

Draft Bill Text

Community-Integrated AI & Data Center Development Act (*Short Title: “Community Data Benefit Act”*)

A BILL

To promote the responsible development of artificial intelligence and data center infrastructure in a manner that maximizes local economic benefit, ensures energy efficiency, and strengthens community resilience.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “**Community Data Benefit Act**”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

1. Artificial intelligence and large-scale data centers are critical infrastructure for the 21st-century economy, but their rapid expansion can strain local resources without delivering proportional community benefits.
2. The United States must ensure that such facilities contribute to **local job creation, workforce training, infrastructure improvement, and environmental stewardship**.
3. Energy consumption by data centers is significant; integrating renewable energy, efficiency standards, and grid-stability measures is essential to national energy security.
4. Waste heat from data centers can be repurposed for district heating, agriculture, and industrial processes, reducing environmental impact and supporting local economies.
5. Transparency in operations — including public reporting of energy use, hiring, and community investment — builds trust and fosters public support.
6. **The sponsor of this Act, Floyd Michael Taylor, has been vetted for and held a Top Secret clearance while securing mission-critical systems for Fort Knox and the U.S. Census Bureau, bringing proven expertise in IT, cybersecurity, and operational resilience** — qualifications that underscore the importance of secure, efficient, and accountable infrastructure.
7. Encouraging community benefit agreements (CBAs) and setting clear performance benchmarks will align corporate incentives with public interest.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

1. **“Data center”** — a facility housing networked computer servers used for the storage, processing, or distribution of data, including AI model training and inference workloads.
2. **“Artificial intelligence operations”** — computational processes involving machine learning, deep learning, or other algorithmic systems requiring high-performance computing resources.
3. **“Community Benefit Agreement (CBA)”** — a legally binding agreement between a data center operator and the host community specifying commitments to local hiring, training, infrastructure, and investment.
4. **“Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)”** — the ratio of total facility energy consumption to IT equipment energy consumption, as defined by the Green Grid Consortium.
5. **“Renewable energy”** — energy from solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, or hydropower sources.
6. **“Public dashboard”** — an online platform accessible to the public that displays operational metrics required under this Act.
7. **“Host community”** — the county or municipality in which the data center is physically located.

SECTION 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW DATA CENTERS.

(a) Community Benefit Agreement Required. No federal tax incentive, grant, or fast-track permitting shall be available to a data center project unless the operator has executed a CBA with the host community that includes:

1. **Local hiring** — at least 30% of construction and 40% of permanent operations staff from within the host county.
2. **Workforce training** — partnership with local educational institutions to provide training in IT, electrical, mechanical, and operations roles.
3. **Community investment fund** — annual contribution equal to at least 0.5% of gross revenue to a locally administered fund for infrastructure, education, or public services.

(b) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Integration.

1. Achieve a PUE of 1.4 or better within 3 years of operation.
2. Source at least 50% of electricity from renewable sources within 5 years, increasing to 80% within 10 years.
3. Implement waste-heat recovery systems where feasible.
4. Install on-site energy storage sufficient to offset peak-load demand spikes.

(c) Infrastructure Support.

1. Contribute proportionally to road, fiber, and substation upgrades necessitated by the facility.
2. Provide excess fiber capacity to local ISPs at cost.
3. Fund emergency services upgrades proportionate to facility risk profile.

(d) Transparency and Public Reporting.

1. Maintain a public dashboard updated quarterly with:
 - Energy usage and renewable percentage.
 - Local hiring and training statistics.
 - Community investment fund disbursements.
 - Environmental impact metrics (water usage, emissions).
2. Dashboards must be auditable by the Department of Commerce.

SECTION 5. INCENTIVES.

1. **Federal tax credit** equal to 5% of qualified capital expenditures for facilities exceeding both PUE and renewable benchmarks by 10% or more.
2. **Fast-track permitting** for projects meeting “Gold Tier” standards (PUE $\leq$ 1.2, $\geq$ 80% renewable at launch, $\geq$ 1% gross revenue to community fund).
3. **Grant eligibility** for R&D in AI cooling, energy storage, and community integration.

SECTION 6. ENFORCEMENT.

1. The Department of Commerce, in coordination with the Department of Energy, shall enforce compliance.
2. Non-compliance penalties:
 - Fines up to \$50,000 per day for willful violations.
 - Loss of tax incentives and grant eligibility.
 - Public “non-compliance” designation on the federal dashboard.
3. CBAs are enforceable in federal court by the host community.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 180 days after enactment.