

DATA CENTER IMPACTS



Water



Noise



Light



Heat



Wildlife



Air



Energy Demand



Economic

CURRENT PROPOSALS

As of September 14th 2026 there are **20** proposed hyperscale data center sites.

The state is currently moving to grant a 50-year lease to STAK Energy Corporation for a massive 715 acre data center on the North Slope — a facility that by its own documents would consume more than twice the natural gas currently used by all of urban Alaska, powered by a new dedicated pipeline, during an active statewide energy crisis.

At the same time, the U.S. Department of the Air Force is offering 9,417 acres across JBER, Eielson, and Clear Space Force Station for up to 12 commercial data centers. Alaskans were never consulted on becoming the data center infrastructure hub for the military-tech complex.

Mat-Su Assembly approved to help a private company find investors and developers to build a large data center on borough-owned land. TECC holds a land use permit in the Port District for feasibility testing, aimed at developing an Advanced Manufacturing and Computing Campus for large-scale power consumers. There are 5 proposed locations for this hyperscale data center totaling 10,928 acres.

The Department of Natural Resources proposed transferring a 19,950 acres of state land just north of Houston to AIDEA, at no cost for transmission infrastructure for utilities; “advanced manufacturing pads”; and “scalable data centers” that would use the utilities.

Delaware-based DeepGreen Cook Inlet SPV LLC released plans for a 1,650 acre, 100-megawatt data center project with as many 350 underwater turbines and 66 “hives” housing AI servers, both powered and cooled by water of Cook Inlet west of the Nikiski shoreline. DeepGreen Cook Inlet does not have a website or a project page with information about the company or the technology it plans to use.

ALASKANS FOR DATA CENTER ACCOUNTABILITY



EDUCATION ON ALASKAN DATA CENTERS

We are aimed to educate Alaskans about the proposed Data Centers being built in Alaska.



Learn More!



Water

- Data centers require huge amounts of water to keep servers cool enough to function. Mid-sized facilities can use up to 300,000 gallons of water a day, while large facilities can consume as much as 5 million gallons daily – comparable to what a small town uses.
- The water used in data centers is often treated with chemicals to prevent corrosion and bacterial growth, rendering it unsuitable for human consumption or agricultural use. This means that not only are data centers consuming large quantities of drinking water, but they are also effectively removing it from the water cycle.



Noise

Data centers can be disruptively noisy getting to 96 to 100 decibels of constant noise. Sounds above 85 decibels are considered harmful to a person's ears, studies have shown that noises above 65 decibels are enough to cause an increase in stress, blood pressure, sleep deprivation and decreased cognitive performance.



Heat

Data Centers create “heat islands,” warming the land around them by up to 16 degrees Fahrenheit. Which would speed up the rate the permafrost is melting causing major environmental impacts like sink holes.



Light

Data Centers require all-night lighting that disrupts the natural (circadian) rhythms of the body, including melatonin production (the hormone that regulates sleep) and sleep-wake cycles. Light pollution is also disturbing migration patterns and habitat development among birds, butterflies, bats, cats, and turtles—to name only a handful. Plus it means less of a chance to see the northern lights.



Wildlife

Data centers cause “sensory danger zones” for wildlife due to the air, light, noise, radio frequency, EMF & water pollution. It disrupts migration, fertility, behavior & more. Ranchers in Texas near data centers are even reporting cows having still births.



Air

Data center emissions are caused by the thousands of servers and IT devices that run on electricity generated primarily from fossil fuels, such as coal, natural gas, and oil. These all release significant amounts of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Most data centers use diesel backup generators releasing harmful air pollutants, including fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), linked to respiratory disease, heart disease, asthma and other serious health risks.



Energy Demand

- Dozens of utilities received data center requests for at least 700 gigawatts of power connection development in 2025, which is more than the 477 GW in electricity that the US consumed in all of 2023. But it's the everyday american paying for these data centers with higher monthly utility bills.
- The cost of operating coal plants increased by 28% from 2021 to 2024 due to higher fuel, capital, and maintenance costs. In addition to being expensive to run, coal plants also have negative health and environmental impacts on local communities who also see an increase in utility costs.



Economic

- Data center construction generates hundreds of temporary jobs & not guaranteed it will be by local construction companies.
- Once built a review of more than 1,200 U.S. data centers found that even the largest employ fewer than 150 permanent workers, and sometimes as few as 25 with some not even living in the state.
- Data Centers can generate revenue through property, sales and use taxes. However, many states/cities offer sizable tax incentives to attract data centers, meaning the actual gain can be far smaller than projected.