by EDRA of MI, 11.25

Start by finding answers to these questions:

1) What stage is the project in right now?

- → How is the land currently zoned?
- → Who currently owns the land?
- → Has the developer applied for permits?
- → Is it being funded by any grants or subsidies? (this is typically the case for out-of-state developers, less so with state utilities)

2) What do your township & county master plans say about "Data Warehousing" activities?

Find your township and county master plans, and familiarize yourself with its goals and terms of land usage.

- → What types of industrial zoning are allowable? Light, heavy, or both?
- → What types of activities are defined under industrial zoning–and do they describe data centers?
- → Would the development of a data center require your municipality to change its zoning codes to allow it?

3) What details of the project can you gather?

→ What is the land currently-farmland? Wetlands? Forest? (Use <u>USFW's Wetlands</u> <u>Mapper</u> tool)

- → Who are the site's neighbors?
- → Are there any vulnerable human populations or habitats that will be affected?
- → Use the <u>EPA's Environmental</u>
 <u>Justice Screening Tool</u> to find out if your community is classified as "vulnerable".
- → Is there a site plan?
- → Is there an Environmental Assessment (EA)?
- → Is there an Environmental Impact Study (EIS)?

4) What other information can you document about the project and its impacts?

- → Solicit the opinion of experts-realtors, fire chiefs, city planners, medical doctors, biologists, geologists-anyone who can speak with authority to specific impacts of the project.
- → What are some examples of comparable energy developments? How have they impacted the community and environment?
- → Dig into the developer's history.
 What's their ownership? What is
 their history of environmental
 (non)compliance? Financial
 (non)compliance?



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Strategies for fighting data centers

Lobby local officials to deny zoning

If the land requires rezoning, work with your local township or county to prevent its zoning being approved. The project may require your township to make changes to its master plan, or to its zoning–this alone is ample ground to deny the project's zoning.

Heavy and light industrial zoning are very different things, and the activities AI data centers perform meet most municipalities' definition of heavy industrial. This is an important distinction, when working with local zoning ordinances.

Does the project conflict with the intended use of a PUD, or an overlay? Does it match with the stated goals and land use objectives of the master plan?

If your community isn't already battling an Al data center, speak with township officials about shoring up your master plan and ordinances against Al data centers.

2. Ask the township or county to pass a moratorium on Al data center development

Although a temporary measure, a moratorium can give township officials, local leaders, and community members time to properly investigate these projects and their implications.

A six to twelve month moratorium can also pause projects that have been fast tracked and slow down developers who are on the clock to find suitable sites.

3. Referendum rezoning approval

If you think your local board is going to approve rezoning for the project, you can referendum the rezoning. That means: you put it to a vote in your local community.

To referendum, you must gather formal petition signatures from 10% of your voter base. Learn more about running a Zoning Ordinance Referendum on a Rezoning from the Michigan Townships Association.

Strategies for preventing data centers

1. Pass a policy memorandum against data centers

Townships and local zoning authorities can pass a memorandum, or a policy memo, which limits the board from approving data centers for a set number of years.

Memorandums are basically "handshake"





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agreements that the board makes to follow a certain policy. This can be relatively simple to adopt, and it can dissuade developers-but it's not nearly as safe as shoring up your community with clear ordinances and zoning laws.

2. Adopt an ordinance against data centers

Local boards can adopt an ordinance which limits, restricts, or outright bans the placement of a data center within the zoning district.

The language used in the ordinance will need to reference, and be compatible with, the terms of land usage and allowable usages within the township's Master Plan and Zoning Ordinance.

3. Shore up Master Plan and Zoning Ordinances against data centers

The best way to cover all your bases is to amend or revise your township or county's Master Plan and Zoning so that they discourage—or outright prevent—the development of data centers.

Specifically: the Master Plan's goals and intended land uses should reflect the kinds of agricultural, residential, commercial, and manufacturing activities which you want to allow–and it should exclude those you don't.

Zoning ordinances should 1) clearly separate light industrial from heavy industrial uses, 2) discourage or ban heavy industrial uses, and 3) define data warehousing and data centers as heavy industrial.

For the purposes of zoning, "Data Warehouses," which can be defined as: A warehouse-style building or buildings that store computer and networking systems, servers, and related equipment within a climate-controlled environment, as well as office support facilities, utility structures and equipment, all of which serve the purpose of storing, managing, processing, and transmitting digital data.

This is only an option for communities that have no existing data centers.

Learn more about <u>Procedures to Adopt</u> or Amend a Master Plan from <u>Michigan Township Association.</u>



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Talking points: why say no to Al data centers?

You can use these talking points when expressing your concern to neighbors, local officials, legislators, and the media.

- → Water: they're water hogs, consuming millions of gallons per week, or even day (neighbors of Meta's data center in Georgia have said they "can't drink the water").
- → Energy: they're energy hogs which will strain the grid and prioritize energy to data centers over residential and small business.
- → Little long-term economic benefit: these sites produce only a few dozen long term jobs, while their long-term impacts on the environment and community are costly.
- → No environmental reporting:

 These projects are being done without environmental impact studies (EIS), and often without even environmental assessments (EA).
- → **Subsidies**: federal CHIPS and state tax break laws are subsidizing these developments, at the expense of programs and services for local communities.
- → **Job killers:** many of these data centers are intended to run

- programs which will replace human jobs.
- → Mental health problems: use of Al chatbots has been linked to psychosis, and even suicides-especially among teens.
- → Government surveillance:
 many of these AI companies
 have contracted with US
 intelligence agencies to collect
 data-to spy on-US citizens.
- → **Scambots:** a large amount of these data centers' processing is being used to power scambots which steal peoples' identity and money.

For detailed reporting and primary research on AI data centers, their environmental impacts, and their economic impacts, visit our AI Data Centers page at edraofi.org/ai-data-centers.



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A checklist for local organizing:	☐ Fill your social media accounts/web pages with good
Here are some steps we recommend: Form a dedicated Facebook group, if you haven't already. Keep it public, if you can. Form Instagram and TikTok are accounts; enlist a Zoomer who can gain a following. Meet with local township officials to gauge their involvement, and to express your concerns. Write & design a one-page flyer (PDF) about the project: what it is, how large, about the developer, major concerns, and specific actions local community members can take.	 info and resources. Connect with other community groups facing the same problem. Host town hall-style meetings with your neighbors in living rooms, barns, or rented halls. Bring in expert speakers to your town hall meetings. Regularly post and promote township board meetings, planning commission meetings, and any relevant public agency hearings. Consider creating a Change.org or other type of online petition, to show how many people are opposed to the project.
 Distribute the flyer across social media; print out flyers and hang them up on public bulletin boards, hand them out to local businesses. Reach out and share your concerns with the leaders of your local public services fire, police, schools, and health and human services. Reach out and share your concerns with your local EGLE district supervisors for Air and Water. 	 Write a letter to the editor of your local paper, expressing your concerns (keep it under 500 words for print). Regularly contact your state and federal legislators through phone and email. Schedule one-on-one phone calls or meetings with your state legislators to discuss your community's dilemma. Share legislator contact info and key talking points with social media audiences.
☐ Find out what EGLE and EPA permits have been applied for,	Submit an op-ed to us here at EDRA of MI;

we'll publish

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or will be required.

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it and send it out to our
newsletter.
Get your grassroots leaders
involved in your local township
and county boards.
Encourage the right people
(including yourself) to apply for
local public service
appointments (such parks or
planning commissions), or to
run for township and county
offices.
Work with township and county
officials to revise Master Plans to
reflect the values of your
community, and to discourage
toxic, heavy industrial
development.
Does an official need to be
recalled, or zoning need to be
referendumed? Explore these
options, if necessary.
Encourage good local economic
development by helping to

revitalize parks, public spaces,

local arts and culture, and the

small business ecosystem.

The many faces of grassroots organizing

Local organizing is essential! The more people you have in your corner, the more legislators and regulators will pay attention to what you have to say. Showing solidarity and strength in numbers is important.

Different tactics work for different communities. Some communities have successfully held bi-weekly protests, for years. Others have built Change.org petitions that have gathered 100,000s of signatures. Many have formed a large presence on social media. Others have focused hard on lobbying, and have gained the attention of Lansing legislators.

You don't have to do all of these things to be successful. What's most important is that you focus on your community's strengths. In other words: what can you actually accomplish, together?

