GRANITE CITY - CITY COUNCIL

Mayor: Mike Parkinson

Council Members
Bob Pickerell, Ward 1
Michalene Millas, Ward 2
Dan McDowell, Ward 3
Jerry Harrington, Ward 4
Randy Lemaster, Ward 5

City Clerk: Jenna DeYong

City Attorney: Tonya Genovese

Council Members
Greg Garcia, Sr., Ward 1
Jason Smith, Ward 2
Kim Pierson, Ward 3
Keith Burton, Ward 4
Jim Hawkins, Ward 5

City Council Agenda
City Hall • 2000 Edison Ave, Granite City, IL 62040
February 18, 2026 • 7:00 PM

PUBLIC HEARING: 5:00 P.M.
February 18, 2026

1. **Public Hearing:**

   A. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Program Annual Meeting
   https://www.madisoncountyil.gov/departments/planning_and_development/ms4.php

COMMITTEE MEETING'S WILL BE HELD FROM 5:20-6:50 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
February 18, 2026

1. **Public Works:**

   A. Approval of the Public Works Committee Meeting Minutes from January 20, 2026

   B. Request to extend handicapped parking space at 2914 E 24th Street for an additional four years

2. **Economic Development/Planning & Zoning:**

   A. Approval of the Economic Development Committee Meeting Minutes from January 20, 2026

   B. Approval of the Planning & Zoning Committee meeting Minutes from December 16, 2025

   C. Non-Action Item: Data Center work study session

TOWNSHIP MEETING

February 18, 2026

1. **Pledge of Allegiance**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Township Board Minutes** - Approval of the Township Board Meeting Minutes from February 3, 2026
4. **Presentation of Communications**
5. **Finance Committee: Jim Hawkins, Chairperson**
   A. Bill List - Town Fund
   B. Bill List - General Assistance Fund
6. **Unfinished Business**
7. **New Business**
8. **Adjournment**

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

February 18, 2026

1. **Roll Call**

2. **City Council Minutes** - Approval of the City Council Meeting Minutes from February 3, 2026

3. **Presentation of Communications**

   A. Request from Brightpoint for a road closure on April 18, 2026, for the Annual Kids & Cops 5K Doughnut Run

4. **Mayor's Remarks**

   A. Rhonda Breslin, Republic Services

5. **Report of Standing Committees:**

   A. **Negotiations Committee: Greg Garcia, Chairperson**

   B. **The District Committee: Michalene Millas, Chairperson**

   C. **Planning & Zoning Committee: Dan McDowell, Chairperson**

   D. **Legal & Legislative Committee: Jason Smith, Chairperson**

   E. **Public Works Committee: Bob Pickerell, Chairperson**

      i. An Ordinance designating a handicapped parking space for an additional four years at 2937 East 25th Street within the City of Granite City

   F. **Police Committee: Jerry Harrington, Chairperson**

      i. January 2026 Chief STATS

   G. **Fire Committee: Randy LeMaster, Chairperson**

      i. January 2026 Fire & EMS Reports

      ii. Accept the resignation of Firefighter/EMT Connor Brown

      iii. Request for approval to hire the next eligible candidate for firefighter

   H. **Risk Management Committee: Kim Pierson, Chairperson**

   I. **Economic Development Committee: Keith Burton, Chairperson**

   J. **Finance Committee: Jim Hawkins, Chairperson**

i. Payroll

ii. Bill List

iii. Finance Report

6. **Report of Officers**
7. **Appointments**
8. **Unfinished Business**
9. **New Business**
10. **Public Correspondence**
11. **Adjournment**

GRANITE CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE:	February 18, 2026
TITLE:	Request to extend a handicapped parking space at 2914 E24th St
COMMITTEE:	Public Works
PROJECT MANAGER:	Michelle Hillman
REQUESTED ACTION:	Ordinance/Resolution Request
BUDGET ITEM:	
ATTACHMENTS:	Ordinance
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:	

OUTLINE

Request to extend the current handicapped parking space at 2914 E 24th St for an additional four years

GRANITE CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE:	02/18/2026
TITLE:	DATA CENTERS
COMMITTEE:	Economic Development
PROJECT MANAGER:	Cathy Hamilton
REQUESTED ACTION:	Work Session
BUDGET ITEM:	Not Applicable
ATTACHMENTS:	SEE BELOW
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:	CHamilton

Stakeholders have submitted information for consideration and review. Attached is a sample of submitted documents for the committee work session:

1. Data Center Negotiation & Community Strategy Packet-Keith Burton, Alderman
2. Zoning Ordinance Amendment Comments-Plan Commission Member
3. General Data Center Information -Plumbing & Pipefitter Union Rep
4. Data Centers in Downstate Illinois- Southwestern Illinois Leadership Council
5. Comparative Site Consideration for Data Center Development-Plan Commission Member
6. Urban Land Institute-Local Guidelines for Data Center Development
7. Papillion, Nebraska-Data Center Information- City of Papillion

Citizen questions from the Planning Commission meeting and as submitted are currently being reviewed and complied into a Frequently Asked Questions document that will be published shortly via the City Data Center webpage.

Not included in the packet but reviewed and placed on file includes:

- Community Benefits Agreement, City of Lancaster -Cool Cities
- Noise Analysis for PW County Data Centers-Briefing to DCOAG & JMT

DATA CENTER NEGOTIATION & COMMUNITY STRATEGY PACKET

SUBMITTED BY ALDERMAN KEITH BURTON

January 20, 2026

Economic Development Committee Meeting

Granite City, Illinois (62040)
Data Center Negotiation & Community Strategy Packet

Prepared for Granite City City Council and Community Leadership

This packet is designed specifically to support Granite City officials and community leaders in evaluating and negotiating potential data center developments. Its focus is on protecting the long-term interests of Granite City residents, strengthening the local tax base, safeguarding infrastructure and utilities, and ensuring accountability from developers.

1. Granite City Community Objectives

- Protect and stabilize the long-term tax base for schools, public safety, and city services.
- Ensure infrastructure investments reduce burden on existing residents and businesses.
- Promote responsible redevelopment of industrial and underutilized land.
- Secure local hiring, training, and contractor participation.
- Ensure environmental protection and transparency with the public.

2. Core Benefits Granite City Should Negotiate

- Guaranteed minimum tax or structured PILOT agreements.
- Upfront developer-funded infrastructure upgrades (electric, water, sewer, roads).
- Annual community benefit payments dedicated to public safety, workforce, or neighborhood improvement.
- Local hiring commitments and partnerships with regional training institutions.
- Emergency services funding, equipment, and facility upgrades.
- Sustainability measures and environmental monitoring funded by the developer.

3. Critical Questions for Any Developer

- What is the full-build power and water demand, and how will it impact local systems?
- Who pays for grid upgrades, substations, and water/sewer improvements?
- What tax abatements are requested, and what is the net fiscal impact?
- How many permanent, on-site jobs will exist after construction?
- What protections exist if ownership changes or operations cease?
- What binding enforcement mechanisms are included?

4. Financial & Risk Review Areas

- Independent third-party cost–benefit analysis.
- Long-term infrastructure maintenance obligations.
- Emergency response and public safety cost impacts.
- Decommissioning and site restoration requirements.
- Insurance, bonding, and indemnification coverage.

5. Environmental & Infrastructure Safeguards

- Water usage caps and drought contingency plans.
- Noise, vibration, and heat management requirements.
- Stormwater management and flood mitigation.
- Renewable energy sourcing and grid coordination.
- Ongoing reporting, audits, and public disclosure.

6. Negotiation Strategy for City Council

- Negotiate from total community impact, not just tax revenue.
- Tie incentives to enforceable performance benchmarks.
- Use phased approvals tied to verified compliance.
- Require all commitments to be contractual.
- Coordinate with utilities, county, and regional partners.

7. Red Flags

- Vague job and investment projections.
- Open-ended or automatic tax abatements.
- Community-funded infrastructure upgrades.
- Non-binding or verbal commitments.
- Pressure to accelerate approval timelines.

ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT COMMENTS

SUBMITTED BY PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER

I appreciate the City's initiative to establish a dedicated ordinance governing data center development. Given the scale, infrastructure demands, and long-term operational characteristics of these facilities, addressing regulatory standards in advance of project approvals is a prudent planning approach.

After reviewing the proposed data center ordinance, I am offering the following technical observations and recommendations for consideration. These comments are intended to improve clarity, enforceability, and alignment with regulatory approaches adopted by other Illinois and national jurisdictions that have recently updated data center standards.

General Assessment

The proposed ordinance provides a solid foundational framework. It includes clear definitions, establishes a structured application and review process, and incorporates baseline site and design standards addressing setbacks, building height, screening, lighting, and noise.

Experience in other jurisdictions, however, indicates that several operational and infrastructure-related issues often emerge after projects are approved and constructed. Addressing these areas more explicitly at the ordinance stage can reduce ambiguity, enforcement challenges, and the need for later amendments.

1. **Noise Standards and Measurement Protocols**

Technical Observations and Recommendations

The ordinance currently relies on a single maximum noise threshold. In practice, many communities have found that data center noise impacts—particularly from mechanical cooling systems and emergency generators—vary significantly by time

of day and may involve tonal or low-frequency components not fully addressed by a single limit.

For example, **Yorkville, Illinois** has evaluated lower day/night noise limits and generator testing restrictions in response to data center proposals, while **Albemarle County, Virginia** requires defined measurement methodologies and post-construction noise verification.

Considerations:

- Distinguishing between daytime and nighttime noise limits near residential uses.
- Clearly specifying measurement locations, averaging periods, and metrics (e.g., Leq, Lmax).
- Requiring pre- and post-construction noise studies prepared by qualified third-party professionals.
- Including provisions addressing tonal or low-frequency noise characteristics.
- Establishing limits on generator testing hours and duration.

2. **Water Use and Cooling Systems**
   While the ordinance references utility coordination, it does not explicitly address water consumption or cooling technologies. Water use associated with evaporative cooling systems has become a primary concern in many regions hosting data centers.

   Jurisdictions such as **Phoenix, Arizona**, as well as multiple **Northern Virginia localities**, now require applicants to disclose cooling methods, estimated water usage, and conservation strategies as part of development review.

   Considerations:

   - Requiring disclosure of proposed cooling technologies and projected water demand.
   - Requiring a water conservation or efficiency plan.
   - Considering ongoing water use reporting requirements.
   - Including provisions addressing operations during drought or water supply constraints.

3. **Electrical Infrastructure and Backup Power**
   The ordinance references coordination with utilities but could benefit from additional specificity regarding infrastructure timing and scope.

   Loudoun County, Virginia, for example, requires formal utility "will-serve" documentation coordinated with project phasing and addresses substations and transmission facilities as part of the overall development impact.

   Considerations:

   - Requiring formal utility service commitment letters tied to development phases.
   - Addressing substations and transmission infrastructure within the ordinance framework.
   - Establishing local operational standards for backup generators and fuel storage, in addition to state and federal permitting requirements.

4. **Generator Testing and Operational Impacts**
   Even when facilities comply with overall noise limits, generator testing activities have been a recurring source of complaints in other municipalities.

   Several Illinois and national jurisdictions now limit generator testing to weekday daytime hours and require mitigation if testing is audible beyond the site.

   Considerations:

   - Defining allowable testing days, hours, and duration.
   - Requiring advance notice for scheduled testing.
   - Providing mitigation or corrective measures if off-site impacts occur.

5. **Decommissioning and Financial Assurance**
   The ordinance does not explicitly address long-term site responsibility if a data center is abandoned or permanently closed.

   Newer ordinances in multiple jurisdictions now require decommissioning plans and financial assurance to ensure site restoration and removal of infrastructure.

   Considerations:

   - Requiring a decommissioning and site restoration plan.

- Requiring financial assurance (bond, letter of credit, or similar) to cover removal of equipment and related infrastructure.

6. **Project Scale and Tiered Standards**
   Data centers vary significantly in size and intensity. A single set of standards may not adequately address impacts associated with very large facilities.

   Prince William County, Virginia has explored tiered standards that scale setbacks, buffering, and mitigation requirements based on facility size or electrical capacity.

   Considerations:

   - Evaluating tiered requirements based on building size, campus size, or power demand.
   - Applying enhanced buffering or mitigation measures to higher-intensity developments.

Conclusion

The proposed ordinance represents a strong initial framework. Incorporating additional specificity in the areas outlined above may improve predictability, enforceability, and long-term compatibility with surrounding land uses. Other municipalities that did not address these operational and infrastructure considerations at the ordinance stage have often faced pressure to amend regulations after facilities became operational.

I respectfully submit these comments for consideration prior to final adoption of the ordinance and appreciate the opportunity to provide technical input during this process.

Member, Plan Commission
Granite City, Illinois

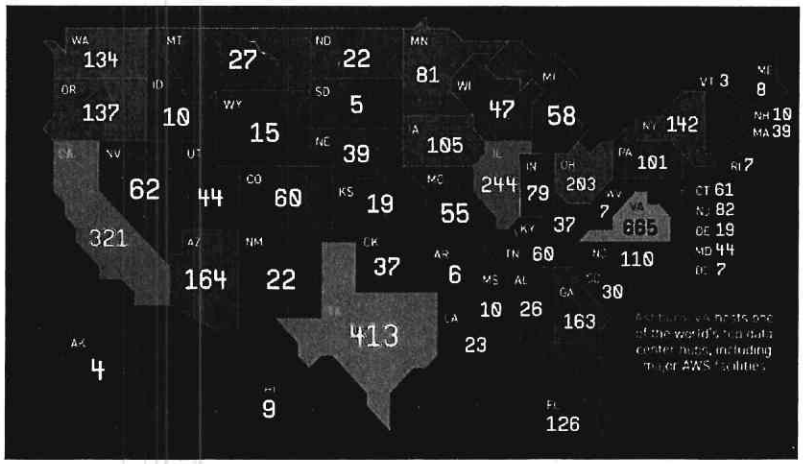
GENERAL DATA CENTER INFORMATION

SUBMITTED BY PLUMBING & PIPEFITTERS UNION REP

IPTA Data Center Talking Points

Why are we building Data Centers?

- Massive growth in digital demand
  - Americans interact with the internet and data centers hundreds of times/seven hours a day on average
  - Cloud storage
    - Email & text messaging
    - Device backups
    - Photos
    - Documents
  - Streaming
  - Telehealth
  - E-commerce
  - Banking
  - Gaming
  - GPS & Traffic Data
  - Smart home security devices
  - Electronic Health records and patient portals
  - Emergency Services
  - National Security
    - Global technology race
    - Cyber security
  - Data sovereignty
    - Do we want everything in China?
  - Medical research
  - Social media hosting
  - All online services
  - AI & Advanced Technologies
  - Businesses and governments moving away from local servers to centralized systems
- Illinois has ~250 that are operating without issue



Benefits to the community

- Significant investments & tax revenues
  - *(Local government should be able to provide numbers)*
  - Tax revenue improves schools, funds first responders and community services which boost property values
  - Data centers provide more tax revenue per acre than subdivisions or warehouses, with minimal demand on roads and services *(Verify locally)*
  - Property tax relief
    - Less burden on homeowners
- **Jobs!!!**
  - Hundreds of high-skilled construction jobs
    - Don't call our jobs temporary!
      - We support our families and make careers out of these "temporary jobs"!
    - *Commitment to hiring skilled local workforce and contractors???*
    - Apprenticeship opportunities
  - Increased business for local service providers, maintenance contractors, security, specialized contractors and testing services
  - In-house operations jobs
- New designs have pleasing aesthetics and landscaping
  - Many look like a modern office or community college
- Data centers are adaptable
  - Facilities are designed with modular systems that can be upgraded as technology evolves
  - Proven track record: Older data centers have already been successfully retrofitted for new uses or upgraded with modern equipment
  - Strategic locations matter: the infrastructure (power, fiber) remains valuable even if hardware changes making sites attractive for future technological uses

CONCERNS – Many concerns stem from the earliest data centers built 20+ years ago.

Energy: Used to power the servers and the cooling systems

- Many developers make private investments and improvements to the power grid
- Consistent demand which brings in extra revenue
- Considered Large Industrial Customers
    - Billed under different rate structures designed for high-consumption accounts.
        - Higher rates than residents and other businesses
- If turned down here, it will still be built in another state, likely on the same regional power grid
- Studies are performed by the power grid operators before approving connections
- Data centers help maximize the use of existing electric infrastructure that might otherwise be underused at certain times.
    - Makes the system more efficient and benefits all
- Data Centers are becoming more efficient
    - Newer facilities use less energy per unit of computing power than older ones
    - Using smarter software and controls to optimize servers and cooling systems in real time
    - Can utilize heat reclamation to warm offices, nearby buildings or district heating systems
    - Modern servers can tolerate warmer air, reducing cooling demand
- Since when did when turn away facilities because they utilize power?
    - Build more generation
- Comparisons:

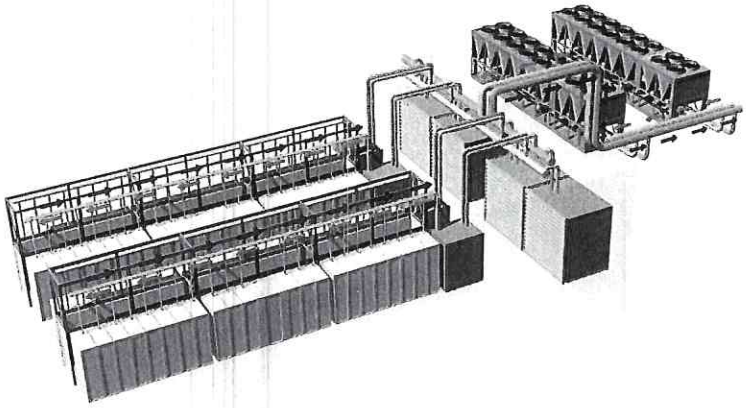
How big is that data center?

Source: NRECA Research

DATA CENTER TYPE	POWER USAGE	LOAD COMPARISON
Micro/Edge	Under ~0.1 MW	25-100 average homes
Small/Enterprise	~0.1-1 MW	Supermarket or medium-sized public school
Medium/Regional	~1-5 MW	Regional hospital
Large/Co-Location	~5-20 MW	Automobile plant or university campus
Hyperscale	>20 MW (often tens to hundreds of MW)	Heavy industrial facility or medium/large airport

Water: Primarily used in cooling systems

- Closed loop cooling systems utilized today use **very** little water once filled



  - Already used in **many** buildings and facilities in our community
  - Water is recirculated
    - Fears come from older sites that used open evaporative cooling systems
      - Open evaporative cooling systems do not work well in our climate
  - Initial fill comparisons:
    - Estimated initial fill water by data center size

Data Center Size	Estimated Initial Fill (gallons)	Olympic Swimming Pools*	Backyard Pools**
5 MW	~10,000–20,000 gal	~0.02 pools	~0.5–1 pool
10 MW	~25,000–40,000 gal	~0.05–0.08 pools	~1–2 pools
25 MW	~60,000–100,000 gal	~0.11–0.19 pools	~3–5 pools
50 MW	~120,000–200,000 gal	~0.23–0.38 pools	~6–10 pools
100 MW	~250,000–400,000 gal	~0.47–0.76 pools	~12–20 pools

* Olympic pool ≈ **528,000 gallons**
** Typical backyard pool ≈ **20,000 gallons**

- A 10 MW data center uses about 1–2 backyard pools worth of water once.
- A 50 MW data center uses about half an Olympic pool once.
- A 100 MW hyperscale data center uses less than one Olympic pool once.
- Water may last 10-20 years in the system

- Daily water usage will be minimal for restrooms, breakrooms, etc.
  - Similar to a standard office building

Noise: Backup generators and cooling equipment

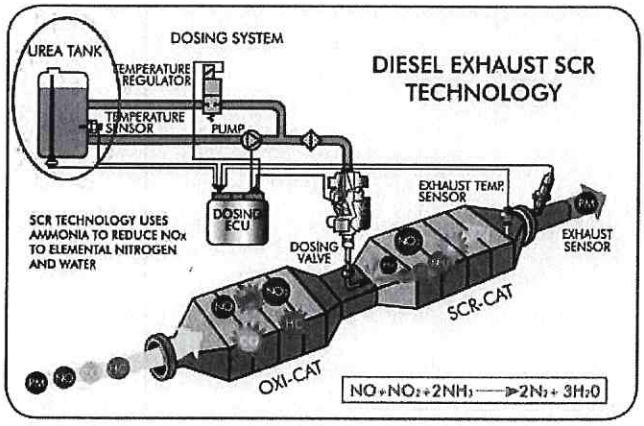
- Backup generators
  - Used in rare cases of utility outages
  - Tested briefly for readiness (by regulation), typically about 15–30 minutes per month
  - Utilize critical grade exhaust silencers and sound-attenuated enclosures
- Cooling equipment
  - Low noise fans
  - Sound-attenuated cooling equipment
  - Acoustic barriers
- Noise must meet IPCB (Illinois Pollution Control Board) noise standards and local regulations.
- At the property edge, noise is comparable to a **normal conversation** (~50–60 dB)

Stormwater

- Modern development must meet strict stormwater standards
- Developed sites are often less likely to flood than undeveloped land because runoff is engineered and controlled
- Local governments enforce compliance through permits inspections and monitoring
- *Opportunity for rainwater harvesting???*

Pollution?

- Backup generators
  - SCR Technology Eliminates over 99% of all potential emissions
  - Must meet strict EPA and local regulations
  - Are comparable to emergency generators at hospitals, schools, and other critical facilities



- Light
  - All exterior lighting directed downward
  - Shielded fixtures to prevent light spill
  - Design minimizes light pollution to preserve dark skies

ENVISION SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS GATEWAY TO GROWTH

Data Centers in Downstate Illinois

Community FAQ and Benefits Guide

This document provides factual, transparent information for community leaders and residents in downstate and Southwestern Illinois. It answers common questions about data centers, including water use, electric grid impact, noise, traffic, and economic benefits, while highlighting the value these facilities can bring when responsibly planned.

1 Economic Benefits

Q: Do data centers provide real economic value to our community?

A: Yes. Data centers represent multi-billion-dollar private investments that expand the tax base with minimal demand on public services. They generate significant property tax revenue for schools, cities, and counties, while fueling job creation and local economic activity. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, during construction, a typical data center employs approximately 1,700 workers, generates $77 million in wages, and drives over $240 million in local economic activity. Once operational, it continues to support 150+ local jobs, contributing $32 million to the economy each year. Beyond the numbers, data centers also strengthen infrastructure, grow the skilled workforce, and attract additional business investment to the region.

Key Points:

- Increases funding for schools, public safety, and local government
- Job opportunities in construction, electrical, mechanical, IT, and security
- Low impact on local services compared to other industrial uses
- Long-term revenue stability

2 Water Usage

Q: Do data centers use enormous amounts of water and threaten local supplies?

A: No. Water usage depends on the cooling system, and modern data centers are increasingly utilizing water-efficient technologies. Many rely on closed-loop or hybrid cooling, which uses a one-time fill and recirculates the same fluid repeatedly. In downstate Illinois, water is provided through municipal systems, not groundwater wells, and residential needs always come first.

Key Points:

- Closed-loop systems significantly reduce ongoing water use
- No wells are drilled; water comes from public systems
- Illinois benefits from strong regional water availability
- Utilities evaluate capacity to protect the community's water pressure and supply

3 Energy Use and Electric Grid Impact

Q: Will a data center overload our electric grid or cause higher utility rates?

A: No. Industrial developments (such as data centers) are responsible for funding the electrical infrastructure upgrades required to serve their facilities, and residential and small business customers do not bear those costs. While Illinois' deregulated energy market may experience upward pressure on capacity prices until new generation is built, these impacts are regional and would occur even if data centers locate outside the state, without delivering the economic benefits that come with local development.

Key Points:

- Industrial developments fund energy infrastructure upgrades required to serve them
- Projects advance only after MISO verifies grid capacity
- Grid upgrades often improve reliability for the wider community
- Data centers may help put downward pressure on retail and transmission rates by contributing to overall system efficiency and investment

4 Water Source and Local Priority

Q: Will a data center compete with residents for water?

A: No. Water for these projects comes through public water utilities, and engineers conduct modeling to ensure residential demand is fully protected. Downstate Illinois benefits from stable water resources compared to those in the western states.

Key Points:

- Residential needs remain the top priority
- Reclaimed or non-potable water may be used when available
- Utilities verify long-term capacity before approval

ENVISION SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS GATEWAY TO GROWTH

5 Noise and Community Impact

Q: Are data centers loud? Will nearby residents hear them?

A: Data centers must comply with local noise ordinances, typically limiting noise to around 70 decibels at the property line. Noise is further reduced through acoustic walls, landscaping, berms, and careful building placement. Backup generators are tested only at scheduled times, typically during daytime hours.

Key Points:

- Noise mitigation is built into design requirements
- Nearby highways often mask operational sound
- Testing schedules avoid nighttime or early-morning disturbance

6 Traffic and Road Impact

Q: Will a project like this overwhelm local roads?

A: No. Data centers generate minimal daily traffic. They have a small on-site workforce and do not attract customer or retail activity. Their traffic footprint is far smaller than warehouses, distribution centers, or manufacturing facilities.

Key Points:

- Limited daily trips
- Very few trucks
- No consumer traffic or visitor volume

7 Environmental and Land Use Considerations

Q: Are data centers harmful to the environment or community character?

A: No. Data centers are considered low-impact industrial uses. They produce no emissions, have minimal noise, and require little traffic. Sites in downstate Illinois are chosen based on zoning, proximity to utilities, and compatibility with nearby land uses.

Key Points:

- No smokestacks or emissions
- Stormwater systems must meet or exceed requirements
- Landscape buffers improve visual impact
- One of the least disruptive industrial options available

8 What Happens Next?

Q: What steps happen before a project is approved?

A: Developers continue working with:

- Local utilities
- Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)
- Local municipal planning staff
- County permitting offices
- Regional water providers

We will publish updates and share information as studies are completed and reviewed.

COMPARATIVE SITE CONSIDERATION FOR DATA CENTER DEVELOPMENT

SUBMITTED BY PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER

Comparative Site Considerations for Data Center Development

Granite City, Illinois vs. Troy, Illinois

This summary outlines key infrastructure, land-use, and community considerations relevant to large-scale data center development. It is intended to inform public discussion and decision-making.

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1. Power Availability and Grid Strength

Granite City's most significant advantage is its existing electrical infrastructure.

Granite City is located within a long-established heavy-industrial electrical environment originally developed to support steelmaking and other energy-intensive industries. As a result:

- High-voltage transmission lines, substations, and industrial feeders already exist in or near the community
- The regional transmission system is accustomed to very large, continuous electrical loads
- The regional grid operator (MISO) routinely evaluates projects in the 100–500 MW range in similar industrial areas

Why this matters:

Data centers at the 100–500 MW scale are common in former steel, refinery, or large manufacturing corridors.

In primarily residential or light-commercial communities, facilities of this size typically represent a major new demand on local and regional infrastructure.

Assessment: Granite City is well-positioned to accommodate large electrical loads.

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3. Logistics and Fiber Connectivity

Granite City benefits from established industrial logistics and communications infrastructure, including:

- Access to Mississippi River barge transport
- Rail spurs and heavy-truck corridors
- Proximity to the St. Louis metropolitan fiber backbone
- Major east-west and north-south highway access

These assets facilitate:

- Delivery and installation of large equipment such as generators, transformers, and cooling systems
- Connections to multiple, redundant long-haul fiber routes

Troy has strong highway access but lacks the same concentration of heavy-industrial logistics and fiber infrastructure.

Assessment: Granite City provides stronger logistics and connectivity advantages for large facilities.

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4. Cooling Water and Industrial Utilities

Granite City has experience supporting industrial operations with substantial thermal and water demands, including:

- Water systems sized for high industrial usage
- Greater familiarity with evaporative or hybrid cooling technologies
- More flexibility for non-potable or reclaimed water use

In primarily residential communities, water consumption and cooling methods often receive heightened public scrutiny, particularly during peak summer conditions or drought periods.

Assessment: Granite City's industrial utility profile is better aligned with large-scale data center cooling requirements.

Situations Where Troy May Be Better Suited

Troy may offer advantages for:

- Smaller data centers (approximately 20–60 MW)
- Enterprise or edge computing facilities
- Projects requiring rapid approval within newer municipal systems

Troy is generally better aligned with small to mid-scale facilities rather than hyperscale development.

Summary Conclusion

For projects that are:

- 100 MW or larger
- Power-dense and continuous-load
- Hyperscale or AI-oriented
- Intended for long-term operation (20–30 years)

Granite City presents stronger technical, infrastructure, and strategic alignment than Troy, Illinois.

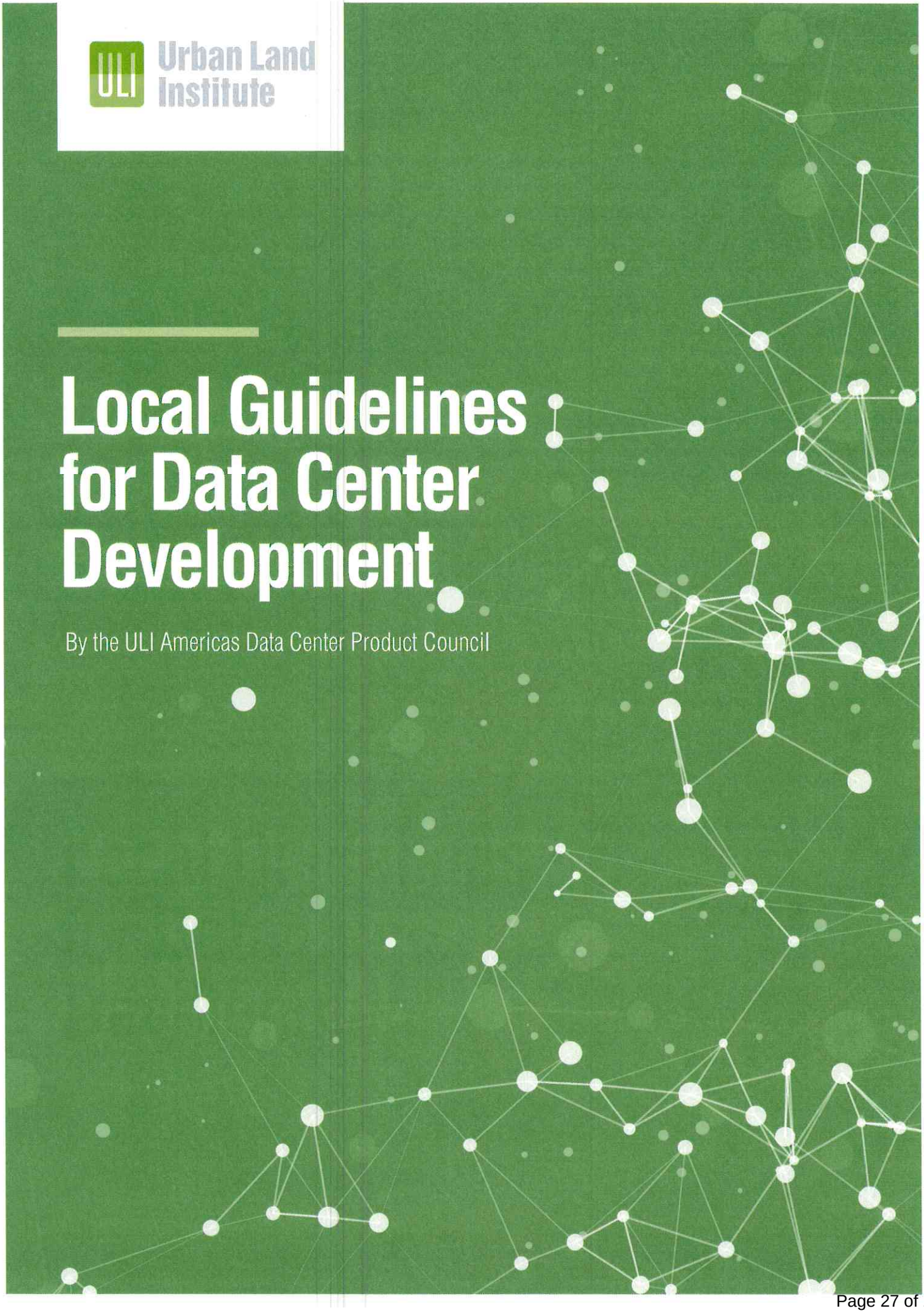

Urban Land Institute
Local Guidelines for Data Center Development
By the ULI Americas Data Center Product Council

Table of contents

1 Introduction: Data Centers 101

This paper seeks to demystify data centers and their purpose while offering a balanced model zoning ordinance for data center development that authorities having jurisdiction (AHJs) can adapt straight from the page. It also aims to provide a roadmap to data center development for local officials, planners, and other municipal decision-makers.

Data centers are still a relatively new land use, and they are often misunderstood or miscategorized. To be ready when data centers are proposed in your jurisdiction or to attract them, first it is important to understand their purpose in our society and how they function, as well as to have strategies to mitigate common challenges.

Essential infrastructure

In the morning, most of us brush our teeth or take a shower. We may not know where the water comes from or where it goes. We may not know that it is treated at a plant and arrives our homes, where wastewater departs, is received in a facility, and is released into surface water systems.

These days, we often check our email or social media first thing in the morning, even before we shower or brush our teeth. The internet—like water, sewer, and power systems—has become part of our essential everyday infrastructure.

Water and sewage systems are typically financed and delivered by local cities or counties. Power is funded and delivered by a mix of public and private entities. Data centers, however, which form the backbone of the internet, are financed, developed, and operated primarily by privately held businesses. Unlike what occurs with other critical infrastructure systems, the development of data centers requires navigating a complex landscape of private property laws, environmental impact assessments, and local zoning regulations. Local officials, in other words, play a key role in ensuring access to the internet economy.

Purpose and function

A **data center** is a building that houses the infrastructure that supports the world's computing functions. This building is filled with servers that process and store the data commonly referred to as "the cloud."

Processing and storage

Whenever you swipe your credit card, join a Zoom meeting, or send an email, your virtual activity connects to a real place in the physical world: a data center.

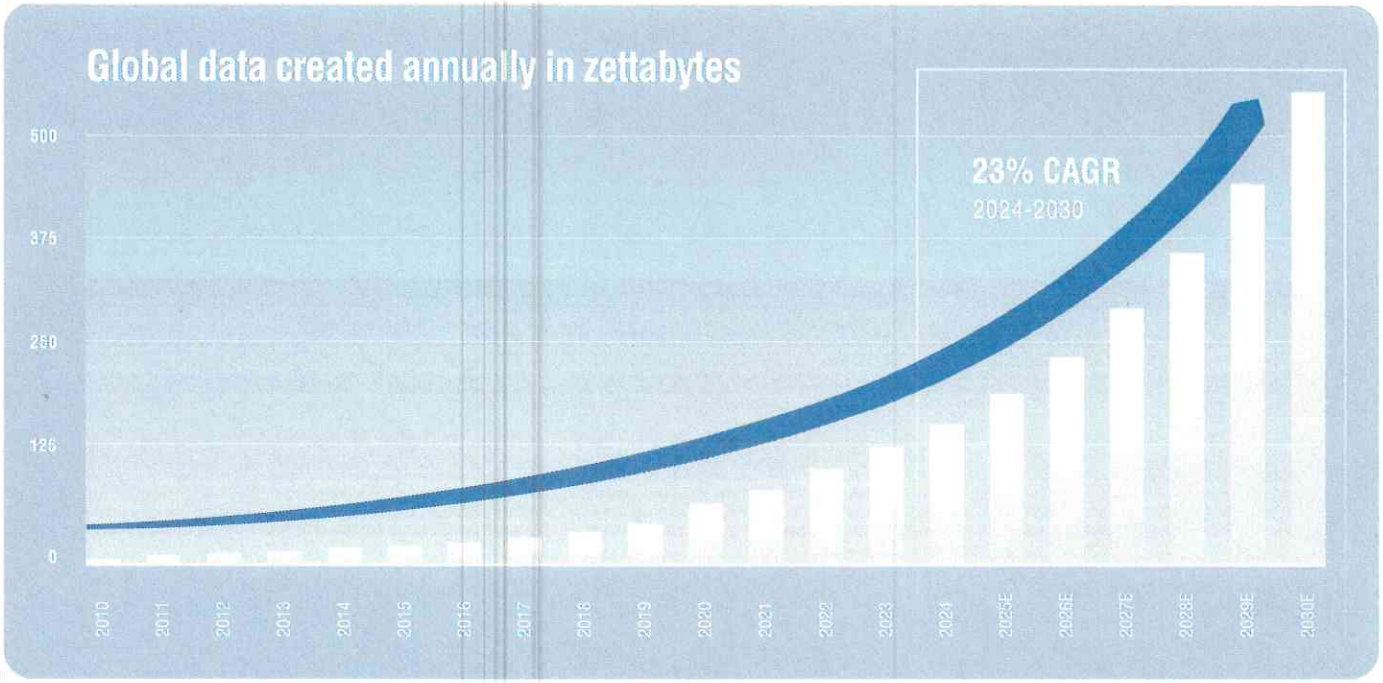
What gets processed in a data center? A better question: what does not? Data centers house our national security systems, including military communications. They enable online commerce, financial services, health care, and other essential services. Each app on your phone—even offline apps that

sync—and every activity on the internet requires a data center.

When you use your smartphone, that tiny device does not process your requests. Instead, your phone asks questions that get answered in data centers—usually in a fraction of a second.[1]

Data centers' primary function is processing and accessing data, but they also store data, safeguarding sensitive information so it's inaccessible to hackers. When you save a file to the cloud, you are not storing it in the sky. A data center stores it, more efficiently and securely than a filing cabinet ever could.

The demand for more data center capacity



Source: JLL Research, IDC

Our economy and communities were able to continue functioning during the Covid-19 pandemic—when schools, workplaces, and social gatherings shifted to the internet—thanks in large part to the support provided by data centers. This change also moved us further into an economy that exists, largely, online.

The rise of remote work and advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) that require high-density computing increased the demand for processing and data storage, thus requiring more data center capacity. As a result, this property category has grown significantly.

If society and the economy continue the shift to the internet, we would seem to face a need for more data centers. Where these new data centers will be developed is a matter of great importance that requires several variables to come together. To discuss these variables, we first must discuss what a data center is.

Types of data centers

Corporate or **enterprise data centers**, which store and process a single organization's data, rose in prominence in the mid-1990s as the dot-com boom drove demand for fast internet connectivity and 24/7 operations. These data centers often store the data of financial institutions—think American Express or Wells Fargo—that typically own and operate such facilities themselves, rather than leasing them from a provider.

1 "One: You Use Data Centers," Where the Internet Lives, Google, podcast audio, https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/one-you-use-data-centers/id1541394865?i=1000501909698.

At **colocation data centers**, which include **retail data centers**, third-party operators lease data center space—a certain number of server cabinets, for example, or kilowatts (kW) to multiple companies.

Wholesale data centers are a type of colocation data center where a third-party developer rents large portions of the space and energy capacity to one company–often, all of it.

Telecom data centers, owned by telecommunications companies such as Verizon, are where traffic from cell towers "switches" to the internet. These facilities tend to be smaller than the other data center types and require less energy.

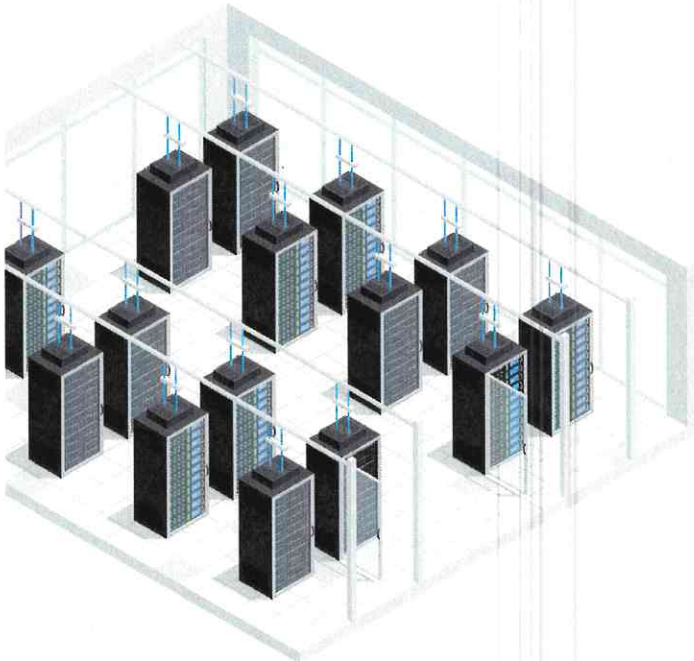
Hyperscale data centers are built for a single customer: one of the large tech companies that provide many of the services we use every day—Google (Google Cloud), Amazon (AWS), Microsoft, and Meta. These companies sometimes own their own centers, and sometimes they lease them from a third-party developer. These centers are built based on the data demands of the hyperscaler.

The name ***hyperscaler*** emphasizes the ability to scale resources up or down quickly and efficiently to meet demand. These companies have a massive number of users and generate vast amounts of data, which together demand substantial processing power and storage capacity, especially as user bases grow unpredictably.

Differences from industrial warehouses

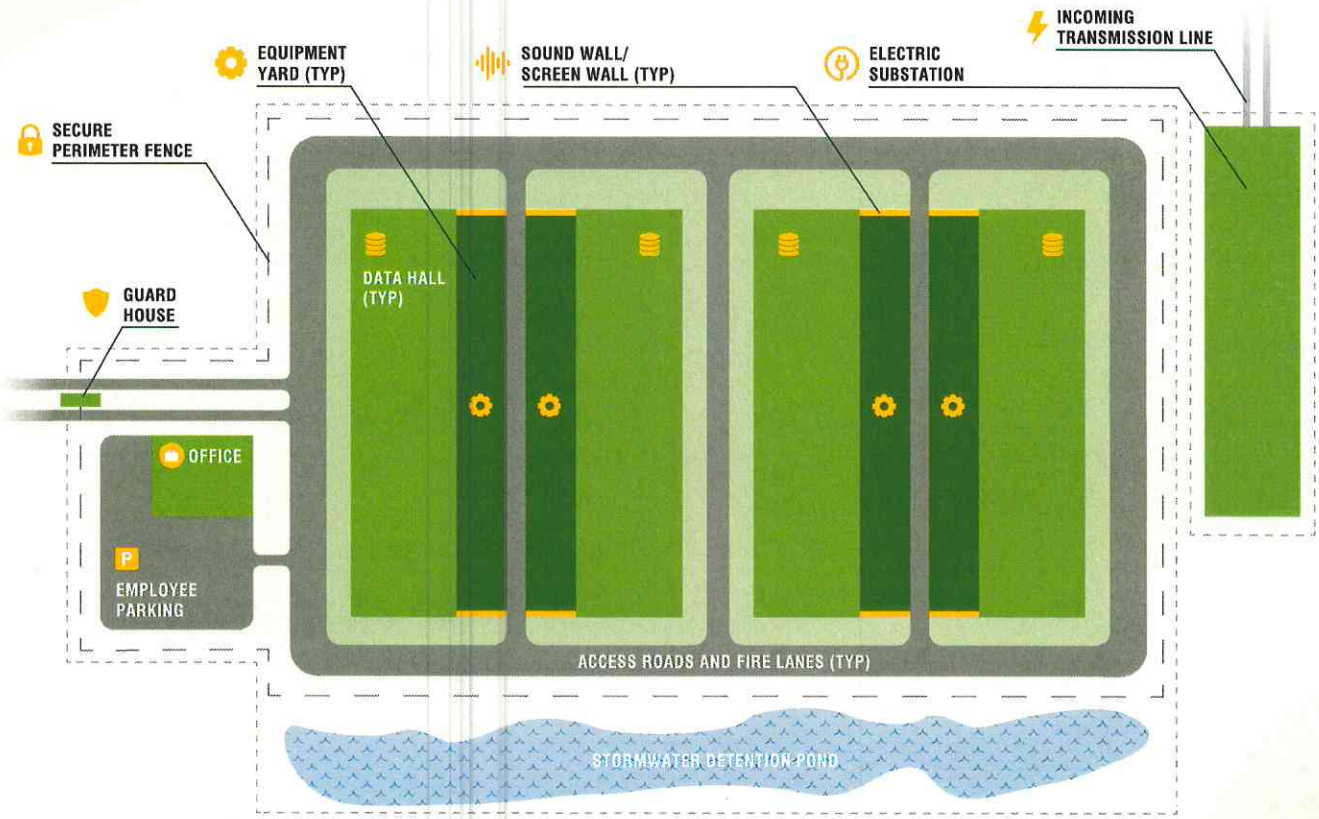
Data centers differ from other forms of commercial real estate. They constitute a relatively new category and, until recently, they were concentrated in select geographic areas. As a result, the buildings housing our essential internet infrastructure are widely misunderstood.

Typically, data centers are not explicitly mentioned in zoning codes. Instead, they fall under the umbrella of general industrial zoning uses. But because they store data, they are not typical warehouses. Their classification, as such, causes planning challenges, which we will detail further in a later section. Here's how data centers differ from industrial warehouses or factories:



- Data centers are more compatible with other uses nearby because, unlike factories or warehouses, they are odorless and lack truck traffic.
- They are often taller than traditional single-story warehouses. Data centers can be single-story or multistory. Single-story data centers start at around 30 feet (9.1 meters) and multi-story data centers go up from there.
- They require fewer employees once construction is complete, so long-term impacts on traffic, schools, and public services are minimal.
- They need fewer parking spaces and plumbing fixture counts than are typically mandated by industrial codes.
- Data centers require more robust underground and above-ground infrastructure.
- Unlike warehouses and factories, data centers have external electrical and mechanical equipment.
- Some data centers need multiple layers of redundancy, which we'll discuss in a moment.
- Data centers require more security measures than industrial buildings, including 24/7/365 surveillance and controlled-access points.

Let's tour a hyperscale data center campus



Most of the data centers developed today are hyperscale data centers—typically within campuses. We tour one below.

Approaching the campus

As you approach a hyperscale data center campus, you are likely to encounter a fence or gate—often with a gatehouse—beyond which you may be able to see equipment yards and cooling equipment in the distance.

Security

Data center campuses have extensive security measures and strict protocols for employees and visitors. Infrared surveillance cameras and tall, anti-climb security fences that detect movement surround the property. A guard at the gatehouse checks guests' credentials outside. If you make it past this point—few people do—you will find another security checkpoint at the entrance to the data center building itself, where additional security personnel check badges.

Equipment yards

Before heading inside, let's first follow the winding campus driveway and stop at the mechanical and electrical equipment yards.

Electrical yards

In the electrical yards, you'll hear the low hum of static if you stand directly under the transmission lines. A nearby **utility substation transformer** receives this power and converts it down to the lower voltage needed for use inside. The medium-voltage power feeds into **switchgear** in the electrical yard—or another type of power distribution equipment that similarly dispenses electrical power throughout the data center.

Alongside the switchgear, you will see multiple generators that provide emergency power in case of an electrical utility outage. If they look like they aren't running, it's because they are usually turned off. Except during emergency outages, they are turned on only for monthly maintenance tests for a mere 30 minutes[2] and are quiet while running due to sound-attenuated enclosures.

2 GeneratorSource, "Data Center Generator Maintenance," GeneratorSource, January 2024, https://www.generatorsource.com/blog/January-2024/Data-Center-Generator-Maintenance.aspx.

Redundancy

Like hospitals, data centers require a high level of redundancy to ensure they never go down, and the generators are part of this preparedness. Redundancy is often also created through multiple power feeds. The servers have backup capacity, too. For instance, your inbox is stored on several servers so that if one fails, your emails remain accessible.

Mechanical yards

The mechanical yards operate similarly but typically focus on cooling rather than on power redundancy. On the ground, you'll find chillers that cool the data center. At some data centers, they are on the roof.

Heat is a byproduct of computer processing. The servers within data centers must remain cool to function correctly. There are multiple ways of to achieve this cooling, but for the purposes of this paper, we focus on three main categories: air-cooled chillers, water-cooled chillers, and evaporative cooling.

A highly efficient **air-cooled chiller system** is sealed in a closed loop and uses little to no water—less than the amount used in three single-family homes.

Both water-cooled and evaporative systems use more water and consume less electricity than air-cooled chiller systems. In an open-loop **water-cooled chiller system**, cooling towers evaporate water for cooling purposes. **Evaporative cooling** is primarily achieved by large air-handling units that move air across a wet medium to evaporate water, which removes heat and cools the air in the data hall.

Data center structure

Let's now make our way through the security checkpoint and into the data center building itself. Inside, we find the **data hall**, where the servers sit in rows of tall racks along a series of aisles fed by **electrical distribution equipment**. Data halls are the *pièce de résistance* of any data center. Such a structure is typically designed from the data hall outward, with all supporting infrastructure responding directly to its needs.

If you examine the racks from the floor upward, you see bundles of colorful fiber optic cables (inside of which are thin strands of glass) connecting servers to switches and routers. These cables enable high-speed data transfer. Without them, we would be unable to access the web or many of the apps we use daily. The cables are organized in lanes that converge at massive **switches**.

Inside the data center building, you also find electrical rooms that house other critical power supply infrastructure. Battery-powered **uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems** sit in large cabinets against the wall. In the event of a utility outage, these systems feed power to **power distribution units (PDUs)** inside the data hall. UPS systems are the first-used backup power source and often prevent use of the generators outside.

The importance of clustering

The internet is a network of interconnected networks, and so are data centers. **Clustering** refers to the practice of linking the servers at multiple data centers with high-speed, low-latency connections so they work together as a unified system. This interconnected group is called a cluster, and each server in the cluster is called a **node**.

Importantly, clustering requires physical proximity: locating multiple data centers close to one another geographically so that optical signals in fiber cables don't lose strength. That's why a huge portion of global internet traffic passes through major hubs such as northern Virginia's "Data Center Alley."

Clustering also requires interconnection—linking these data centers through high-speed, low-latency connections.

Reduced latency

One primary reason for data center clustering is to reduce **latency**, the time it takes for information to travel from its source to its destination. When data centers are geographically distant from each other, latency increases, which leads to slower application performance for end users, including the dreaded "spinning wheel of death." When data centers are located near each other, data can travel shorter distances, and this information exchange runs faster. Due to quicker response times, the user experience improves.

Improved reliability

Clustering enhances redundancy. If one data center server goes offline, others in the cluster can take over, ensuring continuous service availability. Without clusters, one server failure could cause an outage with international implications. In the appendix, we explore this concept further through a case study.

Load balancing

Clustered data centers allow for more efficient **load balancing**, the process of distributing network traffic across multiple servers at interconnected data centers. This practice prevents any single server or center from becoming overwhelmed.

Shared infrastructure

Data centers require conduits for power and, in some cases, water. When data centers cluster, they benefit from shared power and cooling infrastructure while also reducing the need for long-distance fiber optic connections.

2 What happens when data centers come to your region: opportunities, challenges, and mitigations

Data centers can provide significant economic benefits and other opportunities. Data center projects also introduce unique planning challenges, however. To be prepared, and to seize opportunities when appropriate, AHJs must understand these challenges and how to mitigate them.

Opportunities

Support essential national infrastructure

Data centers contribute to national infrastructure and economic growth. Also, they enable the digital economy by underpinning businesses of all sizes in virtually every industry.

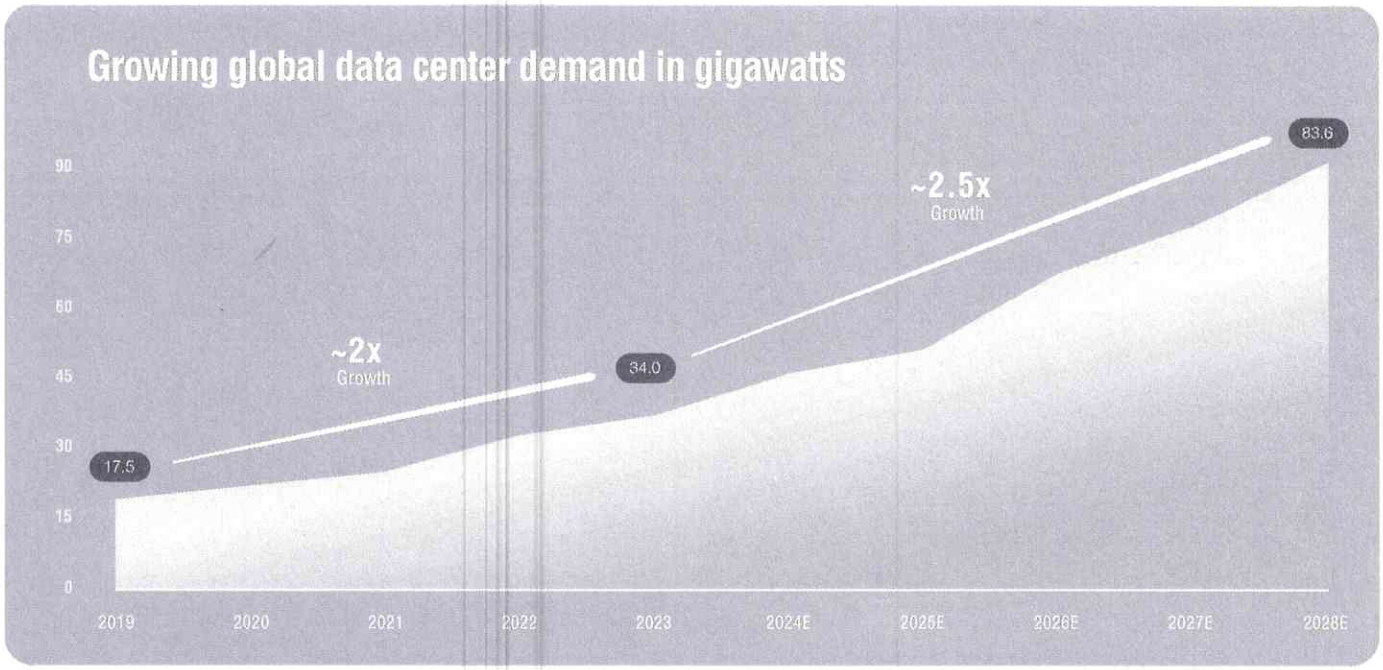
According to the United States Department of Energy[3], "At a national level, data centers are critical to supporting America's economic growth by powering businesses and enabling continued leadership in innovation, including for AI applications."

HERE'S HOW DATA CENTERS SUPPORT NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:

- They protect the privacy of all of the data within U.S. borders against cyber threats by powering security measures such as encryption, firewalls, and access controls.
- They host critical infrastructure for our emergency services, providing the necessary computing power and data storage to support communication networks, emergency response coordination, and real-time data analysis during crises.
- Our health care system depends on data centers. They enable a range of services, from telehealth visits to managing digital health records, and they even assist in providing data-analysis-informed diagnoses for patients.
- Banks and the rest of our financial ecosystem rely on data centers for their daily operations.
- Data centers also support the development and deployment of emerging tech. Data centers are the backbone of AI infrastructure, which requires rapid data processing, storage, and analysis at scale.
- On a macroscale, maintaining advanced data center infrastructure allows the U.S. to compete with such countries as China in the race for AI dominance, thus fostering economic growth and strengthening national security through technological leadership.
- On a microscale, data centers also improve businesses' operational efficiency by democratizing access to supercomputer processing and secure cloud storage so that small businesses can compete more easily with larger corporations.

3 U.S. Department of Energy. "Clean Energy Resources to Meet Data Center Electricity Demand," https://www.energy.gov/policy/articles/clean-energy-resources-meet-data-center-electricity-demand.

Increase much-needed processing and storage capacity



Source: CBRE, DC Bytes

Our needs for data center capacity have grown—and continue to grow at a fast clip as we create more data.

If we don't build data centers that support this increasing data density, it could hamper the economy, business operations, and our daily lives.

On a microlevel, a lack of data center capacity or redundancy makes files and apps load slowly. On a macrolevel, if we don't build enough data centers to meet our growing storage and processing needs, there will be outages with international consequences, like the October 2021 Meta outage. We include a case study on this incident and its profound impacts in the appendix.

Jobs

When data centers are in operation, they require fewer employees to operate than most other commercial properties, leaving minimal impacts on traffic in surrounding areas. A typical data center operates with fewer employees than other commercial or industrial facilities. Unlike industrial facilities, there is no fleet of trucks going in and out, which further minimizes traffic congestion.

More workers are present while the data center campus is under construction, though. Data center construction projects happen in phases, especially on larger campus developments, and these phases can extend over several years. This phased approach often leads to misunderstandings regarding the permanency of the increased traffic. Clear communication about the nature and duration of construction phases can help manage expectations and reduce misunderstandings.

This phasing approach has a plus side, however. Data centers create local construction jobs for tradespeople who otherwise travel from job to job—with less fossil fuel consumption thanks to reduced commuting. Jobs related to data center construction typically provide these workers, sometimes called journey-people, with more stability and longer timelines, offering a higher quality of life. This outcome, in turn, can prevent or alleviate labor shortages and reduce renovation and building expenses in the area, benefiting homeowners and businesses.

Although the operational workforce of data centers is relatively small, people employed in these roles are well-compensated, often earning six-figure salaries without the need for significant training or a college degree. During both the construction and operational phases, data center jobs boost to the local economy because workers spend at retail stores, nearby restaurants, hotels, and suppliers.

Data centers also indirectly create many jobs across the broader economy. According to PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited[4] (PwC), each direct job in the U.S. data center industry

4 PwC, "Economic Impact Study of the US Data Center Industry," January 2021; "Data Centers and Ancillary Job Creation," TechIndustryReview, March 2022.

generates, on average, six ancillary jobs throughout the national economy. As a result, the total annual impact of the data center industry on national employment—combining direct, indirect, and induced effects from both construction and operations—grew from 2.9 million jobs in 2017 to 3.5 million jobs in 2021, representing a 20 percent increase.

Furthermore, the PwC study does not include jobs created by the cloud access and processing power that data centers enable. Data centers also facilitate zero-commute remote work across the country, further reducing fossil fuel consumption and contributing to a more sustainable economic model.

Tax revenue

Data centers provide municipalities with substantial economic and fiscal benefits through various forms of tax revenue (if unabated) that far exceed ones associated with other property types.

Hyperscale data centers are capital-intensive developments that can cost billions to construct—and are filled with high-value equipment and infrastructure. Taxes levied against them can be a windfall for AHJs.

A case in point: the data center tax base in Loudoun County, the central hub of North Virginia's Data Center Alley, increased from $15.996 billion in 2023 to $25.627 billion in 2024, constituting 58.5 percent of the municipality's total tax revenue.[5]

Data center owners pay two primary forms of property taxes. The first is real property tax, which applies to the land campuses are built on and the permanent structures that sit upon it, such as buildings. The second is personal property tax, which is levied on movable assets such as the servers and equipment inside data centers.

These revenues become significant boons to surrounding municipalities. In Loudoun, personal property tax revenue from computer equipment purchases for data centers surged by 170 percent in 2023, accounting for two and a half times the tax revenue.

The presence of data centers can also lower the overall tax burden for residents. In Loudoun, the general property tax rate is set at $0.87 per $100 of assessed value; it would be $1.33 (an additional 52 percent) but for the influx of data center developments, according to the county's executive director of economic development.[6] Revenue from data centers accounts for $0.47 of the tax rate, thereby alleviating the burden on other taxpayers.

Data center revenue can be channeled into net-zero programs and those related to health care, education, and other critical public services.

Data center revenue can be channeled into net zero programs and ones related to health care, education, and other critical public services. Revenue from data centers in Quincy, Washington, for example, has been used to fund local schools, public safety, and infrastructure improvements.[7]

By 2026, Loudoun County projects it will receive roughly $1.4 billion in tax revenue from the personal property tax it levies on computer equipment alone.[8] This amount constitutes nearly half of Loudoun County's entire fiscal 2021 budget of $3 billion.

Community incentive packages

Data center operators also provide significant benefits through incentive packages negotiated with municipalities that can include funding for schools or public infrastructure projects. In multiple cases, hyperscalers have funded renewable energy plants and created workforce development programs in areas where they operate.

As part of AWS' $10 billion data center campus investment in Mississippi, the company developed STEM-focused workforce training and career awareness programs for K-12 school systems and funded the state's first utility-scale wind farm.[9] You can learn more about the community benefits the hyperscaler provided in the appendix.

5 Emily Leayman, "Loudoun's Data Center Tax Base Jumps, Residential Increases Continue," Patch, February 8, 2024, https://patch.com/virginia/ashburn/loudouns-data-center-tax-base-jumps-residential-increases-continue.

6 Hanna Pampaloni, "Rizer: Land Value Increases Bring Benefits and Challenges," Loudoun Now, June 28, 2024, https://www.loudounnow.com/business/rizer-land-value-increases-bring-benefits-and-challenges/article_5b417aa8-3592-11ef-b587-f7ca7fd349c0.html.

7 Nick Parker, "Quincy Data Centers: The Data Center Conversation" (Presentation, Port of Quincy), https://wedaconline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Port-of-Quincy-Presentation.pdf.

8 "Loudoun Data Center Revenue Growth," Washington Business Journal, October 19, 2020, https://www.bizjournals.com/washington/news/2020/10/19/loudoun-data-center-revenue-growth.html.

9 Amazon Staff, "AWS plans to invest $10 billion in Mississippi, the largest capital investment in the state's history," About Amazon, January 25, 2024, https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/aws/aws-10-billion-investment-mississippi.

The region that includes Fredericksburg, Virginia—an emerging exurban hyperscale campus market located southeast of Loudoun County—is a case study in how AHJs can attract landslide economic and fiscal benefits while mitigating potential concerns well in advance.

In March 2024 Virginia's governor, Glenn Youngkin, alongside other state and local elected officials, announced that AWS was making a $35 billion dollar investment in data centers in Spotsylvania, Caroline, Stafford, and Louisa counties, creating approximately 2,000 new jobs. Also announced was AWS' contribution of $400,000 in community funds to those localities.

We explore how AHJs in the region did the work to prepare for and attract that investment in the appendix, which also covers similar measures in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, a unique suburban community northwest of downtown Chicago that modified its zoning code to attract data center development.

Challenges and mitigations

Sustainability

The sustainability of data centers is a significant concern for both AHJs, as well as for data center operators and developers, who ensure that their centers are designed and engineered to minimize emissions and other community impacts.

Grid impact

Let's address the misconception that data centers draw from the grid power that other customers, such as residential consumers and retail operators, could use. This concern is common among constituents when a data center is proposed in a municipality.

The grid is heavily regulated. Under existing federal regulations (and in Texas, the only state that regulates its own power grid), demand from a new customer cannot affect the reliability or availability of an existing customer.

Rather than taking power from the grid, new large-load customers such as data center operators face the challenge of finding readily available power that the utility can deliver—especially because many seek clean power sources.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), as quoted in a recent article,[10] data centers can actually catalyze the grid's clean energy transition: "Near-term data center driven electricity demand growth is an opportunity to accelerate the build-out of clean energy solutions, improve demand flexibility, and modernize the grid while maintaining affordability."

Here's why: in many municipalities, energy providers are obligated to meet the power demands of various users. When a significant portion of demand comes from data center operators, many of which have strong commitments to using renewable energy, that activity accelerates the greening of the grid. These companies, driven by their climate goals, place considerable pressure on utility providers to adopt cleaner energy solutions.

"Near-term data center driven electricity demand growth is an opportunity to accelerate the build-out of clean energy solutions, improve demand flexibility, and modernize the grid while maintaining affordability."

Unlike AHJs, which cannot create the demand to push forward such changes themselves, data center operators wield considerable influence by creating substantial demand for renewable energy.

This dynamic forces utilities to accelerate and help finance their transition to greener energy sources, thereby modernizing the grid to meet contemporary environmental standards. Public officials have a critical role to play in this scenario. By ensuring the existence of clear and easy-to-follow guidelines for data center development within their jurisdictions, AHJs can become integral to the solution, thus fostering a cleaner energy infrastructure.

Conversely, discouraging data center development could inadvertently push these operations into regions with less stringent grid standards and undermine broader sustainability efforts. Thus, the collaboration between data center operators and local governments is pivotal in driving the clean energy transition and ensuring grid modernization.

10 U.S. Department of Energy, "Clean Energy Resources."

Grid sustainability

Data center companies—third-party developers, operators, and hyperscalers among them—typically have far stricter carbon reduction commitments than do municipalities themselves.

- The top five hyperscalers have a combined renewable energy portfolio totaling more than 45 gigawatts (GW) worldwide, the equivalent of roughly 118,215 Tesla Model 3 motors[11] running on full power—and that figure doesn't include on-site generation.[12] Roughly 57 percent of global corporate wind and solar capacity tracked by S&P Global Commodity Insights is tied to these five companies alone.
- Amazon first committed to powering all of its operations, including AWS data centers, with 100 percent renewable energy by 2025. As of 2023, Amazon reported achieving this goal early, with 100 percent of its electricity consumption matched with renewable energy sources. The company also set a goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2040.[13]
- Microsoft committed to designing and operating data centers that are carbon negative, water positive, and zero waste before 2030, procuring 100 percent renewable energy on a global scale by 2025, and significantly expanding and decarbonizing local electricity grids.[14]
- Apple has committed to becoming carbon-neutral across its entire supply chain and product life cycle by 2030. This effort includes using nearly 10 GW of existing renewable energy and investing in new renewable generation.[15]
- Google, meanwhile, announced its goal in September 2020 to operate carbon-free, on clean local electricity, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year by 2030. From 2010 to 2023, the company signed more than 115 agreements totaling in excess of 14 GW of clean energy generation capacity.[16]
- Meta committed to net zero emissions for its supply chain and to becoming water positive by 2030. The company plans to power all of its data centers with renewable energy by 2025.[17]

The methods through which hyperscalers and data center developers are working toward these goals include:

On-site generation: Some data centers have solar panels or other renewable energy sources installed directly on their premises. Wind and solar require a lot of land, however, and on-site land is usually scarce. As such, these projects typically provide only a small portion of data centers' total energy needs.

Power purchase agreements (PPAs): In a PPA, data center companies (the buyers) sign long-term contracts with renewable energy providers (the sellers) to purchase electricity from specific wind or solar farms. PPAs often support the development of new renewable energy, thus contributing to overall grid decarbonization and improving the grid mix for local residents and businesses.

Renewable energy certificates (RECs): Companies purchase RECs to offset their energy consumption, which supports the economics of clean energy development. RECs are not necessarily tied to the specific municipalities where data centers are located, though.

Investment in renewable projects: Hyperscalers often invest directly in the development of new renewable energy projects.

Diesel generators

The role of diesel generators at data centers is often misunderstood. As we discussed elsewhere, these generators are present only as a backup power source.

Also worth noting is that diesel generators are subject to a comprehensive regulatory framework. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets federal standards implemented and enforced at the state level for generators, and states may

11 U.S. Department of Energy, "How Much Power is 1 Gigawatt?" Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, https://www.energy.gov/eere/articles/how-much-power-1-gigawatt.

12 S&P Global Market Intelligence, "Datacenter Companies Continue Renewable Buying Spree, Surpassing 40 GW in US," S&P Global, www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/research/datacenter-companies-continue-renewable-buying-spree-surpassing-40-gw-in-us.

13 Amazon, "Climate Solutions," Amazon Sustainability, https://sustainability.aboutamazon.com/climate-solutions.

14 Microsoft, "Microsoft's Datacenter Community Pledge: To Build and Operate Digital Infrastructure That Addresses Societal Challenges and Creates Benefits for Communities," Microsoft Blog, accessed September 15, 2024, https://blogs.microsoft.com/blog/2024/06/02/microsofts-datacenter-community-pledge-to-build-and-operate-digital-infrastructure-that-addresses-societal-challenges-and-creates-benefits-for-communities/.

15 Apple Inc., "Apple's Climate Roadmap," Apple Newsroom, https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2021/07/apples-climate-roadmap/.

16 Google, "Build a Carbon-Free Future for Everyone," Google Sustainability, accessed September 15, 2024, https://sustainability.google/projects/carbon-free-24x7/.

17 Meta, "The Next Stage of our Climate Commitment: Net-Zero Supply Chain Emissions by 2030," Facebook Newsroom, https://about.fb.com/news/2021/10/the-next-stage-of-our-climate-commitment-net-zero-supply-chain-emissions-by-2030/.

have additional requirements.[18] Once permitted, each diesel generator's operation is bound by strict regulations. Operators typically may run generators for only a limited number of hours per year for routine maintenance and inspection purposes.

Although it varies by facility, generators at data centers are typically used far less than these rules dictate. Generators' brief monthly operation to ensure proper functioning is comparable to running a pump system that's been inactive for an extended period—regular checks prevent potential issues that accompany prolonged inactivity, such as seized components or degraded lubricants.

Greener alternatives to diesel are in various stages of development, but none has been proved at scale yet.

Water sustainability

Cooling accounts for almost 40 percent of the total energy consumed by data centers, McKinsey and Company estimates.[19] Several factors determine the type of cooling that is most sustainable yet still suitable for the job.

Air cooling can be more efficient at lower load percentages and smaller equipment capacities. It can also be sustainable at any scale when the data center is located in an area with a high percentage of renewable sources in the energy grid, including ones generated on site.

When cooling processes require water, nonpotable water sources can be used so as not to reduce the local drinking water supply. Nonpotable water is treated—either at a local plant or, in some cases, on site–to remove contaminants, solids, and impurities. Then recycled water is then distributed in plum-colored pipes, which accounts for the nickname the **purple pipe system**. To pursue it, companies often consider access to recycled wastewater an important factor in the early stages of site selection.

Hyperscalers have even helped AHJs finance such projects, though that's not always viable, which makes proximity to existing treatment facilities a key consideration. In 2012, Google funded the construction of the Sweetwater Creek Sidestream Plant in Douglas County, Georgia, which we explore further in the appendix.

Electrical utility transmission and distribution

When developers vet a site for a data center, they consider whether there are adequate transmission lines. At the local level, there can be pushback against the building of new transmission lines, inside and outside a data center context. Local pushback against transmission lines increased by 57 percent from 2022 to 2023, according to Columbia Law School research.[20]

This challenge exists not just for data centers but also for the clean energy transition. One truism says that the transition can't happen without transmission. Here's why: as more sectors such as transportation go electric, overall power demand is likely to increase, requiring greater transmission capacity. Grids in the U.S. are not connected, which is a problem because such clean energy sources as solar and wind are often located far from urban centers, where electricity is most needed. Connecting grids across the country requires a plethora of new transmission lines.

"By the 2030s, we need to build so many new lines that they would reach to the moon if they were strung together," says Bill Gates, cofounder of Microsoft, in a video on his YouTube channel. "And by 2050, we'll need to more than double the size of the grid, while replacing most of the existing wires."

Most transmission lines, built between the 1950s and the 1970s, are now outdated.[21]

How did we get here? For a long time, electricity generation was centralized, and there was no need for a connected grid. Large coal-powered plants and nuclear power plants produced massive amounts of electricity in specific locations. This electricity was then distributed widely to homes, businesses, and industries throughout a large area. Power flowed primarily in one direction: from centralized plants to distributed end users.

As we transition to clean grid sources, however, we need a less centralized, more distributed system. Unlike fossil fuel plants, renewable energy sources are often geographically dispersed, variable in output, and located far from major consumption centers. They require a shift to an interconnected grid with diverse, distributed sources, one that's more resilient to outages and increasingly frequent extreme weather events caused by climate change. This shift requires more cross-regional transmission or inter-regional transmission. It requires . . . transmission lines.

18 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Regulations for Emissions from Heavy Equipment with Compression-Ignition Engines," https://www.epa.gov/regulations-emissions-vehicles-and-engines/regulations-emissions-heavy-equipment-compression.

19 Srini Bangalore et al., "Investing in the Rising Data Center Economy," McKinsey & Company, January 17, 2023, https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/investing-in-the-rising-data-center-economy.

20 "Opposition to Renewable Energy Facilities in the United States," Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, Columbia Law School, May 2023, https://scholarship.law.columbia.edu/sabin_climate_change/200/.

21 Bill Gates, "The Surprising Key to a Clean Energy Future," Gates Notes, January 24, 2023, https://www.gatesnotes.com/Transmission.

Often, constituents don't understand that transmission lines are an essential part of our sustainable future, even without data center demand. Properly communicating this message to a community isn't easy, but it's essential. Siting data centers near transmission infrastructure is most efficient, as doing so allows for use of the existing infrastructure and the associated rights of way for new infrastructure, if needed.

Sound

Another common community concern is sound. Most mitigations related to it are already baked into the development process. Data center designers, architects, and engineers tend to design data center campuses to mitigate impacts from sound upon nearby neighbors, including strategic placement of generators away from other uses. Developers typically employ on-site acoustic monitors as part of regulatory entitlements to ensure sound levels remain within acceptable limits.

Let's discuss where sounds occur at data center campuses. Remember the low hum in the equipment yards? It comes from cooling equipment. Screens and sound attenuators make it barely audible.

Generators make mechanical sounds, albeit only when they are turned on for testing or emergencies. Sound impacts can also be easily mitigated by housing generators in sound-attenuated enclosures with proper exhaust systems.

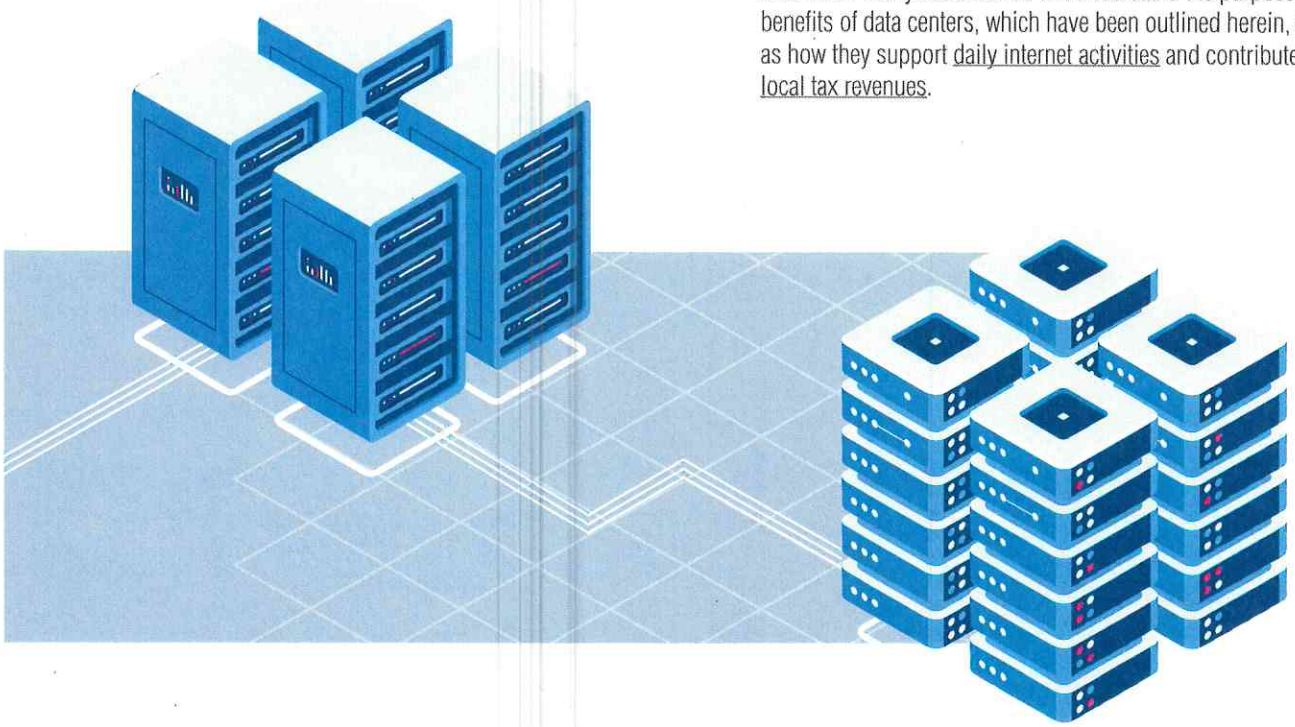
Aesthetics

Community members often raise concerns about whether data center campuses will look as if they fit into the community. This issue can be mitigated by:

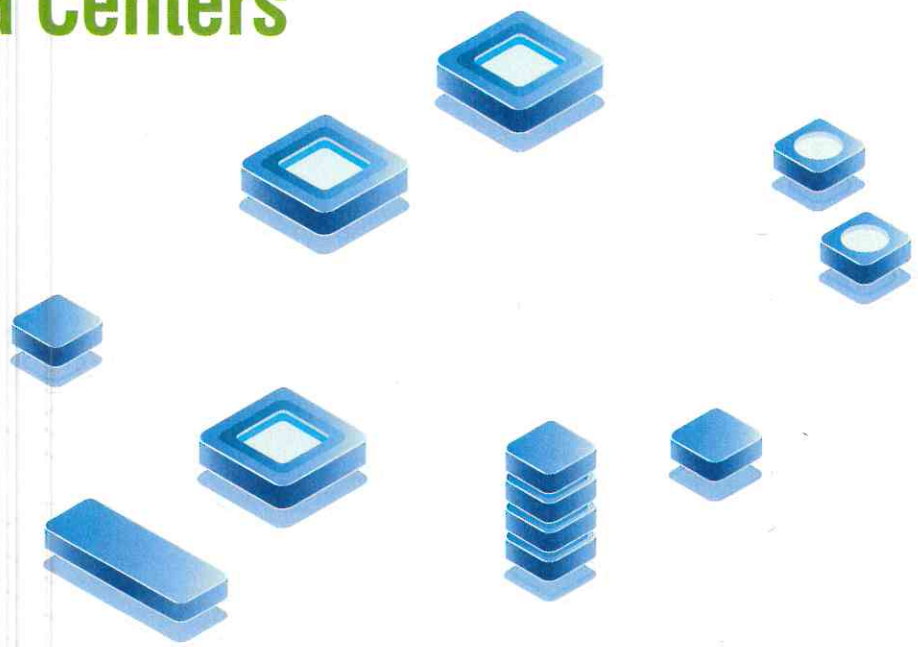
- Creating buffer zones near residential and retail areas
- Employing glass façades in key areas to make data centers more closely resemble office buildings than industrial complexes
- Applying other exterior design techniques that use materials and colors to blend buildings into their surroundings, if required and appropriate to the context

Although these mitigations are effective, it's important not to codify excessively specific or restrictive design standards into zoning codes, as doing so can discourage data center development. Exceedingly stringent height restrictions, for example, could hinder the functional design of these facilities. Balancing aesthetic considerations with operational needs of data centers is key.

More important than any one mitigation is effective community education. Many residents do not understand the purpose and benefits of data centers, which have been outlined herein, such as how they support daily internet activities and contribute to local tax revenues.



3 Long-term Planning for Data Centers



Location considerations

Because of their unique operational and physical requirements, several crucial factors must be considered when deciding what sites suit data centers:

Power

Data centers are power-intensive. Reliable and robust access to power is non-negotiable, making proximity to high-capacity substations essential.

Roads

Whereas operational traffic is minimal, the initial construction phase generates more traffic. Thus, easy access to highways and major roads is vital for logistics and transportation.

Land

Hyperscale campuses require ample land area to accommodate both the facility and its accompanying infrastructure.

Discharge infrastructure

If there is runoff from water-based cooling, a site will need adequate infrastructure for wastewater discharge, such as a connection to a municipal sewer system, an on-site water treatment facility, or proper drainage.

Wet utilities

Some data centers require access to municipal water supply greater than what typical industrial developments need. The climate goals of most hyperscalers and developers are driving demand for recycled, rather than potable, water.

Frequent missteps

Common pitfalls in planning for data centers include:

Height restrictions:

Failing to allow sufficient building height can impede the efficient design of cooling systems, which rely heavily on vertical space for optimal airflow. The minimum height for a single-story data center could be as much as 30 feet (9.1 m). In denser jurisdictions with higher land basis, multistory data centers are common and typically require at least 66 feet (20.1 m) of height, in addition to considerations for rooftop equipment. Minimum heights are generally measured ground level to the roof line. Ancillary height structures, such as parapets, equipment platforms, screens, and stairwells can add another 15–20 feet (4.6–6.1 m) of height in some cases.

Zoning challenges:

The lack of a uniform land-use category for data centers presents challenges for localities in siting these facilities appropriately. Data centers typically fall between office and industrial/warehouse uses, which often makes the applicant request variances that appear to be special considerations rather than basic requirements. This outset can lead to high-stakes decision-making by exception that undermines the existing zoning codes.

Building code challenges:

Typical building code requirements around occupancy and plumbing fixtures may need to be modified for data center uses.

Parking and plumbing standards:

Regulations developed for office or warehouse uses often impose excessive parking and plumbing fixture counts on data centers, which necessitate variances and complicate the planning process.

Substation zoning:

Substations often fall under different categories than does the data center itself, creating further zoning inconsistencies and the need for additional, sometimes separate, approvals for one campus.

Construction confusion:

Data center campuses are often built over time, as we discussed above, which can cause planning confusion. The sightlines of a campus may change over time, so it's important to consider both the full campus and each individual building in the planning process.

Fire Department considerations:

Fire departments that are not yet experienced with data centers might not know that the on-site batteries and generators are for backup purposes only, so education is essential. Yet even though those backups aren't frequently used, data centers are built with robust fire detection and suppression systems. Modern batteries for UPS applications include multiple safety features, including battery management systems that monitor voltage, temperature, and current. Fuel tanks for backup generators are typically stored in separate, fire-rated enclosures, and secondary containment systems are used to prevent fuel spills and leaks.

Clear rules benefit all parties

Clear rules in zoning codes and land use plans, as well as in the entitlement and permitting processes, benefit all stakeholders involved in data center development, including the surrounding community.

Clarity simplifies the planning process, reduces the amount of planning that is done by exception, and lets communities gain maximum financial benefits from data center developments.

In the next few sections, we discuss planning options for AHJs seeking to be prepared to regulate thoughtful data center development, to attract it, or both. We also provide a model zoning ordinance that municipalities can adopt, designed to address common concerns while avoiding excessively restrictive measures that could hinder data center development.

4 Regulating data centers

Planning-related options

AHJs that want to bring data centers to their region can start by identifying strategic locations. Municipalities should perform comprehensive analyses to determine suitable areas, based on power availability, infrastructure, and environmental impact.

Ideally, more than one area should be designated for potential development—as with the process for industrial parks—to provide flexibility and attract varied investments.

Option 1: Create an overlay district

One option for guiding the development of data centers is to incorporate an overlay district. An overlay district is mapped to certain areas of the jurisdiction's zoning map without necessarily changing the underlying zoning district and what is allowed therein.

A historic overlay district is a common application of this tool. It typically provides for certain additional standards—an expansion of the uses that might be permitted in that district, a limitation of them, or some mix of the two.

A data center overlay district can allow for the development of data centers and prescribe that such development meet certain standards or requirements. An overlay district clearly indicates where and under what circumstances data centers are permitted and provides additional direction to any data center developer seeking to develop in that jurisdiction.

Option 2: Create a planned innovation, research, and technology (PIRT) district

PIRTs—and their regional equivalents, which include innovation zones, technology corridors, and research and technology parks—offer municipalities a flexible approach to land use that goes beyond traditional industrial or commercial zoning.

This designation allows for a mix of uses and can adapt to the specific requirements of data centers without necessitating a rezoning. Data centers in a PIRT district can integrate seamlessly with adjacent research facilities or tech hubs, fostering synergistic growth and innovation. Examples of successful PIRT districts include Palo Alto's Stanford Research Park.[22]

When data centers are sited clearly as being a by-right use, data center developers are more likely to consider the location for investment because they have the required certainty that the land they acquire won't struggle or be delayed in the approvals process. In the appendix, we explore how Elk Grove Village did so successfully.

Option 3: Note preferred data center locations in the comprehensive plan and invite owner- or hyperscaler-initiated rezoning applications

AHJs can identify preferred locations for data center development in their comprehensive plans and invite rezoning applications in those areas.

Municipalities and data center companies can agree on development conditions—sometimes called proffers, development agreements, or conditional zoning—which are voluntary commitments made by developers in return for allowed zoning. They outline specific conditions or promises agreed upon to mitigate the impact of proposed developments or to otherwise benefit the municipality's residents.

Development conditions may include infrastructure improvements, restrictions on use, environmental protections, community benefits, and other strictures. They are flexible enough to apply to various zoning categories, including PIRTs.

Option 4: Implement a specific data center zoning district defined by ordinance

Creating a data center-specific zoning district is a solution that's more detailed and restrictive than the previous three. We recommend it as a best practice in many jurisdictions because it establishes clear guidance on where data centers are permitted by right and eliminates the possibility that high-stakes decisions are made by exception. The ordinance should define data centers and outline general standards for building them, such as building size thresholds, height limits, and floor area ratio (FAR) requirements.

The zoning ordinance should include specific use standards for data centers, such as parking, setbacks, buffering, plumbing fixture counts, equipment screening requirements, and operational sound limits. The next chapter consists of a model ordinance that AHJs can adopt.

22 "About Stanford Research Park," Stanford Research Park, https://stanfordresearchpark.com/about/.

5 Model zoning ordinance guidelines

AHJs that want balanced and transparent zoning standards that mitigate unwanted impacts while encouraging the many potential benefits of data center development can take this zoning ordinance off the page and adapt it.

No two jurisdictions are the same. Each needs to layer in its own considerations.

Our intention, however, is to offer a strong foundation upon which AHJs can build zoning districts for data centers defined by ordinance. Note that the language provided below is to be included in the zoning ordinance and there may be other provisions that govern development, such as in the building code as it pertains to plumbing fixtures, that may need to be adjusted.

For example:

- Rural counties can consider additional guidelines and requirements when a data center is adjacent to certain agricultural uses or other sensitive uses.
- Urban municipalities can consider additional guidelines and requirements when a data center is adjacent to transit hubs or to prioritize pedestrian activity.

Zoning categories

Broadly, zoning districts in which data centers have specific considerations fall into four categories:

Residential: Because data centers are ultimately an industrial use, we believe that data centers are not appropriate in residential districts.

Industrial: Given the nature of data centers, they should be permitted in all industrial categories, from light industrial to heavier industrial. In such areas, data centers should be permitted as any other industrial use would be allowed, including following the same height, setback and landscaping requirements.

Rural/agricultural: In rural areas, data centers should be permitted to the extent that industrial uses would be permitted in such areas, provided that the same conditions are applied that would be applied to permissible industrial uses on such land. If another industrial use would require a certain setback, landscaping treatment or other mitigation on rural or agricultural land, our recommendation is that the same conditions be applied for a data center on such land.

Commercial: Data centers in commercial areas can be appropriate, provided they comply with certain use standards as set forth below. For the purpose of this section, commercial districts are defined as ones that permit a diversity of nonresidential uses, such as office and retail.

Use standards for commercial areas

Data centers shall be permitted by right in commercial districts if the following criteria are met:

1. To provide screening and reduce noise levels, all equipment for cooling, ventilation, or otherwise operating the facility—including generators or other power supply equipment—must be fully enclosed, except when determined by the [zoning administrator] not to be mechanically feasible. If the zoning administrator determines that full enclosure is not mechanically feasible, all equipment for cooling, ventilation, or power generation must be screened by a wall or similar barrier. In addition, any accessory electrical substation must be screened from adjacent nonindustrial properties or public streets by a wall or similar barrier. This standard does not apply to solar panels.
2. A data center building must include a main entrance feature that is differentiated from the remainder of the building façade by a change in building material, pattern, texture, color, or accent material. The entrance feature must also either project or recess from the adjoining building plane.
3. The primary façades of data centers must include either:
    a. A change in the primary facade surface for every approximately 150 horizontal feet of at least one of the following: building material, pattern, texture, color, or accent material; or

b. A minimum of thirty percent (30%) of the primary facade shall be comprised of windows, doors, or similar fenestration design features such as faux windows that are generally distributed horizontally and vertically across the façade.

c. These standards do not apply to accessory uses.

d. For the purposes of this requirement, a primary facade shall be deemed to be a facade that fronts on a public street.

4. Buildings may be constructed up to one hundred (100) feet (30.5 meters) in height or taller with special exception approval and subject to FAA limitations.

5. FAR shall not exceed [1.5 times the maximum FAR of the commercial district] without approval of a special exception. With approval of a special exception, the FAR may be increased to [2.5 times the maximum FAR of the commercial district].

Use standards for industrial areas adjacent to residential

Although data centers are appropriate in all industrial zoning categories, special attention may be afforded when industrial land is adjacent to residential. In such cases, the following language could be included in the locality's zoning ordinance:

1. Where industrial is adjacent to residential or any other sound-sensitive use, any data center building or ancillary equipment should (1) be located at least 200 feet (61 m) from the residential or noise-sensitive use or (2) meet the other standards set out for data centers in the commercial districts set out in section 1.

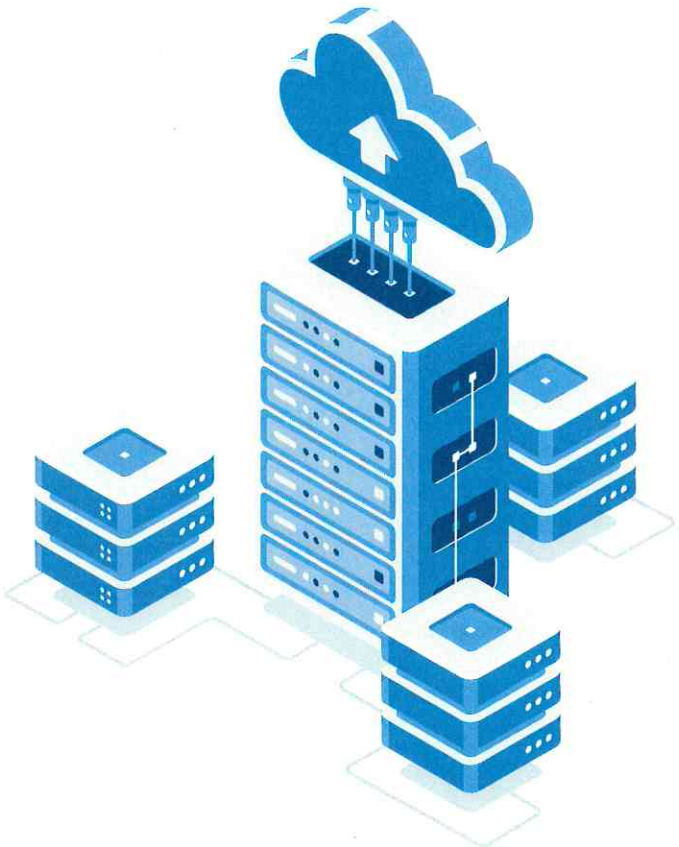
   a. A lesser distance that does not conform to the standards in paragraph 1, above, may be allowed with special exception approval.

Parking requirements for all data centers

As referenced elsewhere in this document, the parking requirements for data centers are far less than would be required for another industrial or commercial use of a similar size. Overbuilding parking for a given data center site or campus can be unnecessarily costly but more importantly creates excess impervious surface and avoidable environmental consequences. Accordingly, we recommend that the parking requirements for data centers be established either by:

1. Applying the parking requirements for office that exist in the ordinance, but only to the portion of the data center building that is actually utilized for office space; or

2. Requesting a staffing plan from the data center developer and allowing such data to inform the minimum number of needed parking spaces.



6 Appendix, contacts, and additional resources

Appendix: Case studies

Google's Gmail and the need for redundancy

According to Google's podcast *Where the Internet Lives*,[23] Gmail launched in 2004 while offering a staggering 1 gigabyte of storage—more than 250 times the capacity of other email services at the time.

Gmail revolutionized user expectations and increased the need for data center capacity. It made every individual's account data exist on multiple interconnected servers at Google's hyperscale data centers, ensuring that users always have access to their personal information, even in the event of individual server failures, and allowing users to search and organize emails in a new way.

The Meta outage and the quest for data center capacity

The October 2021 Meta outage affected Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger, Oculus, and other services, making them inaccessible to billions of users for six to seven hours. This disruption, caused by an ill-timed and erroneous maintenance command, led to a cascade of failures that severed Meta's data centers from the internet. The primary cause was a lack of redundancy in the backbone network, which left no failover capacity for critical services.[24]

The economic impact was significant, with individuals and businesses that relied on these services facing major interruptions—amplified by the fact that many users sign in to other apps and services through their Facebook logins. As Mike Isaac and Sheera Frenkel wrote, in the New York Times, this mix of factors led "to unexpected domino effects such as people not being able to log into shopping websites or sign into their smart TVs, thermostats, and other Internet-connected devices."[25] Meta's stock value dropped by billions of dollars during and after the outage.[26]

Google's financing of a water treatment plant

In 2012, Google funded the Sweetwater Creek Sidestream Plant in Douglas County, Georgia. This move made its nearby data center the first in the state to use recycled water for cooling. Google partnered with the Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority on an initiative to conserve the Chattahoochee River's potable water supply, especially during droughts and summertime.

AWS' community incentives package in Mississippi

As part of AWS' $10 billion data center campus investment in Mississippi—the single largest capital investment in that state's history—the company funded Mississippi's first utility-scale wind farm, located in Tunica County, and developed STEM-focused workforce training and career awareness programs for K-12 school systems.

The hyperscaler committed to supporting local educational institutions—community colleges, technical schools, universities, and workforce development organizations—by developing training programs for high-demand career pathways in data center construction and operations, as well as the broadband expansion sector. AWS also provided a free cloud computing curriculum to local institutions and learners.

Fredericksburg, VA's windfall

Located southeast of Loudoun County, Fredericksburg, Virginia, is an emerging exurban hyperscale campus market. Alongside its regional partners, it represents a case study in attracting data center development—and landmark economic and fiscal benefits–while also mitigating potential concerns well in advance.

In March 2024, Virginia's governor, Glenn Youngkin, alongside other state and local elected officials, announced that AWS was making a $35 billion investment in data centers in Spotsylvania, Caroline, Stafford, and Louisa counties, thereby creating approximately 2,000 new jobs. It was also announced

23 Fischer Barry, "Two: Inside the Walls," Where the Internet Lives, December 9, 2020, podcast, 40:54, https://www.google.com/about/datacenters/podcast/.

24 Kerry Sheridan, "Facebook Outage: Social Media Giant Blames Network Problem for Global Disruption," BBC News, October 4, 2021, https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-58793174.

25 Mike Isaac and Sheera Frenkel, "Gone in Minutes, Out for Hours: Outage Shakes Facebook," New York Times, October 4, 2021, https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/04/technology/facebook-down.html.

26 Greg Roumeliotis, "Facebook Services, Including Instagram and WhatsApp, Suffer Worldwide Outage," Reuters, October 5, 2021, https://www.reuters.com/technology/facebook-instagram-whatsapp-suffer-outage-2021-10-04/.

that AWS would be contributing $400,000 in community funds within those four localities, which, together with bordering Fredericksburg, constitute an economic region: the Fredericksburg Area Association of Realtors service area.

What Youngkin called the largest single economic development investment in the history of the state didn't happen by accident. The Fredericksburg Regional Alliance (FRA) at the University of Mary Washington and other regional groups had together been paving the way for data center development since 2016, when they also focused on ensuring the facilities would be built away from residential areas or well-buffered if close to them.

"The reality is [that] this region is one of the [fastest-growing] areas in the Commonwealth. With growth comes the need for infrastructure and services that the area can [afford only] by attracting new revenue sources or raising taxes on local businesses and residents," stated Curry Roberts, president of the FRA, in a local op-ed. "To get ahead of this [need], leaders in our region have worked for over a decade to attract data centers and the tremendous local tax revenue they bring."

According to Roberts, the regional coalition began its quest by evaluating 50 sites to determine whether—based on zoning, transmission lines, and water access—they were compatible with data center use. The coalition eventually narrowed it list down to 15 locations across five localities, with each site exceeding 100 acres. This groundwork set the stage for an ambitious economic development plan aimed at attracting major industry players such as AWS.

Roberts emphasized the importance of getting information in front of the public proactively, rather than waiting for opposition to arise. Stafford County, for example, held several community meetings to educate people about data centers before any specific projects were proposed.

Stafford and Spotsylvania counties set the stage for evaporative cooling by engineering recycled wastewater systems for that purpose in data centers. These systems are now used by data centers, which pay for the service, thus creating additional revenue for the localities.

When AWS approached regional leaders in 2018 about a data center project, the FRA was able to act quickly. It coordinated with localities to harmonize tax rates and depreciation schedules on a parcel that straddled several jurisdictions, ensuring a straightforward fiscal environment for AWS.

Although the project stalled during the pandemic, by 2023 AWS had acquired and entitled approximately 2,500 acres (1,012 ha), paving the way for the development of 18 million to 19 million square feet (1.7 million–1.8 million sq m) of data center space.

Tax benefits from the investment are immense. According to Roberts, for every dollar of service demanded by a data center, the operator is paying $13 in taxes.

Elk Grove Village's innovation district

Elk Grove Village, Illinois, a suburban community northwest of downtown Chicago, is located at a major fiber intersection. It intentionally attracted data center development through a combination of zoning code modifications, the promotion of strategic location advantages, and proactive communication with the development community.

Since its formation, the village has had unique zoning. The eastern half of the community, adjacent to O'Hare International Airport, is home to the largest contiguous industrial park in the United States and is zoned as such. The western half of the village is primarily residential and zoned to protect housing.

Matthew Roan, the village manager of Elk Grove Village, said the municipality updated its zoning code to spur redevelopment within its office park by creating a new "innovation and technology" zoning district that specifically permitted data centers as an approved use, thus inviting data center operators to fill unused space.

Additional modifications to the zoning code allow data centers to have greater building heights and front-yard fencing or screening that wouldn't normally be permitted for industrial uses. Other changes reduce parking requirements. All of these changes allow data center builders to get their projects off the ground more quickly, amid the certainty that the structures can be built and won't struggle in the approvals process—an uncertain phase that makes land acquisition too risky for some parties.

This proactive approach has attracted data center developers and hyperscalers, including Meta and Microsoft. Roan, who has served in various roles in village government since 2000, said it brought significant economic benefits to the region, including long-term development and permit fee revenues, financial assistance for local school districts and other taxing bodies, high-quality site aesthetics, and temporary construction jobs. The increased tax and fee revenue from data centers allowed the village to reinvest in infrastructure improvements and redevelopment projects, he said.

This strategic positioning of Elk Grove Village as a data center hub exemplifies how proactive municipal policies can drive growth and innovation—as well as stable economic returns. Once data centers make their large capital investments, Roan said, they tend to stay in the community long term, unlike more transient industrial users.

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7 Glossary

air-cooled chiller system: A cooling system sealed in a closed loop that typically consumes very little water—less than the amount used in three single-family homes.

clustering: The practice of data centers locating near one another, connecting their servers to work as a unified system, or both.

colocation data centers: Multi-tenant data centers where third-party operators (developers) lease data center space—a certain number of server cabinets, for example, or kilowatts (kW) to a host of other companies.

corporate data centers: Also called enterprise data centers, these facilities store and process a single organization's data. These data centers often store the data of financial institutions—think American Express or Wells Fargo—that typically own and operate such facilities themselves, rather than leasing them from a provider.

data center: A building or campus that houses the infrastructure that supports the world's computing functions.

data hall: The rooms in data centers where data is processed and stored.

evaporative cooling: A cooling system that uses large fans to move air across a wet medium to evaporate water, which removes the heat from the data center and cools the air.

hyperscale data centers: Large data center buildings or campuses that process and store the data of companies that often need to scale up or scale down their infrastructure quickly.

hyperscaler: A company that occupies and operates a large data center building or campus. These companies—which include AWS, Microsoft, Google and Meta, often need to "scale up" their infrastructure quickly.

latency: The time it takes for information to travel from its source to its destination.

load balancing: The process of distributing network traffic across multiple servers at interconnected data centers.

node: An individual server in a cluster of servers.

phasing: A process for data center campus construction that occurs in stages.

power distribution units (PDUs): Devices that distribute energy to servers, network devices, and other equipment within a rack.

power purchase agreements (PPAs): An agreement between a data center company (the buyer) and a renewable energy provider (the seller) to purchase electricity from specific wind or solar farms.

purple pipe system: A recycled water setup whereby water is treated to remove contaminants, solids, and impurities and then distributed via plum-colored pipes.

renewable energy certificate (REC): A tradable commodity wherein each REC equates to the generation of 1 MWh of power from a qualified renewable resource, usually wind or solar power generation facilities.

switch: A device used to connect network devices and route data through interconnected networks.

switchgear: Power distribution equipment that controls, protects, and distributes electrical power throughout the data center.

telecom data centers: Where traffic from cell towers "switches" to go out to the internet. Typically owned by such telecommunications companies as Verizon, these centers tend to be smaller facilities than the other data center types and require less than 10 kWs.

uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems: Electrical equipment used in data centers to provide battery backup power in the event of a power outage.

utility substation transformer: A large electrical device in the electrical yards of a data center campus that steps down high-transmission voltages from the utility grid to lower, more manageable medium-voltage levels suitable for distribution throughout the data center.

water-cooled chiller system: An open-loop pipe system in which water removes heat from the refrigerant.

wholesale data center: A type of data center where a third-party developer rents a large portion of the space, the energy capacity, or both to one company–often, all of it.

PAPILLION, NEBRASKA DATA CENTER INFORMATION

SUBM ITTED BY CITY OF PAPILLION, NEBRASKA

Impact Study

Nebraska, US Data Center

2024

Google | Deloitte.

GOOGLE'S DATA CENTER IMPACT IN NEBRASKA

Google's data centers in Nebraska are helping to rapidly grow the digital economy. They are what you rely on to pull up a map to a new restaurant, attend online classes, or access your healthcare records.

Google's digital infrastructure investments in Nebraska drive local economic development through job creation, promote environmental stewardship through carbon-free energy production, and foster thriving communities.

Since 2019, Google has invested more than $3.5B in Nebraska's digital infrastructure. This Impact Study provides a summary of key economic, environmental, and social metrics that Google's digital infrastructure investments have had on Nebraska in recent years.

Economic

~$1,116M
Annual contribution to Nebraska's GDP[1] (2021-2023)

~13,305
Annual jobs supported (2021-2023)

Google's investments in digital infrastructure in Nebraska support jobs in construction, engineering, and the service industry. Google's data center contribution to labor income in Nebraska is equal to supporting **~11,480 households in the state each year.**

Sustainability

87% (2023) | 87% (2022)
Percentage of electricity matched with carbon-free energy[2] supply at every hour of every day at Google's data centers in Nebraska

As part of Google's commitment to operate all of its data centers using carbon-free energy by 2030, Google partnered with the Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) to **develop a procurement framework to supply carbon-free energy resources**, including the Pierce County Energy Center (420 MW solar, 680 MWh storage), among others.

Social

~$1.3M
Invested in Nebraska communities surrounding Google's data centers in 2022 and 2023.

For instance, Google's Skilled Trades and Readiness program supported **pre-employment training for nearly 50 students with underinvested backgrounds**, fostering a diverse future workforce and more equitable economic growth in Nebraska.

This report provides a summary of Google's data center impact. The overall impact of all Google operations is significantly larger, encompassing contributions beyond data centers, including economic benefits from its platforms, products, and services used across various sectors.

Notes: 1. GDP stands for gross domestic product. 2. Google defines carbon-free energy as any type of electricity generation that doesn't directly emit carbon dioxide, including (but not limited to) solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, and nuclear. Sustainable biomass and carbon capture and storage (CCS) are special cases considered on a case-by-case basis, but are often also considered carbon free energy sources. 3. Google's CFE is influenced by various factors, such as overall electricity usage, purchases of carbon-free energy, technological advancements, and changes in the broader energy landscape.

Google | Deloitte.

Impact Study: Nebraska Data Centers

ECONOMIC IMPACT: 2021-2023[1]

~$1,116M

Annual Contribution to Local GDP

Includes ~$651M direct, ~$175M indirect, and ~$290M induced

~13,305

Annual Jobs Supported[2]

Includes ~260 direct jobs, ~10,255 indirect, and ~2,790 induced

~$799M

Annual Labor Income

Includes ~$29M direct, ~$621M indirect, and ~$149M induced

Google's contribution to **Nebraska's GDP increased by ~56% between 2021 and 2023**, compared to the state's overall GDP growth of ~9% during the same period.

Google's data center contribution to direct, indirect, and induced labor income in Nebraska is equal to supporting **~11,480 households in the state each year.**

TOP GDP CONTRIBUTIONS

Construction **(50% of Total GDP Contribution from Google's investments in Nebraska)**

Other (various sectors such as professional, scientific, and technical services[3] and real estate) **(50%)**

SPOTLIGHT: SMALL BUSINESS

Over 110K Nebraska businesses used Google's free tools for day-to-day business activities, from taking and receiving phone calls to making bookings to requesting directions!

Direct: includes Google employees and contractors (incl. their payroll and benefits) and annual spend on Google's suppliers

Indirect: includes Google's suppliers' employees and contractors, the suppliers' payroll and benefits due to Google orders, and suppliers spend

Induced: includes impact generated by the household spending of Google's employees and their suppliers in their local economies

Notes: 1. GDP and labor income rounded to the nearest one-million; Jobs and household numbers rounded to the nearest multiple of five. 2. Google's support to jobs includes construction, engineering, networking, renewable energy jobs, security, and services, among others. 3. Includes computer systems, data processing, software services, and other computer-related facility management support, etc.

Google | Deloitte.

Impact Study: Nebraska Data Centers

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: 2022 & 2023[1,2]

87% *(2023)* vs. 47% *(2023 Regional Grid)*
87% *(2022)* vs. 47% *(2022 Regional Grid)*

24/7 CARBON-FREE ENERGY (CFE)

Google has matched 100% of its global annual electricity consumption with renewable energy purchases, and has further committed to operating at 24/7 CFE by 2030. This means matching electricity demand with CFE supply every hour of every day.

1.09 *(2023)*
1.13 *(2022)* vs. 1.58 *(industry average)*

AVG. POWER USAGE EFFECTIVENESS

Compared to the industry average, Google's Nebraska data center is achieving an 84% reduction in overhead power usage. For every watt of power used to run servers and network equipment, only 0.09 watts are used to run supporting infrastructure like cooling and lighting.

SPOTLIGHT: CARBON-FREE ENERGY

Earlier this year, Google announced a new procurement framework with the Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) to supply capacity resources to OPPD and its customers. This includes the **Pierce County Energy Center, a 420 MW solar system and a 680 MWh battery energy storage system in northeast Nebraska, expected to be available in 2027**.

The Pierce County Energy Center is estimated to **create 540 jobs during construction and $5.3 million in annual economic activity** during the project's 20-year lifespan.

"Our long-standing data center efficiency efforts are important because our data centers represent the vast majority of our direct electricity use. Google's [global] data center consumption was more than 24 TWh in 2023 which translates to approximately 7-10% of global data center electricity consumption."

- 2023 & 2024 Google Environmental Reports

134.7M Gal. *(2023)*
46.6M Gal. *(2022)*

WATER CONSUMPTION

Google strives to protect water quality and ecosystem health in the communities where it operates, including Nebraska.[3]

SUSTAINABILITY SPOTLIGHT

In partnership with the Twin Platte Natural Resources District (TPNRD), Google is providing funding to allow farmers to use Arable's technology, which provides information through mobile and web apps, including rainfall, wind speed, soil moisture, and temperature. This data will help **optimize water usage for irrigation practices**, while **lowering carbon dioxide emissions** from reduced electricity and diesel fuel and enhancing the **health of the Platte River system**.

Notes: 1. For more information on the environmental statistics, refer to the 2023 & 2024 Google Environmental Reports. 2. As applicable, the water consumption represents total water consumption across all data centers in the state; CFE and PUE are averages across data centers. 3. Google seeks to replenish 120% of the freshwater volume it consumes, on average, across its offices and data centers by 2030.

Google | Deloitte.

Impact Study: Nebraska Data Centers

SOCIAL IMPACT: 2022 & 2023[1]

~$1.3M

Given to communities in 2022 and 2023

Surrounding Google's data centers in Nebraska in addition to other Google.Org programs[2]

51

Organizations supported in 2022 and 2023

Focused on education, workforce, and community development, among other areas

50

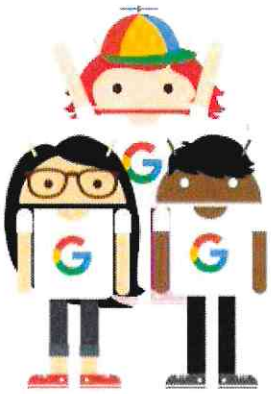
Underinvested students engaged

Based on career readiness program[3]

Google invested ~$1.3M in Nebraska communities, including:

Career Readiness: In 2024, Google's Skilled Trades and Readiness program invested nearly $462K to help **upskill community members for positions in high demand industries**.

- In partnership with the Metropolitan Community College, **five cohorts of almost 50 students total with underinvested backgrounds** participated in the five-week pre-employment training program.
- Often, **students were offered employment** with Google's data center contractors and trade partners upon completion.



STEM Programming: From 2019-2023, Google gave over $470K to support **Papillion-La Vista Community Schools and Springfield Platteview Community Schools' programs** including STEM education, skilled and technical trades, and technology upgrades.

*"From supporting our Skilled and Technical Sciences learning model, to providing expanded learning opportunities and experiences for our students, we are **grateful to count Google as a trusted partner since their arrival to Papillion in 2019.**"*

***-Dr. Andrew Rikli**, Superintendent of Papillion-La Vista Community Schools*

*"Since day one, Springfield Platteview Community Schools has counted Google as a trusted and collaborative partner. **Google's commitment** to our school district **has expanded both access to technology and learning opportunities** for our students and growing community alike."*

***-Dr. Ryan Saunders,** Springfield Platteview Community Schools Superintendent*

Notes: 1. When applicable, numbers were rounded to the nearest thousand. 2. The amounts listed are in addition to other Google programs, like Grow with Google, Google.Org's Impact Challenge, and other initiatives. 3. Based on Google's Skilled Trades and Readiness program in Nebraska.

Google | Deloitte.

THE GOOGLE DIFFERENTIATOR

Google recognizes that its data center operations and value chain can be engines of economic, environmental, and social progress. Google aims for its investments to catalyze positive spillover effects within Nebraska.

Google thinks about its investments holistically.

Google recognizes that it can catalyze greater impact when it **looks at its economic, environmental, and social efforts collectively**, which is why Google's 2024 Impact Study in Nebraska articulates Google's impact across these three domains. As Google considers its future strategy in Nebraska, it will continue to look for opportunities to keep digital infrastructure secure and sustainable while driving local economic development, fostering thriving communities, and spurring environmental stewardship.

Google seeks to harness AI to drive innovation and accelerate climate action.

Google continues to invest in state-of-the-art infrastructure to **support its artificial intelligence (AI) efforts and rapidly grow the digital economy in Nebraska**. However, Google recognizes that these benefits also come with increased energy usage and emissions and might have unintended consequences if not properly managed. As part of its AI for Sustainability strategy, Google is taking steps to use AI to **accelerate climate progress** and through its AI Opportunity Agenda, Google is providing recommendations for governments to **amplify the positive impacts** of AI for the broadest possible range of people.

Google seeks to engage directly with community members to advance and measure impact

Google continues to work closely with community members in Nebraska to understand its impact and refine its strategy. This report represents a **step toward measuring impact as Google moves from measuring inputs to measuring impact and value.** This includes Google's approximation of a "social return on investment", intended to estimate the social value created per Google-invested dollar based on educational empowerment and future job opportunities. Google will continue to find ways to **be more transparent and articulate its impact to local communities** across all dimensions.

Thank you!

To the many community members and Googlers who strive to make Google's ambitious economic, environmental and social goals a reality.

For additional information or any questions please reach out to:

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Overview: Nebraska Data Centers

GOOGLE'S GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Google's global infrastructure of data centers is what you rely on to pull up a map to a new restaurant, attend online classes, or access your healthcare records.

Google seeks to develop secure and sustainable digital infrastructure to drive local economic development through employment, promote environmental stewardship through carbon-free production, and foster thriving communities.

Since 2019, Google has invested more than $3.5B in Nebraska's digital infrastructure. This Impact Study provides a summary of key economic, environmental, and social metrics that Google's data centers in Papillion, Lincoln, and Omaha have had on Nebraska in recent years.

GOOGLE'S DATA CENTER IMPACT IN NEBRASKA

~$1,116M
Annual contribution to Nebraska's GDP[1] (2021-2023)

~13,310
Annual jobs supported (2021-2023)

Between 2021 and 2023, Google's investments in digital infrastructure in Nebraska supported jobs in engineering, construction, and services, generating an average annual labor income that is equivalent to supporting **~11,480 Nebraska households every year.**

87% (2023)
87% (2022)
Percentage of energy at Google's Nebraska data centers originating from carbon-free sources[2,3]

As part of Google's 24/7 carbon-free energy (CFE) commitment, Google has a partnership with the Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) to **access carbon-free energy, including a 420 MW solar system and battery storage system** from the Pierce County Energy Center.

$1.3M
Invested in Nebraska communities surrounding Google's data centers in 2022 and 2023.

Google's investments in Nebraska foster innovation, economic growth, and community development. For instance, in 2024, Google's Skilled Trades and Readiness program supported **nearly 50 students with underinvested backgrounds for pre-employment training programs.**

This Impact Study provides a summary of key data center impact metrics (or indicators) and is not intended to be a comprehensive report.

Notes: 1. GDP stands for gross domestic product. 2. Google defines carbon-free energy as any type of electricity generation that doesn't directly emit carbon dioxide, including (but not limited to) solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, and nuclear. Sustainable biomass and carbon capture and storage (CCS) are special cases considered on a case-by-case basis, but are often also considered carbon free energy sources. 3. The energy numbers presented above represent wind, solar, and storage within the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) territory.

Google | Deloitte.

Lightedge

Location: SW Corner of S 72nd Street and Cornhusker Road

Land Area: Approx. 4 AC

Total Building Area: Approx. 23,325 SF

Year(s) Built: 2010 (with 2019 addition)

Assessed Valuation: $2,884,338

Fidelity Investments

Location: NE Corner of S 114th Street and Cornhusker Road

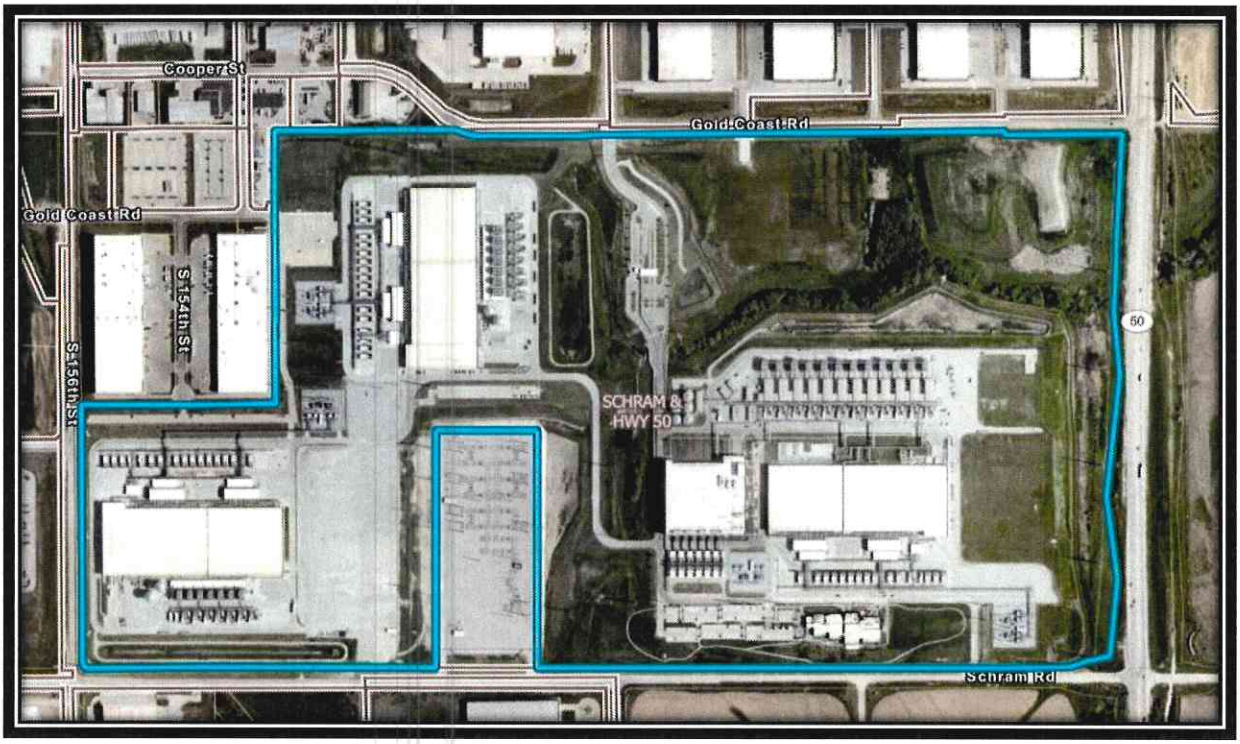
Land Area: Approx. 254 AC (83 AC for developed data center lots)

Total Building Area: Approx. 110,830 SF

Year(s) Built: 2013 – 2015

Assessed Valuation: $16,029,935

Google



Location: NW Corner of HWY 50 and Schram Road

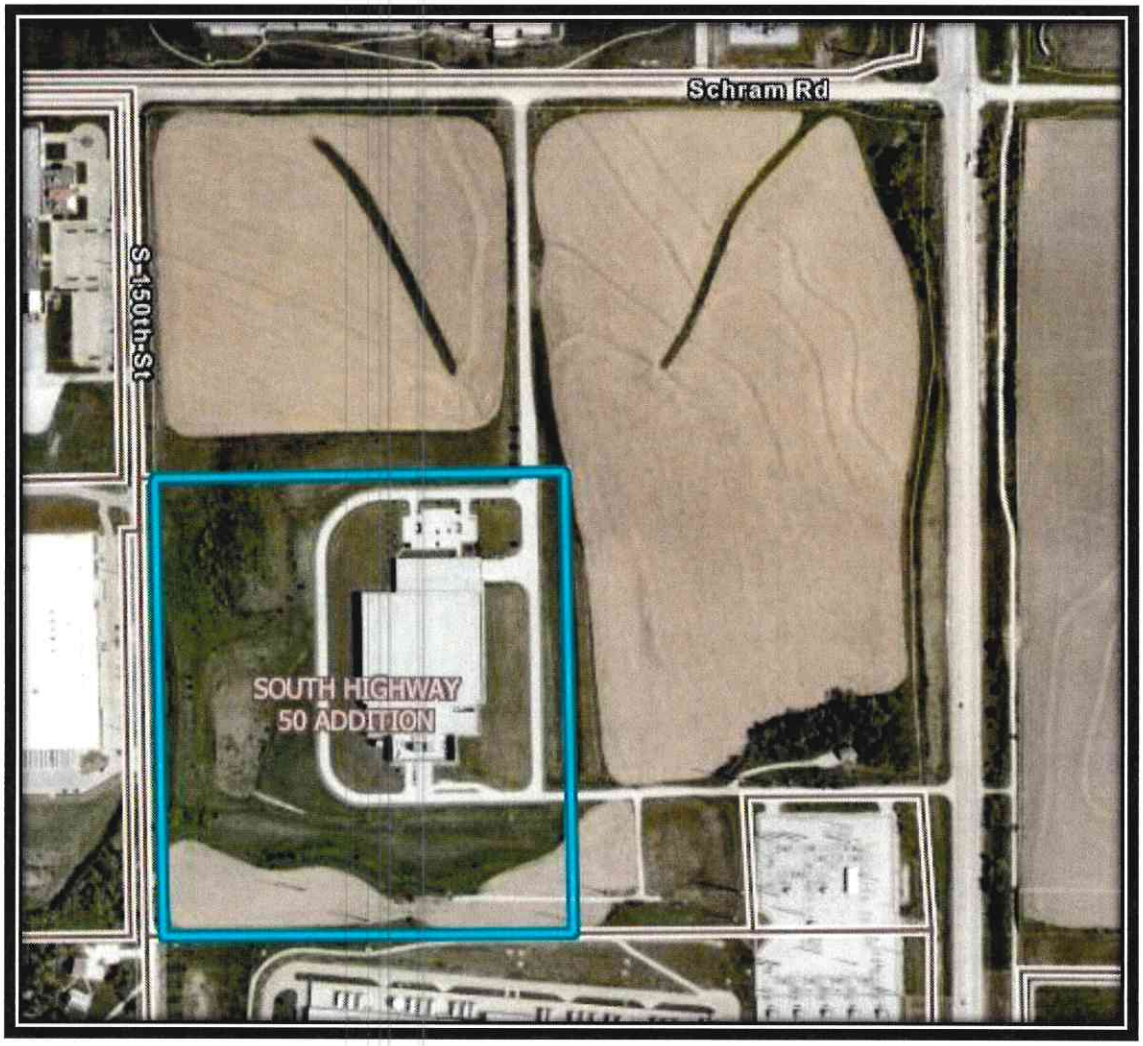
Acres: Approx. 260 AC

Total Building Area: Approx. 1,485,300 SF

Year(s) Built: 2020 – Present (Under Construction)

Assessed Valuation: $145,224,011

Travelers



Location: SW Corner of HWY 50 and Schram Road

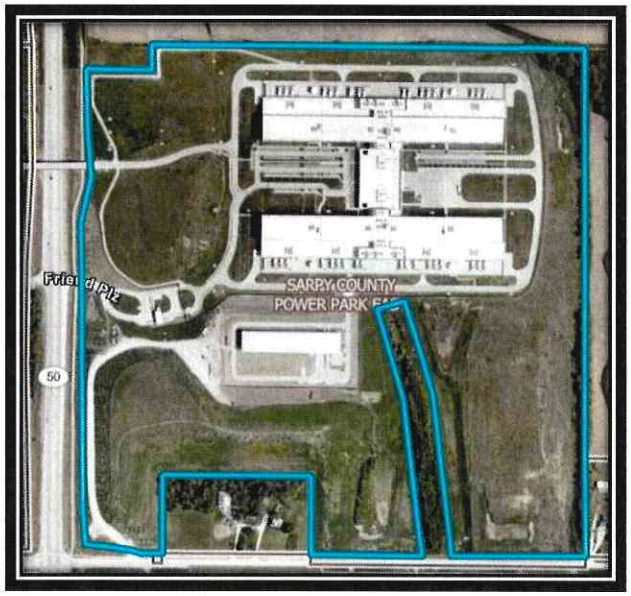
Acres: Approx. 135 AC (43 AC for developed data center lot)

Total Building Area: Approx. 183,180 SF

Year(s) Built: 2014

Assessed Valuation: $23,569,742

Meta



Location: NE and NW Corner of HWY 50 and Capehart Road

Acres: Approx. 272 AC

Total Building Area: Approx. 2,675,300 SF

Year(s) Built: 2019 – 2024

Assessed Valuation: $289,122,688

A Bureau of Business Research Report
From the University of Nebraska—Lincoln

Draft Final Report

Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Sarpy County Data Centers

Prepared for the Sarpy County Economic Development Corporation

May 20, 2018

Bureau of Business Research
Department of Economics
College of Business
University of Nebraska—Lincoln
Dr. Eric Thompson, Director

University of Nebraska Lincoln

Executive Summary

Large data centers have been locating in Sarpy County, Nebraska over the last decade, especially in the Highway 50 region. The pace of center locations has accelerated in recent year given the ongoing construction of a large Facebook data center in the county. The number and pace of projects represents the formation of an industry cluster in Sarpy County, where data centers continue to be drawn by the competitive advantages of the Highway 50 corridor, including competitive electricity rates, a high-quality workforce, the presence of developable land in a growing urban environment, and incentive packages. The significant developments which have already occurred, and the potential for additional data center projects, suggest a need for an analysis of the economic and fiscal impact of Sarpy County data center projects.

This study examines the economic and fiscal impacts of Sarpy County data center projects during both the construction phase and during annual operations. The study considers the local impact on Sarpy County, the impact on the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion), and the impact on the State of Nebraska. The study also examines the net fiscal impact of data centers and compares those net impacts to an alternative economic development project for Sarpy County, using the example of a manufacturing plant.

Data on construction period impacts are presented below in Table ES.1. Impacts are presented per 10,000 square feet of data center building construction. This is done because construction activities and impacts depend on the size of the project. As seen in Table ES.1, the statewide economic impact from construction is $10.6 million and 53 job-years for each 10,000 square feet of construction. Most of this impact occurs in Sarpy County. The Sarpy County economic impact during the construction period is $9.2 million and 46 jobs for each 10,000 square feet of construction.

Table ES.1
Sarpy County Data Centers
Construction Period Economic Impact per 10,000 Square Feet

	Construction Period Impact Per 10,000 Sq. Ft.		
	Sarpy County	Omaha MSA	Statewide
Output (Millions $)	$9.2	$10.3	$10.6
Value-Added (Millions $)	$3.1	$3.7	$3.8
Labor Income (Millions $)	$2.3	$2.7	$2.7
Job-Years	46	52	53

Source: BBR calculations

Table ES.2 shows the expected annual economic impact on Nebraska from the operation of the four largest Sarpy County data centers which are currently in operation or under construction. These are the Facebook, Fidelity, Travelers and Yahoo data centers. The annual economic impact on Nebraska is $577.25 million in output (business sales). Just under half of this amount, $281.43 million, is value-added, including $126.64 million in labor income each year. The employment impact is 1,983 jobs.

Table ES.2
Sarpy County Data Centers Annual Economic Impact Nebraska

	Statewide Impact Annual Operations		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$348.09	$229.16	$577.25
Value-Added (Millions $)	$36.36	$245.07	$281.43
Labor Income (Millions $)	$25.57	$101.07	$126.64
Employment	430	1,553	1,983

Source: BBR calculations

Table ES.3 again displays the statewide economic impact during the operations period but also displays the impact on Sarpy County and the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion). Most of the economic impact occurs within Sarpy County. The annual economic impact in Sarpy County is $343.94 million in output, including $69.42 million in labor income earned in 1,229 jobs. There are 530 jobs in other parts of the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion) in addition to the jobs in Sarpy County.

Table ES.3
Sarpy County Data Centers Annual Economic Impact by Region of the State

	Annual Operations Impact		
	Sarpy County	Omaha MSA	Statewide
Output (Millions $)	$343.94	$438.50	$577.25
Value-Added (Millions $)	$109.85	$169.20	$281.43
Labor Income (Millions $)	$69.42	$99.31	$126.64
Employment	1,229	1,761	1,983

Source: BBR calculations

Table ES.4 shows the net fiscal impact of Sarpy County data centers on Nebraska state government each year. The net fiscal impact reflects both new tax revenue due to new business activity and households in Nebraska and new expenditures for providing state public services to these business and households. New tax revenue is negative for state government during the incentive period, that is, the period when data centers receive incentives under the Nebraska Advantage program. This is because data centers can receive a tax credit for real property tax payments to local governments. There is a net fiscal loss of $9.64 million per year during the incentive period but a net fiscal gain of $5.91 per year after incentives have ended.

Table ES.4
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for State Government

State Government	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
During Incentive period	-$1.75	$7.90	-$9.64
After Incentive Period	$13.81	$7.90	$5.91

Source: BBR calculations

The fiscal impact for local government is positive both during and after the incentive period, in part because data centers require a significant investment in real property (buildings) but have not pursued tax increment financing, and in part because most incentives in the Nebraska Advantage program are offered by state government. During the incentive period, there is a net fiscal gain of $3.99 million each year for local governments. After the incentive period, there is a net fiscal gain of $6.51 million each year.

Table ES.5
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for Local Governments

Local Governments	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
During Incentive period	$11.96	$7.97	$3.99
After Incentive Period	$14.47	$7.97	$6.51

Source: BBR calculations

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1. Introduction

Over the last decade, four large data center have chosen to locate in Sarpy County, Nebraska. The pace of placement, in fact, is accelerating, as is evident from the ongoing construction of the large Facebook data center along Highway 50. The number and pace of projects represents the formation of an industry cluster in the county. Data centers may continue to be drawn by the competitive advantages of the Highway 50 corridor, including competitive electricity rates, a high-quality workforce, the presence of developable land in a growing urban environment, and incentive packages. The significant developments which have already occurred, and the potential for additional data center projects, suggest the need for an economic and fiscal impact analysis.

This study examines the economic and fiscal impacts of Sarpy County data centers, including he the local impact on Sarpy County, the impact on the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion), and the impact on the State of Nebraska. The study also considers the significant economic impact on the electric utility industry, given that the capital-intensive data center industry has substantial energy needs. The project also examines the net fiscal impact of data centers with the net fiscal impact of economic development project in less capital-intensive industries.

The project methodology is presented in Section II. The methodology discusses the approach to calculating the economic impact in both the construction phase and the annual operations phase. Section III provides the economic impact on Sarpy County, the Omaha Metropolitan Area, and the State of Nebraska during both the construction and operations phases, as well as the economic impact of Dixon County, Nebraska, given that a windfarm in that county will provide power to the Facebook data center. Fiscal impacts are presented in Section IV.

2. Methodology

The ongoing development of the Facebook data center along Highway 50 in Sarpy County, Nebraska is a major capital investment in a capital and energy-intensive industry. Capital intensive projects often generate a unique economic development pattern, including significant upfront construction activity, high wage employment and large labor market multiplier impacts. That economic development pattern suggests a need to assess the economic impact of data center investments, locally for Sarpy County as well as for the broader Omaha region and the State of Nebraska.

A. Economic Impact

The potential economic impact is substantial. The Facebook data center which is under construction will be a 2,600,000 square foot facility. Three other data center facilities which have been located in Sarpy County have been between 100,000 and 200,000 square feet in size. All of these investments require infrastructure, a large building and a significant power plant. There is also a need to install the servers and other data storage equipment which will operate at the facility. All of this construction activity generates a large direct economic impact on the Sarpy County. For example, one recent report from the United States Chamber of Commerce indicated

that data center construction costs averaged $1,305 per square foot.[1] A large data center project can create hundreds or perhaps a few thousand construction jobs over a multi-year construction period.

In addition to the direct economic impact, there is also a multiplier impact on the economy. The multiplier impact occurs for two reasons. First, construction activity creates a demand for other local businesses, such as building supply wholesalers, fuel and energy providers. Second, construction workers, especially those hired locally, spend their paychecks at businesses throughout the Omaha economy such as retail stores, entertainment venues, housing, insurance, health care and other types of household spending. Even out-of-state construction workers will spend a portion of their paychecks locally on lodging and dining. The Bureau of Business Research will estimate both parts of the multiplier impact, utilizing the IMPLAN model. Specifically, for each dollar of construction spending the IMPLAN model can estimate additional spending at area business. Similarly, for each direct construction job or dollar of labor income, the IMPLAN model can estimate the number of multiplier jobs and the dollars of multiplier income at other businesses. For the current project, the IMPLAN model would utilize data on the unique business structure of the Sarpy County (and state and Omaha region) economy to accurately reflect the degree to which additional business activity is captured within the region.

The sum of the direct economic impact and the multiplier impact is the total economic impact. The total economic impact during the construction period will be estimated for Sarpy County, the Omaha region and the State of Nebraska. The construction period impact also will be summarized on a per 10,000 square foot basis. This information can be used to project the likely impact of any new data center facilities located in Sarpy County.

The centers are also very capital intensive, implying that labor income (wages, salaries and benefits) is a smaller share of total output than for some other types of businesses. At the same time, capital intensive businesses such as data centers utilize a significant amount of energy and pay higher wages to a skilled labor force. Some data centers require development of renewable energy sources to offset their energy needs, creating additional opportunities in local markets.

Utilizing the research of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Business Research will obtain estimates for employment, typical wages, and approximate energy needs for data centers. That research found that data centers on average have annual operations costs which are 8.6% of project capital expenditure, with 40% of annual expenditures for electricity, 15% for staffing, 5.5% for real estate and insurance and the remaining 30.5% for maintenance, administration costs, and other costs. This information will be utilized to estimate the direct annual economic impact of Sarpy County data centers (the existing centers and the Facebook facility which is under construction) in terms of output, employment, and labor income (wages, salaries and benefits).

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[1] Technology Engagement Center, 2017. Data Centers: *Job Opportunities in Communities Nationwide*. United States Department of Commerce.

The IMPLAN model will be used to estimate the multiplier impact, in this case the multiplier impact from annual operations. The IMPLAN model will be modified to reflect the preference among many data centers for the use of renewable electric power. In particular, the resulting multiplier impact reflects the employment and cost structure of wind power providers rather than the average Nebraska power producer. Annual multiplier impacts will be estimated in terms of output, value-added, employment, and labor income (wages, salaries and benefits). Annual multiplier impacts will be added to annual direct impacts to yield the total annual economic impact.

The Bureau also will include a section where findings are summarized on a per worker basis for a data center facility. This information then can be used to project the likely impact of any new data center facilities which may located in Sarpy County in the future. For the case of the Facebook data center, the study also breaks out the share of the statewide economic impact which would occur in Dixon County, Nebraska. Dixon County is the site of the Rattlesnake Wind Company windfarm expected to provide electricity to the Facebook project.

B. Fiscal Impact

Data centers reflect a unique mix of taxable property and labor income. Data center are subject to business taxes but also personal taxes paid by workers on their income and spending. State and local income, sales, and property tax impacts also are generated due to the economic multiplier impact. These additional income, sales and property tax impacts will be estimated using average statewide ratios between new economic activity and each type of tax revenue. An assessment of direct business taxes also reflect the incentive packages which are provided to data centers by state government. Annual fiscal impacts will be estimated once the data centers are in operation.

Data center projects, like any business, also generate public costs as well as new tax revenue. Public services are provided to the data center and to businesses which are part of the multiplier impact. Public services also are provided to employee households. Households utilize public services, including education services for the children of employees. These fiscal service costs will be captured, using average state and local government spending patterns.

Fiscal cost impacts are subtracted from tax revenue impacts to estimate the net fiscal impact of data centers. Net fiscal impacts also are compared to another hypothetical economic development project, a manufacturing facility which is less capital-intensive. A less capital-intensive project would require less taxable property per workers, and might pay lower wages, implying less income and sales tax per worker.

3. Economic Impact

This section presents estimates for the construction period impact and annual operations impact of Sarpy County data centers. Analysis includes both existing data centers and data centers under construction. Economic impacts are developed for Sarpy County, the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion) and the State of Nebraska. In the case of the Facebook data center, a portion of the statewide impact occurs in Dixon County, Nebraska due to windfarms which will supply power to that data center. The Dixon County impact also will be estimated.

Table 3.1 below shows existing Sarpy County data centers as well as the Facebook data center which is currently under construction in Sarpy County. There are currently seven data centers. The largest of the data centers is the planned 2.6 million square foot Facebook center but the Fidelity, Travelers and Yahoo data centers are 100,000 to 200,000 square foot facilities. These large data centers are an in-house operation for an international company, and therefore, serve national or international markets. The economic activity of these data centers is supported by customers around the nation and world. The Lightedge data center and the two Tierpoint data centers, however, serve more of a local market. Economic impact analysis focuses on local economic activity which is supported by external customers. As a result, this study will estimate the economic impact of the Facebook, Fidelity, Travelers and Yahoo data centers.

Table 3.1
Sarpy County Data Centers

Data Centers
Facebook (under construction)
Fidelity
Lightedge (formerly Cabela's)
Tierpoint (2) (formerly Cosentry)
Travelers Data
Yahoo

A. Construction Period Impact

The construction period impact results from the investment in buildings and related equipment at each data center site. In addition to a shell building, all data centers require a significant and redundant power plant, and heating and cooling equipment to control the environment within each center. While such equipment is often purchased from a national vender, there are significant costs for installing this equipment. Such installation costs also contribute to the local economic impact along with the construction of the shell building and work on surrounding grounds. Data storage equipment is also purchased from a national vendor and is typically not included in the local economic impact.

The size of the construction period impact is a function of the size of each data center investment. The research team gathered information from median reports about the amount of each data center investment. In cases where information was only available on the square feet of the facility, from media reports or the Sarpy County Assessor, the research team utilized an industry average of $1,305 per square foot developed in the United States Chamber of Commerce report (see footnote 1). The Sarpy County Assessor also provide information on the value of real taxable property, a proxy for the value of the land and building investment. The total construction cost of the Facebook, Fidelity, Travelers and Yahoo facilities, including purchased and installed servers, is approximately $4.05 billion.

According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce report, its survey of data centers determined that 57% of construction costs were for the building and installation of electrical and mechanical equipment. The remaining 43% of costs were for land and for purchasing electrical and mechanical equipment. Those costs were adjusted for the actual value of the buildings and land

at Sarpy County data centers which were gathered from the Sarpy County Assessor's Office.[2] The economic activity associated with land purchases (i.e, realtors, legal) are a small share of land costs. Further, specialized electrical and mechanical equipment is typically purchased from out of state suppliers and manufactured in another state. As a result, the direct impact on the local economy is a portion of the total construction cost. The direct economic impact is $2.1 billion of the total $4.1 billion construction cost.

Table 3.2 shows the economic impact during the construction period in Sarpy County. The data shows a direct construction period business spending (output) of $2.14 billion. There is a $0.72 billion multiplier impact on output during the construction period. Recall that the multiplier impact occurs as construction firms purchase inputs and services and as employees of construction firms spend their paychecks. The multiplier impact is approximately 0.34, indicating $0.34 in additional economic activity in Sarpy County for each $1 spent building construction or mechanical and electrical equipment installation during the construction period. The total construction period economic impact is $2.85 billion.

Table 3.2 also shows a direct impact in terms of value added of $0.57 billion. Value-added includes labor income (wages, salary, benefits and proprietor income), capital consumption, returns to land and business tax payments. The direct impact estimate for value-added was based in part on direct output, and typical ratios of value-added to business sales in the construction industry, as well as data on the actual employment at the Facebook data center construction site. Results suggest approximately one-quarter of construction activity is due to labor and other factors or production and half is due to the purchase of intermediate products, such as building materials. The multiplier impact for value-added is $0.38 billion and the total construction period impact is $0.95 billion in value-added. As seen in Table 3.2, most of the value-added impact during construction is due to payments to labor, whether wages, salaries, benefits or proprietor's income for contracts. The direct construction period impact in terms of labor income is $0.49 billion. The multiplier impacts is $0.22 billion and the total construction period labor income impact is $0.71 billion. This labor income impacts is spread out over an estimated 14,219 job-years. These jobs years occurred during the construction of existing data centers and have been and will be occurring during the construction of the Facebook data center. About two-thirds of those job years are direct employment at construction projects with the remaining one-third occurring at other businesses due to the multiplier impact.

Table 3.2
Construction Period Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Centers
Sarpy County

	Sarpy County Impact Construction Period		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$2,135.55	$715.75	$2,851.30
Value-Added (Millions $)	$567.00	$383.88	$950.87
Labor Income (Millions $)	$485.29	$223.41	$708.70
Job-Years	9,583	4,636	14,219

Source: BBR calculations

[2] Data accessed at http://apps.sarpy.com/sarpyproperty/ during May 2018

Table 3.3 shows the economic impact in the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion) during the construction period. Economic impacts for the Omaha Metropolitan Area are larger given that some of the multiplier impact occurs in nearby counties, such as Douglas County. Note that the direct economic impacts are the same, since the construction activity all occurs in Sarpy County. The multiplier impact is larger as some suppliers to the construction businesses are located in Douglas or other metropolitan area counties and construction workers also spend some of their paycheck in these counties. The metro area multiplier impact for output is 0.49, implying $0.49 in multiplier impact for each $1 of construction spending. The total economic impact during the construction period is $3.19 billion in output. The total value-added impact during the construction period was $1.15 billion in the Omaha Metropolitan Area and the total labor income impact was $0.83 billion. This labor income impact was spread over an estimated 16,057 job-years. When compared to results for Sarpy County in Table 3.2, these results indicate that approximately 1,850 job-years of multiplier employment occurred in neighboring counties.

Table 3.3
Construction Period Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Centers
Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska Portion)

	MSA Impact Construction Period		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$2,135.55	$1,054.83	$3,190.38
Value-Added (Millions $)	$567.00	$580.40	$1,147.40
Labor Income (Millions $)	$485.29	$340.24	$825.54
Job-Years	9,583	6,474	16,057

Source: BBR calculations

Table 3.4 shows the economic impact during the construction period in the State of Nebraska. Results indicate that most of the construction period impact is concentrated within the Omaha Metropolitan Area. In addition to the direct economic impact of $2.14 billion there is a multiplier impact of $1.15 billion and a total construction period economic impact of $3.29 billion. There was a value-added impact of $1.19 billion in Nebraska during the construction period and a labor income impact of $0.85 billion. The labor income impact was spread over an estimated 16,551 job-years.

Table 3.4
Construction Period Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Centers
Nebraska

	Statewide Impact Construction Period		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$2,145.37	$1,147.24	$3,292.61
Value-Added (Millions $)	$569.60	$618.92	$1,188.53
Labor Income (Millions $)	$487.53	$365.63	$853.16
Job-Years	9,627	6,924	16,551

Source: BBR calculations

B. Annual Operations Impact

The 4 Sarpy County data centers will have annual operations spending of $348.09 million once all centers are finished and in operation. An estimated $139.24 million (40%) of this annual spending will be for electricity purchases, with the remaining amount spent on operations. Electricity purchases are divided evenly between generation and transmission and distribution. The direct annual economic impact is $389.09 million in output, $36.53 million in value-added, $24.02 million in labor income and 430 jobs. Direct employment is based on current employment at existing data centers and planned employment at the Facebook data center. Industry averages are utilized to estimate direct wages and benefits per jobs and value-added. If industry averages generate an estimate of fewer than 30 permanent employees at a particular data center, an estimate of 30 job is utilized, since employment of 30 or above is required in state incentive packages.[3] The majority of the 430 data center jobs are expected to be located at the Facebook data center.

Table 3.5 shows the annual operations economic impact on Sarpy County. The direct annual impact is $237.37 million, which is less than the annual operations spending of $348.09 million across the 4 data centers. The direct annual impact is less since baseload electricity generation occurs outside of Sarpy County. There is an annual multiplier impact of $106.57 million. The multiplier impact is approximately 0.45, implying $0.45 in business sales due to the multiplier impact for each $1 in annual operations spending. Recall that the multiplier impact occurs as data centers purchases inputs and services and as employees of data centers spend their paychecks. The output multiplier for operations is higher than the output multiplier for construction (0.34) discussed in Table 3.2. Table 3.5 also reports the annual operations impact in term of value-added. The annual value-added impact is $109.85 million in Sarpy County, including $69.42 million in labor income.

Table 3.5
Operations Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Centers
Sarpy County

	Sarpy County Impact Annual Operations		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$237.37	$106.57	$343.94
Value-Added (Millions $)	$36.36	$73.49	$109.85
Labor Income (Millions $)	$25.57	$43.85	$69.42
Employment	430	799	1,229

Source: BBR calculations

The labor income impact is spread over an estimated 1,229 jobs. This implies an annual labor income of $56,500. This is a high average wage (and benefit) level given that more than half of the employment impact is outside of data centers, including in industries such as retail, services and hospitality.

[3] A minimum of 35 would apply to the Travelers data center as some additional company employees have been co-located at that data center, according to discussions with the Sarpy County Economic Development Authority.

Table 3.6 shows the annual operations economic impact in the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion). The direct impact is somewhat larger as a portion of the baseload electricity generation for OPPD occurs in the Omaha Metropolitan Area. Economic multipliers also are larger for the Omaha Metropolitan Area given that some of the multiplier impact occurs in Douglas County and other nearby localities within the metropolitan area. The output multiplier is 0.82, implying $0.82 in multiplier impact for each $1 in direct business spending. The total annual economic impact is $438.50 million in output within the metropolitan area. The total annual value added impact is $169.20 million, with an annual labor income impact of $99.31 million. That labor income impact is spread over an estimated 1,761 jobs. That employment figure indicates that approximately 530 of the permanent jobs due to data center operations are located in Douglas or other metro counties.

Table 3.6
Annual Operations Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Centers
Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska Portion)

	MSA Impact Annual Operations		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$241.17	$197.33	$438.50
Value-Added (Millions $)	$36.36	$132.83	$169.20
Labor Income (Millions $)	$25.57	$73.75	$99.31
Employment	430	1,331	1,761

Source: BBR calculations

Table 3.7 shows the annual operations economic impact in the State of Nebraska. The direct economic impact rises to $348.09 million given the generation of electricity at wind power and fossil fuel baseload plants located outside of the Omaha Metropolitan Area. In addition to the direct annual economic impact of $348.09 million there is a multiplier impact of $229.16 million and a total annual economic impact of $577.25 million. The annual value-added impact on the state of Nebraska from data center operations is $281.43 million. This value-added impact includes a $126.64 million labor income impact spread over an estimated 1,983 jobs.

Table 3.7
Annual Operations Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Centers
Nebraska

	Statewide Impact Annual Operations		
	Direct	Multiplier	Total
Output (Millions $)	$348.09	$229.16	$577.25
Value-Added (Millions $)	$36.36	$245.07	$281.43
Labor Income (Millions $)	$25.57	$101.07	$126.64
Employment	430	1,553	1,983

Source: BBR calculations

C. Standardized Impact of Sarpy County Data Centers

Economic impact estimates for the 4 large data centers in Tables 3.1 through 3.7 provide insights about the potential economic of future projects. In particular, impacts can be summarized on a per-worker and per-square foot basis, and used to project the potential economic impact of proposed data centers. In the following tables, the average construction period impact from Tables 3.1 through 3.4 is presented per 10,000 square feet of data center space, and the average annual operations impact from Table 3.5 through 3.7 is presented per worker.

Table 3.8 shows the average construction period economic impact per 10,000 square feet of data center space. This information can be used to gauge how much the economy in Sarpy County, the Omaha Metropolitan Area and the State of Nebraska would be impacted by the construction or expansion of a data center in Sarpy County, depending on the size (in square feet) of the facility. The construction period economic impact is presented for output (business sales), value-added component, labor income and employment. The construction period impact would be $9.2 million in output in Sarpy County for each 10,000 square feet of additional data center capacity and $10.6 million statewide. The employment impact is 46 job-years in Sarpy County for each 10,000 square feet of space and 53 job-years statewide.

Table 3.8
Sarpy County Data Centers
Construction Period Economic Impact per 10,000 Square Feet

	Construction Period Impact Per 10,000 Sq. Ft.		
	Sarpy County	Omaha MSA	Statewide
Output (Millions $)	$9.2	$10.3	$10.6
Value-Added (Millions $)	$3.1	$3.7	$3.8
Labor Income (Millions $)	$2.3	$2.7	$2.7
Job-Years	46	52	53

Source: BBR calculations

Table 3.9 shows the average annual operations impact per job at a Sarpy County data center. The average annual operations impact in Sarpy County would be $800,000 per worker. That value of business sales per worker reflects the capital intensive nature of data centers. The average annual operations impact rises to $1,342,000 per worker statewide, given that the base load electric power used in the plants is generated outside of the county. Electric power generation is also a capital intensive activity. The statewide value-added impact from operations is $654,000 per worker each year, including $295,000 in labor income. The annual income reflects the wages, salary and benefits of both data center workers and additional persons employed due to the multiplier impact. Statewide, there are 4.6 total jobs for each job at a Sarpy County data center, that is, 1 job at the data center, and 3.6 additional jobs.

Table 3.9
Sarpy County Data Centers
Annual Operations Economic Impact per Worker

	Annual Operations Impact Per Worker		
	Sarpy County	Omaha MSA	Statewide
Output ($1000s)	$800	$1,020	$1,342
Value-Added ($1000s)	$255	$393	$654
Labor Income ($1000s)	$161	$231	$295
Employment	2.9	4.1	4.6

Source: BBR calculations

D. Dixon County Impact

The statewide economic impact presented in the previous sections reflects base load electricity generation at facilities located throughout Nebraska. Electric power is generated for Omaha Public Power District with a variety of fuels and wind power is part of that portfolio. Further, the Facebook data center will utilize wind power from the Rattlesnake Wind Company, located in Dixon County, Nebraska. Such use of wind power will generate additional economic development in rural Nebraska.

This section considers the construction period and annual operating impact from developing and utilizing wind power in Dixon County, Nebraska. Economic impact estimates will rely on analysis conducted for Nebraska windfarms in a 2014 UNL Bureau of Business Research report *The Economic and Tax Revenue Impact of the Nebraska Wind Power Industry.* This report was developed with the support of the Nebraska Power Association. The report provided estimates of the amount of local (own county) employment, labor income and output impacts per megawatt of wind tower capacity in Nebraska. Estimates were provided for the construction period and for annual operations. For example, the report found an $11,000 local county operations impact per megawatt of capacity and a local job impact of 1 job per 9 MW of capacity. Based on expected electricity spending (see Section 3.B) of the Facebook data center, 407 wind towers with 1.8 MW capacity would be required to meet the electricity needs (assuming 30% yield). That capacity need is applied to results from the 2014 Bureau of Business Research report to estimate the local economic impact during both the construction period and during annual operations. These local economic impacts are presented in Table 3.10 and are projected for Dixon County, Nebraska.

Table 3.10
Potential Local Economic Impact for Sarpy County Data Center Utilizing Wind
Construction Period and Annual Operations Impact

	Local Impact		
	Output (Millions $)	Labor Income (Millions $)	Employment
Construction Period	$39.4	$17.3	354
Annual Operations	$8.0	$4.3	84

Source: BBR calculations

Wind farm construction would have a local economic impact of $39.4 million, including $17.3 million in labor income and 354 job-years. Local construction jobs would include building roads and cement for placing the wind turbines, which is inherently local and regional employment. The estimated construction impact is limited since wind turbine components are not generally manufactured in Nebraska and workers specializing in erecting wind turbines often come from out of state. Construction period impacts would occur during the period when wind turbines are added to the site, typically several years. The 354 job-years also would be spread out over multiple years. For example, if wind turbines are assembled at the site over a 5-year period, there would be an impact of 71 jobs over 5 years.

By contrast, operating impacts are permanent, occurring year after year for the decades during which the wind turbines are in operation. Impacts during operation years reflect employment and labor income for technicians to monitor and maintain wind turbines as well as office workers such as managers, bookkeepers and administrative assistants. There are also operating impacts from purchasing local services and supplies such as utilities, insurance, fuel, vehicles and replacement parts. Annual payments to landowners are another component of the annual operating impact. The annual operations impact for the county economy would be $8.0 million in output, including $4.3 million in labor income spread over 84 jobs. This impact would include direct jobs at the windfarm as well as the multiplier impact as the windfarm purchases supplies and services and as windfarm workers spend their paychecks.

4. Fiscal Impact

There is a fiscal impact associated with the economic impacts described above. The additional economic activity leads to new tax revenue and new expenses on public services. In the case of new revenue, the data center facilities generate local property tax revenue and the wages of data center employees generate state income tax revenue and state and local sales tax revenue. This section of the report examines the income, sales, and property tax impacts of Sarpy County data centers during the operations period. These are the recurring tax impacts which would occur every year. Fiscal impacts are not estimated for the construction period. Table 4.1 shows estimates of the total state and local tax impact that would occur each year throughout Nebraska.

The tax revenue impact comes from seven sources. The first source is the direct property tax impact. The $6.42 million tax revenue impact is based on the real property tax liability of each data center as reported by the Sarpy County Assessor.

The second source relates to the property taxes paid by the estimated 430 data center employees on their homes, given that the median sale price of $190 thousand per single-family homes in Sarpy County. Bartik (1991)[4] finds that approximately 80 percent of new jobs due to economic development projects are filled by additional residents in a local economy (new migrants to a county or a reduction in outmigration among existing residents), while the remaining 20 percent are due to increased labor force participation, or filled by previously unemployed workers. This implies that 80% of the 430 data center jobs will lead to a new housing unit. Table 4.1 shows the calculated increase in property value and annual property tax of $1.54 million.

[4] Bartik, Tim, 1991. *Who Benefits from State and Local Economic Development Policies?* W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research

The third source is the annual property tax revenue due to the multiplier impact; that is, the property taxes paid by the workers and businesses which receive income due to the multiplier impact. There is an annual multiplier income of $101.07 million for workers and proprietors throughout Nebraska. This income is primarily devoted to household spending, including spending on taxable property. Statewide, there is a ratio of $1.47 dollars in taxable property for each $1 of annual income. In Table 4.1, the ratio of 1.47 is applied to the $101.07 million to estimate an impact on property tax base of $148.58 million. As much of this multiplier impact will occur in Sarpy County, a local tax rate of 0.023 is applied to yield an estimate of $3.42 million in property tax.

The fourth source is the state income tax paid by data center employees. State income tax revenue is estimated based on the effective income tax rate, or average share of personal income (which includes wages, salaries and benefits) which is paid to state income tax. This effective rate is the ratio of state personal income tax to (non-transfer) personal income. This ratio was 0.027 in Nebraska for the 2016-17 tax year, implying a 2.7% average rate. In Table 4.1, this rate is applied to the direct labor income impact from the 4 data centers, yielding a $0.68 million in annual revenue. Note that the ratio of 0.027 reflects only personal income tax, and assumes that no corporate income taxes are paid.

The firth source is the state income tax paid due to labor income from the multiplier impact. Both personal and corporate income tax will be generated due to the multiplier impact (businesses benefiting from the multiplier impact would not necessarily receive incentives). The statewide ratio of personal and corporate income taxes to non-transfer income is 0.030, or a 3.0% average tax rate. Applying this effective tax rate to the $101.07 million income impact yields an estimated income tax impact of $3.03 million each year.

Table 4.1
Total State and Local Government Tax Revenue Impacts

	Income Impact	Ratio	Tax Base	Rate	Tax Revenue
Center Direct Property Tax (Millions $)			$289.91	0.022	$6.33
Workforce Property Tax (Millions $)	$81.69	0.80	$65.35	0.024	$1.54
Multiplier Property Tax (Millions $)	$101.07	1.47	$148.58	0.023	$3.42
Center Direct Income Tax (Millions $)	$25.57	1.00	$25.57	0.027	$0.68
Multiplier Income Tax (Millions $)	$101.07	1.00	$101.07	0.030	$3.03
Sales Tax Electricity (Millions $)	$139.24	1.00	$139.24	0.070	$9.75
Other Sales Tax (Millions $)	$126.64	0.35	$44.32	0.070	$3.10
Tax Credit Property Tax (Millions $)					-$6.33
Tax Credit Sales Tax (Millions $)					-$11.74
Total					$9.78

Source: BBR calculations

The sixth source is sales tax paid on electricity usage, given that a significant share of data center operating costs are devoted to purchasing electricity. Based on the U.S. Chamber of Commerce study, this report has assumed that electricity purchase are 40% data center operating costs. This

amounts to $139.86 million in electricity purchases per year in the four data centers. Applying the 7% state and local sales tax to this amount yields a sales tax impact of $9.75 million.

The seventh source is other state and local sales tax payments. Statewide, there is $0.35 in taxable sales for each $1 of income. Applying this ratio to the $126.64 million income impact yields $44.32 million in sales tax base. Applying the 7% state and local sales tax rate yields $3.10 in state and local sales tax revenue each year.

As seen in Table 4.1, there is also a reduction in revenue due to incentives received by data centers. The Fidelity, Facebook and Travelers data centers are assumed to be in the Tier 2 incentive program under Nebraska Advantage while the Yahoo data center is in Tier 4. The data centers therefore are eligible for an exemption from taxes on personal property and sales tax on capital purchases. For that reason, the analysis in Table 4.1 has assumed no tax revenue from personal property or sales tax from capital expenditures. The data centers also are eligible for a 6% wage credit and a 10% investment credit which can be applied to sales tax, income tax, and site specific real property taxes. This is the reason why a lower rate, excluding corporate income tax revenue, is applied to the income of data center employees. In other words, the model assumes that the data centers pay no corporate income tax.

The incentive package is also the reason why Table 4.1 includes a state tax credit equal to the estimated direct (real) property tax payments of the data centers. Table 4.1 also includes a state and local sales tax credit. That state and local sales tax credit is equal to the sales tax revenue on electricity plus an estimate of the sales tax paid by data centers for other items during annual operations, including retail purchases such as office supplies, parts used during repair services, and any office related spending such as restaurants or recreation. An estimated 13.6% of annual operations costs were modeled to be spent on such items subject to sales tax. This percentage was estimated based on the detailed industry spending patterns which are reported in the IMPLAN Model.[5]

Note that there is no property tax impact from incentive programs as the data centers did not seek tax increment financing. After adjusting for these tax credits, the total state and local tax revenue impact is $9.78 million each year.

While the state and local totals in Table 4.1 are the broadest measure of the tax revenue impact, fiscal analysis occurs separately at the state and local level, implying a need to provide separate information about state tax revenue and local tax revenue. Table 4.2 shows the estimated state tax revenue impact, using the same methodology applied in Table 4.1, but including only state income tax and the state portion of sales tax impact (0.055 rate). State incentive payment also are included in Table 4.2. The statewide sales and income tax impact including incentives is a net loss of $1.75 million per year.

[5] This information is maintained in the industry production function feature.

Table 4.2
Total State Government Tax Revenue Impacts

	Statewide Impact
Direct Income Tax (Millions $)	$0.68
Multiplier Income Tax (Millions $)	$3.03
Sales Tax Electricity (Millions $)	$7.66
Other Sales Tax (Millions $)	$2.44
Tax Credit Property Tax (Millions $)	-$6.33
Tax Credit Sales Tax (Millions $)	-$9.23
Total	-$1.75

Source: BBR calculations

The local tax revenue impact is shown in Table 4.3 for all three scenarios, statewide, Omaha MSA (Nebraska portion) and Sarpy County. The tax revenue impact includes exempted local sales tax due to state incentive programs. The tax revenue impact on local governments throughout the state is $11.96 million per year. The annual tax revenue impact for local governments in the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion) is $10.89 million while it is $9.72 million in Sarpy County.

Table 4.3
Total Local Government Tax Revenue Impacts

	Statewide Impact	Omaha Metro Area Impact	Sarpy County Impact
Property Tax (Millions $)	$11.29	$10.37	$9.36
Sales Tax Electricity (Millions $)	$2.09	$2.09	$2.09
Other Sales Tax (Millions $)	$0.66	$0.52	$0.36
Tax Credit Sales Tax (Millions $)	-$2.52	-$2.52	-$2.52
Total	$11.96	$10.89	$9.72

Source: BBR calculations

The tax revenue impacts are half of the fiscal impact story. The full fiscal impact also requires examining the cost of providing services to the businesses and workers associated with the economic impact. Table 4.4 show the cost for state programs. The table shows how the state 2017 general fund expenditure of $4.33 billion is allocated to businesses and households, based on assigning education expenditures to households and splitting other state expenditures evenly between business and households. The table then utilizes value-added and population in the state to calculate the ratio of business expenditures per dollar of state value-added and the household expenditures per capita. The ratio for business is then applied to the annual impact of Sarpy County data centers in Nebraska in terms of value-added. The ratio for people is then multiplied by the population impact. The population impact is the employment impact multiplied by 1.98 and then multiplier by 0.8. Employment is multiplied by 1.98 since there are 1.98 total residents of Sarpy County per employed residents. Population is multiplied by 0.8 since 80% of positions

would be expected to be filled by new residents to Nebraska (new in-migrants or a reduction in outmigrants). The total state government expenditure impact is $7.90 million per year.

Table 4.4
Total State Government Expenditure Impacts

Group	2017 General Fund Expenditure (Millions $)	Value-Added (Millions $) or Population	Ratio	Impact (Millions $) or Population	Tax Revenue (Millions $)
Business	$1,221	$121,774	0.010	$281	$2.82
Households	$3,108	1,920,076	$1,619	3,135	$5.08
Total	$4,329				$7.90

Source: BBR calculations

Table 4.5 shows a similar calculations for local government expenditure. The total local government expenditure supported by sales and property tax revenue was calculated based on revenue from both sources in 2017, which is tracked by the Nebraska Department of Revenue. The figures reflect expenditures on county government, municipal governments, school districts and special districts (i.e., fire districts). Expenditures on school districts and community colleges are allocated to households and other expenditures are split between business and households, as before. The total local government expenditure impact for local governments statewide is $7.97 million per year.

Table 4.5
Total Local Government Expenditure Impacts

Group	2017 Estimated Expenditure (Millions $)	Value-Added (Millions $) or Population	Ratio	Impact (Millions $) or Population	Tax Revenue (Millions $)
Business	$87	$7,936	0.011	$281	$3.07
Households	$283	181,439	$1,560	3,135	$4.89
Total	$370				$7.97

Source: BBR calculations

Table 4.6 shows the net fiscal impact for state government in Nebraska during and after the incentive period. During the incentive period, there is annual fiscal loss of $9.64 million for state government. After the incentive period ends, there is an annual fiscal gain of $5.91 million.

Table 4.6
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for State Government

State Government	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
During Incentive period	-$1.75	$7.90	-$9.64
After Incentive Period	$13.81	$7.90	$5.91

Source: BBR calculations

Table 4.7 shows the net fiscal impact for local governments in Nebraska. During the incentive period, there is a net fiscal gain of $3.99 million each year for local governments statewide. After the incentive period, there is a net fiscal gain of $6.51 million each year.

Table 4.7
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for Local Governments

Local Governments	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
During Incentive period	$11.96	$7.97	$3.99
After Incentive Period	$14.47	$7.97	$6.51

Source: BBR calculations

Table 4.8 shows the net fiscal impact for local governments in Sarpy County and the Omaha Metropolitan Area (Nebraska portion) as a whole during the incentive period. There is a net fiscal gain of $6.69 million per year for local governments in Sarpy County. The net fiscal gain falls to $6.55 million for the Omaha MSA as a whole. The fiscal gain is largest in Sarpy County since other counties have new population and business activity but do not have the large property tax impact from data centers.

Table 4.8
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for Local Governments in Sarpy County and Omaha MSA

Local Governments	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
Sarpy	$9.72	$3.03	$6.69
Omaha MSA	$10.89	$4.34	$6.55

Source: BBR calculations

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 show the estimated economic and fiscal impact for an alternative economic development project based in Sarpy County. We utilize the hypothetical example of a manufacturing plant with 430 workers. The manufacturing plant is in the fabricated structural products industry, which is a common manufacturing industry with a presence in Sarpy County. Most manufacturing plants are less capital-intense and utilize less electricity per worker than a large data center. Therefore, manufacturing plants tends to have lower employment and labor income multiplier impacts, and therefore, generates both less tax revenue and fewer state and local public expenditures. We assume that manufacturing plant would have half as much real property (i.e., buildings) per worker than a data center. Like data centers, the manufacturing plant also is expected to have received state tax incentives but not local tax increment financing.

Table 4.9 shows the state fiscal impact of the alternative economic development project. Both revenue and expenditure impacts are lower than for the data center industry. There is a net fiscal loss of -$4.98 million per year for state government during the incentive period. After the incentive period, there is a smaller net fiscal loss of $0.73 million. The difference is that the manufacturing plant would not generate as much sales tax on electricity as a data center.

Table 4.9
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for State Government
Alternative Economic Development Project

State Government	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
During Incentive Period	-$1.76	$3.23	-$4.98
After Incentive Period	$2.50	$3.23	-$0.73

Source: BBR calculations

Table 4.10 shows the local fiscal impact of the alternative economic development project. Again, both revenue and expenditure impacts are lower for the manufacturing plant than for the data center industry. There is a net fiscal gain of $2.27 million during the incentive period which rises to $2.56 million after the incentive period.

Table 4.10
Annual Net Fiscal Impact for Local Governments
Alternative Economic Development Project

Local Government	Revenue (Millions $)	Expenditure (Millions $)	Net Fiscal Impact (Millions $)
During Incentive Period	$5.49	$3.22	$2.27
After Incentive Period	$5.78	$3.22	$2.56

Source: BBR calculations

Appendix 1. About the UNL Bureau of Business Research and Key Personnel

A. The Bureau of Business Research

The Bureau of Business Research is a leading source for analysis and information on the Nebraska economy. The Bureau conducts both contract and sponsored research on the economy of the United States as well as Nebraska and its communities including: 1) economic and fiscal impact analysis; 2) models of the structure and comparative advantage of the current economy; 3) economic, fiscal, and demographic outlooks, and 4) assessments of how economic policy affects industry, labor markets, infrastructure, and the standard of living. The Bureau also competes for research funding from federal government agencies and private foundations from around the nation and contributes to the academic mission of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln through scholarly publication and the education of students.

B. Key Personnel

Dr. Eric Thompson – Principal Investigator

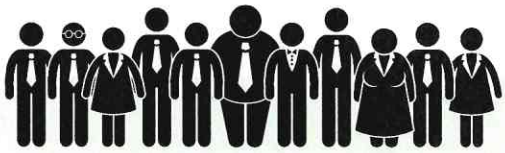
Dr. Eric Thompson will be the principal investigator on this project. Dr. Thompson is the Director of the Bureau of Business Research and an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Dr. Thompson has conducted a broad group of economic impact studies including impact studies of Nebraska agriculture, irrigation and regulation of irrigation, Sandhill Cranes migration, the Nebraska child care industry, the Omaha Zoo, the Nebraska horseracing industry, Husker Harvest Days, and the UNL Athletic Department. Dr. Thompson also works on demographic projections, and analyses of economic development programs for Nebraska and cities in Nebraska. He also has conducted numerous economic impact studies for the Lincoln Department of Economic Development, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, various Nebraska industries and Nebraska tourism attractions. Dr. Thompson's research has received support from the United States Department of Labor, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Nebraska Health and Human Services System, as well as Lincoln, Omaha, and Nebraska organizations and agencies. In his previous employment, Dr. Thompson served as the Director of the Center for Business and Economic Research and a Research Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Thompson received his Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1992. His research fields include regional economics, economic forecasting, and state and local economic development. His research has been published in Regional Science and Urban Economics, the Journal of Regional Science, the American Journal of Agricultural Economics, the Journal of Cultural Economics, and the Economic Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

DATA CENTERS SUPERCHARGE NEBRASKA'S ECONOMY & HELP LOCAL COMMUNITIES

"Data centers have generated business for Nebraska companies that are critical pieces of the data center supply chain that in turn generate economic activity and growth for other businesses in Nebraska."

- Mangum Economics Study, 2022

LOOK AT THE NUMBERS:



Current data centers support:

490

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

$1.3 BILLION IN ECONOMIC OUTPUT

$17.8 MILLION COLLECTED IN STATE TAXES IN 2021

$18 MILLION COLLECTED IN LOCAL TAXES IN 2021

Mangum Economics Study, 2022

FURTHER LOCAL IMPACT:

PROMINENT TECH COMPANIES WITH NEBRASKA DATA CENTERS HAVE ALREADY PROVIDED GREAT SUPPORT FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING:

$5.4M DIRECT FUNDING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND NONPROFITS

185 GRANTS AND SPONSORSHIPS PROVIDED LOCALLY SINCE 2019

79K NEBRASKANS TRAINED ON DIGITAL SKILLS

4,000 VOLUNTEER HOURS

NetChoice.org/NebraskaDataCenters

NetChoice

KEEP NEBRASKA *ENERGY-FIRST.*

Data centers drive investment in energy infrastructure that can continue to position Nebraska as a leader in energy abundance.

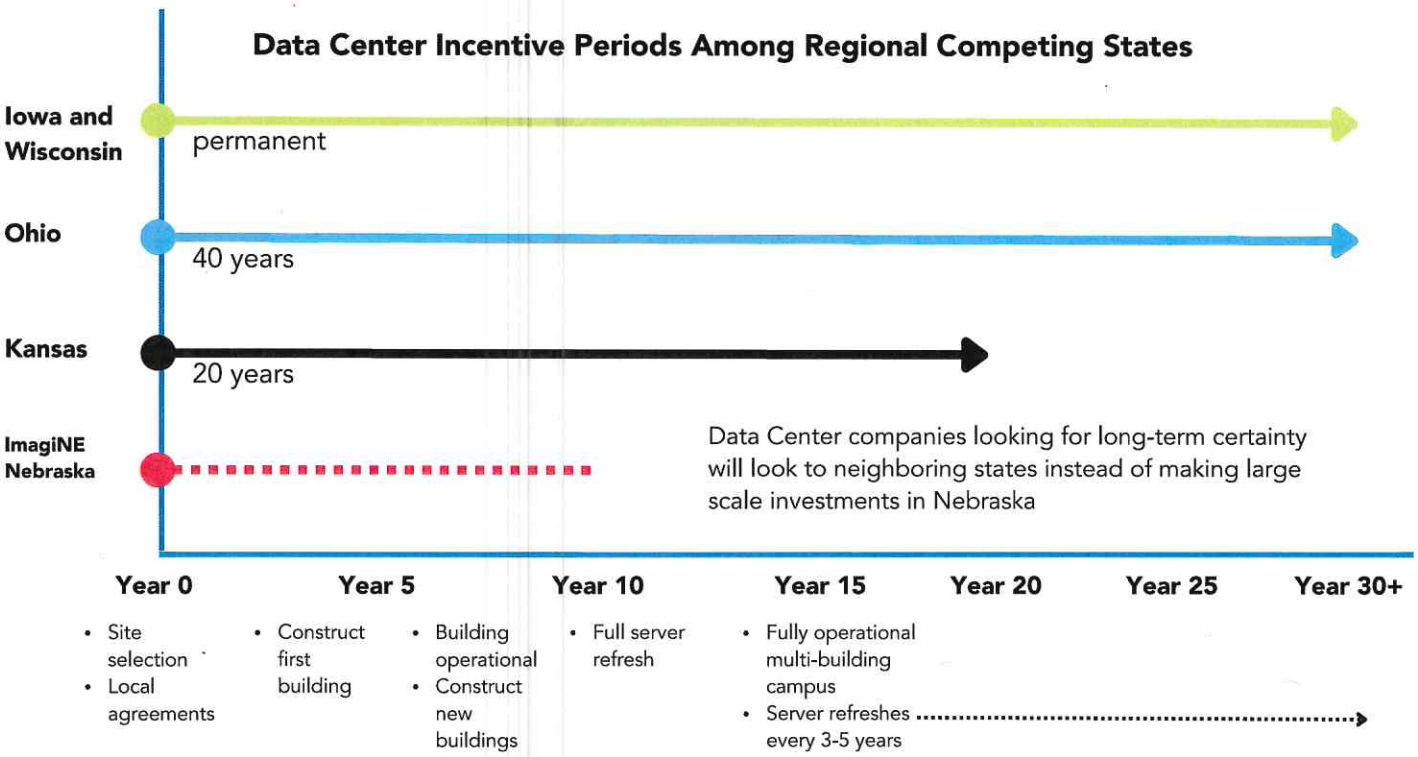
Attracting data centers helps to underwrite new energy infrastructure that serves as a net benefit to the grid and state at-large.

Energy grid investments

Hyperscale data centers support grid investments such as new substations, transmission lines and generation resources.

Nebraska's current ImagiNE program is not enough to attract additional data centers because it doesn't provide adequate long-term tax treatment.

A SIMPLE DATA CENTER SALES TAX EXEMPTION WOULD KEEP NEBRASKA ENERGY-FIRST.



NetChoice.org/NebraskaDataCenters

NetChoice

ENVISION SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS GATEWAY TO GROWTH

Data Centers in Downstate Illinois

Community FAQ and Benefits Guide

This document provides factual, transparent information for community leaders and residents in downstate and Southwestern Illinois. It answers common questions about data centers, including water use, electric grid impact, noise, traffic, and economic benefits, while highlighting the value these facilities can bring when responsibly planned.

1 Economic Benefits

Q: Do data centers provide real economic value to our community?

A: Yes. Data centers represent multi-billion-dollar private investments that expand the tax base with minimal demand on public services. They generate significant property tax revenue for schools, cities, and counties, while fueling job creation and local economic activity. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, during construction, a typical data center employs approximately 1,700 workers, generates $77 million in wages, and drives over $240 million in local economic activity. Once operational, it continues to support 150+ local jobs, contributing $32 million to the economy each year. Beyond the numbers, data centers also strengthen infrastructure, grow the skilled workforce, and attract additional business investment to the region.

Key Points:

- Increases funding for schools, public safety, and local government
- Job opportunities in construction, electrical, mechanical, IT, and security
- Low impact on local services compared to other industrial uses
- Long-term revenue stability

2 Water Usage

Q: Do data centers use enormous amounts of water and threaten local supplies?

A: No. Water usage depends on the cooling system, and modern data centers are increasingly utilizing water-efficient technologies. Many rely on closed-loop or hybrid cooling, which uses a one-time fill and recirculates the same fluid repeatedly. In downstate Illinois, water is provided through municipal systems, not groundwater wells, and residential needs always come first.

Key Points:

- Closed-loop systems significantly reduce ongoing water use
- No wells are drilled; water comes from public systems
- Illinois benefits from strong regional water availability
- Utilities evaluate capacity to protect the community's water pressure and supply

3 Energy Use and Electric Grid Impact

Q: Will a data center overload our electric grid or cause higher utility rates?

A: No. Industrial developments (such as data centers) are responsible for funding the electrical infrastructure upgrades required to serve their facilities, and residential and small business customers do not bear those costs. While Illinois' deregulated energy market may experience upward pressure on capacity prices until new generation is built, these impacts are regional and would occur even if data centers locate outside the state, without delivering the economic benefits that come with local development.

Key Points:

- Industrial developments fund energy infrastructure upgrades required to serve them
- Projects advance only after MISO verifies grid capacity
- Grid upgrades often improve reliability for the wider community
- Data centers may help put downward pressure on retail and transmission rates by contributing to overall system efficiency and investment

4 Water Source and Local Priority

Q: Will a data center compete with residents for water?

A: No. Water for these projects comes through public water utilities, and engineers conduct modeling to ensure residential demand is fully protected. Downstate Illinois benefits from stable water resources compared to those in the western states.

Key Points:

- Residential needs remain the top priority
- Reclaimed or non-potable water may be used when available
- Utilities verify long-term capacity before approval

ENVISION SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS GATEWAY TO GROWTH

5 Noise and Community Impact

Q: Are data centers loud? Will nearby residents hear them?

A: Data centers must comply with local noise ordinances, typically limiting noise to around 70 decibels at the property line. Noise is further reduced through acoustic walls, landscaping, berms, and careful building placement. Backup generators are tested only at scheduled times, typically during daytime hours.

Key Points:

- Noise mitigation is built into design requirements
- Nearby highways often mask operational sound
- Testing schedules avoid nighttime or early-morning disturbance

6 Traffic and Road Impact

Q: Will a project like this overwhelm local roads?

A: No. Data centers generate minimal daily traffic. They have a small on-site workforce and do not attract customer or retail activity. Their traffic footprint is far smaller than warehouses, distribution centers, or manufacturing facilities.

Key Points:

- Limited daily trips
- Very few trucks
- No consumer traffic or visitor volume

7 Environmental and Land Use Considerations

Q: Are data centers harmful to the environment or community character?

A: No. Data centers are considered low-impact industrial uses. They produce no emissions, have minimal noise, and require little traffic. Sites in downstate Illinois are chosen based on zoning, proximity to utilities, and compatibility with nearby land uses.

Key Points:

- No smokestacks or emissions
- Stormwater systems must meet or exceed requirements
- Landscape buffers improve visual impact
- One of the least disruptive industrial options available

8 What Happens Next?

Q: What steps happen before a project is approved?

A: Developers continue working with:

- Local utilities
- Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)
- Local municipal planning staff
- County permitting offices
- Regional water providers

We will publish updates and share information as studies are completed and reviewed.

Margaret Shipley
Supervisor
Granite City Township
2060 A Delmar
Granite City, IL 62040
618-877-0513 618-877-8585

2/18/2026

BILLS PAYABLE FROM THE TOWN FUND:

Margaret Shipley, Supervisor	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	1,614.58
Lea Anne Selph, Assessor	Salary 2/16-2/28/26	$	3,379.17
Erica McCoy, Chief Deputy	Salary 2/16-2/28/26	$	2,661.92
Sherie Skaggs, Deputy Clerk	Salary 2/16-2/28/26	$	2,274.23
Susan Theis, Deputy Clerk	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	2,274.23
Lisa Pellazari, Deputy Clerk	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	2,274.23
McKenzi Stamboldjiev, Fieldperson	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	2,274.23
Amber Cerantano, Deputy Clerk	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	2,088.91
Peyton Stamboldjiev, Janitor	Salary 2/16-2/28/26	$	334.62
Charter Communications	Services- Assessor	$	499.98
IPAI	School - Assessor	$	820.00
McKenzi Stamboldjiev	Feb Field Expenses- Assessor	$	180.00
Vestis	Maintenance/Equipment - Assessor	$	31.31
Marc Davis, Bldg Janitor	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	1,839.23
Betty Homyer, Sr. Food Assistant	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	618.00
Steve Barney, Sr. Van Driver	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	1,989.23
Rebecca Antoff Davis, Sr. Van Driver	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	1,839.23
Thomas Schooley, Township Attorney	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	1,255.14
Stan Meyer, Meals on Wheels Driver	Salary 2/1-2/15/26	$	139.05
Jenna DeYong, Town Clerk	Per Diem for February	$	208.33
Jenna DeYong, Town Clerk	Expenses for February	$	100.00
Bobby Strozewski	Vacation Time Pay Out	$	2,183.02
City of Granite City	Donation- Concert Series	$	500.00
Fire Safety	Building Maintenance	$	915.00
IL Amer Water	Utilities	$	590.01
Integrated Tech Assoc	Computer Fee	$	194.00
Rottler Pest Solutions	Building Maintenance	$	75.00
Sams Club Mastercard	Off Sup/Com Fee/Sr Cit/Jan supp	$	1,094.69
Texas Medical Screening	Sr Citizen Exp	$	313.50
		$	34,560.84

Margaret Shipley
Supervisor
Granite City Township
2060 A Delmar
Granite City, IL 62040
618-877-0513 618-877-8585

Submitted By: Margaret Shipley
Margaret Shipley, Supervisor

Approved by Finance Committee:_____

Approved on this 18th day of February 2026 by vote of the City Council as follows:

_____ayes_____nays.

SEAL:

_____
Jenna DeYong, Clerk

GRANITE CITY TOWNSHIP TOWN FUND
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
March 1, 2025 through February 15, 2026

	Mar 1, '25 - ...	Budget	$ Over Bud...	% of Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense				
Income				
BANK FEE REVERSAL	35.00	0.00	35.00	100.0%
COUNTY TAXES	854,630.41	1,009,205.00	(154,574.59)	84.7%
HALL RENTAL	9,099.28	0.00	9,099.28	100.0%
IMRF ACCOUNT	1,712.42	0.00	1,712.42	100.0%
INTEREST INCOME	15,630.74	0.00	15,630.74	100.0%
MADISON COUNTY TRANSIT	29,808.74	30,000.00	(191.26)	99.4%
MISC. INCOME	119,580.24	0.00	119,580.24	100.0%
Mobile Home Tax	107.33	0.00	107.33	100.0%
REPLACEMENT TAX	588,222.53	250,000.00	338,222.53	235.3%
TRANSFER FROM GENERAL ASSIST.	451.55	0.00	451.55	100.0%
Total Income	1,619,278.24	1,289,205.00	330,073.24	125.6%
Gross Profit	1,619,278.24	1,289,205.00	330,073.24	125.6%
Expense				
ASSESSOR - FIELD EXPENSES	2,160.00	2,160.00	0.00	100.0%
ASSESSOR COMPUTER FEE	8,252.10	12,950.00	(4,697.90)	63.7%
ASSESSOR DEPUTIES SALARY	284,922.60	350,000.00	(65,077.40)	81.4%
ASSESSOR DUES	0.00	500.00	(500.00)	0.0%
ASSESSOR JANITOR SALARY	7,696.26	7,740.00	(43.74)	99.4%
ASSESSOR JANITOR SUPPLIES	0.00	2,000.00	(2,000.00)	0.0%
ASSESSOR MAINT.\SERVICE EQUIP.	5,576.66	9,520.00	(3,943.34)	58.6%
ASSESSOR OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,579.97	3,000.00	1,579.97	152.7%
ASSESSOR POSTAGE	0.00	1,700.00	(1,700.00)	0.0%
ASSESSOR PRINTING	0.00	500.00	(500.00)	0.0%
ASSESSOR SALARY	65,220.91	77,500.00	(12,279.09)	84.2%
ASSESSOR SCHOOLING	7,345.00	10,000.00	(2,655.00)	73.5%
ASSESSOR TELEPHONE	0.00	5,000.00	(5,000.00)	0.0%
ATTORNEY SALARY	28,797.03	31,000.00	(2,202.97)	92.9%
AUDITING	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	100.0%
BANK FEE	1,145.33	0.00	1,145.33	100.0%
BUILDING INSURANCE	57,306.00	90,000.00	(32,694.00)	63.7%
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	81,443.14	150,000.00	(68,556.86)	54.3%
CLERK PER DIEM	2,158.31	2,500.00	(341.69)	86.3%
COMMUNITY SERVICES	258,094.45	320,000.00	(61,905.55)	80.7%
COMPUTER MAINT\EXPENSES	6,487.88	10,000.00	(3,512.12)	64.9%
CONTINGENCIES	17,009.75	25,000.00	(7,990.25)	68.0%
ELECTED OFFICIALS TRAVEL EXP	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	100.0%
Food Van Driver/Assist Salary	3,464.08	24,000.00	(20,535.92)	14.4%
General Assistance Account	2,172.40	0.00	2,172.40	100.0%
Hall Rental Refund	1,162.50	0.00	1,162.50	100.0%
HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE	126,779.12	169,000.00	(42,220.88)	75.0%
Inner Fund Transfer\Payroll Exp	(49,264.54)	0.00	(49,264.54)	100.0%
JANITOR SALARY	71,873.60	90,000.00	(18,126.40)	79.9%
JANITOR SUPPLIES	5,486.88	5,000.00	486.88	109.7%
OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,583.65	6,000.00	(4,416.35)	26.4%
Payroll Expenses	52,503.63	0.00	52,503.63	100.0%
PRINT & PUBLISH	0.00	1,500.00	(1,500.00)	0.0%
SANTA AVENUE	0.00	1,000.00	(1,000.00)	0.0%
SEMINARS	122.08	3,000.00	(2,877.92)	4.1%
SENIOR AIDE SALARY	14,317.87	22,225.00	(7,907.13)	64.4%
SENIOR CITIZEN EXPENSES	66,650.51	60,000.00	6,650.51	111.1%
SR. VAN GAS & OIL	22,471.08	22,000.00	471.08	102.1%
SR. VAN MAINTENANCE	17,967.28	27,000.00	(9,032.72)	66.5%
Summer Youth Employees	0.00	10,000.00	(10,000.00)	0.0%
SUPERVISOR SALARY	35,260.34	38,750.00	(3,489.66)	91.0%
TELEPHONE	3,449.53	7,800.00	(4,350.47)	44.2%

GRANITE CITY TOWNSHIP TOWN FUND
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
March 1, 2025 through February 15, 2026

	Mar 1, '25 - ...	Budget	$ Over Bud...	% of Budget
TOWN BOARD PER DIEM	15,590.00	16,500.00	(910.00)	94.5%
UTILITIES	58,276.18	85,000.00	(26,723.82)	68.6%
VAN DRIVERS SALARIES	129,638.70	130,000.00	(361.30)	99.7%
YOUTH ACTIVITIES	1,665.00	10,000.00	(8,335.00)	16.7%
Total Expense	1,429,365.28	1,849,845.00	(420,479.72)	77.3%
Net Ordinary Income	189,912.96	(560,640.00)	750,552.96	(33.9)%
Net Income	**189,912.96**	**(560,640.00)**	**750,552.96**	**(33.9)%**

2/18/2026

Bills Payable From General Assistance:

Meghan Daily, Office Manager/Caseworker	Salary 2/16-28/2026	$2,813.72
Denise Daily, Caseworker	Salary 2/16-28/2026	$2,274.23
Deidre Cave, Bookkeeper	Salary 2/1-15/2026	$2,274.23
Beth Shipley, Bookkeeper/Sr. Activities Director	Salary 2/1-15/2026	$2,274.23
Jennifer Braunagel, Intake worker/Receptionist	Salary 2/1-15/2026	$2,274.23
Mutual of Ohama	Life/Dental Insurance Premium	$204.70
City of Granite City	Health Insurance Premium	$2,132.91
Jassy Properties, Inc	Rent	$256.00
Robert & Marian Crosby	" "	$356.00
Mary Albers	" "	$456.00
Illinois American Water	Utlities	$300.00
Schnucks	Food	$191.46
Sams Mastercard	Office Supplies	$582.56
		$15,616.25

Submitted By: Margaret Shipley
Margaret Shipley, Supervisor

Approved by Finance Committee:_____

_____

Approved on this 18th day of February 2026 by vote of the City Council as follows:

_____ayes_____nays.

SEAL:

_____
Jenna De Yong, Clerk

GRANITE CITY TOWNSHIP GENERAL ASSITANCE
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
March 1, 2025 through February 15, 2026

	Mar 1, '25 - ...	Budget	$ Over Budget	% of Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense				
Income				
COUNTY TAXES	111,331.19	115,561.00	-4,229.81	96.3%
G.C. HOUSING AUTHORITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
imrf	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
INTEREST INCOME	2,876.91	0.00	2,876.91	100.0%
MOBILE HOME TAX	11.73	0.00	11.73	100.0%
OVERPAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Pharmacy Reimbursement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
RECOUPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
REIM FROM FANS (CALLIS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
REIM FROM PRECINCT COMMITTEEMAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
REIMB FROM TOWN FUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
REPLACEMENT TAX	67,352.41	0.00	67,352.41	100.0%
SSI Reimbursement	8,173.00	0.00	8,173.00	100.0%
WALMART	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
WALMART christmas donation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Income	189,745.24	115,561.00	74,184.24	164.2%
Cost of Goods Sold				
Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total COGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Gross Profit	189,745.24	115,561.00	74,184.24	164.2%
Expense				
ACH ORIGINATION FEE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Balance GA Account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
BANK CHARGE	3,411.72	0.00	3,411.72	100.0%
BURIAL	0.00	2,000.00	-2,000.00	0.0%
CONTINGENCIES	1,743.47	5,000.00	-3,256.53	34.9%
DENTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
DENTAL INSURANCE	1,863.95	2,500.00	-636.05	74.6%
DOCTOR	0.00	7,500.00	-7,500.00	0.0%
DRUGS	0.00	3,000.00	-3,000.00	0.0%
FOOD	8,121.95	60,000.00	-51,878.05	13.5%
funeral	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
HEALTH INSURANCE	35,055.47	50,000.00	-14,944.53	70.1%
HOSPITAL	0.00	3,000.00	-3,000.00	0.0%
Inner Fund Transfer\Payroll Exp	-20,419.97	0.00	-20,419.97	100.0%
Intergovermental Payment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
July 06 Storm Relief	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
LIFE INSURANCE	387.75	650.00	-262.25	59.7%
mutual of omaha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	6,497.04	5,000.00	1,497.04	129.9%
OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,775.79	7,300.00	-2,524.21	65.4%
Payroll Expenses				
Officer Salary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Payroll Expenses - Other	281,113.53	300,000.00	-18,886.47	93.7%
Total Payroll Expenses	281,113.53	300,000.00	-18,886.47	93.7%
Reconciliation Discrepancies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
RENT	29,777.14	70,000.00	-40,222.86	42.5%
TO BE REIMBURSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
TRANSFER TO BANK OF EDW.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
TRANSFER TO IMRF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
TRANSFER TO TOWN FUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Uncategorized Expenses	20,419.97	0.00	20,419.97	100.0%
UTILITIES	26,281.23	40,000.00	-13,718.77	65.7%
VOID	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense	399,029.04	555,950.00	-156,920.96	71.8%

GRANITE CITY TOWNSHIP GENERAL ASSITANCE
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
March 1, 2025 through February 15, 2026

	Mar 1, '25 - ...	Budget	$ Over Budget	% of Budget
Net Ordinary Income	-209,283.80	-440,389.00	231,105.20	47.5%
Other Income/Expense				
Other Expense				
Capital Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Other Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Net Other Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Net Income	**-209,283.80**	**-440,389.00**	**231,105.20**	**47.5%**

Brightpoint
Strong Families • Thriving Children

2133 JOHNSON ROAD
GRANITE CITY, IL 62040
T 618.452.8900
F 618.452.9062

6 CROSSROADS CT.
ALTON, IL 62002
T 618.462.2714
F 618.462.1393

120 EAST A STREET
BELLEVILLE, IL 62220
T 618.235.5335
F 618.235.5969

601 JAMES R. THOMPSON
BOULEVARD, BULDING E
EAST ST. LOUIS, IL 62201
T 618.874.0216
F 618.874.7340

109 LOU ANN DRIVE
HERRIN, IL 62948
T 618.988.1330
F 618.988.8321

Dear Council Members:

Brightpoint will be hosting our 6th Annual Kids & Cops 5K Doughnut Run alongside the Granite City Police Department on April 18, 2026. The event will be held in honor of Child Abuse Prevention Month and will benefit the programs and services offered at Brightpoint, all of which seek to ensure that children can thrive in healthy, safe environments.

The race is planned to take place at Wilson Park in Granite City. We have already received approval from the park board to use the premises. We would like to request a road closure of 29th St. @ State Street into the park on April 18th from 6am until 12pm to ensure the safety of our runners. We anticipate 200 participants at the event.

Please let us know if you need anything more from us. Thank you for considering our request.

Best regards,
Kacy Schlitz
Volunteer Coordinator/5K Event Planner
Southern Region

Brightpoint
Strong Families • Thriving Children

GRANITE CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE:	February 18, 2026
TITLE:	Ordinance to extend a handicapped parking space at 2937 E25th St
COMMITTEE:	Public Works
PROJECT MANAGER:	Michelle Hillman
REQUESTED ACTION:	Ordinance/Resolution Request
BUDGET ITEM:	
ATTACHMENTS:	Ordinance
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:	

OUTLINE

An Ordinance designating a handicapped parking space for an additional four years at 2937 East 25th Street within the City of Granite City

CITY OF GRANITE CITY
ORDINANCE 2026-_____

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING A HANDICAPPED PARKING SPACE FOR AN ADDITIONAL FOUR YEARS AT 2937 EAST 25TH STREET WITHIN THE CITY OF GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS

WHEREAS, the City of Granite City, Illinois (the "City") is a municipal corporation and a home-rule unit of local government pursuant to Article VII, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970; and

WHEREAS, Sections 10.34.190 through 10.34.200 of the Granite City Municipal Code provide for the designation of handicapped parking spaces in any parking place, including any private or public off-street parking facility; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Granite City, Illinois has deemed it necessary and advisable for a handicapped parking space to be placed at 2937 East 25th Street for an additional four (4) years in the City of Granite City, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the request and does hereby approve said request.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRANITE CITY, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: That the corporate authorities hereby find that all of the recitals hereinbefore stated as contained in the preamble to this ordinance are full, true and correct and do hereby, by reference, incorporate and make them a part of this ordinance as legislative findings.

SECTION 2: That the Director of Public Works for the City of Granite City shall clearly mark and identify the said handicapped parking space by erecting and maintaining one or more disabled parking signs, in a form approved by the Department of Transportation, immediately in front of the residence at 2937 East 25th Street.

SECTION 3: That the headings of the articles, sections, paragraphs and subparagraphs of this Ordinance are inserted solely for the convenience of reference and form no substantive part of

this Ordinance nor should they be used in any interpretation or construction of any substantive provision of this ordinance.

SECTION 4: That this ordinance shall be published in accordance with all applicable state and local laws. Copies of this ordinance shall be made available to the public upon request at the City Clerk's office.

SECTION 5: That if any section, paragraph or provision of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the invalidity or unenforceability of such section, paragraph or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 6: That this Ordinance shall be in effect immediately upon its passage, approval and publication as provided by law and shall expire without further action by the City Council of the City of Granite City on and after February 17, 2030.

PASSED this 17th day of February, 2026 and pursuant to a roll call vote as follows:

AYES: _____
NAYES: _____
ABSENT: _____
ABSTENTION: _____

APPROVED: _____
Mike Parkinson, Mayor
City of Granite City, Illinois

ATTEST: _____
Jenna DeYong, City Clerk
City of Granite City, Illinois

Police ORI	IL0600700
Create Date.Calendar	Calendar 2026

Row Labels	Call Count
911 Abandoned	56
911 Emergency	1
911 Misuse	65
911 Open Line	40
911 Transfer	4
Abandoned/Derelict Vehicle	8
Alarm	100
Animal	22
Animal at Large	3
Arson	1
Assault	1
Assist Fire	3
Assist Other Agency	42
Assist Police	13
Barking Dog	3
Battery	9
Burglary	11
Business/Building Check	150
Child Custody	7
Choose Call Type---------->	201
Citizen Assist	1
Civil	12
Conservation	1
DCFS Assist	1
Deceased	2
Disorderly	15
Disturbance	72
Dog Bite	2
Domestic Battery	8
Domestic Disturbance	29
Drug Activity	3
Dumping Illegal	14
Duty Roster	49
Escort	17
Eviction	2
Extra Patrol	254
Fight	14
Fire 10-50 Injuries / No Entrapment	1
Fire Alarm	29

Fire Brush	3
Fire Other	14
Fire Structure	6
Fire Tender	1
Fire Vehicle	1
Follow Up	29
Fraud	18
Gang Card	1
Harassment	24
Identity Theft	7
Illegal Burning	5
Informational	16
Inoperable Vehicle	1
Juvenile Problem	16
Lock Out Vehicle	2
Loud Music	9
Loud Noise Complaint	9
Medical Call	490
Mental	13
Message	1
Message/Notification	2
Missing Person	9
Motorist Assist	35
Neighborhood Dispute	8
Notify Other Agency	5
OP Violation	8
Open Door	17
Ordinance	3
Other Service	11
Park Check	2
Parking	28
Patrol Request	134
Peace Keeper	19
Pedestrian Check	66
PR	1
Prisoner Transport	16
Process	19
Property Damage	31
Property Dispute	7
Property Lost	3
Property Recovered/Found	14
Public Works Request	2
Reckless Driver	13
Removing Debri in the Roadway	11

Robbery	1
Sex Offender Registration	1
Sex Offense	5
Shots Fired	15
Smell of Gas	3
Smell/Sighting of Smoke	2
Solicitor	1
Stalking	1
Stolen Vehicle	9
Suicidal Subject	11
Suspicious Activity	186
Suspicious Vehicle	29
TAPD	9
Theft	50
Traffic Accident Personal Injury	5
Traffic Accident Property Damage	46
Traffic Stop	317
Trespassing	28
Unknown	3
Unwanted Subject	97
Vacation Check	2
Vehicle Burglary	5
Vehicle Check	13
Warrant	36
Weapon	3
Welfare Check	136
Wire Down/Arcing	1
Grand Total	**3411**

Police ORI	IL0600700
Create Date.Calendar	Calendar 2026
Create Date.Month	January

Row Labels	Call Count For Units
Case Report	256
False Alarm	5
Incident CAD	2011
Incident Report	3
Mental Health Incident	8
Rental Property	39
Grand Total	**2915**

Jurisdiction.Department	Granite City PD
Ticket Date.Calendar	Calendar 2026
Ticket Date.Month	January

Row Labels	Ticket Count for Charge
City Ordinance	
Criminal Trespass	6
Disorderly Conduct	2
No Parking Posted No Parking	1
Occupancy Permit Required	1
Parking Alley/Grass/Wrong Side of Street	2
Public Consumption of Alcohol	2
Truancy / Permitting Truancy	2
Non Traffic Complaint	
Accumulation of Litter	22
Accumulation of LItter 2nd Sub	1
Animals - Public Nuisance	1
Battery: Simple	2
Criminal Damage	1
Criminal Damage to Property Under $500	2
Criminal Trespass	2
Criminal Trespass to Property - Enters After Notice	7
Criminal Trespass to Property - Enters Or Remains	3
Criminal Trespass to Property - Remains After Notice	1
Disorderly Conduct - All Others	3
Disorderly Conduct Public Intoxication	1
Domestic Battery-Bodily Harm To Family Member	3
Domestic Battery-Insulting/Provoking Contact	3
Driving / Never Issued License	1
Driving With Suspended/Revoked Drivers License (Misdemeanor)	1
Endangering the Life or Health of a Child	1
Fleeing/Attempt to Elude Police	1
LICENSE:Suspended/Revoked	2
LITTERING	1
Obstructed Windshield or Front Side Window	1
Obstructing a Peace Officer	2
Obstructing Identification	2
Resisting Arrest of a Peace Officer/Firefighter	2
Retail Theft Under $300	4
Theft	1
Theft - Lost/Mislaid Property - Knows Or Learns Owner	1
Truancy / Permitting Truancy	2
Violate Order of Protection	1
Violation Pretrial Release: Family Member	1
Traffic	
Disobeyed Stop / Yield Sign	4

Disregard Traffic Control Device	1
Driving Under the Influence - Alcohol	3
Electronic Communications Devices	1
Fail to Reduce Speed/Accident to Avoid Accident	1
Failed to Stop at Railroad Tracks	1
Failed to Yield - Turning Left	1
Failure to Signal When Required	1
Illegal Transportation of Alcohol -Driver	1
Improper Lane Usage - Laned Roads	2
Improper Lane Usage -One Way Street Street, Wrong Side, Violated Median	1
No Valid Drivers License- Expired 6 Mo's or Less - Petty Offense	1
No Valid Registration	2
Operate A Vehicle With Expired Registration 1st and 2nd Offense	3
Operate Uninsured Motor Vehicle	12
Other Traffic Offenses - Digiticket	2
Pedestrians Under the Influence or Alcohol or Drugs	1
Registration Suspended For No Insurance	5
Verbal Warning	
Disobeyed Stop / Yield Sign	8
Driving Without Lighted Lamp (Motorcycle)	1
Driving Without Lights When Required	2
Failure To Dim Headlights- Same Direction 300'	4
Failure to Signal When Required	2
No Rear Registration Plate Light	2
No Valid Registration	1
Operate A Vehicle With Expired Registration 1st and 2nd Offense	4
Operate Uninsured Motor Vehicle	2
Other Traffic Offenses - Digiticket	4
Registration Suspended For No Insurance	3
Speeding	1
Written Warning	
Disobeyed Stop / Yield Sign	7
Disregard Traffic Control Device	2
Driving Without Lights When Required	1
No Rear Registration Plate Light	4
No Valid Drivers License- Expired 6 Mo's or Less - Petty Offense	2
No Valid Registration	1
Operate A Vehicle With Expired Registration 1st and 2nd Offense	4
Operate Uninsured Motor Vehicle	4
Other Traffic Offenses - Digiticket	3
Parking Alley/Grass/Wrong Side of Street	1
Registration Suspended For No Insurance	3
Speeding	2
Grand Total	**203**

Reported Officer.ORI	IL0600700
Reported Date.Calendar	Calendar 2026
Reported Date.Month	January

Row Labels	Offense Count
Agg Assault: Peace Officer/Fireman/ER Mgmt/Medical	1
Agg Battery GBH: 60 YOA or Older	1
Agg Battery: 60 YOA or Older	1
Agg Battery: Child <13yoa	2
Agg Battery: Deadly Weapon/Air Rifle	2
Agg Battery: Nurse Performing Duties	1
Agg Battery: Police/Volunteer/Fireman/Security	1
Agg Battery: Pregnant Person	1
Agg DUI: No Insurance	1
Agg Fleeing/Elude: Over 21mph	3
Agg Fleeing/Elude: Traffic Devices	1
Aggravated Domestic Battery	6
Aggravated Identity Theft	1
ARSON	1
ARSON: Aggravated	1
BATTERY: Domestic	9
BATTERY:Simple	4
BURGLARY: Residential	3
BURGLARY:Business	7
CHILD: Endangering Life/Health Of	1
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE: Possession Of	4
Criminal Damage to Government Supported Property	1
CRIMINAL DAMAGE: To Property	18
CRIMINAL OFFENSES: All Other	14
Criminal Trespass to Real Property	11
DECEPTION: Possession of Stolen Property	1
Disorderly Conduct - Actions Alarm or Disturb	2
DUI: Alcohol	2
Fraud	2
Granite City Ordinance	3
Grooming: Sexual Conduct w/ Child	1
IDENTITY THEFT	2
Non-Criminal Offense	47
ORDER OF PROTECTION: Violation Of	2
Possess Anothers Credit/Debit/ID-Use/Sell/Transfer	1
Possession of Methamphetamine	4
Reckless Discharge of a Firearm	6
Resisting/Obstructing Officer/Firefighter/ect	1
ROBBERY	1

SEX OFFENSES: Criminal Sexual Abuse	1
Stalking	1
Theft by Deception	3
Theft of Parts/Accessories	2
Theft Over $500	5
Theft Under $500	7
THEFT: Lost	2
THEFT: Motor Vehicle	6
THEFT: Retail	7
THEFT: Theft From Motor Vehicle	2
Threaten Destruction of School or Violence	1
TRAFFIC: Flee Or Elude Police Officer	1
Unlawful Use or Possession of Weapon by Felon	1
Use Credit/Debit Card to Defraud	4
WARRANT: In State	47
Wire Fraud	2
Grand Total	**263**

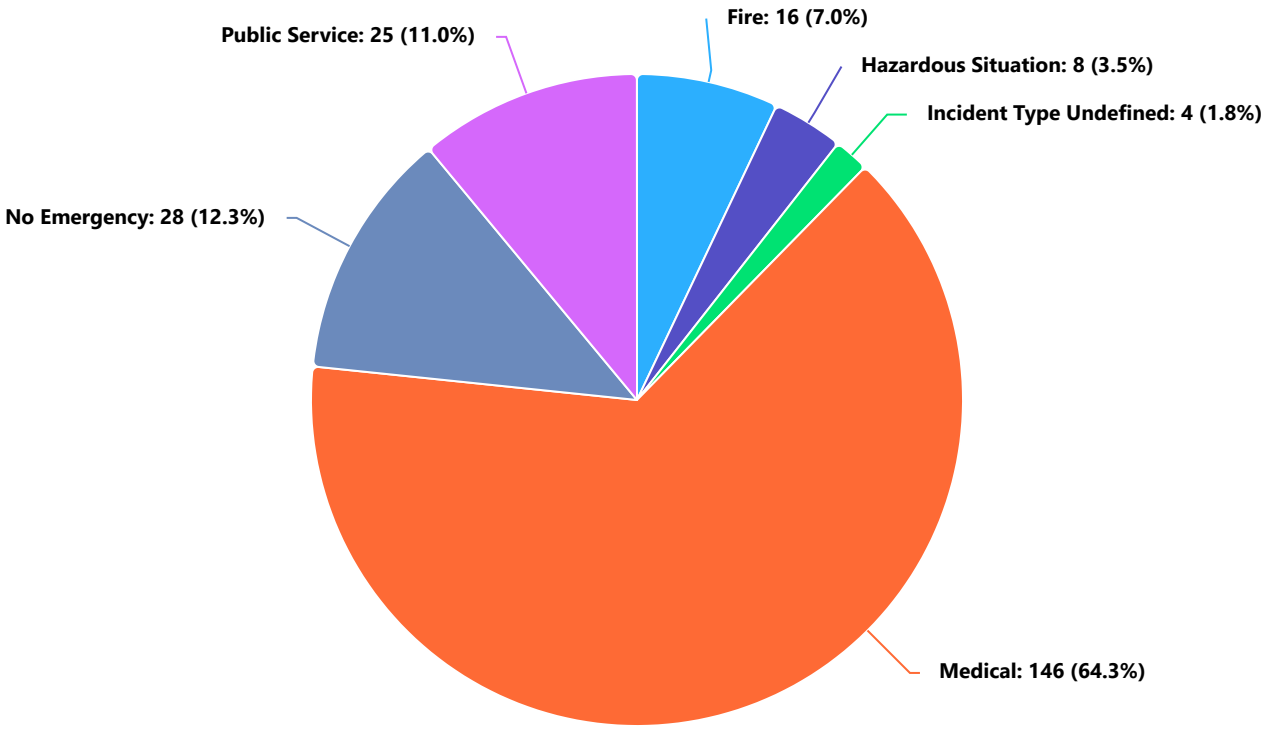
Granite City Fire Department

Granite City, IL

Breakdown by Major Incident Types (5530)

Start Date: **1/1/2026 0:00:00** | End Date: **1/31/2026 23:59:59**

Record Status **District**



Fire	Hazardous Situation	Incident Type Undefined	Medical	No Emergency	Public Service
16	8	4	146	28	25

Primary Incident Type	Count	Percentage
Abdominal Pain / Problems	1	0.44%
Accidental Alarm	7	3.08%
Altered Mental Status	4	1.76%
Breathing Problems	45	19.82%
CO Alarm	5	2.20%
Cancelled	11	4.85%
Carbon Monoxide Release	1	0.44%
Cardiac Arrest	2	0.88%
Chest Pain (Non-Trauma)	12	5.29%

Citizen Assist / Service Call	1	0.44%
Confined Cooking / Appliance Fire	1	0.44%
Convulsions / Seizures	12	5.29%
Diabetic Problems	1	0.44%
Electrical Power Line Down / Archin…	1	0.44%
Fall	6	2.64%
Fire Alarm	5	2.20%
Gas Alarm	1	0.44%
Gas Leak / Gas Odor	3	1.32%
Heart Problems	1	0.44%
Hemorrhage / Laceration	2	0.88%
Law Enforcement	4	1.76%
Lift Assist	13	5.73%
Malfunctioning Alarm	4	1.76%
Medical Alarm	1	0.44%
Motor Vehicle Collision	14	6.17%
No Appropriate Choice	6	2.64%
No Incident Found Upon Arrival / Lo…	5	2.20%
Odor	3	1.32%
Other False Call	1	0.44%
Other Outside Fire	2	0.88%
Other Traumatic Injury	1	0.44%
Overdose / Poisoning	1	0.44%
Pregnancy / Childbirth	1	0.44%
Psychological Behavior Issues	5	2.20%
Sick Case	12	5.29%
Stroke / CVA	6	2.64%
Structural Involvement	5	2.20%
Trash / Rubbish Fire	3	1.32%
Unconscious Victim	9	3.96%
Unknown Problem	4	1.76%
Vegetation / Grass Fire	3	1.32%
Vehicle Fire - Passenger	1	0.44%
Vehicle Fire - RV	1	0.44%
Grand Total	**227**	**100.00%**

This report runs off of the Dispatch Time. If you do not have a Dispatch Time in a report it will not show here.

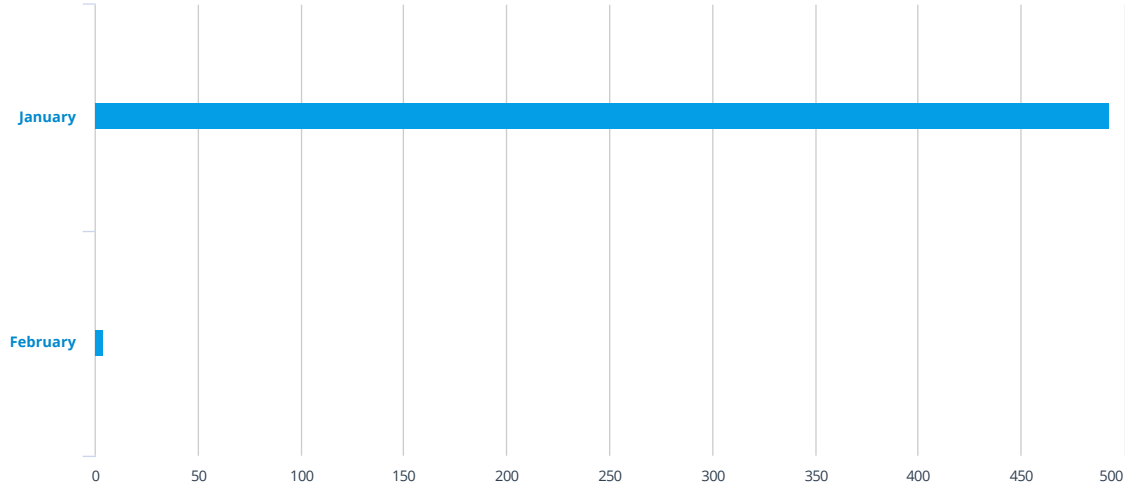
Custom Jan 1, 2026 - Jan 31, 2026

71%
TRANSPORTS
Percentage of Patient Encounters

22%
NON TRANSPORTS
Percentage of Patient Encounters

8%
OTHER DISPOSITIONS
Percentage of Patient Encounters

497
RECORDS
In Selected Time Slice



31
DAYS
In Selected Time Slice

Counts | % Rows | % Columns | % All

Week Ending	1/4/26	1/11/26	1/18/26	1/25/26	2/1/26	2/8/26	2/15/26	2/22/26	3/1/26	3/8/26	3/15/26	3/22/26	3/29/26	Total
January	71	124	103	92	103									493
February					4									4
Total	71	124	103	92	107									497

City of Granite City, Illinois

FIRE DEPARTMENT

2300 MADISON AVENUE
GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS 62040

TODD RICHEY
Fire Chief
(618) 877-6114, ext. 5
FAX: (618) 452-6232

SCOTT NONN
Asst. Fire Chief
(618) 877-6114, ext. 4
FAX: (618) 452-6232

To: Mayor Mike Parkinson
Members of the City Council
Board of Fire and Police Commissioners

From: Fire Chief Todd Richey

Subject: Hiring of the next eligible candidate

Date: February 12, 2026

Due to the recent resignation of Firefighter/EMT Connor Brown, I am requesting that the City Council agree to allow the Fire and Police Commission to hire the next eligible candidate from the Granite City Fire Department eligibility list. Providing that said candidate passes all of the requirements for eligibility to become a Firefighter/Paramedic with the Granite City Fire Department.

Thank You,

Todd Richey/Fire Chief

GRANITE CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE:	2/18/2026
TITLE:	Payroll Report
COMMITTEE:	Finance
PROJECT MANAGER:	Jessica Curran
REQUESTED ACTION:	Motion to Accept or Approve
BUDGET ITEM:	N/A
ATTACHMENTS:	February 18, 2026 Payroll Report
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:	Jessica L Curran

OUTLINE

Payroll report for the 2/15/2026 pay period.

Payroll Totals by Department 2/01/26-2/15/26

Dept	Gross Pay	FICA	Medicare	IMRF	**Total**
Mayor	$ 11,403.35	$ 696.51	$ 162.91	$ 481.75	**$ 12,744.52**
Clerk	$ 10,792.81	$ 646.98	$ 151.31	$ 526.68	**$ 12,117.78**
Legislative	$ 2,633.30	$ 163.30	$ 38.11	$ 77.10	**$ 2,911.81**
Finance	$ 18,119.84	$ 1,078.89	$ 252.35	$ 884.25	**$ 20,335.33**
IT	$ 14,420.07	$ 630.08	$ 147.35	$ 644.75	**$ 15,842.25** x
Police	$ 253,706.03	$ 1,787.67	$ 3,579.49	$ 1,445.86	**$ 260,519.05**
Fire	$ 214,068.99	$ 146.44	$ 2,974.36	$ 118.31	**$ 217,308.10**
Risk Management	$ 4,828.24	$ 278.49	$ 65.13	$ 235.61	**$ 5,407.47**
Building & Zoning	$ 22,457.11	$ 1,339.62	$ 313.32	$ 1,095.90	**$ 25,205.95**
Public Works	$ 106,015.29	$ 6,369.01	$ 1,489.50	$ 5,173.53	**$ 119,047.33**
Animal Control	$ 9,872.55	$ 601.04	$ 140.56	$ 451.28	**$ 11,065.43**
Cinema	$ 4,854.53	$ 296.12	$ 69.25	$ 132.90	**$ 5,352.80**
The Mill	$ 3,506.39	$ 212.55	$ 49.71	$ 113.87	**$ 3,882.52**
Arts & Entertainment	$ 2,322.03	$ 139.35	$ 32.59	$ 113.32	**$ 2,607.29**
Totals	**$ 679,000.53**	**$ 14,386.05**	**$ 9,465.94**	**$ 11,495.11**	**$ 714,347.63**

GRANITE CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE:	2/18/2026
TITLE:	Bill List
COMMITTEE:	Finance
PROJECT MANAGER:	Jessie Curran / Kathy Wojtowicz
REQUESTED ACTION:	Motion to Accept or Approve
BUDGET ITEM:	N/A
ATTACHMENTS:	Bill List
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:	Jessica L Curran

OUTLINE

List of all purchases to be approved by council for the period of 2/7/2026 - 2/20/2026.

City of Granite City
Bill List for February 7 - February 20 2026
City Council Meeting on February 18, 2026

Fund #	Summary		Amount
10	General Fund	$	155,593.08
15	Downtown District	$	37,766.06
25	Drug Traffic Prevention	$	2,422.87
30	Motor Fuel Tax Fund	$	11,424.37
50	Pubic Safety Pensions	$	296,323.98
55	Capital Improvement Plan	$	-
64	Business Districts	$	14,178.47
65	Tax Incremental Financing	$	-
66	RT 3 TIF #197	$	-
67	TIF Nameoki Commons Fund	$	-
68	TIF Port District	$	-
69	Rte 203 TIF #830	$	-
90	Special Funds	$	71,856.00
	Total	$	589,564.83

INVOICE DISTRIBUTION REPORT FOR GRANITE CITY

EXP CHECK RUN DATES 02/07/2026 - 02/20/2026
POSTED AND UNPOSTED
OPEN AND PAID

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 10 General Fund							
Department: 0000							
10-0000-221200	13 EMPLOYEE DEDUCTION	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		310.00	None
10-0000-336100	AMBULANCE COLLECTIONS	STATE OF ILLINOIS HEALT	AMBULANCE REFUND FOR J	25-E971950		173.11	None
					Total Department 0000	483.11	
Department: 1001 MAYOR							
10-1001-553320	LEGAL OPERATING EXPENSE	SANDBERG PHOENIX	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	966268		966.00	None
10-1001-553320	LEGAL OPERATING EXPENSE	LUEDERS ROBERTSON KONZE	ERIC ROBERTSON- GC-MUN	85865		440.00	None
10-1001-555200	MAYOR	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		187.00	None
10-1001-991600	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENESE	CATHRYN A. HAMILTON	ED/CONTRACTUAL COMP	02132026		4,485.07	32571
10-1001-992960	MAYOR MISC OP EXP	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		42.40	None
					Total Department 1001 MAYOR	6,120.47	
Department: 1002 CITY CLERK							
10-1002-555100	POSTAGE	QUADIENT, INC.	POSTAGE 2/14/26-5/13/2	62554635		130.02	32562
10-1002-555200	CLERK	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		42.40	None
10-1002-559435	CITY CLERK	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		139.62	None
10-1002-667400	DUES & PUBLICATIONS	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	LAREDO JANUARY 2026 1/	4667		425.35	None
10-1002-667600	BIRTH & DEATH CERTIFICATE	IL DEPT/PUBLIC HEALTH	DEATH CERTIFICATES	JANUARY 2026		488.00	204394
10-1002-992960	CLERK	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	8 BOTTLES OF WATER	06B8741004688		11.34	None
					Total Department 1002 CITY CLERK	1,236.73	
Department: 1005 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION							
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	AKSA POWER GENERATION U	GENERATOR SHITS DOWN A	TW8329		425.98	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	AKSA POWER GENERATION U	ANNUAL SERVICE AND REP	TW8330		1,357.79	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	NEW SYSTEM CARPET & BLD	CH- TORK 2 PLY, TOWEL	112387		589.96	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	NEW SYSTEM CARPET & BLD	KLEENEX, 40X46 BLACK L	112387-01		344.86	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	ADVANCED ELEVATOR CO.,	CH CONTRACTED ELEVATOR	39634		274.00	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	GATEWAY PEST CONTROL	SPRAY AT MONTHLY RATE	0040		150.00	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	VESTIS SERVICES	6 3X10 AND 15 4X6 MATS	6170524872		749.85	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	STATE INDUSTRIAL PRODUC	CH STATE CUBE PROGRAM	904089917		229.10	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	WHT 1G WALL PLATE, 15A	309375		5.08	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	ICON MECHANICAL CONST &	WO 39416- COILS DOWN	39416.0		5,170.01	None
10-1005-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	STATE INDUSTRIAL PRODUC	CH STATE CUBE PROGRAM	904093358		260.91	None
10-1005-553200	GC 17 ADMIN FEES	UMB BANK NA TRUST OPERA	GC 17 ADMIN FEES	1031733		848.00	None
10-1005-553200	AUDIT & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVI	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES-	P0509509		3,000.00	None
10-1005-557130	LIBRARY	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		44.55	None
10-1005-557140	PARK DISTRICT FUEL COST	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		981.34	None
10-1005-557145	TOWNSHIP	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		1,381.68	None
10-1005-557500	EDISON & NIED AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	EDISON & NIED AVE	0226-210004455478		97.26	32564
10-1005-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	ROYAL BANKS OF MISSOURI	HARLAND CLARKE CHK ORD	011426		128.84	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	GARBAGE RELEASE FOR 17	1703 DELMAR		50.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2409-11 STATE ST SEW R	2409-11 STATE ST RE		50.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	SEWER RELEASE 2620 DEN	D-104		50.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2620 DENVER WEEDS RELE	010-129		50.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2620 DENVER CIT RELEAS	10000765		50.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2147 LEE AVE WEED RELE	003673		51.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2147 LEE AVE SEW RELEA	02-141210-00		50.00	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	IL FUNDS - EPAY	INB ANALYSIS FEES JAN	1/30/26 *9746		11.44	None
10-1005-992960	FINANCE	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	8 BOTTLES OF WATER	06B8741004688		18.93	None
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	INTERNATIONAL DATA BASE	IMPLEMENTATION FEES -	SSC-IN292592		4,100.00	None

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 10 General Fund							
Department: 1005 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION							
10-1005-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	CHARGEPOINT, INC.	2 CPCLD-COMMERCIAL-REN	IN391654		2,120.00	None
10-1005-995510	STP APPLICATIONS	EAST-WEST GATEWAY COUNC	MADISON AVE PH6 APPLIC	MAD AVE PH6		5,812.86	32563
10-1005-995510	STP APPLICATIONS	EAST-WEST GATEWAY COUNC	2026-STP-S, CMAQ/CRP,	2026 STP-S		5,812.86	32563
			Total Department 1005 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION			34,266.30	
Department: 1006 IT DEPARTMENT							
10-1006-555200	IT	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		185.54	None
10-1006-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGY S	2/4/26 VOICEMAIL RETRI	59322		55.00	None
10-1006-665200	IT	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	8 BOTTLES OF WATER	06B8741004688		11.33	None
10-1006-665600	COMPUTER EXPENSE	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	90W 65W CHARGER FIT FO	1FFY-1LFC-7QYM	03/05/2026	248.29	None
10-1006-665600	COMPUTER EXPENSE	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	ASURION 4 YEAR B2B OFF	1NN3-P6C9-FWVM	03/01/2026	142.99	None
10-1006-665600	COMPUTER EXPENSE	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	POWER STRIPS (X5), EXT	1XDJ-X69W-K1XV	03/06/2026	132.48	None
10-1006-954000	CAMERAS	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		1,240.35	None
			Total Department 1006 IT DEPARTMENT			2,015.98	
Department: 1007 POLICE							
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	BROWNELLS INC	OFC ORR / RAMJET BARRE	2026412640556		376.69	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	BROWNELLS INC	SGT KLUMPP / RAMJET BA	2026412637854		373.69	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	DET SAUCIER / MICROPHO	1FY7-GJXJ-DDWF		41.30	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	ANDREA KLUMPP	SGT KLUMPP / QUICK LOC	111-2639054-2360204		219.46	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	JUSTIN RAYL	LT RAYL / AQMMO 9MM-.3	850767		793.17	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	LEON UNIFORM CO, INC.	OFC ORR / UNIFORM BLA	662123-01		82.00	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	LEON UNIFORM CO, INC.	CAPT GIBBONS / MOTORO	667650		48.00	None
10-1007-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	SGT VALENCIA / LOCKING	1YVG-VGG3-7M34		46.28	None
10-1007-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	BARNETT PEST SOLUTIONS	SPRAY BUILDING	17380		75.00	None
10-1007-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	NEW SYSTEM CARPET & BLD	LAUNDRY DET-CUPS-HAND	112542		863.83	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY CHEV	CAR 8 / OIL CHANGE	6122181		94.49	1
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY CHEV	CREDIT MEMO ON ACCOUNT	CGC012726		(94.49)	1
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	UTILITRA, LLC	CAR 255 / RELOCATE-INS	16327		712.50	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	LEX CAPITAL, LLC	CAR 12 / OIL CHANGE	290979		96.03	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 40 / TIRE REPLACEM	56135		140.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 33 / TIRE REPLACEM	56181		15.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	O'BRIEN TIRE SVE CTR IN	CITY HALL NICOLUSSI /	261600		61.20	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	2018 FORD F 150 VIN	60099809		894.96	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	CAR 221 / INSTALL A FU	60099907		25.45	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	CAR 251 / REPLACED RE	60100088		309.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	CAR 252 / OIL CHANGE-R	60100855		605.18	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	COMMUNITY WHOLESALE TIR	CAR 222 / TIRE REPLACE	15327042		500.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	COMMUNITY WHOLESALE TIR	CAR 33 / TIRE REPLACEM	15324846		640.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	CAR 28 / OIL CHANGE	60100941		63.98	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	TIRE REPAIR (1)	56014		20.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 31 / TIRE REPAIR (	55591		32.05	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 30 / TIRE REPAIR (	55453		30.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CITY HALL MERZ / TIRE	55574		30.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 2 / TIRE REPLACEME	55584		30.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 2 / TIRE REPLACEME	55584		0.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 59 / TIRE REPAIR	55611		20.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 59 / TIRE REPAIR	55611		0.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	CAR 252 / TIRE REPAIR	55847		20.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	STILLMAN BROTHERS AUTOM	TIRE REPAIR (1)	56104		20.00	None

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 10 General Fund							
Department: 1007 POLICE							
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	AC 2018 FORD F 150 - S	291222		57.49	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	CAR 222 / REPAIR UNDER	60100705		7,406.63	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	COMMUNITY WHOLESALE TIR	CAR 251 / TIRE REPLACE	15345279		500.00	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	AL'S AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY	ANIMAL CONTROL 2 / TR	03EB5663		301.98	None
10-1007-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	CITY HALL LUECKDRATH /	60101093		295.33	None
10-1007-555200	POLICE	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		1,083.20	None
10-1007-557500	1746 EDISON AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	1746 EDISON AVE	0226-210004150643		81.34	32564
10-1007-557500	2330 MADISON AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2330 MADISON AVE	0226-210004040913		74.12	32564
10-1007-559435	POLICE	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		148.50	None
10-1007-559435	POLICE	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		104.17	None
10-1007-559440	RED LIGHT CAMERA SERVICE	AMERICAN TRAFFIC SOLUTI	AMERICAN TRAFFIC SOLUT	INV0116299		30,209.68	None
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	JARVIS SWOPE	LPR CAMERAS / UPDATE-R	30		850.00	32559
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	STATE INDUSTRIAL PRODUC	BASSEMENT LIFT STATION	904082823		134.59	None
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	ADVANCED ELEVATOR CO.,	ELEVATOR / MONTHLY SER	39665		262.90	None
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	CULLIGAN WATER	RENTAL / WATER COOLER	492X06470807		120.00	None
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	CULLIGAN WATER	RENTAL / WATER COOLER-	492X06437103		125.00	None
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS, INC	STARCOM 21 NETWORK AI	10079520260102		4,716.00	None
10-1007-559445	ANNUAL CONTRACTS	GLOBAL TECHNICAL SYSTEM	MAINTENANCE MONTHLY AG	80002971		924.00	None
10-1007-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	BUSINESS TV-RECURRING	173366701012126		145.52	None
10-1007-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	PD BUSINESS INTERNET J	173366501012126		114.01	None
10-1007-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	0186 TECHNOLOGY MANAGEM	COMMUNICATION CHARGES	T2613623		79.54	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OFFICE ESSENTIAL INC	2 BOXESUNIVERSAL ENVE	OE-120792-1		149.14	32567
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OFFICE ESSENTIAL INC	2 BOXES OF BLANK CERTI	OE-119879-1		33.76	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	BUSINESS EQUIPMENT CTR	2 NOTEBOOK BINDERS	0399157		10.98	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OFFICE ESSENTIAL INC	2 PACK PAPER MATE LIQU	OE-121227-1		20.76	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	COTTON'S ACE HARDWARE	BATTERIES / D	8243/D		56.97	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	AIR PURIFIER	1RV3-9V34-6LM4		29.99	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	BUSINESS EQUIPMENT CTR	2 NOTEBOOK BINDERS	0399239		11.98	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	BUSINESS EQUIPMENT CTR	2 NOTEBOOK BINDERS	0399239		0.00	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	CINTAS	OIC MEDICINE CABINET /	5316837608		169.55	None
10-1007-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OFFICE ESSENTIAL INC	2 CORRECTION TAPE PAPE	CP-OE-117771-1-2		(20.76)	None
10-1007-665500	FUEL GAS & DIESEL	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	GAS DELIVERY / 1,098.1	B0010338944		3,288.80	None
10-1007-992960	MISC OPERATING EXPENSE	JEWELL PSYCHOLOGICAL SE	PRE-EMPLOYMENT PSYCHOL	2951		450.00	None
10-1007-992962	SRT EXPENDITURES	FIRSTSPEAR, LLC	SGT KOEPP / TACTICAL V	INV248432		2,279.03	None
				Total Department 1007 POLICE		61,398.97	
Department: 1008 FIRE & AMBULANCE							
10-1008-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	MATTHEW TEBBE	GLOVES	012826		22.62	None
10-1008-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	FINK BADGE, INC	COMMANDER WALLET BADGE	6316		112.70	None
10-1008-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	ETHAN PIERCE	MENS BLACK WORK SHOES-	6925062		164.69	None
10-1008-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	KEVIN NELAN	MENS WORK SHOES- MIZU	130885		118.63	None
10-1008-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	LEON UNIFORM CO, INC.	DRESS UNIFORM PANTS HE	667270		125.00	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY	CHANGED BATTERIES AND	SVC264870999		726.60	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	GATEWAY PEST CONTROL	FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY	41		125.00	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	GATEWAY PEST CONTROL	FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY	42		85.00	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	GATEWAY PEST CONTROL	FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY	43		85.00	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	VESTIS SERVICES	TOWELS AND MATS WEEK O	6170524873		86.40	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	2 BRUSHES - STATION #	0992-311794		44.58	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	BI-STATE REFRIGERATION	PREVENTATIVE MAINTENAN	10004711		441.12	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	COTTON'S ACE HARDWARE	FLEX SWL HOSE	8262-D		89.99	None

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 10 General Fund							
Department: 1008 FIRE & AMBULANCE							
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	VESTIS SERVICES	MATS & TOWELS WEEK OF	6170527653		86.40	None
10-1008-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	BULL SNAPS CLIPS FOR F	310019		17.98	None
10-1008-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	FASTLANE TOWING INC.	TOWING VEHICLE 4449	31281		275.00	None
10-1008-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	BATTERY, CORE, GL-WIPE	0992-311718		195.83	None
10-1008-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	PAPER SHREDDER SHARPEN	1DN7-HTJL-7X6P		12.34	None
10-1008-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	1 GALLON ANTIFREEZE	0992-311980		59.97	None
10-1008-555200	FIRE DEPT	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		661.89	None
10-1008-557500	2220 ROCK RD	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2220 ROCK RD	0226-210004284362		122.37	32564
10-1008-557500	2308 MADISON AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2308 MADISON AVE	0226-210002160941		175.64	32564
10-1008-557500	23RD & MADISON AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	23RD & MADISON AVE	0226-210004281646		220.71	32564
10-1008-557500	JOHNSON & RICHM	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	JOHNSON & RICHM	0226-210002347212		116.62	None
10-1008-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	WIRELESS USA	REPLACE MAIN BOARD APX	307598		670.00	None
10-1008-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS, INC	FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY	10080120260102		1,359.00	None
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	VERIZON WIRELESS	JANUARY 2026 -TELEPHON	6134294269		7.02	32569
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	AIRGAS INC	3 OXYGEN CYLINDERS- EM	9168433316		240.39	None
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	TELEFLEX LLC	EZ-10-25 MM NEEDLES- E	9511116251		1,671.50	None
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	AIRGAS INC	6 OXYGEN CYLINDERS - E	9168832411		273.94	None
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	AIRGAS INC	MONTHLY OXYGEN CYLINDE	5522397919		2,445.17	None
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	LIFE-ASSIST INC	PHILIPS HEARTSTART FRX	2063060		376.62	None
10-1008-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	LIFE-ASSIST INC	PHILLIPS HEARTSTART FR	2051742		376.62	None
10-1008-665500	FIRE DEPT	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		4,048.31	None
10-1008-883020	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	SENTINEL EMERGENCY SOLU	RETURNED FIRE BOOTS	CREDIT MEMO 45362		(631.00)	None
10-1008-883020	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	BANNER FIRE EQUIPMENT I	INSTALL SLIDE OUT PULL	01S13442		4,833.31	None
10-1008-883020	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	BANNER FIRE EQUIPMENT I	DIFFERENCE IN PRICE A	01P45576.02		225.00	None
10-1008-992836	AMB BILLING SERVICE	EMS MANAGEMENT & CONSUL	EMS MONTHLY BILLING JA	EMS-022772		7,252.90	None
				Total Department 1008 FIRE & AMBULANCE		27,320.86	
Department: 1009 CIVIL DEFENSE							
10-1009-555200	CIVIL DEFENSE	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		42.40	None
10-1009-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS, INC	FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY	10080120260102		23.00	None
				Total Department 1009 CIVIL DEFENSE		65.40	
Department: 1011 RISK MANAGEMENT							
10-1011-555200	RISK MANAGEMENT	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		47.40	None
10-1011-665100	RISK MANAGEMENT	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		108.40	None
10-1011-992960	RISK MANAGEMENT	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		91.49	None
				Total Department 1011 RISK MANAGEMENT		247.29	
Department: 1012 BUILDING & ZONING							
10-1012-555200	BUILDING & ZONING	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		299.86	None
10-1012-559435	BUILDING & ZONING	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		242.94	None
10-1012-559500	CONTRACTED INSPECTORS	WAYNE LUNSFORD	WL JAN PAY OUT	WL JAN PAY OUT		1,288.00	None
10-1012-559500	CONTRACTED INSPECTORS	MICHAEL CORRADO	MC JAN PAYOUT	MC JAN PAYOUT		2,292.50	None
10-1012-559550	2026R02696 2924 VICTORY DR	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2 DEMO LIEN'S 2026R026	4678498 1-28-26		50.00	None
10-1012-559550	2026R02697 2442 LINCOLN AVE REAR	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	2 DEMO LIEN'S 2026R026	4678498 1-28-26		50.00	None
10-1012-559550	1233 MERIDIAN REL CON PROP NOT	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	RELEASE CON PROP NOT A	4678500		50.00	None
10-1012-559550	1233 MERIDIAN REL DEMO LIEN	MADISON COUNTY RECORDER	RELEASE CON PROP NOT A	4678500		50.00	None
10-1012-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	LEGAL PADS PAT	11TP-LDJT-H9P7		13.49	None
10-1012-665100	PACKING TAPE AND DISPLAY BOARDS	BUSINESS EQUIPMENT CTR	PACKING TAPE AND DISPL	0399234		37.93	None
10-1012-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	6 EASEL DISPLAY STANDS	1VFD-JH1X-FFJ3		64.38	None

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 10 General Fund							
Department: 1012 BUILDING & ZONING							
10-1012-665100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	FOAM BOARDS 24X36	1CKG-VG9T-FJG7		71.98	None
10-1012-665100	ELECTRICAL INSP SHEETS	PRESTIGE PRINTING COMPA	ELECRICAL INSP SHEETS	11608		405.00	None
10-1012-665500	BUILDING & ZONING	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		937.37	None
10-1012-992960	BUIDLING & ZONING	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	8 BOTTLES OF WATER	06B8741004688		34.11	None
				Total Department 1012 BUILDING & ZONING		5,887.56	
Department: 1013 PUBLIC WORKS							
10-1013-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	WORK BOOTS FOR MICHAEL	141M-LY79-6DHF	03/06/2026	223.20	None
10-1013-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	TARASOVICH, MICHAEL	REIMBURSE MICHAEL TARA	00001-92898		17.16	None
10-1013-447100	UNIFORM/INSPECTORS ALLOWANCE	TARASOVICH, MICHAEL	REIMBURSE MICHAEL TARA	00035-22810		15.60	None
10-1013-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	GATEWAY PEST CONTROL	MONTHLY SPRAY -FEBRUAR	0039		85.00	None
10-1013-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	VESTIS SERVICES	2/3/26	6170524871		21.00	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	RUSH TRUCK CENTERS	TRUCK # 40 PART 357065	3044196777.		57.90	32566
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	RUSH TRUCK CENTERS	TRUCK 41 PART 1888672C	3044481238.		320.00	32566
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	VELCRO TO INSTALL RADI	309790		9.98	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	D&D TIRE SERVICE	TRUCK #42	60661		502.50	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	LAWSON PRODUCTS INC	SHOP STOCL	9313053437		256.09	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	DE-ICER + WAS FLUID -	291104		20.34	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	HIGHLIFT - HORN	291112		27.49	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	TERMINAL SUPPLY COMPANY	SHOP STOCK	83935-00		322.05	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WEBER GRANITE CITY FORD	2025 FORD SUPER DUTY -	60100033		74.68	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	KEY FOR TRUCK #40	309867		3.99	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	BATTERY ACCESSORIES -	291127		10.49	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	PRIME LINE AIR FILTER	291204		33.64	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	SUPREME EQUIPMENT& TRUC	TRUCK #41 - DOT INSPEC	1210		239.00	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	LAWSON PRODUCTS INC	SHOP RE-STOCK	11415962		834.65	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	NAVISTAR NSSK1277 - AI	1TKM-3QMV-9RFX		99.67	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	GALV HEX BUSHING	309510		3.99	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	PULL DOOR ZINC PLATED	309605		12.98	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	200 PK COLORED KEY CAP	309478		6.95	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	CHR/BRS STD FEM AERATO	309729		10.28	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	BROOM MAINT - ROCKER L	291328		52.98	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	COUPLER	291296		14.12	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	ULTRA RED GREASE	291241		79.90	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	NAPA GEAR 80W - 90 QT	291252		20.98	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	NAF 55 DEF	291265		259.99	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	OIL BATH HUB CAP - TRU	291262		90.92	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	BOBCAT OF ST LOUIS	STUMP GRINDER	P97335		69.75	None
10-1013-551300	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANC	WOODY'S MUNIC SUPPLY CO	SHOE KIT - TRUCK #35	01-43919		280.00	None
10-1013-555200	PUBLIC WORKS	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		1,308.51	None
10-1013-555200	TELEPHONE	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	JANUARY INTERNET SERVI	0444651013026		150.00	None
10-1013-556300	TRAINING MEETING SEMINARS	LUMA BRIGHTER LEARNING	NATHAN BAST - CDL TRAI	8273		99.00	None
10-1013-557500	2301 ADAMS ST	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2301 ADAMS ST	0226-210002832482		82.48	32564
10-1013-557500	2319 ADAMS ST	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2319 ADAMS ST	0226-210002833133		81.65	32564
10-1013-557500	2245 ADAMS ST	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2245 ADAMS ST	0226-210053712296		126.17	32564
10-1013-663000	COMMUNICATIONS COST & REPAIR	MCKAY NAPA AUTO PARTS I	RADIO FUSE - TRUCKS	291131		6.49	None
10-1013-665100	PUBLIC WORKS	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		41.72	None
10-1013-665100	STREET DEPT	WATTS COPY SYSTEM INC	CONT 3134224 MULTIPLE	41166996		119.29	None
10-1013-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	COTTON'S ACE HARDWARE	84 CASES OF BOTTLED WA	8222/D		378.00	None
10-1013-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	FAST MELT & ROCK SALT	309931		1,233.07	None

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 10 General Fund							
Department: 1013 PUBLIC WORKS							
10-1013-665200	MATERIAL & OPERATING SUPPLIES	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	SUGAR & CREAMER FOR OF	141M-LY79-FXY7		47.52	None
10-1013-665500	PUBLIC WORKS	MADISON SERVICE COMPANY	JANUARY 2026 GAS DELIV	JANUARY 2026		7,234.76	None
10-1013-885020	CONTRACTED WORK & RENTAL	GONZALEZ COMPANIES, LLC	MS4 - ANNUAL REPORTS 3	000000026480		1,100.00	None
				Total Department 1013 PUBLIC WORKS		16,085.93	
Department: 1014 ANIMAL CONTROL							
10-1014-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	GATEWAY PEST CONTROL	AC CHECK & BAIT FOR MI	1095		80.00	None
10-1014-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	PACE HARDWARE & COMPANY	UNI FLAME WEED BURNER	309844		69.99	None
10-1014-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	FIRE SAFETY INC	AC ANNUAL FIRE EXTG IN	IN00049434		75.00	None
10-1014-555200	ANIMAL CONTROL	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		156.03	None
10-1014-557500	2900 MISSOURI AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2900 MISSOURI AVE	0226-210002454738		83.46	32565
				Total Department 1014 ANIMAL CONTROL		464.48	
				Total Fund 10 General Fund		155,593.08	
Fund: 15 Downtown District							
Department: 1501 CINEMA							
15-1501-551025	CONTRACT LABOR - MGT	JEFF TWITTY	FILM BOOKING 5 WEEKS	JANUARY 2026		787.50	32568
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	WALT DISNEY STUDIOS MOT	SEND HELP 53% TICKET S	SEND HELP WK1		493.35	32570
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STU	MERCY 54% TICKET SALES	MERCY WK2		205.47	32572
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	HOLD THAT GHOST DELIVE	93453237		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	PARAMOUNT COMBO DELIVE	93453235		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	SOME LIKE IT HOT DELIV	93453236		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	MERCY DELIVERY	93464021		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	FLASHDANCE DELIVERY	93453234		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	DREAMWORKS COMBO DELIV	93453233		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	MATILDA DELIVERY	93453232		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	SEND HELP DELIVERY	93471231		40.00	None
15-1501-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DELUXE ECHOSTAR LLC	IRON LUNG DELIVERY	93471232		40.00	None
15-1501-557500	1243 NIEDRINGHAUS AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	1243 NIEDRINGHAUS AVE	0226-210004566811		290.51	32564
15-1501-557500	1243 NIEDRIGNHAUS AVE FIRE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	1243 NIEDRINGHAUS AVE	0226-210002062689		40.85	32564
15-1501-661025	COST OF SALES	IL DEPT OF REVENUE	SALES & USE TAX JAN 20	JAN 2026		593.00	None
15-1501-661025	COST OF SALES	R.L. MUELLER NATIONAL D	CONCESSIONS SUPPLIES	118130		534.75	None
15-1501-661025	COST OF SALES	GENERAL CANDY COMPANY	CANDY, CONCESSIONS SUP	21521		737.40	None
				Total Department 1501 CINEMA		4,042.83	
Department: 1502 THE MILL							
15-1502-551050	WEBSITE / ONLINE SUBSCRIPTIONS	FULL THROTTLE STL LLC	AD SUBSCRIPTION 2026 M	FL0015	02/20/2026	3,900.00	204397
15-1502-551050	WEBSITE / ONLINE SUBSCRIPTIONS	FINTECH.NET	BILLING 12/1/25-12/31/	16562583		39.00	None
15-1502-551050	WEBSITE / ONLINE SUBSCRIPTIONS	FINTECH.NET	JAN MONTHLY CONTRACT	16624954		40.21	None
15-1502-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	JJS MUSIC LLC	PERFORMANCE FEE FOR PE	PEG001	02/20/2026	2,000.00	204392
15-1502-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	EMILIE RICHARD	PERFORMANCE FEE MARDI	059	02/13/2026	3,000.00	32573
15-1502-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	JJS MUSIC LLC	PERFORMANCE FEE FOR MA	MG20260002	02/13/2026	300.00	32556
15-1502-551125	COST OF ENTERTAINMENT	DAVID FETSCH	PERFORMANCE FEE SANTA	15-1502-551125	02/13/2026	400.00	32574
15-1502-551135	RIDERS	RUMOURS TRIBUTE SHOW LP	MEAL BUYOUT FEE	RM00005	02/13/2026	250.00	204396
15-1502-555200	MILL	VERIZON WIRELESS	ACCT 542371016 TELEPHO	6134292494		42.40	None
15-1502-557500	2002 DELMAR AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	2002 DELMAR AVE	0226-220036480904		142.23	32565
15-1502-661000	COUNTER SUPPLIES	IL DEPT OF REVENUE	SALES & USE TAX JAN 20	JAN 2026		477.00	None
15-1502-661000	COUNTER SUPPLIES	CHICK FRITZ DISTRIBUTIN	COUNTER SUPPLIES AT TH	470641		395.75	None
15-1502-661010	BUILDING SUPPLIES	NEW SYSTEM CARPET & BLD	MILL- TORK TOWELS, LEA	112388		227.08	None
15-1502-661010	BUILDING SUPPLIES	NEW SYSTEM CARPET & BLD	40X46 BLACK LINERS	112388-01		57.25	None

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 15 Downtown District							
Department: 1502 THE MILL							
15-1502-883020	EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	AMAZING GRACE	COSIMIXO TAPE, HDMI ME	1KKC-JPCV-WVQ9		63.74	32557
					Total Department 1502 THE MILL	11,334.66	
Department: 1503 ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT							
15-1503-991000-20261	EVENTS - ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT	ELITE EVENT SERVICES LL	20X20 HIGH PEAK TENT R	231055107 APP2		1,850.00	32558
					Total Department 1503 ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT	1,850.00	
Department: 1504 DOWNTOWN PROPERTY							
15-1504-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	RESTURANT EQUIPMENT & S	DEEP CLEAN MULTIPLE DO	215		19,784.12	32561
15-1504-551100	BLDG REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	ADVANCED ELEVATOR CO.,	YOUTH CENTER -SEMI ANN	39794		272.00	None
15-1504-557500	NIED & 19TH ST	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	NIED & 19TH ST	0226-220038608289		129.09	32564
15-1504-557500	1314 NIEDRINGHAUS AVE	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	1314 NIEDRINGHAUS AVE	0226-210049775120		122.61	32564
15-1504-557500	1414 E 20TH ST	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	1414 E 20TH ST	0226-210056449962		116.66	32564
15-1504-557500	1420 E 20TH ST	IL AMERICAN WATER CO	1420 E 20TH ST	0226-210049433594		114.09	32564
					Total Department 1504 DOWNTOWN PROPERTY	20,538.57	
					Total Fund 15 Downtown District	37,766.06	
Fund: 25 Federal and State Drug Fund							
Department: 0000							
25-0000-992957	STATE FORFEITURE EXPENDITURE	RAY O'HERRON CO	2 CHAPLAINS ARMOR VEST	2459107		2,422.87	None
					Total Department 0000	2,422.87	
					Total Fund 25 Federal and State Drug Fund	2,422.87	
Fund: 30 Motor Fuel Tax Fund							
Department: 3002 HMA OVERLAY							
30-3002-662910	COLD MIX AGGREGATE CA-4	CHRIST BROTHERS PRODUCT	EZ STREET 5.17 TON	A001212		827.20	None
					Total Department 3002 HMA OVERLAY	827.20	
Department: 3011 CONTRACTED MAINTENANCE							
30-3011-553200	SERVICE ELECTRICIAN	ELECTRICO INC	1/16/26 GREEN DARK AT	26226-0122		877.72	None
30-3011-553200	SERVICE ELECTRICIAN	ELECTRICO INC	1/19/26 REP RED LED AT	26226-0129		9,402.89	None
30-3011-553200	SERVICE ELECTRICIAN	ELECTRICO INC	REPLACED DARK RED BULB	185-4063		190.00	None
30-3011-553200	SERVICE ELECTRICIAN	ELECTRICO INC	REPLACED MISSING MANHO	185-4068		126.56	None
					Total Department 3011 CONTRACTED MAINTENANCE	10,597.17	
					Total Fund 30 Motor Fuel Tax Fund	11,424.37	
Fund: 50 Public Safety Pension Fund							
Department: 0000							
50-0000-990000	2017 BOND PAYMENT	SERIES 2017 TAX LEVY	SERIES 2017 TAX TRANSF	2/04/2026		128,800.18	None
50-0000-990010	POLICE PENSION PAYMENT	GCPD PENSION - UMB BANK	POLICE PENSION TAX TRA	02/04/26		83,761.90	None
50-0000-990020	FIRE PENSION PAYMENT	GCFD PENSION - UMB BANK	FIRE PENSION TAX TRANS	2/4/26		83,761.90	None
					Total Department 0000	296,323.98	
					Total Fund 50 Public Safety Pension Fund	296,323.98	
Fund: 64 Business Districts							
Department: 0000							
64-0000-992850	ADMIN SALARY	CATHRYN A. HAMILTON	ED/CONTRACTUAL COMP	02132026		769.23	32571
64-0000-993002	NAMEOKI COMMONS REDEV	UMB BANK NA BONDS	NAMEOKI COMMONS SALES	122025		13,409.24	None
					Total Department 0000	14,178.47	

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
Fund: 64 Business Districts							
					Total Fund 64 Business Districts	14,178.47	
Fund: 90 Special Funds / Grants							
Department: 9012 GRANTS							
90-9012-995075	CITY HALL/COURTROOM EXPENDITUR	GUARANTEE ELECTRICAL CO	COURTROOM LIGHTING	199021	02/28/2022	6,857.00	None
90-9012-995100-26336	GRRTB ROADSIDE ATTRACTIONS	HUTCHINSON RECREATION &	CIVIC PARK MIRCLE PLAY	14708		64,999.00	32560
					Total Department 9012 GRANTS	71,856.00	
					Total Fund 90 Special Funds / Grants	71,856.00	

INVOICE DISTRIBUTION REPORT FOR GRANITE CITY

EXP CHECK RUN DATES 02/07/2026 - 02/20/2026
POSTED AND UNPOSTED
OPEN AND PAID

GL Number	Invoice Line Desc	Vendor Name	Invoice Description	Invoice Number	Due Date	Amount	Check Number
--- Invoices Awaiting Distributions ---							
		309729	SINK PARTS FOR RALPH BUILDING DOWNTO			10.28	
		Total Awaiting Distribu				10.28	
--- TOTALS BY FUND ---							
		10	General Fund			155,593.08	
		15	Downtown District			37,766.06	
		25	Federal and State Drug Fund			2,422.87	
		30	Motor Fuel Tax Fund			11,424.37	
		50	Public Safety Pension Fund			296,323.98	
		64	Business Districts			14,178.47	
		90	Special Funds / Grants			71,856.00	
		Total For All Funds:				589,564.83	

GRANITE CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE:	2/18/2026
TITLE:	Monthly Finance Report
COMMITTEE:	Finance
PROJECT MANAGER:	Jessie Curran
REQUESTED ACTION:	Motion to Accept or Approve
BUDGET ITEM:	N/A
ATTACHMENTS:	Jan 2026 Finance Report
DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:	Jessica L Curran

OUTLINE

Report of fund balances for January 2026.

City of Granite City
Monthly Finance Report
January 2026

Operating Funds

FUND	FUND DESCRIPTION	PREVIOUS REPORT BALANCE	ACTIVITY	TOTAL FUND BALANCE	
10	General Fund	$ 12,559,626.53	$ 4,122,942.19	$ 16,682,568.72	
15	Downtown District	$ 326,534.77	$ 789,048.46	$ 1,115,583.23	*
	Total Operating Funds	$ 12,886,161.30	$ 4,911,990.65	$ 17,798,151.95	

Restricted Funds

FUND	FUND DESCRIPTION	PREVIOUS REPORT BALANCE	ACTIVITY	TOTAL FUND BALANCE	
10	Reserve Fund	$ 15,650,000.00	$ (15,600,000.00)	$ 50,000.00	
25	Drug Fund	$ 965,068.12	$ 9,310.26	$ 974,378.38	
30	MFT	$ 2,969,435.81	$ 68,151.17	$ 3,037,586.98	
50	Public Safety Pensions	$ -	$ -	$ -	
55	Capital Improvements	13,579,779.57	$ (6,476,134.43)	$ 7,103,645.14	* **
64	Business District	$ 87,559.88	$ 616.47	$ 88,176.35	
65	GC TIF	$ 3,868,772.50	$ (4,657.30)	$ 3,864,115.20	
66	RT 3 TIF	$ 6,122,294.79	$ 34,772.66	$ 6,157,067.45	
68	Port District TIF	$ 203,320.18	$ 1,007.15	$ 204,327.33	
69	RT 203 TIF	$ 6,739,537.33	$ (324,451.31)	$ 6,415,086.02	
90	Awarded Grants Fund	$ 2,173,605.35	$ (2,112,063.56)	$ 61,541.79	
	Total Restricted Funds	$ 52,359,373.53	$ (24,403,448.89)	$ 27,955,924.64	

Investments

FUND	FUND DESCRIPTION	PREVIOUS REPORT BALANCE	ACTIVITY	TOTAL FUND BALANCE	
10	General Fund Investments	$ 21,033,197.50	$ (174,301.69)	$ 20,858,895.81	***
10	Reserve Fund	$ -	$ 15,600,000.00	$ 15,600,000.00	**
55	Capital Improvements	$ -	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00	**
50	Public Safety Pension Investments	$ 26,937,668.05	$ (55,985.71)	$ 26,881,682.34	
90	Grant Fund Investments	$ 1,557,034.20	$ 10,516.38	$ 1,567,550.58	
	Total Investments	$ 49,527,899.75	$ 20,380,228.98	$ 69,908,128.73	
	Fund Totals	**$ 114,773,434.58**	**$ 888,770.74**	**$ 115,662,205.32**	

* Audit Entries that altered fund balances in December, were reversed with approval of City's auditing firm. Increase in Fund 15 is due to TIF surplus distributions from Funds 65 and 69.

** City invested $15,600,000 of reserve funds and $5,000,000 of Capital Improvement funds with Sifel. These will be combined with General Fund Investments in future reports. A full investment report will be presented to Council in March 2026.

*** Investment income is transferred to Fund 55

Fund 50 - Public Safety Pensions
January 2026

Beginning Fund Balance with Investments	**$**	**26,937,668.05**
Revenue		
Video Gaming Tax	$	36,080.68
Tax Levy - Police Pension	$	113,125.87
Tax Levy - Fire Pension	$	113,125.87
Tax Levy - Pension Bond	$	173,952.97
Pension Change in Securities Value	$	(55,985.71)
Total Revenue	**$**	**380,299.68**
Expenditures		
Police Pension	$	131,166.21
Fire Pension	$	131,166.21
Pension Bond Payment	$	173,952.97
Total Expenditure	**$**	**436,285.39**
Fund Balance with Investments	**$**	**26,881,682.34**

Fund 90 - Special Funds

January 2026

Grants/Awards	Award Amount	Expended	Received	Amount Reimaing in Award
Capital Improvement (151, 584)	7,500,000.00	8,099,739.86	5,860,027.88	(599,739.86)
Neon Sign Park	454,300.00	454,298.22	454,248.22	-
Grigsby Sidewalks	250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00
Opioid Litigation Fund	unknown	108,772.22	327,866.11	
Fire Museum	5,000.00	-		5,000.00
Civic Park	100,000.00	93,150.35	18,332.59	6,849.65
City Hall/Courtroom	250,000.00	164,345.00	-	85,655.00
Nameoki Entryway	317,650.00	-	-	317,650.00
DCEO Downtown	3,000,000.00	-	-	3,000,000.00
GRRTB Roadside Attractions	134,100.00	134,098.95	134,098.95	-
GRRTB Festival Funds	10,000.00	1,716.73	5,000.00	8,283.27
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)	16,872,443.00	15,054,353.63	16,872,443.00	1,818,089.37
Transfer from Investment CD			1,000,000.00	
		24,110,474.96	24,672,016.75	4,891,787.43
Invested ARPA Stifel		500,000.00		
Investment CD - Royal Bank 210507		1,067,550.58		
Fund Balance		61,541.79		