

Entry	Name	Zip Code	Comment
1	S.	40204	No data centers, not now, not ever. AI will continue to need less hardware power over time but the investment of an extremely large building used explicitly for AI will not be able to be refunded. They will drive up water and electricity costs and strain already underfunded community infrastructure. A data center does not help the average Kentuckian, the spawn of them across the country is explicitly to buy as much hardware and processing power as possible, and offer it as a subscription/lease to a user. Owning a computer, a smart phone, using the internet, which is a necessity in today's society, will become a luxury as hardware prices soar for the average consumer. We are already seeing the effects of this with GPU prices, RAM prices, and AI subscription models. We have already passed the point of no return for the tech industry, and we must focus on the inevitable fallout this will have for our city and community.
2	Romanowski	40291	Dear Mr. Haberman and Mr. Jones, I am a resident of Jefferson County and I want to provide my formal comment concerning the upcoming Planning Committee review of data center zoning regulations (Resolution 082) on Jan 2nd. As you update your code on Land Development for Data Centers, I urge you to include the following provisions before you allow tech developers to build data centers in our city: The city should require the large tech companies that want to build data centers to pay for 100% of the new electrical infrastructure they require. If LG&E has to build \$3 billion in new power plants to support a data center that uses 400 Megawatts of power, which is 1/3 of the city's total usage, why should Louisville residents have to pay for this? The large tech companies that want to build the data centers should pay. Data Centers are Heavy Industrial centers that do not belong in neighborhoods. The noise pollution from the cooling fans that are used 24/7 in addition to the industrial carbon pollution and water consumption will have negative effects on the quality of life for the residents. If data centers are approved by the residents, there should be measures to ensure that they are located in industrial centers where they do not disrupt the daily activity of the neighborhood.. There needs to be transparency to the residents of Louisville. Large tech developers should have to provide disclosure to all residents concerning peak electricity and water consumption of these data centers BEFORE any zoning meetings or building permits are issued. There should be a letter mailed to every homeowner informing of the proposed development and a clear and public notice to allow the residents to have a chance to voice their opinions BEFORE any decision is made; because after all, they will be living there. Many developers that are not residents should not be able to fast track a permit secretly, and there should be harsh consequences for bribing a council member. I request that this comment be entered into the record for the January 2, 2026 planning committee meeting

			and shared with all committee members. Thank you for your time in listening to a concerned resident. Sincerely, Heather Romanowski 9703 Fairwood Court Louisville , Ky 40291
3	Willet	40207	No one want this at all
4	Roberts	40207	Data Centers need to pay for the TRUE cost of energy, including the carbon capture needed to return an equivalent amount of carbon used to the earth, unless the Centers are using renewable energy. These costs should not be born by residents in the community in which the center is built. Centers should be build in commercial zones, not residential areas. Any trees removed in the construction should be replaced with an equivalent canopy size (square footage) in the present, not based on a future size of a tree. These centers must not be allowed to ruin our environment, our communities or our quality of life.
5	Broyles	40258	I disagree with any data centers based on environmental concerns over expected energy cost in higher rates for all residents. This includes both electric and water usage by the data centers based on other communities effects.
6	FitzGerald	40205	Below is a proposed model zoning ordinance for Data Centers, developed by the Kentucky Resources Council for use by local governments in Kentucky. MODEL DATA CENTER SITING ORDINANCE Version 1.2 Introduction and Background In response to the increasing public concern regarding the pace and scale of development of data centers in Kentucky, and the lack of readily-available tools to help guide revision of local land use planning and zoning ordinances to address the unique issues associated with large data center development and operation, the Kentucky Resources Council, Inc. (KRC) has developed this Model Data Center Zoning Ordinance to assist localities in adopting provisions to regulate the siting of data centers in their communities. KRC's Model Data Center Ordinance is based upon a review of best practices from across the United States and is tailored to meet the unique needs of Kentucky, with the twin goals of facilitating appropriate siting and responsible operation of data centers within the built and natural environment, and of protection of the correlative rights of landowners and communities to the use and enjoyment of their lands and the quality of life of their neighborhoods and communities. Each of Kentucky's 120 counties are unique, and planning and zoning should be tailored to meet and guide current development and future planning aspirations of the county's residents. This model ordinance offers a

		“menu” of options in certain areas, in order to allow local officials, informed by input from county residents throughout the ordinance development process, to select and adopt the options that best meet the needs and future land use plans and visions of those communities. Data centers and data center development have recently become a concern across the country, as the development of new “artificial intelligence” tools has multiplied the demand for computer processing power, and correlative energy, water, and other resource needs. At its base, a data center is a warehouse filled with racks of computer servers, often running all hours of the day and night. As the size of data centers have grown, so has the need for ancillary equipment and resources both on- and off-site. On-site, a data center also now commonly includes large amounts of cooling equipment, such as cooling towers, fans, and chillers. In addition, they also contain significant on-site backup or “behind-the-meter” power generating equipment, such as diesel generators, gas turbines, and battery energy storage systems . To place the energy use of a typical data center in context, a currently proposed data center in Louisville, Kentucky is planned at 525 MW. For an 85% capacity factor (proposed monthly average to qualify for a data center tariff), it would consume 3.90 TWh/year. This is only slightly less than LG&E's 2023 total residential sales of 3.92 TWh, and would be more than 1/4 of the LG&E total (across all classes) winter coincident peak of 2,011 MW in 2022/23, or 20% of their summer peak of 2,639. This means potentially that much backup generation capacity on-site, as well. Common concerns of communities around data centers include: • Noise, both from computer cooling systems and backup generation; • Localized pollution, both from releases of contaminated cooling water to the air as vapor or to local waterways; • Energy and water consumption, and indirect impacts of that consumption on other utility customers’ bills. The first two issues are primarily the concern of local regulation, including through planning & zoning. The last is primarily the concern of utilities and utility regulators, such as the Kentucky Public Service Commission and local governments with municipal utilities not regulated by the PSC. The KRC Model Ordinance requires a conditional use permit, in addition to limiting the location of data centers to industrial zones, believing that the flexibility accorded through the requirement of a conditional use permit allows the imposition of case-specific conditions as necessary to integrate the proposed use into the existing environment and to fully protect correlative rights of others. Some zoning ordinances in other states have allowed Data Centers as uses of right in industrial, and a few, in commercial zones. Since the siting of data centers and evaluation of the impact of large-scale conversion and dedication of land is
--	--	---

		a matter that is outside of the routine and typical experience of most planning commissions, this model ordinance recommends creation of a new variant of industrial land use, a requirement for obtaining a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), and inclusion of a requirement that the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) application include a fee sufficient to allow the Planning Commission to secure an independent review of the application. Such expert review serves two important functions: assuring access to expertise to assist in review of proposals to rezone and requests for conditional permits to support siting and operation of data centers in already-zoned areas, and elevating public confidence in the sufficiency and accuracy of submitted information, analyses, and plans. The CUP process that KRC has proposed tracks closely with the site assessment review required of merchant electric generating plants under Kentucky’s Electric Generation and Transmission Siting Board. This is intentional, since: • Data centers are often conceived and designed to co-locate with generation sources that are either not grid-tied or which are not utility-owned or operated, and which propose to generate electricity for the data center operations. While such electric generating facilities have a footprint that is virtually indistinguishable from “merchant” power plants regulated under the Electric Generation and Transmission Siting Law, such power sources may fall outside of that law currently because they are not intended to generate electricity for sale into the wholesale market. • Even for those data centers that do not propose a separate or independent primary source of electricity, many propose back-up generators that have potential off-site consequences akin to some merchant electric generating units, justifying a similar review and requirement for mitigation. KRC supports the recommendation of the AI Task Force that the 2026 General Assembly should consider legislative policies for the location of data centers in Kentucky including minimum requirements for location and collaboration among local, state, and private entities. KRC believes that any state legislative enactment establishing minimum location requirements should respect the primary role of local governments in land use regulation, and in the exercise of home rule powers to regulate commerce for the protection of public health and welfare. The addition of large load entities such as data centers, with or without on-site generation, can dramatically impact the existing electricity grid and existing ratepayers, and integration of new large load customers raises significant issues that must be addressed comprehensively in order to protect the technical, functional, and economic integrity of the electric generation and transmission infrastructure in Kentucky. Therefore, KRC recommends that the existing statutes governing Electric Generation and Transmission Siting be amended to include Data Centers and all related non-utility transmission infrastructure within the purview of those statutes and require Data Centers with any on-site power generation that is capable of selling power into the grid at wholesale, be obligated to obtain a
--	--	--

		construction certificate from the Kentucky State Board on Electric Generation and Transmission Siting. What follows is the text, including footnotes, of the Model Data Center Zoning Ordinance. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE LOCATION, OPERATION, AND DECOMMISSIONING OF DATA CENTERS Section 1. Intent (1) The purpose of this ordinance is to facilitate appropriate location, development, construction, installation, and decommissioning of Data Centers in [city/county] in a predictable manner that promotes and protects the safety, health, and welfare of the community. (2) This Ordinance and the standards and requirements established herein are intended to define and regulate Data Centers in order to minimize impact on adjacent and surrounding properties; to ensure compatibility with other adjacent and surrounding land uses; to protect environmental resources, and to assure that the correlative rights of landowners and lessors owning or leasing and hosting Data Centers are balanced with those of neighboring land and communities; and to assure that the location, construction, operation, and decommissioning of Data Centers are undertaken in a manner that integrates the use into the surrounding built and natural environment. (3) The appropriate location, construction, and operation of Data Centers considers, avoids to the extent possible, minimizes, and mitigates any unavoidable adverse impacts to residential properties; neighborhoods; commercial areas; community and institutional buildings; land, air, and water resources; prime and productive agricultural lands; forests and woodlands; threatened and endangered species and critical habitat; and historic, natural, and sensitive lands. Standards and planning requirements are established to ensure that the use and enjoyment of lands located adjacent to and in the proximity of the Data Centers are fully safeguarded. (4) The requirements of this Ordinance are intended to be supplemental to any safety, health, or environmental requirements of federal, state, or local laws, and regulations. Section 2. Definitions Commission means the _____ Planning Commission. Data means any information, whether digital, electronic, optical or quantum, that can be collected, stored, processed, or transmitted. Data Center means a facility used primarily for the storage, management, processing, or transmission of data and includes, but not limited to, buildings designed to accommodate computer servers, storage systems, or
--	--	--

		specialized computing hardware. A Data Center includes a Data Center principal use/structure, any Data Center accessory use/structure, and Data Center energy system. Examples of these facilities and uses include (but are not limited to) crypto processing, commercial cryptocurrency mining (bitcoin mining), artificial intelligence training and/or processing, and cloud-computing. Data Center Principal Use/Structure means any structure or building that is used primarily for the storage, management, processing, or transmission of data which includes, but not limited to, any building designed or used to accommodate and house computer servers, storage systems, or specialized computing hardware. Data Center Accessory Use/Structure means any structure or building that supports the operation of a Data Center, is located on the same tract or assemblage of adjacent parcels and is developed either as a unified development of or in further support of a Data Center. The category includes but is not limited to administrative, logistical, fiber optic, storage, and security buildings or structures; air handlers; process water and non-contact cooling water and wastewater management and treatment facilities; water holding facilities; pump stations; water towers; environmental controls (e.g., air conditioning or cooling towers, fire suppression, and related equipment), water cooling and storage facilities, security features, and any other associated electric, gas, water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure to support operations at the property. Data Center Energy Systems means energy generation and storage systems, including electrical generators or engines, electric substations, back-up power generators, battery energy storage systems (BESS), used or intended to be used as sources of electrical power during normal operations, or as back-up temporary power when the main source of power is interrupted; electric transmission and distribution lines; and pipelines. The category shall not include utility service facilities exempted under KRS 100.324. Information concerning such utility service facilities to be sited or extended on private property in support of a Data Center shall be provided to the Planning Administrator as part of any application. Farmland of Statewide Importance means a map unit identified by the Natural Resources Conservation Service identifying soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Noise level means the maximum sound pressure level measured in both A-weighted decibels (dBA) and C-weighted decibels (dBC) at the property line. Prime Farmland means a map unit identified by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture as having the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. Sensitive Use means any residential dwelling, school, preschool, daycare center, in-home daycares, long term
--	--	---

		care facilities, retirement and nursing homes, community centers place of worship, public park, public or institutional buildings or facilities, hospitals or other medical care facilities, or agricultural operations. Waste Heat means heat generated as a byproduct of data center operations. Section 3. Permitted Uses (1) A Data Center shall only be allowed in the Industrial Zoning District designed for such use and as a conditional use upon: - Application for a zoning map amendment to reclassify the property on which the Data Center will be located as “Industrial – Data Center” and - Issuance of a Conditional Use Permit by the Commission in conjunction with the requested map amendment. Section 4. General Requirements Relating to Location of Data Centers No Data Center shall be located: - On lands with slopes over 20% or which are prone to flooding, soil or geologic instability, or which would allow contamination of karst terrain. - Where the structure or facility will restrict the flow of a 100-year flood, reduce the temporary storage capacity of the floodplain, or be placed in a manner likely to increase flood frequency, velocity, or heights so as to pose a risk or hazard to human health, property, wildlife, or land or water resources. - In wetlands. - On prime farmland, or farmland of state importance. - Where such facilities may cause or contribute to the taking of a threatened or endangered species or adversely affect critical habitat. Section 5. General Requirements Applicable to Data Centers These standards apply to all Data Centers. A. Setbacks Data Center principal, accessory, and energy systems structures or facilities, other than transmission and distribution powerlines, pipelines delivering electricity or natural gas to the property, and ingress/egress for road and rail traffic, shall be located: - At least 500 feet from all outer perimeter property lines of the Data Center regardless of the zoning classification of the adjacent property. These setbacks shall not apply to property lines that are interior to a Data Center site. - At least 1,500 feet from a Sensitive Use or the boundary of any Residential, Commercial, or Agricultural
--	--	--

			District. (3) Any emission point or exhaust stack from a data center energy system whether for primary or backup power, shall be required to be at least one thousand (1,000) feet from the property boundary of any adjacent property and two thousand (2,000) feet from any Sensitive Use or the boundary of any Residential, Commercial or Agricultural District. (4) Where necessary to comply with the noise limits provided in Subsection H of this Section at the exterior perimeter property boundary, due to site configuration, topography, and projected equipment noise, the Commission may require greater setback distance. (5) The setback distance may be reduced up to 50% where the owner of the adjoining property to which the setback applies waives, in writing, the greater setback distance, and where buffering, fencing, or other landscaping is employed such that the noise levels are not exceeded at that property boundary. B. Structure Height, Lot Coverage, And Impervious Surface Maximum Building Height, Lot Coverage, and Impervious Surface shall be defined by the standards applicable to the Industrial zoning classifications or under general design standards. C. Design Standards. (1) A Data Center shall be designed and constructed with these considerations. . a. All principal and accessory structures and energy systems associated with a Data Center shall be arranged, designed, and constructed to be harmonious and compatible with the site and with the surrounding properties. In general, Data Centers that visually approximate commercial office buildings are encouraged. Data Center Accessory Use(s)/Structure(s) should be located to the side or rear of the Data Center Principal Structure. b. Buildings shall be sited and oriented to minimize visual impacts of the bulk of the building when examined on a line-of-sight basis from adjacent public streets and Sensitive Uses. c. Provide safe and convenient vehicular access to the site, including sufficient on-site queuing areas at security gates and delivery, loading/unloading, and staging areas. d. Accommodate adequate parking at a minimum of one (1) space per employee on the largest shift and three (3) visitor spaces.
--	--	--	--

		e. Incorporate appropriate erosion control/stormwater management practices. f. House the equipment used in any Data Center in a metered, electrically grounded, and pre-engineered metal-encased structure with a fire rating designed to resist an internal electrical fire for at least thirty (30) minutes. The containment space shall contain baffles that automatically close in the event of fire, independent of a possible electric system failure. g. All building façades that face existing and/or planned public roads or face property zoned for residential use shall include these design features: i. A change in façade surface to include building material, pattern, texture, color, accent materials at least every 150 horizontal linear feet. ii. Windows, doors, or similar fenestration, i.e. faux windows which shall be distributed both horizontally and vertically and comprise at least 30% of the façades. iii. At least one main entrance that projects or is recessed from the main building plane and is differentiated from the remainder of the building façade by a change in building material. iv. The main entrance of the building shall incorporate plantings a minimum of 50% of the length of the façade that must include a mix of evergreens, deciduous shrubs, grasses, or ferns. These plantings are in addition to any required buffers or landscaping requirements. v. All loading and unloading areas, including overhead doors, shall be oriented towards the side or rear property lines away from public roadways. Loading docks are not permitted in the front or street side yards and shall not be oriented towards the front property line. vi. Varied materials, colors, and textures, particularly earthtones, are encouraged to create a high-quality and non-obtrusive design. h. All buildings must be constructed to minimize glare or reflection on adjacent properties and roadways and should use appropriate textured glass, anti-reflective coating, and screening. Data Center equipment may be ground mounted or roof top mounted. And i. All ground mounted equipment, including generators, fuel storage tanks, and utility substations, are prohibited from the front yard. Ground mounted equipment shall be located on a side farthest from any type of residential zone use and are not permitted adjacent to any property with a Zoning District permitting residential use, an existing residential development, or residentially used property. D. Emergency Contact Information. Each Data Center shall provide 24-hour emergency contact signage visible at each access entrance. Signs shall include the company name (if applicable), the owner, operator, and/or representative's name, the telephone number, and the corresponding local power company's name and telephone number.
--	--	--

		E. Lighting (1) For the lighting of horizontal surfaces, such as, but not limited to, parking areas, roadways, vehicular and pedestrian passage areas, loading docks, building entrances, sidewalks, bicycle paths, and site entrances, luminaires shall be aimed down, and shall meet Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) full cut-off/fully shielded criteria. (2) For the lighting of non-horizontal surfaces, such as, but not limited to, facades, landscaping, and signs, luminaires shall be shielded and shall be installed and aimed to not project their output into the windows of neighboring residences, adjacent uses, past the object being illuminated, skyward, or onto a public roadway. (3) The illumination measured line-of-sight and from any point on any external perimeter property line shall at no time exceed 0.1 footcandle, (4) Vegetation screens shall not be employed to serve as the primary means for controlling glare. Rather, glare control shall be achieved primarily using such means as cutoff luminaires, shields and baffles, and appropriate application of luminaire mounting height, wattage, aiming angle, and luminaire placement. (5) Luminaires shall not be mounted more than 20 feet above the finished grade of the surface being illuminated. No pole-mounted lighting on the roof shall be permitted. (6) Lighting for parking areas and vehicular traffic ways shall be automatically extinguished nightly within ½ hour of the close of the facility. When after-hours site safety/security lighting is proposed, such lighting shall not exceed 25% of the number of fixtures required or permitted for illumination during regular business hours. Where there is reduced but continued onsite activity throughout the night that requires site-wide even illumination, the use of dimming circuitry to lower illumination levels by at least 50% after 11 PM or after regular business hours, whichever is earlier, or the use of motion sensor control, shall be permitted. F. Buffering/Screening/Landscaping (1) The setback area required under Section 5 A. of this Ordinance shall serve as a buffer zone between the Data Center and the outer property boundary. (2) No Data Center structures or facilities may be constructed within the setback areas, provided that within the first hundred feet of the setback area measured from the outer perimeter of the Data Center at the beginning of the setback area, parking areas may be constructed and interior surface roads may be located.
--	--	---

		(3) Any parking or roads constructed within the setback areas shall be bermed and vegetated to shield off-site areas from glare and other visual impacts associated with the interior vehicular travel and parking. Any landscape buffer shall include an earthen berm with a minimum height of four (4) feet and a grade no steeper than 2:1. (4) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no impervious surface is permitted within any landscape buffer except for access roads and sidewalks. (5) All Data Center accessory structures and buildings and Data Center Energy Systems shall be fully screened on all sides from all existing and planned public roads as well as adjoining properties, utilizing a mixture of screening materials, berms, and landscaping. Screening can be accomplished using any combination of existing vegetation, a newly planted vegetative screen, fence, screen wall, panel, parapet wall, or other opaque screen. Screening is not required where the principal building itself serves to effectively screen an accessory structure or building or energy system from adjacent roads and properties. A species of trees or shrubs shall be used that ensures visibility through the screening is blocked by at least eighty (80) percent throughout the entire year. The effective screening height of the trees or shrubs shall be at least four (4) feet in height at the time of planting. The landscape buffer shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet in width and may be part of the minimum setback area. (6) Plantings should be provided in the setback area, as screening, at the main entrance of any Data Center primary building, in parking lots, and along the façade of the proposed Data Center. (7) The owner and operator of any Data Center shall have an affirmative and continuing duty to ensure that all buffering/screening standards and requirements are maintained on an ongoing basis. G. Perimeter Security Fencing Fencing may be considered for security purposes but is not needed for land use compatibility if appropriate and effective screening, buffering, and landscaping are provided. (1) Fences shall not exceed ten (10) feet in height above ground. (2) Chain-link, slatted-insert, and barbed or razor wire fencing is not allowed along public streets or external perimeter property lines. (3) Permitted fence materials include aluminum and iron. (4) Video and/or audio surveillance shall be restricted to within external perimeter property lines and public right-of-way adjacent to or abutting the Data Center property. H. Noise
--	--	---

			(1) All Data Centers shall meet the following minimum standards: a. Noise from operations, including primary and accessory structures and uses and energy systems, shall not exceed 40 dBA or 60 dBC between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., and shall not exceed 45 dBA or 65 dBC at any other times at any external perimeter property line. b. In addition to the decibel limits in paragraph 1, operations shall not generate vibration, oscillation, or infrasound that causes perceptible resonance within any buildings or adverse impacts on the human body, including but not limited to dizziness, headaches, nausea, sleep disturbance, or other recognized health effects. Compliance shall be determined based on standards issued by ANSI and ISO for human exposure to whole-body and low-frequency vibration (e.g., ISO 2631 and ANSI S2.71) and shall be measured and compliance determined at any external perimeter property line. (2) The locations of the noise measuring equipment for the pre-construction noise analysis shall be shown on the submitted site plan. The points of measurement shall be at all external perimeter property lines at locations most susceptible to noise from applicable proposed equipment. (3) The maximum sound levels identified herein do not apply to emergency alerts; emergency work to provide electricity, water, or other public utilities when public health or safety is involved; snow removal; or road repair. Maximum sound levels do apply to testing or routine operation of emergency equipment for backup or primary power generation and to other situations that do not involve public health or safety. (4) A Noise Assessment, Monitoring, and Mitigation plan shall accompany any conditional use permit application and shall include: a. Assessment of baseline ambient levels of noise before construction, measured in all directions at the external perimeter property lines on which the Data Center is proposed to be located and any related activity is proposed to be conducted; b. Assessment of all noise projected to be associated with the proposed Data Center (including all structures, facilities, and energy systems) before and after incorporation of noise minimization and abatement measures to control and minimize all exterior noise (including high, mid- and low-frequency) generated by the Data Center, including but not limited to exhaust vents, cooling equipment, chiller fans, and on-site power generation. c. An Acoustical Study prepared by a qualified noise consultant showing i. Expected daytime and nighttime sound levels, including generator noise and other equipment noise, indoors and outdoors at multiple distances and at the external perimeter property lines, ii. Include both A-weighted (dBA) and C-weighted (dBC) measurements, with full frequency spectra to identify low-frequency and tonal components,
--	--	--	--

		iii. Provide sound level projections and modeling for multiple distances from the facility, with measurements taken both outdoors and indoors of nearby dwellings, iv. Conduct testing during nighttime and early morning hours, when cooler air and atmospheric conditions may increase sound propagation, and v. Recommend specific mitigation measures (e.g., barriers, enclosures, mufflers, alternative cooling technologies) to ensure compliance with the noise standards of this Ordinance. vi. A vibration study shall also be submitted if any mechanical equipment or cooling infrastructure is installed within 2,000 feet of a Sensitive Use. d. Design of Noise Monitoring, Minimization, and Mitigation Plan including real-time continuous monitoring and analysis of noise data sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards over time and to identify patterns, trends, and potential areas of improvement; and use of frequency analysis to identify and address low-frequency tones associated with cooling fans or other equipment. e. Incorporation of measures sufficient to avoid off-site nuisance conditions from all frequencies of noise, at all hours of the day and night, and conform to the required limits at the property lines of the Data Center. Measures may include, but not be limited to, acoustic barriers or shrouds, higher efficiency/lower speed fans, or other noise reduction devices sufficient to assure that the noise levels measured at the perimeter property boundary for the Data Center conform to the required levels and to prevent nuisance conditions. f. All required noise analyses shall be designed and conducted by a certified/ licensed acoustical engineer. The points of measurement shall be on each external perimeter property line at locations selected as those most susceptible to noise from applicable proposed equipment. Any noise analysis shall include the date, time, and duration of measurements taken and shall be taken at various times of the day and night. g. The County shall require the applicant to conduct post-construction during-operation compliance testing within six months of commencement of operation, using the same methodology, to verify actual sound levels and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Where any noise analysis post-construction and during operation identifies greater than maximum permissible sound levels at any perimeter property boundary, the applicant shall be required to develop and submit for review and approval such measures, including relocation of equipment, reorientation, and other mitigation measures, as are needed to bring the modeled noise level to below acceptable limits. h. The County may, at any time thereafter, conduct such compliance testing, and where any noise analysis identifies greater than maximum permissible sound levels at any perimeter property boundary, may after reasonable notice and an opportunity to cure the conditions contributing to the exceedance, suspend or revoke the conditional use permit. I. Utility And Infrastructure (1) An application for a conditional use permit shall contain a Utility and Infrastructure Plan, which shall include: a. A Site Plan showing all structures and facilities to be used or constructed to support the Data Center
--	--	--

			operations, including all water, wastewater, electric, natural gas, and other infrastructure, and public utility service facilities. b. Identification and description of any existing or proposed transmission lines and other facilities that would be required in order to connect the proposed facilities to the grid, and any permits or other approvals needed to support such construction. c. Identification of any existing or proposed pipelines or gas transmission lines and other facilities that would be required in order to deliver natural gas or other gas or liquids to the facilities for use in heating or power generation. d. A description of any power sources proposed to be constructed or sited and operated, including emissions profile, noise, copies of applications for any required state or federal air permits. Any energy generation system designed or used to supply power directly to a Data Cent
7	agent	40253	The public facing information provided by LDC is misleading and misrepresentative of hyperscale data centers. The risk to the third generation due to reproductive harm and environmental impact can easily be estimated to 100 times the project cost. That means for a 3 Billion USD hyper scale data center, the harm is reasonably expected to exceed \$300 Billion dollars. The developer and operator and the government entities which proceed to permit hyperscale data centers must put up a 100x Bond that is \$300 Billion Bond to account for the known and expected and foreseeable environmental, ecological, and health harm and known risks. We already know the impact of EMF, Toxins, heavy metals, air, water, and soil pollution caused by catastrophic events (UPS plane crash in oil farm), barium/. heavy metals release from Mill Creek Generating station which would provide 30 to 40 percent of its power generation for the Data Centers, we already know of neurological harm, delayed development in areas with such toxins. These are known. What is not known is how Louisville Metro will protect the people from such harms and how Louisville Metro will prevent such data centers from being built on farmland or near populations centers. What is not known is how will the rights of the People be protected from misuse of their data that is processed and sold in the data center operations. What is not known is how those who will cause harm to the people be disciplined or punished for their negligence. Louisville Metro should recognize ad hoc citizen GRAND JURIES to hold accountable those data center developers, operators, and those who fail to protect the people and the people's rights.
8	Smothers	40258	Please build a nuclear power plant along with the data center. LG&E, conglomerate, already charges high prices.
9	Alfarano	40272	I am against it
10	Thompson	40204	Having read about these Large Data Centers across the nation and the amount of Water and Energy they require I am very concerned about how these are being addressed in Jefferson County, KY. They pollute ground water. They operate on large diesel engines (in practice or backup) which generate a LOT of greenhouse gases into the air we breathe. Currently almost 12% of the residents of Jefferson County suffer from asthma. https://www.feace.com/single-post/the-carbon-footprint-of-diesel-generators

			They are known to have noise levels well above the noise level in the areas/neighborhoods that existed prior to being built and put into use. They are known to put out a LOT of light during the evening hours creating confusion are birds and animals, as well as human beings. I want to see strict guidelines with true accountability built in, where fines make it painful to exceed the limits we set for them. I want to see strict rules around clean-up of the environments that are affected well into the future. I care about our future, the health of everyone in Jefferson County and the world. I hope you do as well. Sherri Thompson
11	Owen	40204	I'm very concerned about the energy sources the data center will use for its power. As such I'd like regs to make clear power for the data center should be renewable. Otherwise we as a community will not meet the climate goals metro council has set for us. So we need new Solar wind or hydro with batteries. Our utility won't help us move in that direction so let's let data centers help reach our goals. I'd also like data centers in metro Louisville to have to bring batteries for their back up power. Currently many data centers use diesel generators for backup power. And not just 1 for the amount of power that needs backing up. Up to 250 generators running at a time or more. Yes, we could regulate the generators. But if we did we'd need to regulate how much pollution we'd have to deal with from 250 of the generators running at once. Needless to say that's too much particulate matter for communities in rubber town who already deal with air pollution to have more layered on, even once a month for testing the backup system. So let's simply tell the data centers to bring battery powered backup. That's good for the data center's neighbors' Healy and good for the resilience of our local grid.
12	Smith	40203	We should not sacrifice our city's natural resources, and the money required from our hardworking citizens to access those resources, for this ridiculous product. It is simply not worth it. No Louisvillian should have to pay a single cent more on their electricity bill or worry about access to fresh water so that people can, for example, have sexual roleplay with a computer. The consumer products powered by these data centers are harming people, and to sacrifice the cartoonish amount of energy required to continue that is to be tricked by false promises of economic growth. These large-scale datacenters are uncaring vampires unleashed upon the communities foolish enough to invite them in. We are better than this, and our elected representatives should protect us from the malicious interests looking to take advantage of our city. We have the opportunity to be leaders through asserting the will of the public on this speculative asset of the few through regulation. I implore whoever's reading this response to act with the bravery our times are so desperately in need of. Thank you.

13	Mcginity	40216	On the news this morning, LGE requested \$11 raise a month, for Data Center? Is this true? Residents should NOT be responsible for this! Good Grief! Shouldn't Data Centers be responsible for their own up keep? Residents can't support everything, someone somewhere needs to be educated on how to save, not waste, tax payers money!
14	Trueman	40299	I highly recommend that Louisville staff and officials review resources from groups such as the Kentucky Resources Council (KRC). KRC has developed a draft model ordinance that takes a holistic, community-first approach to approving data centers. https://kyrc.org/krc-releases-data-center-model-guidance/ There are also other groups that can be sought for information and experience, such as Mason County, KY (https://wearemasoncountky.org/).
15	Skaggs	40059	I have done research into data centers and I am very concerned about not only the power usage but also - and especially- the noise. They emit a high frequency whine and a low frequency drone. These sounds are continuous, like tinnitus. It should be mandatory that these data centers sit so far from residential housing that they do not emit more than 45 decibels at the property lines of the residential properties. Sound pollution is real and these kinds of continuous hums are very bad.
16	Gunnison	40059	I have only recently been made aware that Metro is preparing regulations for future data centers in our area. As we know, this isn't a simple zoning decision as so many other factors come in to play. My concerns relate to continual impact of noise for neighbors, potential increased costs for electricity to neighbors as the grid is expanded to provide power to the data center and a need for a really good visual buffer of dense trees and bushes. (That would help with noise, too.) I think the Kentucky Resources Center has done an excellent job of thinking through the issues and coming up with reasonable requirements for these centers in order to minimize impact on the surrounding community(ies). Please read the KRC guidelines which I hope you can access from the link I have provided. If the link doesn't work, I'm sure you can get the information from the KRC website. https://kyrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/KRC-Model-Data-Center-Zoning-Ordinance-Version-1.4.pdf
17	George	40216	I'm against data centers anywhere in Jefferson County. If you decide to place one, it should not be within 5 miles of any residence. If placed near existing residences the company building should be required to purchase the homes at 2 times the appraised value.
18	Burt	40217	No data centers. Have you seen Musk's Data center in Tennessee? It's running illegally on methane because the grid cannot keep up. That generation is illegal BECAUSE IT CAUSES CANCER.

			If you invite a data center, you will not hold it accountable. It will double our utilities at best-- kill us at worst. That blood will be on your hands Greenberg.
19	Hillerich	40206	Data Centers anywhere in Louisville are absolutely unacceptable, no exceptions. In fact, that is true for anywhere on the planet. These disgusting edifices destroy the environment, cause hideous pollution, drive up costs for everyone around them. They cannot be allowed to build or continue to exist at all.
20	Garner	40217	The amount of water needed to sustain these data centers is obscene. And will be any run-off be safe to go back into the environment?? And. The electricity needed to sustain these centers is going to put a strain on our power grid. Periodic outages in surrounding neighborhoods and business districts could become part to this equation. Because the centers will have backup. Has this even been considered as to what Louisvillians could expect to happen - and are they expected to buy generators which are not cheap. But my main concern with these data centers is having them built within city limits. Campground Road is still a populated area. The reach of data centers is extensive. Progress is happening and we all use the products these data centers provide but perhaps this is a making of our own demise. Supply and Demand, Demand and Supply. And. With regulations that oversee any plants that can affect the environment are being lifted by the administration holding the White House, so this makes me concerned about the timing of building this data center. If anything, it should be built with strict oversight by the EPA. Bottom line - do not build it in our city. No city would be best. Put it on land that is owned by those who do not care about their environment, in 'their backyards'. Thank you for the opportunity to voice my concerns.
21	Livers	40205	Artificial Intelligence is a wasteful scourge, consuming astronomical amounts of energy and water and, even worse producing slop that diminishes—and in many cases replaces—the beautiful capacity of the human mind. Leaders in Louisville and all over Kentucky are forcing this rapacious industry on us. There may be pockets in the state where people want a campus that ultimately employs few workers. But I believe they have been misled by empty promises. AI titans have proven that they have no regard for the health, safety, and pocketbooks of us—who are nothing more that their 24-hour cash machines. Most sacrilegious of all is the toll these gargantuan facilities take on our environment. We have here on of the most beautiful states in the country. The tax benefits we're about to hand over to AI overlords should instead be pumped into the state park system, one that is the envy of other states. I've stayed in many of our parks over the years, and I'm sad to report that their infrastructure has been woefully neglected. Tourism, education, healthcare, and the arts should be the focus of how our leaders dole out the money we entrust them with. Virtually everyone I know says an emphatic NO! to inviting this rapacious industry into our beloved Kentucky.
22	Brock	40219	No data centers! we can't afford higher energy cost. The government never does anything to help the people who pay them. Greed is God in this country now and it will be our downfall.
23	Dauphinais	40229	I do not support data centers in Louisville. The pollution, water waste & increased cost to the community should out a stop to that immediately in the eyes of any politician considering this. The "revenue" to the city is outweighed by the costs to citizens. There should be no incentives from the state or local government for data centers either.

24	Vickers	40220	Research has shown that Data Centers negatively impact communities in countless ways - by polluting local waterways, producing harmful gas emissions, and increasing utility rates for locals. A study from the University of Michigan also found that the financial burden of Data Centers falls almost directly on local communities and schools (What Happens When Data Centers Come to Town? Terry Nguyen, University of Michigan). Louisville still has a unique opportunity to reject the expansion of Data Centers. We live in a state that suffers extreme poverty and environmental pollution in many areas. If we set the standard by saying "No" to Data Centers, we are advocating not only for our city, but for our state and all the beautiful citizens of Kentucky. Louisville - let's set the standard for the state that we love!
25	Benton	40218	Data centers have proven time and time again to be poor investments for cities. For one, the concerns around pollution, water, and electricity overconsumption can't be overstated. Also, the sheer scale of these data centers requires large amounts of developed land that could easily be used for housing, businesses, or any other means to provide opportunities or resources to the local community. On top of that, so many people fail to see that the A.I. industry is incredibly volatile. Chatgpt, grok, and open A.I. can't even quantify any meaningful numbers when it comes to revenue or earnings. They consistently keep writing massive checks to one another and pass off the large influx of capital as "revenue". A.I. is a bubble. Any economics expert worth their salt would agree. When the bubble bursts, cities will be left with colossal facilities full of useless GPUs and computer hardware, and the burden of what to do with the defunct data centers will ultimately fall on the taxpayer. The decision to bring data centers to Louisville does nothing to serve our actual residents, and only serves to pad the pockets of local investors and the companies that are attempting to come here.
26	Broyles	40258	I do not want these data systems in Jefferson county Kentucky. The cost of our utilities are huge cost in the wallet. My suggestion is data centers should have their private electric and water source rather than public utilities.
27	Mudd	40223	I've lived in Louisville a lot of my life, and having recently moved back from a state with data centers(Arizona, spent extended time in both Phoenix and Tucson) which showed me exactly how bad data centers can be. I have proof my electric bill went from \$80-\$120 range to upwards of \$300 a month. I've also seen the drinking water in Tucson end up contaminated from a combination of the Data Center they started to set up and then subsequently terminated and left waste to sink into the ground(the Air Force base and the massive amount of waste they put into the ground was a contributing factor, but not the only one.) Keep the data centers away from the main city and keep their waste regulation to serious scrutiny. We have enough problems with the Fent running around. Don't compound issues and make more people want to leave and exacerbate things. Progress is important, but so is not opening your mind so much your brain falls out. Also don't allow electric companies to bill citizens excessively because the data center uses up so much power. People WILL leave if they start doubling on power bills or worse. Don't ruin the city.
28	Moffitt	40258	No one wants these things. I don't care how much these tech companies promise to line your pockets. They don't belong in Louisville. If that makes them leave, GOOD. The people of Louisville and our quality of life will ALWAYS be more important than anything these corporations promise. Look around you! AI isn't seeing the mass adoption it needs for these Data Centers to be anything but a waste of money and a cancer on our

			environment. Stop being swindled by these pie in the sky promises and listen to the people when we say Louisville doesn't need that junk!
29	Livers	40205	Please do not rezone any place within the city of Louisville and Jefferson County to allow the construction or operation of DATA CENTERS. Even more worrisome than outrageous amounts of power and water guzzled by AI, you will be increasing the already dangerous air, soil, and water pollution suffered in our collective home. I am entering treatment for my second breast cancer, the most recent of four cancers I've weathered. Kentucky already has the highest cancer rate in the nation, 15.8% above the national average. As officials who are supposed to be in charge of making decisions that will be best for the public, you surely feel a responsibility to protect us from rapacious industries--not encouraging their development. Please vote NO on rezoning for data centers. Thank you. Paulette Livers
30	Wolf	5E+09	Louisville residents do NOT want this. The southend / dixie hwy area do NOT want this. Our community is already struggling to pay high electric bills. Our are has enough pollution out here, we do not want a data center. Stop this from happening
31	Weaver	40242	Against data centers in Jefferson County
32	williamson	40218	absolutely no data centers in jefferson county
33	Babb	40223	Do not build Data Centers in Louisville. They have a wide list of long-term negative repercussions that far out-way any economic benefits. This can be seen looking at Data Centers that have already been built in other states/communities. We are seeing not only do they have a strain on environmental resources such as water and electric usage, and the economic impact that strain has on the surrounding citizens utility bills and usage, there are negative health impacts that effect nearby households and citizens. These health impacts include creating symptoms similar to those caused by the use of sonar weapons, such as nausea, headaches, and more. We need to keep these centers out of our communities, for the health and well-being of all, as well as the health of our environment. There are other business ventures that we can bring into our community to bolster the economy and provide job opportunities to the city. If Data Centers continue to be approved and built, the city will likely see many long-established citizens moving elsewhere. We cannot afford the rise in costs that these Data Centers will bring, as we already cannot afford the costs at current.
34	G	40215	Fuck you
35	Dennison	40216	This is simply going to destroy the communities health for generations. The proposed data center for Campground Road will have disastrous environmental affects. It is proven this area of town already has negative long-term health impacts. No dollar is worth our quality of life.
36	Gott	40299	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vnGC4YS36gU&t=372s watch this video about data center built in New Carlisle, Indiana Amazon Web Services (AWS) is constructing Project Rainier, an \$11 billion, 1,200-acre AI data center campus in New Carlisle, Indiana (St. Joseph County). As of late 2025, the facility is operational, utilizing

		custom Trainium2 chips to train Anthropic AI models, aiming to become one of the world's largest AI compute clusters, eventually drawing over 2.2 gigawatts of power. MLive.com MLive.com +2 Key Details About the Project: Location: Situated in the Indiana Enterprise Center (IEC) near New Carlisle, west of South Bend. Purpose: The campus, which may eventually include up to 30 buildings, is designed for cloud computing and generative AI infrastructure. Economic Impact: The project is expected to create at least 1,000 long-term, high-paying jobs. Status: While the first phase of the \$11 billion project is operational as of October 2025, further expansion and additional, separate data center proposals in the area have faced scrutiny from residents over water usage and infrastructure. CNBC CNBC +6 Community and Infrastructure Response: Water Usage: As of March 2026, the St. Joseph County Drainage Board is reviewing requests for the massive dewatering (pumping out millions of gallons) needed for construction. Development: The project represents the largest capital investment in Indiana's history. Opposition: Other potential data center projects in the area have faced, or are facing, opposition due to concerns about the impact on local resources and rural character.
--	--	--

			WNDU WNDU +3
37	Gott	40299	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t-8TDOFqkQA&t=178s Exposing The Dark Side of America's AI Data Center Explosion View From Above Business Insider Sep 12, 2025 #datacenters #ai #viewfromabove The explosion of AI across every industry has seen hundreds of water- and power-hungry server farms sprout up across the US. Already, one-third of the world's internet traffic flows through data centers in just one US state: Virginia. However, until now, there has been no official record of the number of data centers in America, who owns them, or how much electricity they consume. In an exclusive deep dive into the industry, Business Insider reporters cracked the code and, for the first time, revealed the true cost of the data warehouses feeding our growing appetite for cloud computing and AI. We travelled to Virginia to meet people living in the shadow of 80-foot-high boxes that emit a constant drone, and to the drought-ridden state of Arizona, where some data centers are using as much as a million gallons of water a day to help cool their computer servers. Business Insider also discovered that the power needs of data centers have forced some states to withdraw from their carbon emissions targets. Power companies are even looking to extend the life of coal and gas plants to help meet the unprecedented demand. Check to see what data centers might be near your region: https://bit.ly/4r7WdAR You can access our long read on data centers on the Business Insider website: https://www.businessinsider.com/ai-da...
38	Kness	40207	I think this is a huge problem. The huge problem is the gigantic uptick in energy costs that are passed on to the residents and that water consumption is extremely high. After seeing what happens with other data centers you see that the water and surrounding land is poisoned. Don't do this. It is a big mistake. I want a vote on this.
39	Clark	40217	We need sustainable long lasting forms of energy and employment in Kentucky and across the US has Appalachia and coal mines taught us nothing. The only thing this data center promises is the suffering of American citizens and the working class of Kentucky and the fattening of millionaires pockets. Reject this data center before the demise of the local economy and the health of residents of Louisville Kentucky.

40	Hofer	40204	What are the upsides to the communities where these data centers are? Who is benefiting from the data centers? It seems from what we know already, that the communities are destroyed by these data centers. It is past time that the people we put in place to make decisions for our communities, make decisions for our communities, not corporations and special interests.
41	Shawler	40216	The fact that one is being built right next to Lake Dreamland, MY HOME, is upsetting. I did not realize this form was available until I was notified that it was a data center being built. Seeing homes demolished, the decrease of hawks and other wildlife in the area, and the idea of dealing with further pollution within my neighborhood is upsetting. I have studied with a Zoology degree and volunteer with wildlife rehabilitation, and absolutely studied the effects of Rubbertown and it's impact on wildlife and the people who live here. A data center will only make things worse for us, raising expenses and contamination of health further. I already hated living here due to pollution, but my family is low-income to the point that NONE OF US can afford to move or relocate. It's an impossible idea to believe that "if you don't want to be here, move away" is applicable when most of my neighbors are in the same boat as I am. It's appalling to see our concerns as citizens of Louisville disregarded and ignored for the sake of corporate greed. I've lived my whole life here in the house I live at in Lake Dreamland, and to see so much forest already discarded like trash, a disregard for the native wildlife here and the people who have enjoyed that only aspect around here given the fish have died off and little is around to enjoy about being in a low-income neighborhood in Rubbertown. I've watched the population of Red-shouldered Hawks in my area each year, and ever since that area was cleared for development, I've seen a common population of ten go down to THREE. It's upsetting.
42	Duffy	40223	There needs to be regulations created to address Data Centers impacts on our community in regards to heat effects, and lights, high and low frequency noise, air, water and climate related pollution.and presented to the public before any more data centers are allowed. The decisions to build them should not be based on generating revenue but rather on the possible effects on peoples lives.
43	Duffy	40223	Metro council needs a DC study pause until a responsible ordinance is created by the Office of Planning to address the data center impacts on our community
44	Leachman	40206	100% against them. However, there have to be strict regulations in place to protect the community. We know there is a HUGE drain on resources from these monstrosities and rising costs for the community. Light pollution, noise pollution- the list is long. We also know these companies have more money than God, so they should pay ALL the costs, so that increases aren't felt by the people. They also need to stick to rural areas where there is space. And any disruption in water, electric or other services for the community shouldn't be tolerated. The drain on resources is a huge concern. Keeping our areas green and free from data centers should be our ultimate goal.

45	Heather	40291	I am writing to strongly oppose the proposed AI data center in Louisville. As a resident, I am deeply concerned about the negative impacts this project will have on our community. My primary concerns are: Water Usage: These facilities use millions of gallons of water daily for cooling, endangering our local water supply. Energy Consumption: This project will increase our local electricity bills and strain the grid. Quality of Life: The noise pollution from cooling fans is unacceptable. Lack of Benefit: These centers provide very few long-term jobs compared to the massive strain they place on our infrastructure. When one goal is said to be bringing good jobs to the community for all. This is not the right play. I strongly oppose the installation.
46	Bowling	40214	literally no one wants or asked for a data center. it is FEET from my grandmothers house and her living conditions in the south end/shivery area are going to significantly worsen more than they already are.
47	Grome	40206	I do not want data centers in Louisville, KY. Whom do they benefit? This will cause an increase in water usage and electricity usage, support the AI surveillance state that we have introduced with Flock cameras, and cause a decrease in overall health of human beings living in Louisville. As far as I can tell, data centers only benefit the rich. I did not expect our local government to act like Epstein-class wannabes. They don't even know what problems they want to solve by using AI. The estimated cost of the data center being built in Rubbertown is ~\$11 billion. They project that this will increase tax revenue by \$68 million / year. That means, that they won't even break even on this project until after 161 years have passed! We will all be dead by then, so I don't see how this benefits Louisville at all.
48	Thomas	40229	In Jesus Mighty Name, I speak that no data center will be built in or near Louisville KY.
49	Dannicassell@gmail.com	40204	Data centers will poison. Our water kill jobs and cause unprecedented energy cost increase that we Cannot afford. I am not willing to pay their cost and to put these centers in and they profit becoming richer while me and my family drink their recycled poison water and can barely survive at this point. We do not want a data center. It's ruining the future for our children.
50	Bridges	40205	I do not want a data center in my city. They are not good for the community. They raise prices on water and energy for the residence.
51	Nagel	40205	Data has proven these are a drain on resources and the environment. Why on Earth would this be planned for the city of Louisville? In a predominantly black & brown part of town? Absolutely racism and greed.
52	Andres	40229	It is appalling to see such a critical change happening in the city WITHOUT the consent or input of the people who will be most impacted by the introduction of data centers: the PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR THEM.

			I understand that data centers are not new. I understand the Kentucky general assembly approved incentives to build them. But this new one on campground road will be MAGNITUDES more destructive to everyday life. Will my LG&E bills increase? Will my water bill increase? I and my fellow Louisvillians received no opportunity to vote or invoke any change regarding these projects that will directly impact us. I strongly encourage the planning department to reconsider the monumental error they are committing.
53	Watkins	40299	Concerns: There will be a water shortage. Water and electricity bills go up. Data centers drain water from underground aquifers leading to sink holes. Kentucky sits on top of a delicate cave system that is already prone to sinkholes. Water will become polluted. Louisville is prided on having clean water. I would hate for that to be ruined.
54	Geroski	40220	We need to hit the pause button approving any data centers anywhere in Jefferson County. Aside from the economic and environmental damage data centers will do, we simply lack the necessary infrastructure to support them without negative consequences to human beings. They are notorious power drains and require massive amounts of water to sustain. Don't take the world's most necessary resource away from where it is needed to fuel a monster that will ultimately devour human lives. That's not hyperbole. People will suffer for these decisions. Now, if we had made huge investments in solar power and had been equipping homes across Jefferson County with solar panels so we could all be energy independent, then we'd be in a position where we have a surplus of energy we could supply to data centers. If we'd built a reservoir to store water that could supply our community, then we might have a surplus we could share with the data centers. If we invested massively in solar power to provide energy to the data centers instead of taking it away from the human beings who need, then we could have a reasonable conversation about it. And there's also the point that as technology evolves, data centers needn't be the resource consuming and environment crushing monsters that they are. The rush to feed AI will be the ultimate bubble that bursts in years to come.
55	Mattingly	40218	How many gallons of water per day will this facility use during: normal operation, peak summer operation, and AI-intensive expansion?

		Where exactly will that water come from? How much in tax breaks or subsidies is the company receiving? Over the next 10–20 years, how much actual tax revenue is expected after incentives are deducted? How many permanent local jobs will exist after construction ends? What percentage of those jobs require specialized outside hires? What guarantees exist that promised jobs will actually materialize? If technology changes rapidly, what happens if the facility becomes obsolete? Who is responsible for cleanup or redevelopment if the company leaves? Is there a decommissioning plan? What will the 24/7 noise level be at nearby homes? Will residents hear cooling fans or backup generators continuously? Has an independent acoustic study been performed? Will there be nighttime lighting impacts? How could this affect nearby property values? How much land will become impervious surface? parking lots, concrete, rooftops. Will this increase flooding or runoff risks? How much green space or tree canopy will be removed? municipal supply, groundwater, river, reservoir, reclaimed water? Has an independent drought-impact study been conducted? If there is a drought, who gets reduced usage first: residents, farms, businesses, or the data center? Will the company agree in writing to mandatory reductions during drought emergencies? Will local residents face watering restrictions while the data center continues operating? What chemicals are used in cooling systems and water treatment? How is wastewater handled and tested? Could any chemicals enter groundwater or nearby streams? Who monitors water quality: the company, or an independent agency?
--	--	--

			How often will water testing results be publicly released? What happens if contamination is discovered years later? Can our current power grid actually support this facility without reducing reliability for residents? Will new substations or transmission lines be required? Who pays for grid upgrades: taxpayers, ratepayers, or the company? Will local residents see increased electricity bills because of infrastructure expansion? Has the utility modeled worst case peak demand scenarios? During extreme heat or grid emergencies, who gets prioritized power access? Could this increase the likelihood of rolling blackouts? Will backup generators be diesel-powered? How many hours per year are backup generators expected to run? What emissions will those generators produce? Is this facility designed primarily for AI workloads? How much additional expansion is anticipated over the next 5–10 years? Is the company projecting future power demand increases beyond the initial proposal? Could this project require future natural gas plants or additional fossil fuel generation? How much data about citizens could potentially be processed or stored here? What are the guaranteed benefits to residents, and what are the guaranteed protections for residents if things go wrong? I have more questions and I have sent my questions off to others. Still waiting for these to be answered. Thank you for your time.
56	Whitish	40243	Why are we seriously even considering doing this? The Mayor goes on about tax revenue; even a small percentage increase in utility costs for residents is going to more than offset any gains from that. That's not even considering impact to the neighborhood. There's no real benefit that I see for this, only costs to all of us, and that neighborhood in particular. A limit on both the size and overall number of data centers the county needs to be considered, but in general and in specific with this foolishness.
57	Cunningham	40205	1. Ken Shapero and I submitted four pp of comments on this matter in November, 2025. We never received acknowledgment of receipt. Can you confirm receipt now, please? 2. More importantly, this project seems to have been back-burnered. (The draft regulations disappeared in short order and the related public meeting to discuss them was cancelled. It's been crickets for nearly five months.) Please update us on whether anything related to regulating data centers is going to happen in the near future. Sarah Lynn Cunningham, PE Executive Director

			Louisville Climate Action Network (of 68 nonprofit organizations, for-profit businesses, houses of worship and educational institutions)
58	Smith	40204	No one wants these. They suck up resources and poison our ground and water. They provide no long term job growth. There's zero benefit. The community by and large doesn't approve of data centers. Ridiculous that a small handful of politicians can green light something that is detrimental to the community.
59	Berrier	40207	NO DATA CENTERS HERE. THEY SHOULD BE ILLEGAL BC OF THEIR SEVERELY NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT! THE NOISE! THE WATER USE! THE POWER USE! THE POLLUTION! NO DATA CENTER!
60	Cagle	40272	No Data Centers In Louisville Kentucky !!!
61	Mathis	40214	I think this is terrible that this giant data center is being built in the center of Louisville. Also the fact that this was pushed through without the community at large given any voice. Why not build it in the east end of town where there is plenty of open undeveloped land? My main concerns include the constant humming sound that can travel for miles and how this will affect the wildlife and people and pets who live nearby, the impact to our water supply and ground water, as well as increased consumption of electricity that will of course lead to more pollution in our area. The citizens should have been allowed to vote on this. Shame on you Mayor Greenberg and your appointed members of the planning committee. I hope you get voted out of office for this. With this campground road project already underway, appropriate sound barriers need to be installed, new codes and laws need to be made to address these facilities so no others are allowed in this community, and property owners need to be compensated for the devaluing of their property. I thought you as a Democrat were for the people. But obviously you, Mayor Greenberg, are just as crooked. How about you have it built by your house?
62	Pettus	40243	I do NOT want a data center built ANYWHERE in Louisville. Please don't ruin our water supply thank you.
63	Hardison	40222	I think it would really affect my environment, my earth, and Gen A's intelligence. No data center in Louisville
64	King	40212	The mass populous doesn't want this, the damage it does to the environment & land isn't worth the trade, there are so many people who don't want this it wouldn't be surprising if someone took matters into their own hands if its built despite public wishes. A data center on fire is not good for the environment and when public outrage & descent is this bad that outcome is a likely scenario, I think its best to respect the taxpayers and stop.
65	Miles	40205	Louisville should not have any data centers, we don't want them and they are unsafe for our people.
66	Stipe	40243	They have no place in our city and we have no interest in them being within city limits because of how we've seen them affect other communities in other states, it is inconsiderate, and inhumane to put money centered goals above the well being and comfortability of the people in the city.
67	Lorimer	40241	Please do not allow any data centers in Jefferson County. They are a drain on our water and electricity and a horrific tool for tyranny and surveillance that is .frankly Unconstitutional.
68	Eedarapalli	40220	Data centers are absolutely terrible for the environment and for the quality of life of the people that live close by. It's disgraceful that politicians and cities sell out their citizens livelihoods for a quick buck.
69	morgan	40059	don't put that dumb ass shit near louisville.

70	Gray	40204	I strongly urge you to vote in favor of the moratorium on data centers while we navigate/consider possible guardrails and restrictions.
71	Shepherd	40216	We don't want them!!!!
72	Parker	40205	Do not allow any data centers to be built. We do not want them. We do not need them. The "need" for them is artificial (no pun intended) and does not outweigh our need as humans for clean drinking water!
73	Waterfield	40205	Dedicated power supply — not the community grid. Any hyperscale data center approved in Louisville should be required to source its own dedicated power supply — whether through renewable generation, private transmission, or a long-term contract for new capacity. Ratepayer protection — no cost-shifting to consumers Any data center operating in Louisville should be required to pay the full cost of the energy infrastructure it requires — generation, transmission, and distribution. Update the land development code before any new approvals Louisville's current land development code does not contain the words "data center." The telecommunications hotel classification used to approve the Camp Ground Road facility was written for small telephone switching stations, not 400-megawatt industrial complexes. No new data center applications should be approved — through any pathway — until the land development code is updated with regulations written specifically for hyperscale facilities. Mandatory environmental review and community input Any proposed data center in Louisville should require a full environmental impact review and a meaningful public hearing process before approval — not an administrative sign-off.
74	Carter	40241	I don't support or want any more data centers in Louisville. The effects for people with respiratory issues increases significantly and the baseless use of natural resources is a great concern as well. Even though my address isn't close to the site, the place where my family worships is close. No more data centers.
75	Sivado	40216	NO DATA CENTER IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD!! LEAVE CAMPGROUND ROAD AREA! WE HAVE ENOUGH WAREHOUSES AND POLLUTION IN OUR NEIGHBORHOODS!!