system, which is widely deployed on police, parking enforcement, and security vehicles.
- **Flock Safety:** Known for their widespread roadside fixed cameras, they also produce mobile LPR kits that police can mount directly onto patrol vehicles.
- **Neology:** Produces a variety of ALPR hardware and software solutions used for law enforcement, tolling, and smart city integrations.

These systems allow for information to be transmitted, and results returned in seconds for any action to be taken if needed. The data captured though contractually controlled by an agency, still can be sent to a depository data center available for a fusion center to draw from for analysis.

What has become a worse scenario for the public is the use of cameras that do more than mobile ALPR and LPR systems. One is Flock by Garret Langly and claims on their website:

> "Flock is a public safety technology company that builds connected camera, audio, and investigative systems to help communities respond to and investigate safety incidents using objective evidence.

Flock technology combines video, gunshot detection, and investigative software to help law enforcement, schools, and businesses locate vehicles, understand incidents, and collaborate across jurisdictions while maintaining clear privacy safeguards, local control, and responsible data use."

Flock Fusion Center, Dunwoody, GA tracking people

Other companies that supply same or similar technology and services to governments, traffic, schools, parking lots, malls, retail stores, transit centers are e.g. Coram AI, Motorola Solutions (Vigilant), Axon Enterprise, Verkada, Rekor, (OpenALPR), Genetec AutoVu, SoundThinking, PlateRanger (Rekor), Avigilon (Motorola), PlateSmart.

The technology has expanded to facial recognition, voice, gun shots, video, live feeds and drones, Flock Condor Cameras and Aerodome/Alpha Drones. Such is expounded on Fourth Amendment violations described by the ACLU. [7] This information collected on vehicles make, year, color, drivers, passengers, pedestrians, school children, recreational areas etc. goes into storage in a center and is available for retrieval to a fusion center for intelligence analysis and dissemination.

The control measures are quite limited to access such data and its use. There are many cases of abuse by LE with eighteen convictions for stalking and other cases of incorrect data resulting in false arrests, and traffic citations. The data at these centers can be easily altered on an individual unlawfully manufacturing them as a target.

One emerging technology is called **SignalTrace** and refers to an advanced electronic signal intelligence system developed by defense contractor Leonardo (ELSAG) designed for law enforcement and security. It pairs with existing automatic license plate readers to collect and track the unique wireless signatures of personal electronic devices in passing vehicles.

SignalTrace works by bolting wireless sensors onto roadside or pole-mounted camera infrastructure. As vehicles drive by, these sensors passively listen to publicly broadcast radio frequencies, creating a unique "electronic fingerprint" for the devices inside.

Captured devices are smartphones, smartwatches, wireless earbuds, laptops, 5G hotspots, in-car infotainment systems, tire pressure monitors, RFID access cards, and even pet microchips. The data correlation is the system's algorithms link multiple devices that consistently travel together with a specific

[7] Jay Stanley, ACLU, *Flock's Aggressive Expansions Go Far Beyond Simple Driver Surveillance,* August 18, 2025,

vehicle's license plate and time-stamped location. It tracks who is in the vehicle, where it has been, where it is going to create detailed digital movement logs of individuals based on their personal belongings and medical devices.

Worse yet is the technology that is already now in place in automobiles for 2026 called **Telematics** which is far removed for the planned Driver Monitoring Systems (DMS) mentioned in recent news. This technology was originally placed in eight manufactures of vehicles but has been found in Jaguars, Rolls and other high-end vehicles.

The special purpose was for the trucking industry to have an expanded form of vehicle telemetry. The use in cars/vehicles currently extends to more than OnStar, e.g. Vin number, maintenance records, facial recognition, cameras to detect certain facial/eye queues, voice, connection to blue tooth devices of driver and passenger, connection to BT medical devices, biometrics, connection to the vehicles systems including the head unit to monitor your listening, verbal conversations, tire pressure and the full autos gambit, real time GPS, the vehicles/occupants locations from and to, etc. [8]

All this data is fed through the vehicle's antenna by Wi-Fi to the manufacture's data storage who then sells the data to anyone that wants it, e.g. insurance companies, Palantir Technologies, Vanguard Group, Black Rock, State Street and governments. It is a multi-billion dollars free money for the manufacture. If the technology was actually for safety, they would place perimeter cameras on the vehicle. This is a true form of **mass surveillance**, a violation of the First, Fourth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution [for] the [u]nited States.

The newest technology is by Israeli surveillance company *Cognyte* Palantir's competitor. Texas state police's purchase of four brand new Chevrolet Tahoes this March was unusual. Not just because of the staggering $4.5 million price tag, but because the vehicles were kitted out with technology that could monitor the locations of nearby cellphones.

The technology simulates a mobile phone tower, which forces nearby phones to connect to it. That enables cops to keep tabs on any phones in the vicinity — whether they're owned by a suspect in a case or not. Cognyte's contract with the state of Texas reveals that the simulator, called *FalcoNet*, can be concealed within the vehicles, hidden in a backpack for on-foot missions or attached to a helicopter. It's the same technology as the infamous Stingray, one of the original cell-site simulators made by defense giant *L3Harris*. [9] [10]

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[8] Motor Truth, You Tube Video *Where Every Automaker Hid the 2026 Kill Switch (The Brand-by Brand Map)* June 5, 2026

[9] Thomas Brewster, Forbes, *Israel's Palantir Rival Is Selling $1 Million Spy Vans To U.S. Cops,* July 13, 2026.

[10] Gintaras Radauskas, Cyber News, *US police now armed with Israeli spy vans simulating mobile phone Towers*, July 14, 2026

The technology discussed herein precisely takes the unauthorized data from each system and is transmitted via 5-G cell tower to a center for assimilation/storage/and retrieval, at times available instantly. There is so much information belonging to individuals and groups that is processed without their knowledge or consent and with the purpose of **mass surveillance** done by plan, preparation, knowledge, intent, motive and done willfully, making individuals as targets, flushing one's rights down the toilet.

THE WANT FOR PROJECT URGENCY:

The claim has been introduced that the USA needs to stay ahead of China with centers. This propaganda does not fly as the USA has 4,451 operational and China has 369, and Arizona has 156 commissioned as of this date. Some facilities in China are more vertical but as they expand, they are developing in other locations due to abundant cheap energy, massive state funding, underwater and marine cooling, reduced development costs.

China has over 700 million cameras or one camera for every two people, yet they have 8.4% fewer centers and four times the population. This is a 33% disparity of cameras and centers between the USA and China as the USA grows exponentially faster in building and commissioning centers. Why? **China may have mass surveillance, but they do not sell data like the USA.** Data from the US is available for sale to China.

China is more interested in manufacturing chips [11] as the USA should be concerned with its technology and product from reaching China like **Nivida** here recently. The interactive global mapping system of centerers is a useful tool for daily updates, for locations and providers and their use. [12]

Truth of the material is that Microsoft had engineered, developed and implemented underwater data centers first with **Project Natick** phase 1 in 2015, and phase 2 in 2018. The project was shelved in 2024 shifting its focus toward applying learnings about unattended server reliability and subsea vibrations to other deployments. This confirms that Microsoft and others have learned that center **consumes a colossal amount of water and energy**, and the efficiency of underwater centers exceed land-based centers. **Underwater or offshore centers do not have any regulations to contend with on how they operate or the data they retain and sell.**

The administration in DC was in want of building sixteen agency specific centers, then reduced to eleven and now down to four projects with additional ones aimed at consideration on federal land for development is on the table as well. The four specific locations are the Idaho National Laboratory, Oak Ridge Reservation, Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant and the Savannah River Site. One needs to ask

[11] Fernanda González, Wired, *China Opens World's First Wind-Powered Underwater Data Center,* June 10, 2026
[12] Data Center Map Aps, *Data Center Map*.

themselves, why are there so many centers in the USA? This does not include the goal in want of an additional 3,000 centers to include Bitcoin and other nonessential advancement.

The administration has also considered positioning centers on open federal land but have realized that those locations are too remote for mass construction, and logistics of grid availability, diesel generator/gas turbine fuel sources, and battery storage, labor pool during construction and after commissioning are abysmal.

The administration had employed what was earlier termed as **IT Streamlining**. They claimed that past initiatives (like the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative) successfully identified and closed well over 1,000 redundant federal facilities to cut taxpayer waste. This was an additional propaganda attempt. Civilian center operators have learned from the federal government that **redundant facilities** are indispensable and commanding to have a process in place to collect, secure and maintain data, and the availability to move/transfer it when a need arises. There is no evidence that facilities were closed but were just restructured as to where data would flow to and from, now it's an unrealistic excuse to build more centers.

An example of this is on March 1, 2026, Iranian Shahed drones directly struck two Amazon Web Services (AWS) data centers in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and damaged a third facility in Bahrain with nearby strikes. How did Amazon proceed to survive such attacks? It was by preparation with the ability to share/move its data by having redundant facilities to transfer data from one center to the other.

On March 11, 2026, a digital security center in Tehran operated by Iran's state-run Bank Sepah was struck by a missile. This was a center that provided the processing of data that paid the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Army, Navy, Air, Quad, Basij Forces. The other was one belonging to the IRGC Affiliated Data Center. They did not have real-time redundant capabilities.

Front Companies for the IRGC-Cyber Electronic Command (IRGC-CEC) utilizes regional front companies, such as Mehrsam Andisheh Saz Nik (MASN) and Najee Technology Hooshmand Fater LLC, to manage, test, and support its cyber operations. Digital Asset Exchanges: Organizations like Nobitex, Wallex, and Bitpin have been sanctioned by the U.S. Treasury for providing critical exchange networks, digital servers, and asset infrastructure used by the IRGC to evade economic sanctions.

Centers are the new target for modern warfare as destruction is completed by mere drones from long distances without being seen. Some of the other U.S. corporate offshore targets were additional AWS, Microsoft, Oracle, Open AI, Tesla. These companies were prepared to transfer/move data through redundant facilities.

DATA DEFENSE EXAMPLES:

This brings us to the question of whether centers and the data they hold are secure? Back in the 70's it was physical and structural security to be concerned with. Picture this true event: After the Iran hostage taking November 4, 1979, Shah Pahlavi's 2nd nephew informed this author that teams were coming to the USA to retrieve the Shah, himself (as a student at the Citadel) heads, and that of the family in Connecticut. Further stated that they intended to disrupt power, oil/gas and water and wastewater facilities. After running this up the flagpole the author developed security protocols and put in place November 6, 1979, for W & W facilities, this is why you see these facilities fenced in today and with other security measures utilizing Micro or Edge centers.

Currently, data is stolen or used internally by employees of companies, medical and banking, etc. and we see aggressive cyber-attacks on facilities primarily on the electrical and pipeline grids. These facility operators are cautious as to what data is placed off site, as it is not as secure. China has not only tried to get their presence in data halls within a facility but have the technology to obtain data from a server by a parallel energy beam (not a cable) that would go into an open port of the back of a server module allowing it to be congruent. This is why it is important to know who the principal disclosed parties, owners and occupants are. Centers on a foreign land or in a state have a whole new approach for protection called **Data Sovereignty**. [13] Arizona does not yet have such laws; however, our indigenous citizens do.

As more centers are commissioned the need to secure data increases. Center design implementation is trending to Fusion Centers contained within a center building. This is so that the data can be processed from within and not have to be reallocated or exported to an external center, this is termed *data containment*. Another reason being that the data can be manipulated and sold on the open market without it going through government channels or resources and avoiding tracing control measures.

Have you considered how the nation-state of Ukraine has protected its data from Russian hacking, bomb and drone attacks? Ukraine has 36 centers and 22 located near Kyiv. It was accomplished and still utilized by redundant facilities with the help of Amazon (AWS). [14]

Additionally, how did Ukraine overcome and advance their data war against Russia with 183 centers and 104 near Moscow? Ukraine "taps into" Russian data centers not by physically plugging in cables, but through advanced offensive cyber operations orchestrated by its intelligence agencies and hacker networks. State operatives and volunteer groups breach firewalls, deploy malware, and infiltrate cloud providers directly to steal data, delete files, and disrupt military logistics. [15] Their key methods and major operations include:

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[13] Digital Reality, *What is data sovereignty?* October 17, 2025

[14] Kaido Einama, Journalist at Postimees, *The Cloud Saved a Nation: How Ukraine Backed Up an Entire Country During the War,* 26th October 2025,

[15] Matthew Gooding, *300TB of data allegedly destroyed*, April 9, 2024

- **Cloud and Infrastructure Infiltration:** Ukrainian hackers (such as the group *Blackjack*) collaborate closely with the **Security Service of Ukraine (SBU)**. In one operation, they infiltrated **OwenCloud.ru**, a cloud service used by over 10,000 Russian entities, including military and energy firms like:
    - Gazprom
    - Lukoil
    - Rosneft
    - Rostelecom
    - Megafon

- **Data Destruction and "Zeroing Out":** The operatives infiltrate administrative networks by gaining root or administrator credentials, allowing them to access hypervisors and virtual machines. After stealing sensitive technical intelligence, they wipe physical and virtual servers, delete backups, and destroy massive volumes of data (e.g., wiping 300+ Terabytes from OwenCloud).

- **Targeting Vulnerable/Outdated Software:** Operations have frequently succeeded by exploiting unpatched, outdated systems or default admin credentials still in use on Russian servers that were neglected due to Western tech sanctions.

- **State and Tax Agency Breaches:** Cyber units within Ukraine's **Defense Intelligence (GUR)** have breached Russia's federal tax service central servers and thousands of regional servers, completely wiping databases and rendering internal communications inoperable.

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITY CONCERNS:

One of the largest concerns is the growth of projects for centers across the country as some 3,000 are reported by AXIOS in waiting.[16] Why so...the reality is for mass surveillance of the populace with expansion since 9-11. ***Did you know that it is not lawful to utilize components from countries of concern, e.g. China (including Hong Kong and Macau), Russia, Iran, North Korea, Venezuela, and Cuba of which to design, engineer, build, commission, operate and maintain projects and centers? Yes, Truth be Told!***

The formable base laws related to this prohibits such projects as centers in the USA that acquire parts or components from such ***countries of concern*** must comply with the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2019 [17] and 2026 [18] and the Department of Justice Data Security Rule through Executive Order 14117[19] that restricts transactions involving "bulk sensitive personal data"

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16 AXIOS-Business, *America's data center growth hot spots, mapped.* December 18, 2025

17 John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019, National Defense Authorization Act Section 889.

18 Cyber and Artificial Intelligence Provisions in the FY2026 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) P.L. 119-60.

19 Executive Order 14114, February 24, 2024, *Preventing Access to Americans' Bulk Sensitive Personal Data and*

by countries of concern, and that are implemented by the Bureau of Industry and Security. [20] These are of utmost integral components when considering such a project in Arizona.

At present the United States does not have companies on shore with capabilities that manufacture the needed components for military, law enforcement or civilian center projects, e.g. hardware computing components and power and infrastructure equipment. Acquisition of unlawful components are currently sourced from countries of concern that supply center projects here in Arizona and across the country. [21]

We know this to be of serious concern and factual alongside current events with the Ruso-Ukraine War. Ukraine has obtained whole drones and partial drones used by Russia against them. It is most unfortunate as the United States supplies Ukraine with armaments and **Russia is using armaments that contain components made in the USA**. Drones used by Russia, such as the Shahed/Geran and Lancet series, are heavily reliant on imported microelectronics. Up to two-thirds of the foreign components inside Russian drones are manufactured by US companies. [22] [23]

- **Microcontrollers and Processors:** Units from Texas Instruments and Microchip Technology act as the computational brain for flight control.
- **Power Management:** Voltage step-down converters, operational amplifiers, and line drivers manufactured by Texas Instruments.
- **Integrated Circuits and Sensors:** Analog-to-digital converters, inertial measurement units (IMUs), and semiconductors from Analog Devices, CTS Corporation, and Monolithic Power Systems.
- **Nvidia:** Their Jetson AI microcomputers have been identified in automated drone targeting systems, pointing to joint Russian-Iranian weapons development.
- **Intel & Advanced Micro Devices (AMD):** Both companies have had their microchips and processors identified in various Russian unmanned aerial vehicles and missile systems.
- **Micron Technology & NXP USA Inc.:** Their microprocessors and memory components have been repeatedly found in recovered drone flight control units.

Manufacturing plants for Microchip are in Chandler while Manufacturing at Lb2 in Tempe closed in 2025. CTS Corporation has a location in Tucson, Monolithic Power Systems has a location in Chandler, Intel has two chip plans in Chandler, while Texas Instruments has design and engineering in Phoenix and Tucson.

United States Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern.

[20] Bureau of Industry Security, *Industry Guidance to Prevent Diversion of Advanced Computing Integrated Circuits,* May 13, 2025

[21] King and Spalding, News and Insights, FY 2026 NDAA: Domestic Sourcing, Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, and Acquisition Reforms, January 9, 2026.

[22] Be4Ukraine, *Russian Drones*.

[23] Olena Bilousova, Agiya Zagrebelska, Vladyslav Vlasiuk, and Nataliia Shapoval, *Foreign Components In Russian Military Drones,* (International Working Group on Russian Sanctions & KSE Institute, August 23, 2023)

This regrettable circumstance translates that while components manufactured in the USA and possible locally in Arizona are used by a country of concern (Russia) against a country (Ukraine) that the USA is providing armaments, humanitarian aid, economic support for during a war. You must ask yourself this essential question: ***if components from the USA are used by Russia against a US ally, what are the chances that components from countries of concern would not continue to flow as components to be used in a center project?*** **[emphasis added]**

Project sourcing teams are currently struggling to acquire the following hardware and equipment, as some are from countries of concern: [1, 2]

Power & Infrastructure Equipment:

- **Large Power Transformers:** Sourcing these is the most severe roadblock. Lead times have ballooned from a pre-2020 baseline of around 24–30 months to up to 5 years. [1, 2, 3]
- **Electrical Switchgear & Generators:** Essential for managing loads and preventing outages. These systems are facing extended lead times stretching 12 to 18 months. [1, 2]
- **Cooling Systems:** Massive AI server densities require liquid-to-the-chip cooling. Components like cooling distribution units (CDUs) and chillers face a 6-to-9-month backlog. [1, 2]
- **Energy Storage/Capacitors:** High-capacitance MLCCs (Multi-Layer Ceramic Capacitors) and polymer tantalum capacitors suffer from significant delays. [1]
- **Small Stamped Parts:** Even minor electrical hardware items like busbar clips, grounding contacts, and fuses are holding up builds due to widespread supply gaps.
- **Raw Materials**: Global competition for copper—used extensively in data center wiring and power electronics—has driven up prices and restricted availability with 50 tones utilized in a single center.

Hardware & Computing Components:

- **Data Center GPUs:** Compute accelerators remain structurally constrained. Lead times for data-center GPUs generally range from 36 to 52 weeks. [1, 2]
- **High-Bandwidth Memory (HBM):** The HBM supply required for AI processing has been broadly sold out as they consume an estimated 70% of the world's memory chip production. This has created a massive structural memory crisis that has delayed supply for consumer and enterprise modules. [1, 2, 3]
- **Power Management ICs:** Voltage regulators and power converters are delayed as data centers compete directly with the automotive and industrial sectors. [1]
- **Optical Transceivers:** The hardware required to link thousands of AI chips together (like 800G and higher optical interconnects) is seeing skyrocketing, unmet demand.]
- **Network Hardware:** High-speed network interface cards (NICs) supporting RDMA, and fiber optic components, remain acutely constrained. [2]

These eleven bulleted components and more at large are very limited if any manufactured in the United States and must be sourced and acquired from other countries including those that are restricted as from *counties of concern*. They are then utilized in the projects design, engineering, construction, building, commissioning, operations and maintenance.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE:

Once again, it is unlawful to source and acquire such components as above from a *country of concern* to be implemented into a center project intended for commissioning. This alone is a ***procedural bar*** to any proposed project and prohibits the approval of any project or the implementation of a state law, county or municipal ordinance to allow such execution as a matter of law, *supra* at page 13. [emphasis added]

ARIZONA DATA:

The question that is continually raised — is data safe in Arizona? This answer coexists relative to the type of data, where it is stored and how it is stored and by who it is stored by. Just with these five variables a risk assessment is diverse even when applying the five W's: who, what, where, when and why.

In general terms data that is stored offsite is more prone to encroachment or a breach. Yet, most breaches are internal from employees and some offshore like those most prevalent today externally from Cambodia, Singapore and others. When considering secure data by the various state agencies and by local governments the server room is a critical component to avoid external server use and storage. These are more secure against external threats. Magnetic reels are still utilized for long-term storage up to thirty-five years.

There is nothing wrong with advancing technology or with legitimate use of data much like in AI for robotic brain surgery, even by LE. The problems arise when individuals go outside the guardrails for personal gain to either corrupt data, change it or utilize it for a nefarious purpose, like for many cases with LE in the USA. This would be the issue for such Fusion Centers currently in operation and those being built inside newer configuration center complexes, and by law enforcement agencies.

ENERGY-WATER-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS:

Three of the greatest concerns with project considerations are ***Energy, Water and Environment Nexus***. Project realtors, applicants, undisclosed and disclosed principals and some governments if they even took notice of the three, they are regarded and viewed through the lenses of a linear or individual aspect and not circular. The Nexus is avoided promoting their agenda and covering over their intended purposes for a given project.

The water-energy-environment nexus is the deeply interconnected relationship where producing energy requires massive amounts of water (for cooling and extraction), while moving and treating water

consumes vast amounts of energy. Environmental impacts link the two, driving the push for circular systems to reduce resource strain. [24] Centers are not sustainable within themselves or externally.

The "circle" or nexus of **energy**, **water**, and the **environment** in a data center represents an interconnected ecosystem. Massive computational power demands extraordinary amounts of electricity, which requires vast amounts of water to generate.

In turn, data centers consume millions of gallons of water for cooling, impacting local ecosystems and watersheds, and consideration given to the many variables. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

The interaction creates a continuous, circular set of resource demands, compromises, and impacts that dictate modern data center design: [1, 2, 3, 4]

- **Energy » Water (The Indirect Footprint):** Data centers are massive power consumers. The energy mix powering them dictates their indirect water footprint. Thermoelectric power plants (coal, natural gas, nuclear) evaporate large quantities of water to generate steam and cool their systems. Fossil-fuel-heavy grids consume significantly more water than renewable sources like solar. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

- **Water » Environment (The Local Impact):** Data centers use direct water resources for cooling systems, often via evaporative cooling towers. While water is highly energy-efficient at absorbing heat, 85% of this water evaporates and is lost from the local watershed. In water-stressed areas—such as the American Southwest—this causes competition with local drinking water supplies and agriculture. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

- **Environment » Energy (The Cooling Trade-Off):** To preserve water, data center developers sometimes shift entirely to air cooling or mechanical chilling. However, conditioning large volumes of outside air gobbles shocking levels of electricity, forcing operators to balance carbon emissions with water consumption. [1, 2]

Breaking the Cycle:

To reduce the environmental footprint, the industry is heavily focusing on closing the loop on resource management: [1, 2, 3]

- **Closed-Loop Cooling:** Using mechanical systems and non-potable or recycled "grey" water for cooling so that municipal freshwater isn't continuously depleted. [1, 2]

- **Immersion and Direct-to-Chip Liquid Cooling:** Submerging servers or using localized fluid systems that drastically reduce total energy needs and negate the need for water-spraying towers. [1, 2]

[24] Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, December 13, 2024, *Water-Energy Connection*

- **Regional Optimization:** Siting data centers in colder climates (or using oceanic cooling) to utilize the natural environment for free cooling. [1]

- **Zero-Water Evaporation Designs:** Piloting cutting-edge zero-water designs (such as those pioneered in Phoenix, AZ and Mt. Pleasant, WI) aimed at achieving ultra-low Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE). [1]

ENERGY:

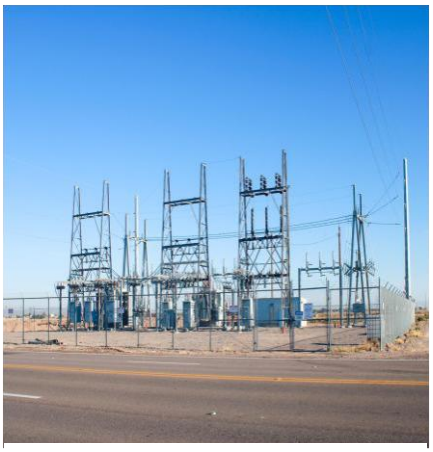
Projects no matter the size, design, configuration, or use have colossal demands for energy to power the centers. This is categorized by ten primary areas with various subcategories as intended use, e.g. Grid (hydroelectric, coal and nuclear), Diesel Generator, Natural Gas Generator, Geothermal, Hydrogen, Biofuels, Battery Storage, Wind (on and offshore) Solar. [25] Newer technologies are on the horizon, e.g. Offshore Wave Energy, Nuclear Fusion (which is still experimental), Microreactors and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). All nuclear adaptable energy sources will require clearance by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Japan recently entered into an agreement with Rolls Royce to build Advanced Modular Reactors (AMRs) [26]

One of the highest build and operational costs for a data complex is electrical power. A data center or complex can draw 100mw of power up to over 300mw. Centers demand DC power but receive AC off of the grid causing high amounts of dirty energy. It does not appear that any energy best practices are being presented for the use of sustainable energy at most sites. Battery storage creates environmental hazards to destructive magnetic field energy to the human body and to wildlife, and oil contamination form transformers.

At times emergency power is supplied to what is termed a pod which are placed on each side of the building containing huge generators. Some are supplied by diesel engines and others are by natural or hydrogen gas which would require tier IV equipment. The one of choice is Rolls Royce. Their new NG one for 2026 is a 20 Cylinder mtu Series 4000 L64 engine for the 60hz market and able to deliver 2.8mw in 45 seconds. A diesel 4000 series is also used with the ability for adjustable fuels. Model 1600 is still a popular one of choice. Diesel engines sit atop a 3000-to-7000-gal fuel cell and are heavy polluters.

Rolls Royce Rolls-Royce's mtu Series 4000 FNER/FV Hydrogen gas engine.

[25] U.S. Department of Energy, *Clean Energy Resources to Meet Data Center Electricity Demand.*
[26] Rolls- Royce, Press Release, *Rolls-Royce, United Kingdom National Nuclear Laboratory and Japan Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate on advanced nuclear technologies.* June 10, 2026



ED3 Sonny Dunn Substation, Maricopa

In the Unted States and specific to Arizona the electrical grid is crippled being dilapidated and aged. Centers cause localized brown and black outs. Centers can cause a cascade affect reaching other centers and bring large portions of a grid to a screeching halt, affecting mass communities. [27] The potential in Arizona grows exponentially with every new energy consuming project. The good side is that Arizona currently does a better job than other states with grid and rate issues. [28]

Project developers are not transparent with divulging information on what their true energy expectations, their sources, and capacity requirements are. This leaves the local residential and commercial/industrial consumers "in the dark" as to what may transpire with utility infrastructure implementation, upgrades with increased costs to them. It is not known of any promises that have been kept by a developer.

WATER— OUR PRECIOUS H_20:

Without a doubt "***Water Security"*** is one of the most critical issues facing the world today as Arizona is without immunity and is in desperation to resolve water allocation and shortages by December of 2026. Part of water security is ***"supply and demand"*** but without such empty supply and high demand, water conditions diminish affecting human health, and quality of life. This further impacts our Natural, Physical, Cultural, Social and Economic environs compounding the matter.

Unknown Credit photo from Facebook

"Water Security Now and For Our Future" is the Earth Month theme for 2026, it is so essential to humanity globally that it will be next year's prominent theme as well. Many do not consider the significance of how supply and demand has causes and effects that present cascading results upon each individual **localized region within a county** in the USA or similar

[27] Ambia Staley, "What 'cascading outages' near AI data centers mean for your electricity: A single data center can consume as much electricity as tens of thousands of homes, changing how grids fail and who loses power first." *Quartz,* May 15, 2026

[28] Federal Regulatory Energy Commission, Working *for Reliable & Affordable Power for ALL.*

in other countries. The problem is so serious we now consider them critical areas of concern expanding as water dissipates, like sand taking over land in the desert until it is gone, resembling Arizona.

Would you agree that one of the most compelling, accurate and factual statements today is that "***water is a human right***?" However, there are those as the powers to be within government, corporations, oligarchs, mercs contractors that want to control air/rain, surface and ground waters to the point that they are not considered a human right and thwart populaces from accessing it.

To better reason on this when the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights was made in 1948, it included the subject matter of the human right to "***food.***" Under the contextual language embodied in Article 25 with English, Panamanian, French, Chilian, Chinese, Lebanese, Yugoslavian languages at the international cultural drafting-roundtable, ***food*** was synonymous with ***water*** then as it is today.

> "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including ***food,*** clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control." [29]

As to firsthand historical conversational content with a drafter, no apology is made here to the facts to the author's late father was Gen. MacArthur's OSS staff intel officer for logistics and former Japanese POW twice and later was with the State Department assigned to the Embassy in Panama and assisted in drafting the UN Declaration under Ambassadors Hines and Davis for first lady Elenor Roosevelt, Chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The UN over the years has reiterated this point of "*the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life*". [30] This was further expounded upon and enforced by the OHCHR for Availability, Accessibility, Affordability, Quality & Safety, and Acceptability. [31] The U.S. Department of State developed nine (9) specific points as to water and human rights. [32] The state of California Department of Water Resources adopted water as a human right in 2021. [33] Northeastern School of Law published a paper for Lawyers and Community Leaders on the human right to water. [34]

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[29] United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights, *Article 25 Sec. 1,* 10 December 1948,
[30] United Nations, UN Water, *Human Rights to Water and Sanitation*, July 8, 2010
[31] United Nations Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner, *OHCHR and the right to water and Sanitation*, 2015.
[32] U.S. Department of State, "Views of the United States of America on Human Rights and Access to Water: Submitted to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights." June 2007
[33] California Department of Water Resources, (web) *Human Right to Water*.
[34] Kevin Murray & Sara Kaminers, The Program on Human Rights and the Global Economy, Northeastern School of Law, "The Human Right to Water in the United States: A Primer for Lawyers & Community Leaders"

Most unfortunate for Arizona as it does not have a specific law that addresses the ***Human Right to Water.*** The boiling question is, why not? Arizona does have water policy but does not address human rights, e.g. The Howell Code, Arizona Ground Water Management Code, Assured Water and Adequate Supply Programs.

Visitors take photos at the Wahweap Overlook at Lake Powell, north of Page, Arizona, on March 26, 2026

This is now most problematical for approaching December 2026 up to 87% of Arizona is in a 30-year mega drought cycle and escalating. [35] Recovery of drought conditions are not coming soon with Global Warming, Climate Change, weather instability, chemtrails, and lack of time sensitive cloud seeding. The upper Colorado Rive Basin for Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming are not willing to negotiate for the lower basin of Arizona, Nevada, California and reservations to receive a share of the Colorado River water creating a crisis to lake Powel the Glenn Canyon Dam and Lake Meads Grand Canyon Dam power production and agriculture.

Lake Mead is in a *stage one* shortage of about 1,042 feet [36] and drops about a foot every five days, and stage 2 is at 1,035 feet. Without a significant El Nino this summer it will put the lower basin at severe risk. What is making this worse and needs considered is the correlation of loss of pool water that rocks, mud and sand displace. Current storage capacity at full pool (3702.91 feet above NAVD 88) is 25,160,000 acre-feet. Compared to previously published estimates, this volume represents a 6.79 percent or 1,833,000-acre-foot decrease in storage capacity from 1963 to 2018 and a 4.00 percent or 1,049,000-acre-foot decrease from 1986 to 2018. Areal extent, as of spring 2018, at full pool is 159,200 acres, which represents a 1.33-percent decrease from 1963 to 2018 and a 0.96 percent decrease from 1986 to 2018. [37]

With over forty million people in seven states and tribes sharing the Colorado River water, grave controversy over allocations are being disputed. Even with any foothold completed by December, Arizona may lose 27% or more of its allocation. This system has natural feeds to other tributaries as well as pump drawn water.

[35] Arizona Department of Water Resources, (website) *Drought Status*
[36] Lakes Online.Com, Lake Mead Water Level
[37] Jonathan Casey Root and Daniel K. Jones, U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey, Elevation-Area-Capacity Relationships of Lake Powell in 2018 and Estimated Loss of Storage Capacity Since 1963: Scientific Investigations Report 2022– 5017

The Arizona Banking Water Authority came to be in 1996 previously accrued excess Colorado River allocations in underground aquifers over 4.4 million acre-feet of storage credits to ensure long-term supplies during river shortages, protecting municipal subcontracts, neighboring states like Nevada, and tribal rights, and was jeopardized long ago.

Colorado River water is just one area of concern for Arizona surface waters. Second, Arizona embraces the Salt and Verde River sheds feeding Roosevelt Lake, Apache Lake, Bartlett Lak to supply over half of the metro Phoenix area's water. Third, Southern Arizona and the Tucson area by CAP and the Santa Cruz River water. Fourth, Northern Arizona & The White Mountain as region features the highest concentration of natural lakes (e.g., Mormon Lake, Woods Canyon Lake, Big Lake) feeding into the Colorado Plateau aquifers and Grand Canyon spring systems.

Watter is in demand and shortages have already affected agriculture crops, and animal husbandry with 80 dairy farms, 98% family owned, 5,864 cattle farms/ranches, 83 pig farms, and 4,918 sheep/goat farms in Arizona, a combined $5.3 billion annual revenue stream already being cut short.

Ground water is only different as to its identified source of being stored inground and drawn from where it did not originate from. The state's groundwater is divided into 51 distinct underground basins, and aquifers are heavily recharged by the very surface water that flows through them, thus 40% or more of Arizona relying on the extensive groundwater basins that are intricately linked to its major surface water sources. [38]

The Colorado River & CAP Aqueduct is a massive surface water source that doesn't just deliver water directly through the CAP canal but is also used for large-scale aquifer storage and recovery (ASR). Cities pump excess river water underground into "water banks" to be stored for future use. Cave Creek receives 95% of their water from this source and is beyond critical.

Bing that Earth Month is in the City of Maricopa, The Phoenix AMA (Active Management Area) Aquifers-come into play, because Maricopa sits within Pinal County and borders the Phoenix metro area, local groundwater is part of the Pinal Active Management Area and the Phoenix AMA aquifers. These are large alluvial groundwater reservoirs that were at one time actively recharged using surface water from the Salt River Project (SRP) and the Central Arizona Project (CAP).

The Santa Cruz River (Tucson Area) is located further south; the Santa Cruz River is a major surface and subsurface aquifer. Projects like the Santa Cruz River Heritage Project discharge highly treated reclaimed water directly into the riverbed to recharge the local aquifer.

[38] Sophia Dixon, University of Arizona, Environment, *Where does our water come from?* August 20, 2024.

EFFECTS OF WATER DEPLETION:

We have seen the effects of water depletion in Arizona and across the globe for more than thirty years. While **Earth's water** is continually recycled, water shortages occur because the demand for clean, accessible freshwater outpaces how quickly local environments can replenish and purify it. Water does not run out entirely; it is the process which is intended to replenish water that is hindered and its allocation for use is diminished with a fifty-year negative curve.

- **Uneven Distribution & Geography** is a major cause as most earth's water (about 97%) is salt water in the oceans. The small fraction that is freshwater, most is captive to glaciers or deep underground. Usable fresh water isn't distributed evenly across the globe or near major population centers.

- **Over-Extraction & Demand** by agriculture accounts for about 70% of global accessible freshwater use. When we pump water out of rivers and underground aquifers faster than rain and snow can refill them, local reserves dry up exponentially.

- **Pollution and Contamination** of freshwater ecosystems are highly stressed by residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and human waste. When available water is polluted, it cannot be safely used without expensive and time-consuming purification treatments. This extends to air, water and land pollution and contamination.

- **The Slowness of the Water Cycle** as the global cycle regenerates water over time, the natural cycle operates too slowly to guarantee an available, localized supply. Water may evaporate from Arizona but precipitate over the ocean, leaving local reservoirs depleted.

- **Global Warming and Climate Change** are two major factors impacting our **water security now and for our future,** impeding the natural pace at which the water cycle was designed by our creator and should operate to regenerate our planet as a whole process and in part Arizona. Evaporation of surface waterers are not restored and returned and later precipitate in other places leaving Arizona reservoirs and basins depleted.

- **Accelerated Depletion** of water is not new, having its major push in 1914 onward with WW II, industrialization, lack of nations communicating, cooperating and collaborating and global control measures, atmospheric pollution by CFC banned under the Montreal Protocol of 1980, added depletion of Ozone by space launches, and major stepped-up carbon pollution, continual world conflict and pure greed, etc.

- **Arizona Ground Water Supply** is diminishing faster than it can recover without accelerated snowpack melt, rain, conservation efforts, ground water recharge, better and best management practices, pollution and contamination control, etc.

- **Assured Water Supply** was implemented in 1980 with five initial Active Management Areas (AMAs) with three more subsequent Areas established in 2022. Their function is to aggressively

regulate finite groundwater resources and prevent historic overdrafts. These areas require developers of new subdivisions to **legally demonstrate a 100-year Assured Water Supply prior to building.**

- **Adequate Water Supply** operates outside of the AMAs and ensures that the water adequacy or inadequacy is disclosed in the public report provided to potential first purchasers and that any water supply limitations are described in promotional or advertising material.

  However, in mandatory adequacy jurisdiction, adequacy of water supplies must be demonstrated prior to plat approval and issuance of a public report. Then the AZDWR issues a certificate stating that the proposed development has a **continuous, sufficient, and legally available water supply of adequate quality, and possesses financial backing to build and maintain the required water infrastructure to last 100 years.**

- **Displacement of Water and Its Distresses** are overwhelming when considering both surface and ground water sources and their location and geological structure. Ground or Aquifer water supplies do not feed surface waters. Arizona ground water is supplied in part by snow cap melts, rain and yes from surface water sources which have all declined.

  When the aquifer is displaced, something has to take its space, this is when the unsaturated Clay and Silt Lense begin to develop instability and deforms as a void is created when water is pumped out, being distressed. This in turn causes the Unsaturated Zone or Vadose Zone (porous sediment) to become distressed and then the topsoil (sand, gravel, and loose topsoil) does the same. This causes land to subside much like Luke Air Force Base has subsided up to nineteen feet since 1957 (some areas down to Eloy) [39] and such depletion of the aquifer causes deep fishers forty feet deep and fifteen feet wide. [40]

Joesph Cook/AZGS: crevice 2 miles long and 45' deep, 15' wide in Pinal County.

On July 9, 2026, the admiration in DC revived the *Cadiz Co. Inc* plan advancing the drainage of ground water out of the Mojave Desert and pump it to California. This is to be done by converting a 30" oil and natural gas line approximately 186 miles to pump water through natural desert habitat, agriculture and Indian lands. This negative action affects Arizona ground water more specifically

[39] University of Arizona, Arizona Geological Survey, *That sinking feeling,* November 12, 2019.
[40] Scott Seckel, Arzona State University, "That sinking feeling: Experts discuss subsidence, a geological phenomenon that causes the ground to sink and crack" June 30, 2021.

the Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District which provides water to farmlands in Pinal County, where growers are dealing with water cutbacks. [41]

CENTER WATER USE AND CONSUMPTION:

There are very few and accurate records or information in relation to specific centers use and consumption of water as this varies with the center's design application (open/closed loop), engineering controls, and methodology of use, waste treatment/reuse; basically it is the cooling technology, the facility size and workload, and the geographic location, and its effectiveness in cooling. [42] and its water use while looking at energy. [43]

These piped systems may require a "flushing and refill" at least once a year, depending on the maintenance requirement which also demands a pretreatment system of waste. Closed looped systems are the better technology today and use approximately five times less water than evaporative or older and open loop systems. AI centers, where liquid (water or dielectric) cools chips directly, which can be more efficient, but run continuously.

Nvidia's head of corporate sustainability, Josh Parker, revealed that Nvidia's new closed-loop liquid-cooling system may have solved one of AI's biggest problems by reducing data-center water use to near zero and cutting cooling-related energy consumption by up to 40% by use of chilled water, the coolant (a mix of water and propylene glycol) runs "hotter than a hot tub," operating at inlets of 45°C (113°F) and exiting around 55°C (131°F).[44] This works in theory but not actual as the servers overheat and will wear out faster requiring replacement. This is a linear approach requiring a circular solution and would be a financial gain for chip sets by Nvidia, not a solution for Arizona.

The consumption rate of a medium-sized data center can consume roughly 100 million gallons of water per year. An AI-focused hyperscale data centers require higher, continuous cooling, with some facilities using 385 million gallons annually. Data centers and AI centers use significant amounts of water, with large facilities consuming up to 5 million gallons per day for cooling, equivalent to a town of 10,000 to 50,000 people. It is primarily used to prevent server overheating through evaporation; water usage is expected to rise by 870% in the coming years due to AI growth. Ouch! As a rule, it would be 1-M gallons a day for a well that pumps 750 gallons a minute.

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[41] Ian James, *Trump administration clears path for controversial Mojave Desert water pipeline*, July 9, 2026.

[42] Andrew Higgns, EQUINIX, "What Is Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) in Data Centers? WUE is the best metric we have for measuring water efficiency in data centers, but understanding it often requires nuance" November 13, 2024.

[43] Maya Chari, AMP Research Lab, *Are data centers depleting the Southwest's water and energy resources?* February 27, 2025.

[44] David Engle, Market Wise, *How Nvidia's New Cooling Technology Could Reshape the AI Industry as We Know It,* June 25, 2026.

The demand for water comes from various sources, lakes, rivers, and ground water. WEED LLC in Tucson knew the struggle to obtain water for a data center here in Arizona. They purchased the 44-acre Sugar Hill Golf Course property off Route 5 in the small town of Portland, N.Y. and will draw directly at the property line from Lake Erie. However, they do not have a reliable power source which would cost millions of dollars to the community and grid system. As previously discussed, power and water go together.

As water becomes dedicated to a specific type of center it creates ambiguous demand but with high numbers that are not properly recorded internally and reported publicly for analysis. It is not only until recently in 2023 that companies and centers are releasing information so that they may boast of their so-called water savings, false sustainability. Water usage has many variables [45] as some centers are trackable with real time updates. [46]

Of late more and additional centers wanting to build are seeking water sources eager to use and consume it. Sebastian Rucci is a developer and lawyer based in the Southern California suburb of Huntington Beach. His company, *Imperial Valley Computer Manufacturing, LLC* (IVCM), is trying to build a massive artificial intelligence complex in the Imperial Valley and wants 750,000 gallons of water per day for cooling. Imperial Irrigation District is not able to supply grey water for the facility. Rucci is now in want of over 800,000 gallons per day of Colorado River water and filed suit to obtain it. [47]

UK-based developer *Huntley LLC* (through its subsidiary Rooskey) is proposing a massive $10 billion, 1-gigawatt data center campus in Page, Arizona on a 500-acer $7-M land sale of recreational land purchased from the city, located just southeast of the city limits and about two miles from the iconic Horseshoe Bend. It is currently at the feasibility and rezonings phase and opposed by locals and the Navajo Nation. [48] This water could potentially come from Lake Powel or the Colorado River.

It was previously discussed how ***food and water*** were synonymous with its universal linguistic terminology and usage and that ***water*** is a continual and ongoing ***Human Right***, noted at page 20 *supra.* As we seriously considered the three sections on *Water Our Precious H_2O, Effects of Water Depletion, and Center Water Use and Consumption*, one's preconceived optics have changed and one's vision and view of the subject have become crystal clear. It is without any doubt that the Arizona water

[45] Miguel Yañez-Barnuevo, *Environmental and Energy Study Institute, Data Centers and Water Consumption*, June 25, 2025.
[46] AI Water Usage.com, Real Time Environmental Tracking, *The Hidden Cost of Intelligence*.
[47] Kori Suzuki, KPPS Midday Edition, Environment, *Imperial Valley data center developer files lawsuit seeking access to Colorado River water,* June 15, 2026.
[48] Beth Henshaw, Center Post, *Navajo Nation Leaders Oppose Data Center in Page, Arizona*, May 5, 2026.

crisis is not conducive to building and operating centers and that such water use now or in the future will dimmish water supply and would in effect remove our ***human right to water.*** The compelling question is***, does anyone really want this*****? [emphasis added]** [49]

As we look around us in these critical times hard to deal with, globally the situation of things has not improved as man continues to dominate man to their own injury. Within the stream of time, we are currently in, it was prophesied about for our benefit.

> "For nation will rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, and there will be food shortages and earthquakes in one place after another. All these things are a beginning of pangs of distress." Matthew 24:7.

This is the stream of time with current events that we are living in. The context of food in this scripture meant grain shortages. Grain was a shortage due to what…lack of water…drought much like Arizona is in currently. Water, a human right.

ENVIRONMENT:

With any proposed center project, the third but equal and largest component of alarming considerations is our Environment. It is usually considered as one lump topic but is distinct as to Arizona's vast regional areas and diverse ecosystems to each. When such a project is considered the project principals only contemplate the Digital Environment. One must evaluate the Natural, Physical/Built, Social, Cultural and Economic environs, and the impact such a project has upon them.

Within our natural environment water is considered first as all other aspects of its use and consumption with centers are comprised of or emanate from it. We have considered the different aspects of water sources for use in center projects and how the demand and amount drawn of this precious natural resource is consumed by a center, and what damage the withdraw of water from surface and ground water causes and leaves behind.

The second relative aspect to a center's utilization of surface, ground or potable water source is the lack of any treatment of their contaminated water in the operations of a center. Centers have steel pipes that are for transporting chilled and return water to the internal CRAW/CRAU units or direct cooling process. This water contains metals, rust and chemicals and is considered as ***industrial wastewater*** that is not treated before release, an environmental crime in Arizona.

[49] United Nations, "Peace, dignity and equality on a healthy planet, Water"

These chemicals are injected before commissioning with an overflow to sewer, and for operational maintenance and decommissioning the wastewater is released onto the ground, a water source, sewer system or by well injection.

Allegations have been made and are still being investigated about centers causing rusty contaminated water to potable water sources. From a firsthand engineering and operational point this is plausible and possible. Centers have an injection point for chemicals and a pump (operating at 85-psi≥) for this and water from a ground or municipal source. The influent water line and injection port into the centers chilled water system is supposed to have a backflow preventor on the supply line and one for the injection port, and a shut off valve for the injection port. When the pump is turned off and not the valving system, if one is installed the chilled water pumps will force the contaminated water into the systems.

Data center cooling systems utilize a combination of base heat-transfer fluids and specialized water-treatment chemicals to maintain efficiency and prevent equipment degradation. Common chemicals and compounds found in data center cooling systems include but are not limited to:

Coolants & Heat-Transfer Fluids: Primary fluids used in closed loops include:

- **Glycols: Ethylene glycol** or **propylene glycol** mixed with purified water for direct-to-chip and closed-loop cooling.
- **Fluorochemicals:** Specialized **F-gases** (hydrofluoroolefins, hydrochlorofluoroolefins, and perfluorohexane) are sometimes used in single-phase or two-phase liquid immersion cooling. Some are also in the PFAS class.

Water Treatment Chemicals: Chemicals dosed into evaporative cooling towers to control water quality:

- **Biocides:** Agents to prevent the growth of bacteria, algae, and mold, such as **chlorine dioxide**, **bromine**, **isothiazolinones**, and **glutaraldehyde**.
- **Corrosion Inhibitors:** Chemicals used to protect piping and hardware, including **nitrites**, **molybdates**, **azoles**, **phosphates**, and **polyaluminum chloride**.
- **pH & Scale Conditioners:** Chemicals used to adjust acidity/alkalinity and prevent mineral scaling:
- **Acids & Bases: Sulfuric acid** (for lowering pH), **sodium hydroxide** (for alkalinity building and raising pH), and **sodium carbonate**.
- **Polymers:** Used to suspend solids and prevent scaling

One of the largest concerns facing the center water environmental challenge is that of indirect and direct PFASs or termed forever chemicals, PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), a vast group of thousands of synthetic chemicals. They are called "forever chemicals" because their exceptionally strong

carbon-fluorine bonds make them highly resistant to heat, water, and grease, meaning they do not naturally break down in the environment or the human body. [50]

Without any pretreatment or control measures, centers are disposing of their industrial wastewater in a many that pollutes other portions of our environment with potential harm to human health. Arizona needs specific regulations for this industry such as water sourcing, allowable amounts, pre-treatment/treatment, reuse and discharge parameters holding them accountable.

The US Environmental Protection Agency decided on June 16, 2026, that it will not set a nationwide standard for data center release of wastewater and is leaving the decision up to the states. [51] The state of Ohio is still in review of over 7000 public comments over permit changes for discharge into water sources. [52] Pretreatment is both necessary and imperative, let alone common sense.

When water is pumped from anyone of the 51 aquifers, the quality of water diminishes as collection of contaminants goes through the filtering barriers into the pumping system. As this continues contaminants may not be noticeable except for odors, color and taste which is too late. With any previous waste injection well above the aquifer and that underneath are still cause for alarm to contaminate the ground water, as the aquifer level drops and when the ground's surface drops nineteen feet and then large fisher occur. What will transpire when an earthquake transpires? Injection wells need to be banned to protect our water sources, to keep them potable as a human right.

Projects of this type and scope require special attention and warrants close examination, calling for focused oversight demanding careful consideration essential to Federal and State regulations and covering the minimal available codes. This exemplifies the fact of the requirement to develop codes to meet or exceed the Federal and State laws and guidelines as to specific state, county, municipal codes other than just an ordinance that is void of such, e.g., Programs, Plans, Policies, and Procedures as applied to the enlarged scope toward the Environment and Ecosystems pursuant to:

The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) [53] The Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544 *et seq*), The Toxic Substance and Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Noise Control Act of 1972, Public Law

[50] Andie May Hadin, Environmental and Energy Study Institute, *Data Centers Are Contributing to PFAS Forever Chemical Pollution,* April 9, 2026.
[51] National Ground Water Association, *EPA announces it won't set nationwide standards for data centers,* June 16, 2026.
[52] Doug Petcash, 10-WBNS-TV, *Ohio EPA still reviewing proposed permit changing data center water discharge Regulations,* July 14, 2026.
[53] Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Resources for Data Centers, May 12, 2026.

92-574 (H.R11021 92nd Congress) October 22, 1972: Quiet Communities Act of 1978, Public Law 95-609 (S. 3083 95th Congress) November 8, 1978, [54] and the Noise Abatement Control Act. [55] and others.

LAND USE — OPEN and CLOSED:

The purchase and accrual of *open land* for centers in the United States is executed by large consortiums and individuals specializing in this, e.g. Open AI, Microsoft, Meta, Google, AWS, Nivida, with others backing through acquisitions, joint ventures, and forward-funding. Some of the oligarchs consist of Elon Musk (SpaceX and xIA), Jeff Bezos (Amazon, Blue Origin), Robin Khuda (AirTrunk) Mark Zuckerberg, Bill Gates, Kevin O'Leary, Dennis Troesh, Sam Altman, Jensen Huang (Nvidia), Peter Thiel (Palantir), Garrett Langley, Alexander Karp, Matt Feury, Paige Todd, Stephen Cohen, BlackRock, Vanguard Capital, and State Street Global Advisors.

Second are some of the foreign oligarchs presented and may now have an interest in land and building projects in the USA or targeting Arizona directly or under shell operations. as Mukesh Ambani (India), Reuben Brothers (UK), John Fredriksen, (Cyprus), Patrick Soon-Shiong (South Africa), Oleg Deripaska (Russia), Naguib Sawiris (Egypt), Oei Hong Leong (Singapore).

Third group of companies that elect to build their own or for other smaller projects and lease space out for a return on colocation centers like WEED, LLC from Tucson, Span, Crusoe, CoreWeave, and Deep Green.

Fourth group are companies and individuals that grab farmland and water rights, e.g. Nestle, Apple, Amazon, Microsoft, Goggle, Oracle, and Bill Gates (Cottonwood Ag Management, Angelina Ag Company, Mt. Edna Farms, 100C LLC) along with other private equity firms WisdomTree. Large open land development and real-estate Kuldip Verma, Verma Land LLC, is on the move towards La Osa Data Center 3,300 acer project with fifty-nine buildings just southeast of Eloy along the Greene Canal. Verma intends on taking the solar project nearby on state land for part of their energy. Such land-grabs destroy the integrity of the environment and our delicate ecosystems damaging humans and wildlife.

The *closed land* categories are those that were previously built structures and being converted into centers. The example here is the old Dish Network call center at 4801-4811 E. Thistle Landing Drive (between Ray Road and Chandler Boulevard) in Ahwatukee, Arizona. It is a 38.3-acre site being developed by *Thistle Income Partners LLC of Menlo Park, California and Menlo Equities* (through its data center arm, *Menlo Digital*). [56]

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[54] Noise Control Act of 1972, *Public Law 92-574* (H.R. 11021 92nd Congress) October 22, 1972: Quiet Communities Act of 1978, *Public Law 95-609* (S. 3083 95th Congress) November 8, 1978

[55] Noise Abatement and Control, *Title 24 CFR Subpart B—Noise Abatement and Control § 51.100 Purpose and authority.*

[56] Menlo Digital, *Phoenix Arizona Data Center*

The project is to consist of five two-story buildings totaling 1,022,400 square feet, featuring 20 mixed data/AI halls (not retail or in commerce) and will consume at least 257MW utility feed from Salt River Project (SRP), supporting 180MW IT power.

Milo Digital: (Tom Sanfilippo/Inside Out Aerial)
Ahwatukee Foothills News April 22, 2026

This project known as the *MD-PHX1* (Phoenix) principle has not disclosed project water consumption and environmental concerns, has increased costs for residents, and has exercised a lack of transparency by not holding any meetings with the public/residents, etc. The project is in proximity to within 150 feet of apartments and housing, and proximity to other residential, commercial, religious and educational facilities.

Primary issue through this project is with its inception alongside the city of Phoenix until present. Phoenix failed in its official capacity to protect its residents with appropriate codes to allow correct approval of such a project or to prevent the project from present encroachment. The project is being developed in a very low-level code as Commerce Park and General Commerce Park [57] and its intent does not remotely meet that low standard. In fact, the city code for commercial use is not met or even the threshold for industrial use. [58] These centers are not retail candy stores, they are not in commerce or daytime manufacturing, they are in part buildings that operate 24/7 that create nuisances, use mass quantities of water and electricity, cause human harm and are in a class all their own as Extremely High Industrial (EHI), diminishing the quality of life.

The project will not be able to curtail energy and water consumption draining the communities' usable supplies, will pollute the air with contaminants, and emit relentless noise by volume and frequency pollutants. Residents will soon make complaints to the city [59] [60] [61] and ultimately require lawsuits which could be avoided if the city were to have acted first instance.

[57] City of Phoenix Arizona Municipal Code, Section 626, *Commerce Park District.*
[58] City of Phoenix Arizona Municipal Code, Sec. 626 *A-2 Industrial Code*.
[59] City of Phoenix Arizona Codes, Sec 23 Art. 1 Division 2, *Nuisances and Noise.*
[60] Arizona Revised Statutes ARS §13-2908 *Criminal Nuisances.*
[61] Arizona Revised Statutes ARS §13-2917 *Public Nuisances*

AIR POLLUTION:

The alarms have been sounded over the ***increase of health concerns*** from the pollutants that centers release into the atmosphere with vigilant scrutiny. Centers create environmental health impacts, driven by their massive energy consumption and reliance on backup generators. The primary health concerns stem from both fossil-fuel-generated electricity and on-site diesel, or gas turbine backup systems. This exposure can lead to increased rates of asthma, cardiovascular disease, elevating cancer risks and premature death.

This is due to the release of carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), methane (CH_4), volatile organic compounds, and fine particulate matter of over 2.5 microns degrade air quality and could contribute to 1,300 deaths annually by 2030. [62] The concern over evaporative PFAS from generators (and cooling water) is an ozone depleter as a contributor towards Global Warming. [63]

Thermal Image of Elon Musk's xAI Center in Memphis Tenn. emitting thermal pollutants fn 64

The added problem to this is the amount of thermal pollution that both chillers and generators can increase the ambient temperature by 16º *f*. When this transpires the particle pollutants carry up to ten miles from the center and then may fall on top of homes or breathe in. [64]

NOISE POLLUTION:

Data center builds ae constructed in similar ways to cut costs and have consistent building requirements that are repeatable for Mission Critical projects. Most but not all consist of 2 floors and usually two large sections on each floor that are leased to other clients. A building is about 55 feet tall with a deck to hold the large chillers weighing about 53,000 lbs each. The deck including the top of chillers, and the building would bring the height to approximately 80 feet.

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[62] lsevier B.V. on behalf of Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) & Nanjing University. "Global data center expansion and human health: A call for empirical research," 2025. ©

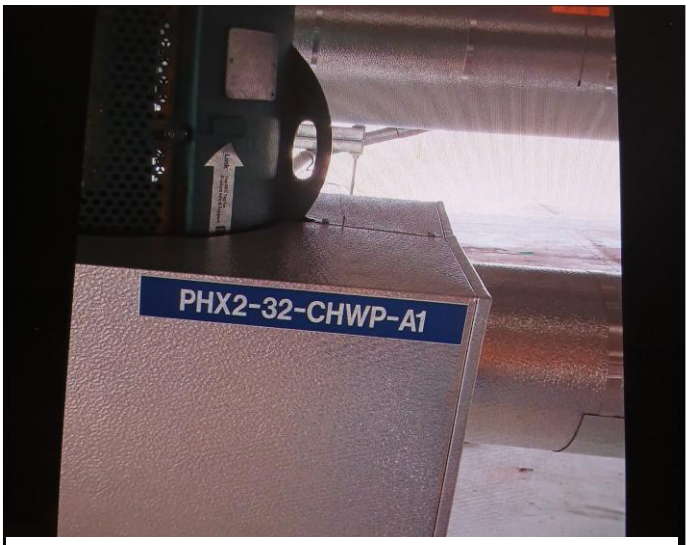
[63] Tom Perkins, The Guardian, "Advocates raise alarm over Pfas pollution from datacenters amid AI boom: Tech companies' use of Pfas gas at facilities may mean datacenters' climate impact is worse than previously thought," October 4, 2025.

[64] Nicholas Cummingham, Analysis, *xAI data center emits plumes of pollution, new video shows*. December 6, 2025.

Depending on the manufacture and type of chiller some water and others are with centrifugal or screw pump being most common with 20 to 800 tons of cooling energy. These systems are very loud and have been recorded to be at 119 db much like the generators. If the pumps are wrapped it still produces 95 db or more into the environment.

Under the large chillers it can consist of the pumps and piping that move water from the building to the chillers. It has a vertical centrical pump that runs at 85 psi and is very loud at over 100≥ *db*.

Chiller noise can be up to 119 *db* which can travel up to four miles. Just as dangerous to the noise level to humans and wildlife are the frequency/hertz ranges. Each unit manufacture and brand have their own ranges.



500 hp Horizontal chiller pump with 14 psi suction energy at CyrusOne in Chandler: See Video

Horizonal chilled water pumps are under the platform for the chillers and pump warm water from the data floor back to the chillers for recirculation. They operate at 100≥ db or louder with a steady *hz* range.

The large generators are test run weekly and are extremely loud. Depending on the generator manufacture model they can produce 119 *db* and their own frequency/hertz issues that are damaging to humans and wildlife. The exhaust could be run into water tanks to break nose and collect pollutants for treatment.

Health effects of both chillers and generators can transmit variable nose *db* levels and variable *hz* up to four miles away as infrasonic and low-frequency noise, and close EMF energy harm to humans and wildlife mostly harming developing children, developing fetuses, pregnant women, the elderly, and individuals with chronic respiratory or cardiovascular disease, sleep disorders, stomach ulcers, headaches, etc.

Indoors in the data center consist of cooling units called CRAU or CRAC units that receive the chilled water under the floor and circulate the air underneath and within the data center to cool the equipment. These run at lower *db* and do not affect external noise.

WILDLIFE:

Arizona is visited by 46 - million people a year whom have the opportunity like our residents to travel and enjoy the magnificent and breathtaking wildlife, from the deserts to the mountains and canyons to alpine forest.

Arizona has wildlife that crosses over from Mexico, California, Nevada and New Mexico adding to its diversity, and consists of thousands of species [65] in part:

Mammals

- **Predators:** Coyotes, bobcats, and occasional foxes or badgers, mountain lion, bobcat, black bear, and the endangered Mexican gray wolf.
- **Herbivores Desert Dwellers:** Desert mule deer, javelina (collared peccaries), and black-tailed jackrabbits, coyote, ringtail (Arizona's state mammal), coatimundi, and desert bighorn sheep
- **Small Wildlife:** Beavers, Round-tailed ground squirrels, desert pocket mice, and kangaroo rats.
- **Larg Wildlife:** Bears, Elk, Dear, Jaguars, Bob Cats.

Reptiles & Amphibians

- **Snakes:** Western diamondback rattlesnakes, gopher snakes, and coachwhips.
- **Lizards:** Common chuckwallas, zebra-tailed lizards, and side-blotched lizards.
- **Desert Tortoises:** They are occasionally spotted in rocky foothill areas.
- **Toads:** Red-spotted toads, which become more active during monsoon season.

Birds

- **Desert Birds:** Greater roadrunners, cactus wrens, and Gambel's quail.
- **Birds of Prey:** Red-tailed hawks, kestrels, owls, and occasionally golden eagles.
- **Songbirds:** Various species that thrive in arid scrubland.

ENDANGRED SPECIES:

Frank Staub © Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection

Arizona is home to three mammals the Mexican Gray Wolf, Jaguar, Black-Footed Ferret, and one amphibian Sonoran the Tiger Salamander, one fish the Desert Pupfish, and one bird the California Condor on the endangered species list. [66] There are severe also on the Threatened Species list.

[65] Arizona Game and fish Webpage, 2026
[66] Arizona Game and Fish Website, Endangered Species.

This desert oasis alone contains 110 different bird species, with eleven potential colonization and sadly, eight potential expirations of species.[67] On any given center project in Arizona, species would need to be identified, cataloged and pinned pursuant to NEPA and the Endangered Species Act. [68]

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

The economy would boost while construction is going on for lodging, food shopping and even recreation, and slow down to a minimal amount afterwards. Centers are not known for generating revenue through employment. They do not offer paid tours to the public due to security concerns and clean-room environments, only to those tin government to bolster their position.

It has been the norm for tax incentives to be a controlling factor for applicants and principals for projects and negates the rights and interests of the local citizens. Being that Arizona has placed a moratorium on tax incentives it is not enough, as each county and municipality should have followed suit.

After a project is completed, there is nothing left except a shell for a building that does not supply anything for retail or ship anything commercially, or manufacture anything industrial but rather continues to cause harm to humans and the environment with excessive noise, air pollutants and consumption of energy and water, and waste discharge. This negative process causes a regression in the quality of life and will have a substantial destructive impact on the economy with declining health conditions and contributor of deaths over the years.

JOBS:

A project could employ up to 500 different skilled temporary construction union jobs in various trades and professions on and off and trickle down towards completion. These are drawn from all over Arizona and the country. Once finished each building will have professional management, security, professional certified HVAC Technicians, facilities technicians, janitors etc. Not much of a draw from the area once finished due to the skills required and security clearance. According to HR at CyrusOne facility for Chandler, they have ten (10) center buildings with 2,000,000 sq. ft. Technical IT Space and employ only 65 skilled people.

The square millage per acre of a given project displaces more space than that of commercial business that would employ more people, 2 to 5 people per acre, several thousand more than a hyper scale project site, like La Osa in Pinal County. The industry touts one can calculate that there could be as many as 50 jobs per 250-K square feet of date floor space. The trend now is to share labor between buildings on large campuses to save manpower and costs. Some tenants that lease space in each center may want to

[67] Audubon Society, Birds & Climate Change in Our National Parks, Sonoran Desert.
[68] Endangered Species Act 16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq. (1973), updated July 25, 2025.

supply their own staff. This is why the reality is 6 or 7 employees per building, a very small-scale and highly skilled employer with security clearances.

When considering the project at Thistle Landing in Ahwatukee, which consists of five buildings at 1,022,400 sq ft on 38.3 acres, on average they would have a maximum of 6 to 7 employees per building and by square footage will only need and have 25 to 30 employees total less than half of CryusOne in Chandler. Once again, this project is not producing any retail, commercial or industrial output or positive economic impact as it is not their function and not in a properly coded district for *Minlo Digital's* operations. s*upra* page 32. [emphasis added]

SOLUTION:

There is a colossal amount of material contained herein that is evidence based of which to digest and make an informed decision upon. The citizens of a state are the ones that hold power and grant such to those in government to exercise their will as administrators for betterment of life ethical, moral, societal, cultural, environmental and legal substances. It becomes obligatory upon government to then protect its citizens from harm, whether it be safe from physical, mental or environmental harm from situations or by an artificial person as a corporation, to secure a high quality of life.

In determining if a moratorium or ban on centers is needed, we have answered that question fully. The additional question is, which is it to be as each have different optional approaches when implemented.

A moratorium is a temporary pause used to study impacts and update regulations, while a ban is a more permanent prohibition on new construction, and may apply to current construction for cause. Contrary to popular belief, a ban can be repealed.

1. Moratorium

A moratorium "presses pause" on accepting new applications or issuing building permits for a set period. [1, 2]

- **Purpose:** It gives local or state governments time to evaluate how massive data centers impact local resources (like power grids and water supplies) and to draft updated zoning or environmental regulations. [1, 2]
- **Duration:** Strictly time-limited, typically ranging from a few months to a year or more. [1, 2]
- **Example:** New York Governor Kathy Hochul signed an executive order imposing a one-year pause on the construction of large hyperscale data centers (50+ megawatts) to study their environmental and energy impacts.

2. Ban

A ban is a complete halt on data center development within a specific jurisdiction. [1]

- **Purpose:** It is generally enacted when a community or local government determines that data centers are fundamentally incompatible with their long-term goals, zoning laws, or environmental standards. [1]
- **Duration:** Permanent or indefinite until the law is specifically repealed.
- **Example:** The town of Warrenton, Virginia, enacted a permanent ban on new data center developments to protect residential and historic zones from further technological sprawl. [1]

The current situation in proper light of Federal Law and Regulations requires *a ban over that of a moratorium*. [*supra* at page 13] To better reason on this consider this scenario. We have many laws in the USA and Arizona that have repercussions if violated. The three that unfortunately run together are drugs, weapons and human trafficking. They are so horrendous in our society it has been determined by citizens and governments that there is no room for them, and laws were made and continually to be changed to reflect such opposition and penalties.

What if instead of laws being enacted, citizens and their governments decided to just put a pause or a moratorium upon such wrongdoing, instead of enacting laws as a ***ban*** and enforcing them? It would be so much worse than it is today as one can only imagine the decay.

Components for center projects are manufactured, sourced and acquired from countries of concern and those components are designed, engineered, constructed, and built into a project and then commissioned in violation of law, regulations and the policy of the United States in protecting national and our state security. This is the primary consideration over that of energy, water and the total environmental issues whereby a moratorium would not and will not suffice to the law and policy. It then becomes incumbent upon the State of Arizona to comply.

In the end no matter of which is implemented, or not, the State, Counties and Municipalities must develop specific Programs, Plans, Polices, Procedures and CODES of which to regulate corporations in the acquisition of land for the development of any such center project, and its design, engineering, construction, commissioning, operation, and decommissioning to protect human life, energy, water, and the environment, et. al. and remove all NDA attempts.

CONCLUSION:

If you have fast paced to the end at this point, you have missed the venerable attributes of the subject matter. On the other hand, after reading and studying the evidence-based information and reference materials a well-informed decision can be made and applied forthwith.

It is our earth, our planet, Arizona, our home, it is the only one we have. As simple humans we were entrusted to care for this creation in its entirety, that means not just the total environment and delicate ecosystems, but one another. Such as water is a human right to all, so is the right to a quality of life that cannot be surpassed or taken away by actions of oligarchy or a corporation, which are destroying our earth. It becomes a matter of whose side you want to be on.

The Apostle John aptly stated it this way "*and to bring to ruin those ruining the earth*." [69]

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[69] New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures, Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 2026. *Revelation 18:11-C*

About the Author

Brad Follett is the Founder of Earth Month and currently the President of the Earth Month Network, Inc a 501(C)3 valued as a seasoned professional within a large scope of environmental genres and human rights on a global basis.

Follett transcended from environmental activities as a youth through college with first degree as an Environmental Systems Engineer, the US Air Force in Civil Engineering, and Professor of Practice with the USAF Academy teaching specialized water treatment technologies.

One technology Follett engineered is High Purity Filtration of wastewater for direct reuse in potable systems, that was later transferred to Air Force Research at Wright Patterson AFB Ohio and is becoming a common treatment methodology in use today as Ultra Filtration.

Follett is a champion for Participative Management Practices and is somewhat reserved from accepting honors instead assigning distinctions to others for their fine work, e.g. former President Jimmy and First Lady Rosalynn Carter with the prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award, and locally Hon. Kris Mayes, Arizona Atty General, Environmental Excellence Award, etc.

However, Follett accepted recognition from the Elizabth Haub School of Law at Pace University, in Environmental Law and Policy, for his work, as it promoted advancement of two issues affecting Education and FAA NexGen flight paths in Arizona and other states, and the prohibition of the Keystone XL Pipeline for the State Department.

With a strong concern with education Follett authored the paper entitled "*Arizona Education on the Environment K-12 Initiative"* in 2016 designed to remove Common Core Education.

Follett's current research is being conducted on the direct correlation with *Global Warming and Climate Change* and the causative effect upon regions on the earth with weather, water security, bee populations, crops and animal husbandry.

As for *centers*, while in the USAF Follett compile research only available at a center at Ft. Mead MD, and since has been in other government and civilian facilities some in Arizona: four by Motorola, General Instruments in Chandler, Iron Mountain, Meta, Google, then at CyrusOne as an LSP and has personally witnessed the changes and growth and their reasons for populous expansion.

The weighty theme for Earth Month this year is "Water Security Now and For Our Future" as *"Water is a human right."*

On a personal note, Follett, in his love for life and others enjoys great food and sharing it, so he became a good chef, bon appetite.

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