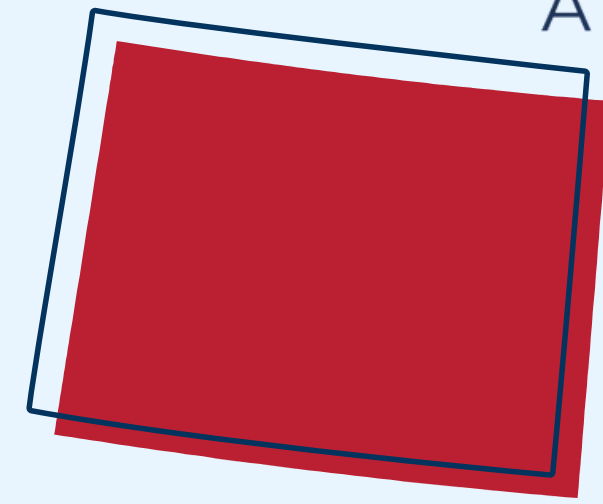


DATA CENTERS IN WYOMING: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

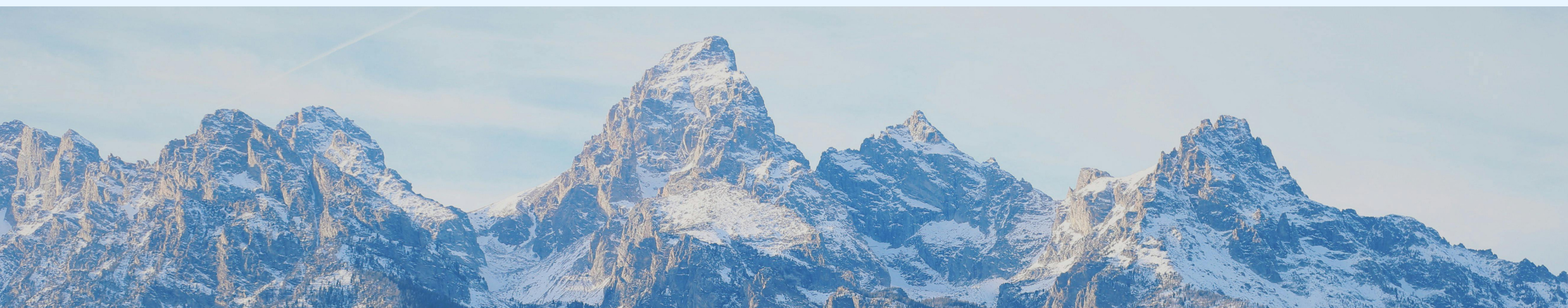
TAXPAYERS
PROTECTION
ALLIANCE



Recently, data center operations and proposed projects have received a significant amount of attention from Wyoming policymakers, pundits, and economic analysts. According to a [May report](#) by Data Center Dynamics, “Though rarely mentioned in the same breath as Virginia, Texas, or any of the other major US data center markets, Wyoming has many characteristics that make it a desirable location for developers, particularly those looking to build AI [artificial intelligence] data centers. ... Microsoft is [building](#) a data center in Cheyenne, which could come online later this year. Meta is [developing](#) a major campus on a 945-acre site outside the city, and Crusoe recently received planning permission for [Project Jade](#), a 1.8GW campus planned in Laramie County, near the border with Colorado....Related Digital is [spending \\$1.2 billion](#) on a data center in Cheyenne that will host AI infrastructure for neocloud CoreWeave, and state-based developer [Prometheus Hyperscale](#) is planning to build its flagship campus at Evanston, offering 1GW of space.”

PROPOSED AND PASSED RESTRICTIONS ON DATA CENTERS

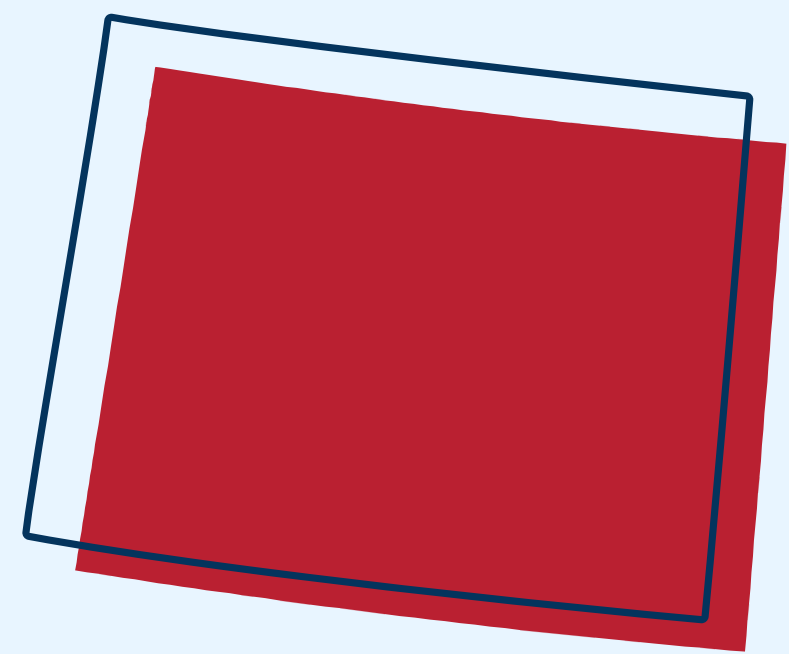
- * In May, the Cheyenne City Council [voted to reject](#) a proposed one-year moratorium on data center development within city limits. Sponsored by Ward 3 Councilman Mark Moody, the proposal would have imposed a temporary ban on “the establishment, construction or conversion of any buildings or structures for use as a data center, including any change of use to a data center” and called on city government to study the impact of projects on an array of outcomes including power rates, water consumption, and the overall well-being of residents.
- * In June, Gov. Mark Gordon (R) signed an [executive order](#) attempting to develop a “Wyoming Way” for data center projects. The order outlines key principles aimed at balancing digital infrastructure expansion with local interests, including insulating residential and small-business ratepayers from incremental grid costs, promoting water conservation, safeguarding wildlife, prioritizing local workforce development, and ensuring public transparency. While preserving existing statutory authorities, water rights, and local land-use laws, the order mandates that executive branch agencies coordinate intergovernmental oversight, engage with local communities, and submit policy and legislative recommendations within 60 days to support responsible economic development.



DATA CENTER DANGERS SIGNIFICANTLY OVERSTATED

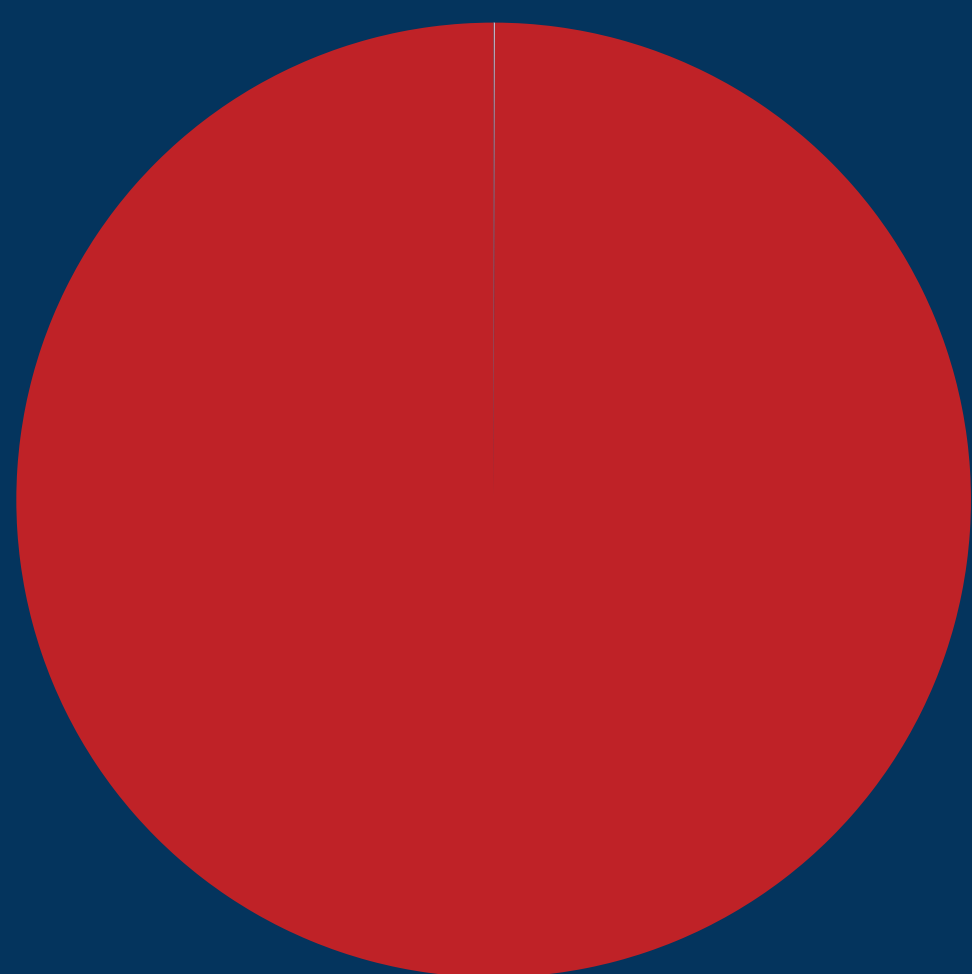
Advocates of bans or restrictions often cite supposedly excessive water or electricity consumption by new data center operations. In expressing skepticism toward new projects, state Rep. Gary Brown (R) [stated](#), “We don’t live in a laboratory. We live in Wyoming. We live in a state where water is a big issue.” The truth is data centers account for a small proportion of water and electricity use in Wyoming.

DATA CENTER MYTH V. REALITY



WYOMING WATER USAGE, 2025

- Data Center Water Consumption
- All Other Consumption



MYTH:

Data centers are using up a significant percentage of water.

REALITY:

In Wyoming, data centers accounted for **0.04 percent** of all water consumption in 2025.

Brookings Institution data center water use estimates; Baxtel data center count; U.S. Geological Survey state-level aggregate water consumption figures.

WYOMING ELECTRICITY USAGE, 2025

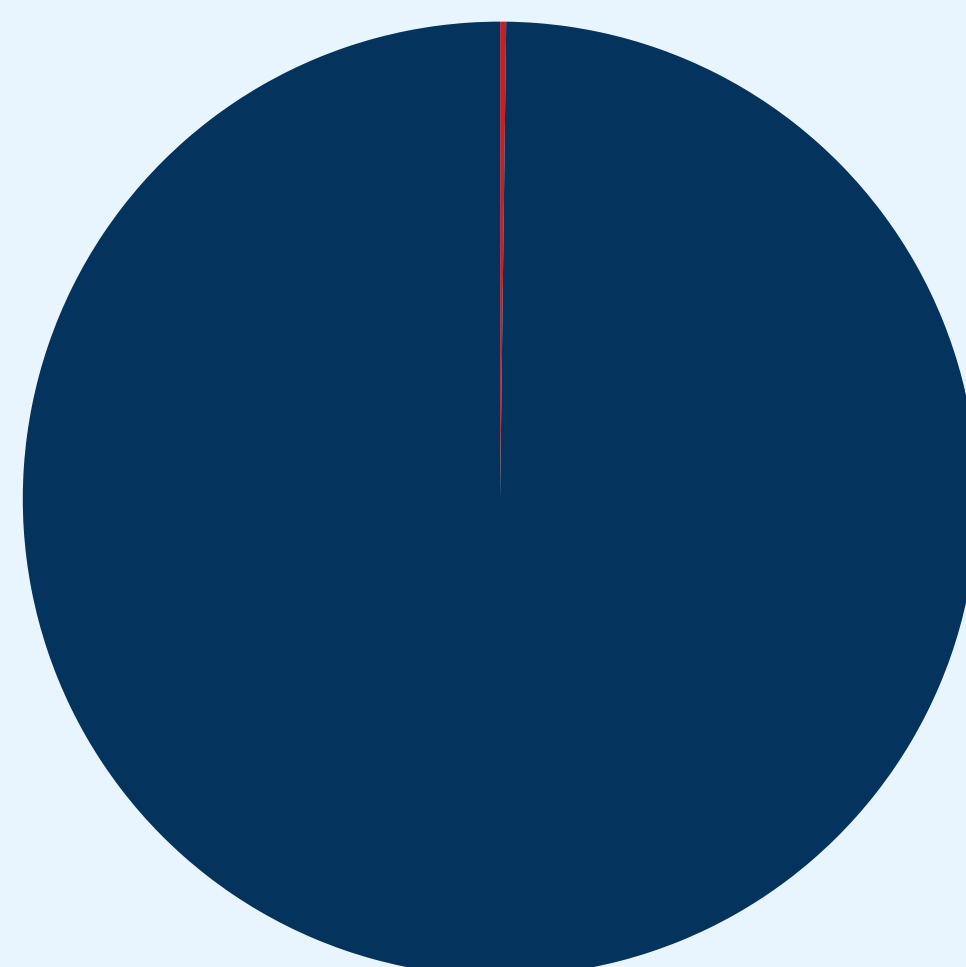
MYTH:

Data centers are using up a significant percentage of electricity.

REALITY:

In Wyoming, data centers accounted for **0.2 percent** of all electricity consumption in 2025.

- Data Center Electricity Consumption
- All Other Consumption



Electric Choice data center power consumption figures; U.S. Energy Information Administration state-level net generation figures.

To learn more about the long-term projected water and electricity demands of data centers, visit the Q&A section at protectingtaxpayers.org/datacenters

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