

Nebraska LB 1010 Annual Data Center Compliance Report

Agate LLC

Facility Identification

Pursuant to the compliance and disclosure requirements under Nebraska Legislative Bill 1010 (LB 1010) governing large-load electrical customers and commercial data center facilities, this report provides statutory disclosures regarding facility footprint, structural design lifecycle, utility resource demands (electrical and water), energy efficiency initiatives, and clean energy procurement for our data center campus.

Reporting Attribute	Filing Detail
Facility Name	Agate LLC
Owner	Google LLC
General Contractor	Mortenson Construction
Physical Street Address	5475 Cloud Court
Municipality & Postal Code	Lincoln, NE 68514
County Jurisdiction	Lancaster County

Data Center Size

Building Designation	Gross Floor Area (Sq. Ft.)	Operational Function
Total Campus Footprint	288,530	Data Hall

Utility Consumption

Resource / Utility Metric	Reported Volume / Capacity	Operational Notes
2025 Peak Electrical Demand		Max observed demand
2025 Annual Water Consumption		Total volume consumed across cooling towers, evaporative systems, and site operations.

Tax Refunds under Nebraska Advantage Act

The only sales and use tax exemptions the data center utilizes or expects to utilize is under the Nebraska Advantage Act. No incentive payments have been received or are expected to be received under the ImagiNE Nebraska Act.

2025 Use Tax Paid	2025 Sales Tax Paid	Expected Refund from 2025 Taxes
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Energy Efficiency and Load Management

Google maximizes energy efficiency across its entire artificial intelligence footprint by integrating custom silicon, high-performance servers, and advanced facility operations. Central to this strategy is its Tensor Processing Unit (TPU) development: the seventh-generation "Ironwood" chip achieves roughly 30 times the power efficiency of the 2018 baseline and doubles the efficiency of the sixth-generation Trillium, while eighth-generation TPUs further double Ironwood's performance-per-watt.

Beyond specialized processors, Google's overall server and data center architecture now generates over three times the computing output per unit of energy compared to five years prior. At the infrastructure scale, company data centers recorded an average Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) of 1.09 in 2025—consuming 83% less overhead energy than typical industry benchmarks. To balance grid reliability with computational demand, Google pairs this physical efficiency with over 1 gigawatt of demand-response capacity, dynamically rescheduling machine learning workloads when regional electrical grids experience peak strain.

Renewable Energy Commitments

Google's large-load operations are paired with long-term capital investments in renewable energy to minimize carbon intensity and match regional consumption:

- **Cumulative Clean Energy Contracts:** Between 2010 and 2025, more than 240 commercial agreements were executed to purchase nearly 35 GW of net-new clean energy globally, with over 12 GW contracted in 2025 alone.
- **Regional Portfolio Breakdown:** Google's portfolio includes over 29 GW contracted in North America, more than 4 GW in Europe, over 400 MW in Latin America, and nearly 600 MW across the Asia-Pacific region.
- **Carbon-Free Energy (CFE) Performance:** In 2025, operations achieved an annual global average of approximately 65% hourly Carbon-Free Energy (CFE) across data centers and corporate campuses, holding steady against 66% in 2024 despite accelerated high-performance computing demand.

Facility Service Life

The enterprise facility incorporates tiered lifecycle engineering designed to ensure operational reliability while mitigating environmental and structural impacts over multiple decades:

- **Enterprise Design Life:** The typical design life of the enterprise data center facility spans 25+ years, governed by tiered lifecycle stages across structural, critical mechanical/electrical, and computing systems.
- **Civil & Shell Durability:** The building shell and civil infrastructure are engineered to endure for 30 to 50 years, providing long-term structural integrity and resilience against severe weather conditions.
- **Subsystem Modernization:** Sustained reliability and peak efficiency require planned, modular replacement cycles across internal subsystems, avoiding wholesale facility obsolescence.
- **Preventative Maintenance & Safety:** Through rigorous preventative maintenance, continuous environmental health and safety (EHS) monitoring, and periodic mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) modernizations, the facility optimizes power utilization and maintains uninterrupted availability across its operational lifecycle.

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